

#### Advancing Food Loss and Technologies and Policies A farmer & agri-cooperative perspective

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european farmers

european agri-cooperatives



european farmers

#### Created in 1958

- 22 million European farmers and family members
- 60 full members from the EU Member States and 36 partner organisations



european agri-cooperatives

- Created in 1959
- 22,000 European agricultural cooperatives
- **35** full members from the EU Member States, 4 affiliated members and 36 partner organisations
- In **1962**, a joint Secretariat was created, making it one of the largest and most active organisations in Brussels for the past **60** years.

## Food losses vs food waste

#### EU

## FAO

The 2018 WFD also set to reduce **food losses** along production and supply chains by 2030.

**Food losses** (no EU definition!) are excluded from the Directive. Any material used in farming or to produce energy are not considered as food waste.

**Food waste** as "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." **Food loss**: a decrease in the quantity or quality of food resulting from decisions and actions by **food suppliers** (i.e., before or during food production and processing)

**Food waste**: a decrease in the quantity or quality of food resulting from decisions and actions by **retailers**, **food service providers and consumers**.

#### CC Concepts:

- \* **Food** wastage: refers to individual behaviours whereby food which can be eaten is discarded.
- \* **Food waste**: refers to the product which is itself thrown away or destroyed.
- \* Avoidable vs unavoidable or edible vs inedible

## Role of EU farmers & agri-cooperatives in managing resources

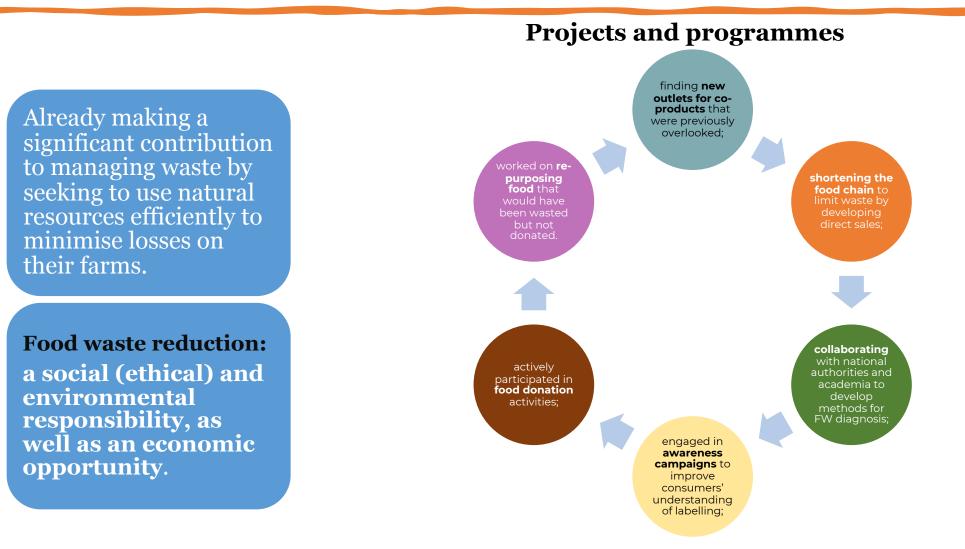
No reason to discard a product of value

Subject to factors beyond own control

EU public mechanisms  surplus food is used for human distribution, food processing, animal feed, bioenergy purposes or for incorporation in the soil to increase its organic matter content. → should not be considered as waste.

- high degree of economic dependence on their trading partners (power imbalance)
- characteristics and concerns of the agricultural sector (adverse weather conditions, seasonal, pests, diseases etc.).
- producer organisations contribute to managing production in terms of quality and quantity (preventing and managing market supply situations).

# Role of EU farmers in reducing food waste



### Some challenges that need to be tackled

Focusing actions on **behaviours** (concept of wastage etc, avoidable vs unavoidable, address behaviours)

Valuing and better understanding our food (facilitate donations, awareness campaigns) Promoting "recovery", use and re-use of agricultural products, co-products and by-products (an opportunity for business models and enhanced competitiveness)

Ensuring that **unfair trading practices** are tackled (improve farmers' position in the food supply chain, legislate / monitor / control / enforce)

Continuing to use **marketing standards** as a common language (but also promote 'ugly' fruit) Facilitating and promoting access to **modern agricultural techniques** (from precision farming to plant and animal health tools)

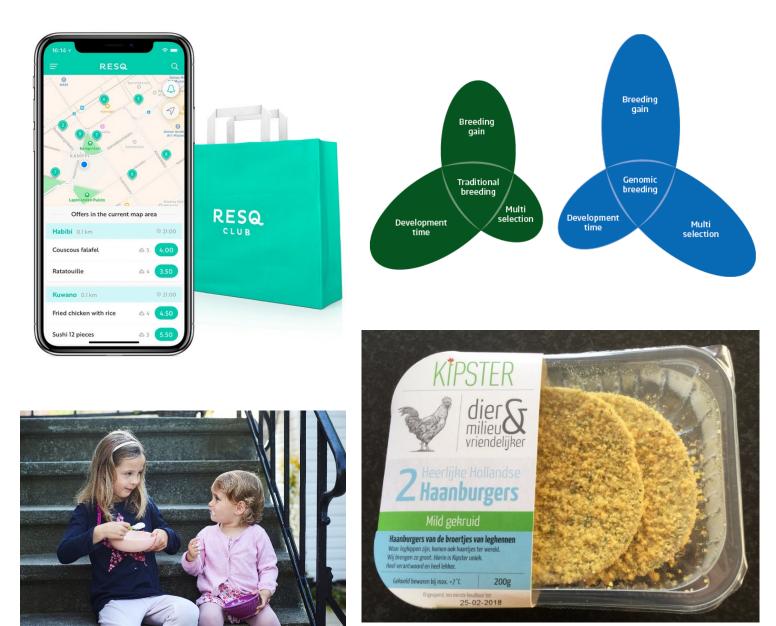
access to toolbox
appropriate funding
legal certainty

#### Examples of projects involving innovation & technology

\* ResQ Club or Lunchie (FI),
\* FiksuRuoka/SmartFood (FI),

\* DAFC (DK)

\* Chr. Hansen (DK)\* Kipster (NL)





## Thank you for your attention!

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