



THE NATIONAL PACT
AGAINST
FOOD WASTE





THE ELEVEN MEASURES IN THE NATIONAL PACT AGAINST FOOD WASTE

1. A rallying sign to make visible the motivation of all concerned to combat waste
2. A national day against food waste; an “anti-waste” prize to reward virtuous practice and the labeling of good practice
3. Training on the issue in agricultural high schools and hotel industry training colleges
4. Terms and conditions for reduced waste in contracts for the public procurement of institutional catering
5. Improved knowledge of the legislative and regulatory framework relating to ownership and liability in the area of food donations
6. Measures against food waste in waste prevention programs
7. Inclusion of food waste measurement as part of Corporate Social Responsibility
8. The systematic replacement of the existing “expiration date” on the label (French abbreviation “DLUO”) by “to be consumed preferably by ___”.
9. An advertising campaign against waste
10. A new version of the dedicated website: www.gaspillagealimentaire.fr
11. A year-long experimental citizens’ food donation program based around a digital platform



BY SIGNING THIS PACT, GOVERNMENT PARTNERS GIVE THE FOLLOWING UNDERTAKINGS:

↘ **The representatives of agricultural producers undertake:**

- ↘ to help set up **training programs** for everybody involved in the food supply chain to assist them in combating wastage of fruit and vegetables: training courses in the conservation and sale of fruit and vegetables will be provided;
- ↘ to help set up **unsold produce recovery schemes** notably reliant on the welfare and charitable economy;
- ↘ to facilitate the creation of **gleaning programs** for types of production affected by field loss, programs to be organized and supervised by non-profit associations respectful of agricultural producers and their production, and working to a charter of good practice negotiated with producers.

↘ **The Wholesale Markets Federation undertakes:**

- ↘ to encourage and support the managers of member wholesale markets in signing **voluntary agreements with food donation organizations**;
- ↘ to help set up **recovery and processing schemes for unsold fruit and vegetables** and, if possible, meat, in particular by providing logistics and storage resources along with skill sponsorship schemes.

↘ **The representatives of the agrifood industries undertake:**

- ↘ to pursue and to develop actions already under way with a view to **adapting product quantities and packaging formats to consumer needs** in line with policy on prevention of the production of packaging waste;
- ↘ to put **anti-waste charters** in place in their companies, adjusted to suit each enterprise and forming part of its long-term corporate policy;
- ↘ to identify partners, define routes, formalize schemes and sign agreements where needed **to promote and to facilitate the donating of food by each business**;
- ↘ to create, update and promote **Guides to Good Practice**, ensuring their widest possible circulation;
- ↘ to put in place **teaching tools** aimed at shifting consumer behavior towards a reduction in food waste.

↘ **The representatives of super/hypermarkets undertake:**

- ↘ to sign **voluntary agreements with willing food donation organizations**, with each retail business undertaking to set targets open to adjustment over time for sites involved in implementing these agreements;
- ↘ **to improve their work processes** to combat food waste. In particular, such improvements will involve the setting up of an organizational structure dedicated to reducing waste. This may be based on the appointment of anti-food waste “ambassadors”;
- ↘ **to implement good practice for reducing food waste**. This good practice, which should be adjusted case-by-case to suit individual store chains, could take the following forms: raising the awareness of customers to the purchase of fruit and vegetables that do not meet esthetic “standards”, facilities for processing unsold fruit and vegetables (set up directly by the store chain or by local partners), or bulk selling – this list not being exhaustive;
- ↘ to conduct regular **awareness-raising campaigns** targeting their employees and customers.

↘ **The representatives of the catering industries undertake:**

- ↘ to conduct **programs to raise the awareness of their customers**, their diners, their staff and their suppliers;
- ↘ to conduct **prevention programs** and to improve their corporate practice in order to combat food waste, notably by capitalizing on and spreading good practice;
- ↘ to produce a guide aimed at controlling and developing the use of the “**to-go bag**” as an option allowing customers to take away food portions they have not eaten.

↘ **The representatives of local government undertake:**

- ↘ to organize regular **local operations to raise awareness** aimed at citizens and consumers;
- ↘ to implement **action plans** in the institutional catering for which they are responsible and, wherever possible, to set up a **local anti-food-waste committee** capable of rolling out locally the national measures defined in this pact.

The National Pact against Food Waste also takes note of the desire for mobilization on the part of non-profit environmental, consumer and social welfare associations.

The Pact notes the wish of all those concerned to **continue the process of dialogue and reflection** on the reduction of food waste and its more detailed implications such as the concepts of perishability and extreme perishability and the need to improve logistics processes to reduce food waste.

EVALUATING FOOD WASTE REDUCTION AND MONITORING THE PACT



All the partners and signatories of this Pact undertake to define indicators to measure and monitor food waste and efforts to reduce it.

From next fall, a series of pilot programs will be set in motion to arrive at **an initial measurement of the level of food waste** across the country, and the Pact's signatories propose that the statistical tools available to government should be used on this topic to arrive by 2016 at a more precise measurement covering the whole chain from production to consumption, not forgetting the transport, processing and distribution phases. They also point out that it is essential that the combat against waste should be conducted over the entire food supply chain, both upstream and downstream.

The signatories to the Pact undertake to lay the foundations for **the monitoring of the Pact, for its evaluation and its deployment**, as well as measuring levels of waste and the progress achieved over the period to 2025.

Initially, this evaluation should be carried out on an annual basis.

The government proposes that **the steering committee that has presided over the definition of the Pact should be mandated for this evaluation, with support from a secretariat and the government ministry with responsibility for agriculture, agrifood and forestry, in conjunction with the ministry in charge of the environment and the national statistical apparatus, and in line with the work done by ADEME, the French Environment and Energy Management Agency, within the overall framework of the national waste prevention plan.**

The signing of this Pact is **one more step** on the road to reduced food waste; it is not an end in itself.

The signatories wish to make it part of a highly positive, multi-partner dynamic they want to take forward.