



RESOLUTION:

Measures required to be taken in order to reduce food wasting

Adopted at the YEPP Council of Presidents, Vienna, Austria on the 8th of October 2016

Recognizing that:

- A new study used and published by the European Commission¹ has estimated that Europeans produce an average of 123 kg food waste per capita annually. Almost 80% of the wasted food (97 kg) is avoidable waste as it is edible food.
- Avoidable consumer food waste of the average EU citizen is within the range of 45 to 153 kg per capita per year.
- Consumer food waste consists of food waste at household level (which has the highest amount in it), and wasting in the catering sector (i.e.: restaurants, workplaces, schools)
- Vegetables, fruits and cereals are considered as foods with the highest wasting rate, higher than other food groups as they tend to have a shorter shelf-life and are often over-purchased due to their relatively low price.
- The blue water - surface and groundwater resources - footprint is associated with the avoidable food waste averaged 27 liters per capita annually.

Acknowledging that:

- The EU and the MS are committed to meet Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), adopted by all global actors in 2015, with the target of halving per capita food waste at the retail and consumer level by 2030.

¹<http://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/17489326/10/8/084008;jsessionid=EDE272170DB0FCDA7D4D0605F743BDD5.c4.iopscience.cld.iop.org>

- In its Action Plan EU and MSs promote Circular Economy, the EC has singled out the food waste prevention as a priority and sets clear targets for reduction of waste.
- The EU Platform on Food Losses and Food Waste (FLW) established as a part of the action plan to share best practices, prevent food waste and evaluate the progress.
- Taking waste management policy further can result significant benefits, as sustainable growth and job creation, reduced greenhouse gas emissions and better environment.

YEPP calls on:

- The Commission to carry out a simplified and improved definition of food waste as it is not clearly stated in the Directive 2008/98/EC on waste.
- MSs to fulfil the common EU target for recycling by 2030 (65% of municipal waste, 75% of packaging waste) and to reduce landfill to maximum 10% of municipal waste by 2030
- MSs to promote economic incentives for producers to put greener products on the market and support recovery and recycling schemes (packaging, batteries, electric equipment, etc.)