

Food Loss and Food Waste as Global Issues

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ABSTRACT

The entire world is facing significant challenges in the coming decades. It has been demonstrated that many countries must prepare themselves to face a considerable rise in food consumption and corresponding food waste. There must be a cooperation of consumers, retailers, producers and government to solve this complex issue. Their efforts to decrease food waste would offer a significant sustainable alternative to scale up food manufacturing that leading to a stabling food security internally and internationally. Governments and businesses should develop food loss and food waste prevention throughout the entire supply chain. There should be a higher effort on decreasing post-harvest losses in early stages in the food value chain in the developing countries. Meanwhile, in the developed countries, the government should have policies to reduce food waste at consumer level which could minimize food being unnecessarily thrown away. Governments should also support the establishment of independent organizations which could facilitate and assess efforts to decrease food waste, such as the WRAP in the UK in grocery and hospitality supply chain.

Keywords: *food loss, food waste, food value chain, reuse, cycle*

Seluruh dunia sedang menghadapi tantangan yang signifikan pada dekade mendatang. Beberapa negara harus mempersiapkan diri untuk menghadapi tantangan yang terkait dengan konsumsi pangan dan makanan sisa. Kerjasama yang baik antara konsumen, retailer, produsen dan pemerintah amat diperlukan untuk menyelesaikan persoalan tersebut. Upaya yang baik perlu dilakukan untuk mengurangi makanan sisa sehingga menjadi alternatif solusi untuk meningkatkan sustainability produksi pangan yang lebih ramah lingkungan.

Kata-Kata Kunci: *democracy assistance, efektifitas bantuan luar negeri, demokrasi, stabilitas politik, pertumbuhan ekonomi.*

Definition

It was reported that “Food waste is an important part of food loss, which refers to the discarding or alternative (non-food) use of food that was fit for human consumption-by choice or after the food has been left to spoil or expire as a result of negligence” (FAO, 2014).

According to the Swedish Institute for Food and Biotechnology (SIK), food loss that “take place during agricultural production, post-harvest, and processing stages in the food supply chain,” based on logistical and infrastructural limitations”. Food waste occurs “at the end of the food chain (distribution, sale and final consumption)” which due to behavior factors (Gustavsson et al., 2011).

The Waste Reduction Action Programme (WRAP), which is launched in 2000 by the UK government, is a top program in the area of food waste decrease. The WRAP has classified food waste as following categories:

- Avoidable: food and drinks that are thrown away despite still being edible;
- Possibly Avoidable: food and drinks that some people consume and some do not or food that can be edible, if cooked one way instead of another; •
- Unavoidable: waste deriving from the preparation of food or drinks that are not, and could not be edible (Quested & Parry, 2011).

According to the Food Use for Social Innovation by Optimising Waste Prevention Strategies (The FUSIONS), “Food waste is any food, and inedible parts of food, removed from the food supply chain to be recovered or disposed (including composted, crops ploughed in/not harvested, anaerobic digestion, bio-energy production, co-generation, incineration, disposal to sewer, landfill or discarded to sea)”.

Table 1. The definition, measurement unit and determining approach of food losses and food waste (Liu, 2014)

| | Sub-type | Note | Example |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Definition | Life cycle perspective | “food losses” (pre-consumer stage) v.s. “food waste” (consumer stage) | (Parfitt et al. 2010) |
| | Moral perspective | “human consumption” v.s. “non-food use (animal feed, bioenergy, etc.)” | (Gustavsson et al. 2011) |
| | Functional perspective | “avoidable” (edible) v.s. “possibly avoidable” (can be eaten) v.s. “unavoidable” (not edible under normal circumstances) | (WRAP 2011) |
| Measurement unit | By weight | kg (absolute or percentage) | |
| | By calorific or nutritional value | joule/calorie (absolute or percentage) | |
| | By monetary value | dollar (absolute or percentage) | |
| Determining approach | Bottom-up | average or scale-up based on survey | |
| | Top-down | total food supply minus calculated food consumption | (Hall et al. 2009) |

It is studied that between around one quarter and one third of agricultural products never reach the consumer (Gustavsson, 2011). The lack of interconnectivity between harvest, transportation, processing, marketing, preparation, and the consumer activities is the dominated reason of food waste. Food wastage is an international phenomenon. Food waste management is a major task in food processing industries because of environmental regulations worldwide.

The values of reducing food waste are relatively low, but the potential benefits are substantial. Less food waste results to more efficiency, more economic productivity and decrease in emissions of green house gases that contribute to global warming. The question is how can the world could feed more than 9 billion people by 2050 but reducing pressure on the environment? The agriculture has to produce more food and fiber to feed a increasing population and apply more efficient and sustainable production methods while minimize the climate change. If a country could reduce and manage food waste effectively that would lead to increase profitability and environmental sustainability.

The cause of food waste

Consumers are assumed to be the largest contributors to waste food along the food chain(Gustavsson,2011).

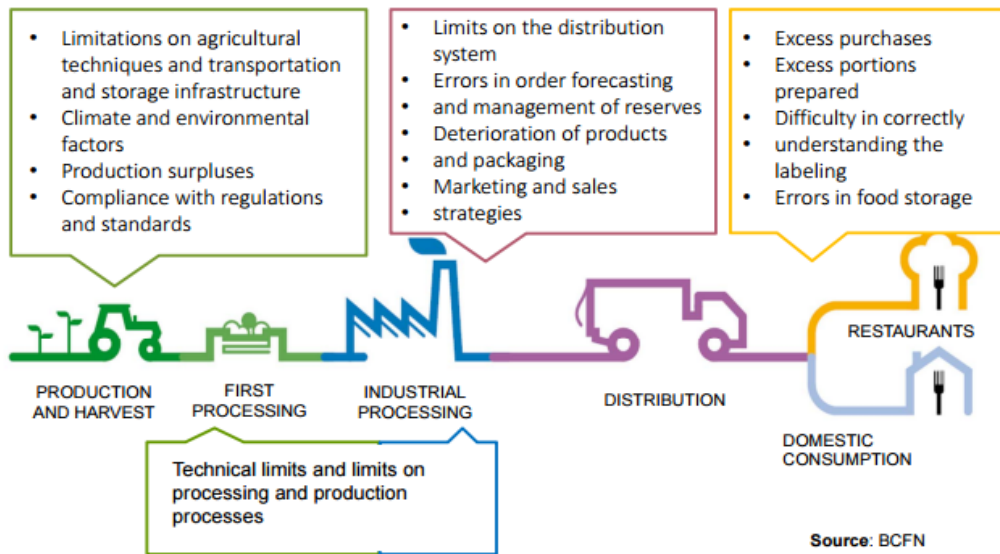


Figure 1. The cause of food waste (Barilla Center for Food and Nutrition, 2012)



Figure 2. Potential reasons for food waste from post-farm gate to purchase (Parry, James & LeRoux, 2015)

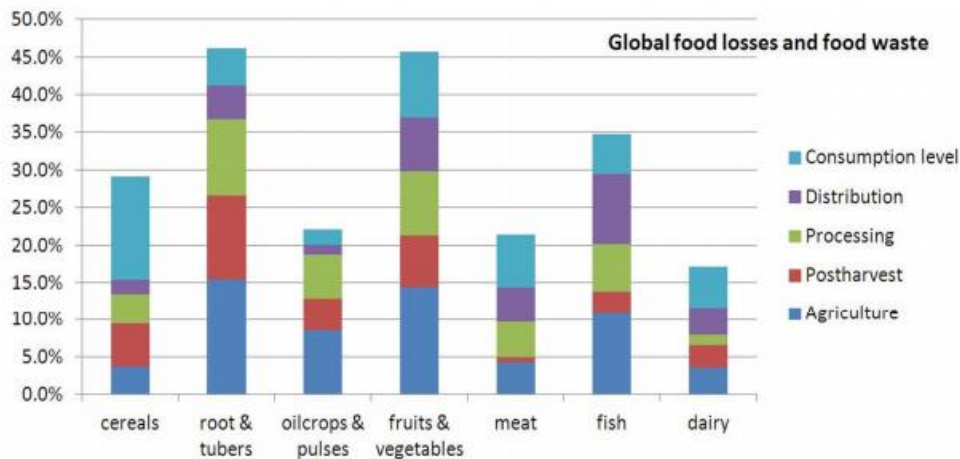
Global food waste and food loss

There are significant differences between under-developed, developing and developed countries in term of waste distribution levels. Food wastage losses mostly at the farming and near the farm as well as production level in developing countries, meanwhile the retail, foodservice and consumer level is more common in developed nations.



Figure 3. Global food waste and loss by food categories (Gustavsson, 2011)

Detail of the figure 3: over 2 million people will die while over 2 million children will die from malnutrition. In industrialized countries, 286 million tonnes of cereal products are thrown away. In Europe, the dairy products wastage is 29 million tonnes. Around half of fruit and vegetables produced globally are wasted which highest wastage rate every year. This number in meat products and oilseeds and pulses are over 20% and 22% of the globally production (around 263 million tonnes). In North America and Oceania, a 5814 thousands tone of roots and tubers is lost at the consumption level only (Gustavsson, 2011)



Source: FAO. 2011. Global food losses and food waste

Figure 4. Global food losses and food waste by commodity (Gustavsson, 2011)



Data: Food Waste Footprint (FAO 2013) - Infographic: Angela Morelli - "Food is for eating" - <http://www.foodisforeating.org>

Figure 5. Global food losses and food waste by supply chain stage (FAO, 2013)

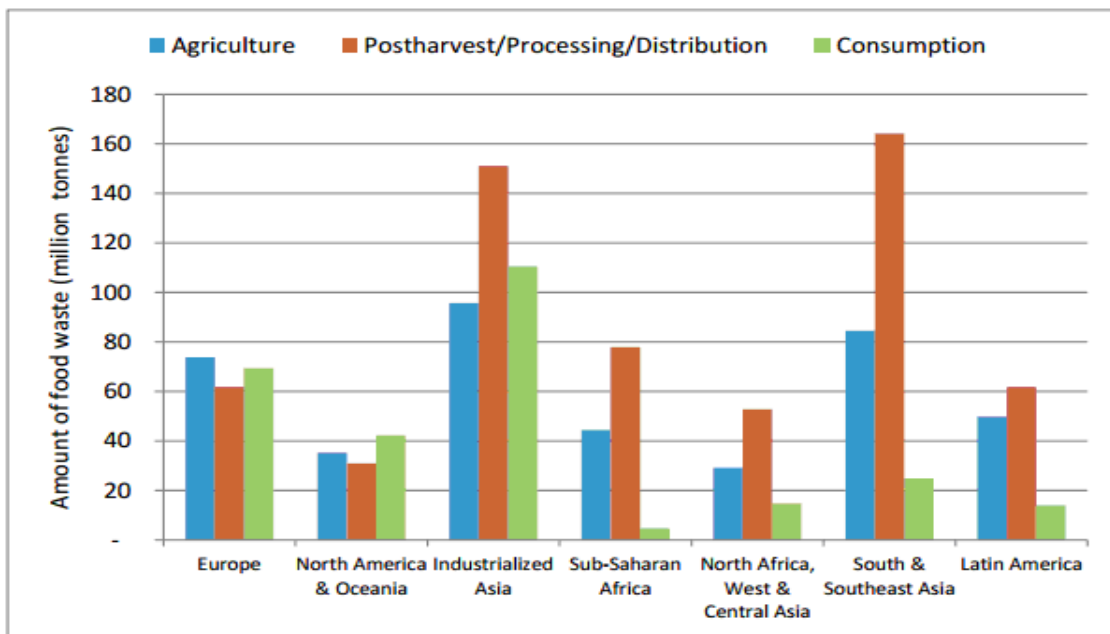


Figure 6. Amounts of food waste arising by region and by supply chain stage (Gustavsson, 2011)

In low-income countries

The lack of harvesting techniques, storage, transportation, processing, cooling facilities, infrastructure, packaging and marketing systems are the main reason of food loss in low-income countries. The food loss also results from social and cultural conditions, for example the role of man and woman of the value chain (FAO, 2015). The governments and international organization should upgrade infrastructure and improve food production, storage and distribution chain to decrease food waste. It is estimated that about 25% of food waste in the developing countries could be reduced by better refrigeration equipment (Parry et al., 2015).

In medium and high-income countries

The consumer behaviour, policies and regulations are the main reasons causing of food loss (FAO, 2014). In particular, setting up consumer food waste prevention campaigns could help to reduce food waste in the emerging cities with fast growing middle class population. For example, the Love Food Hate Waste.

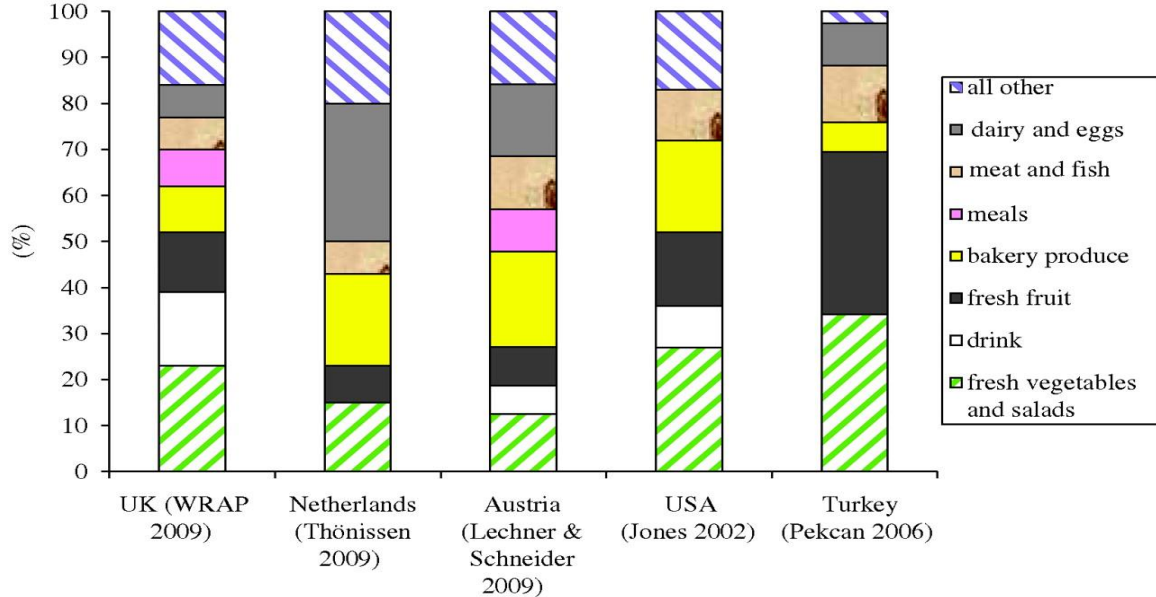
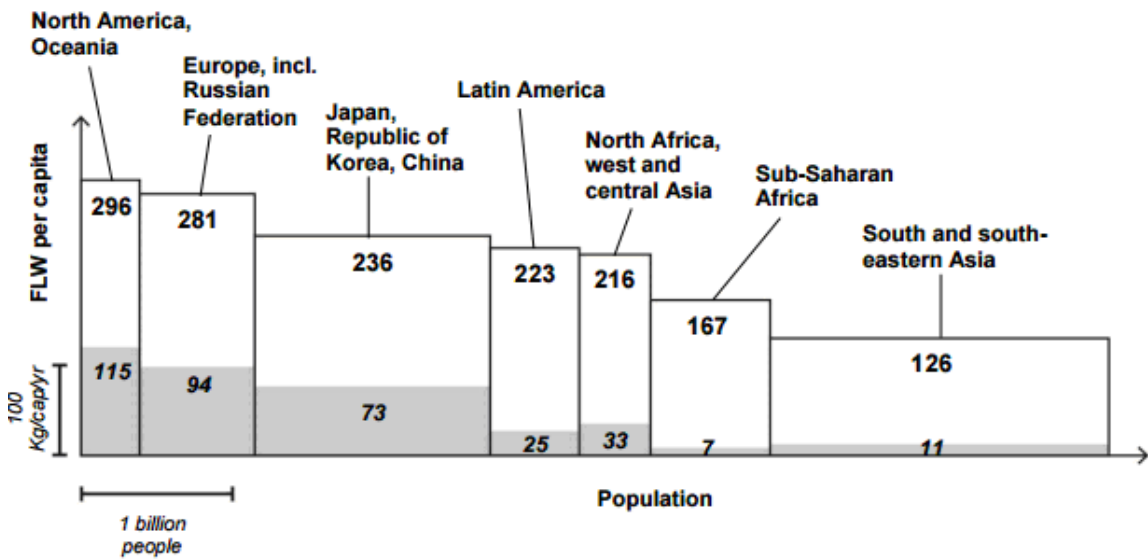
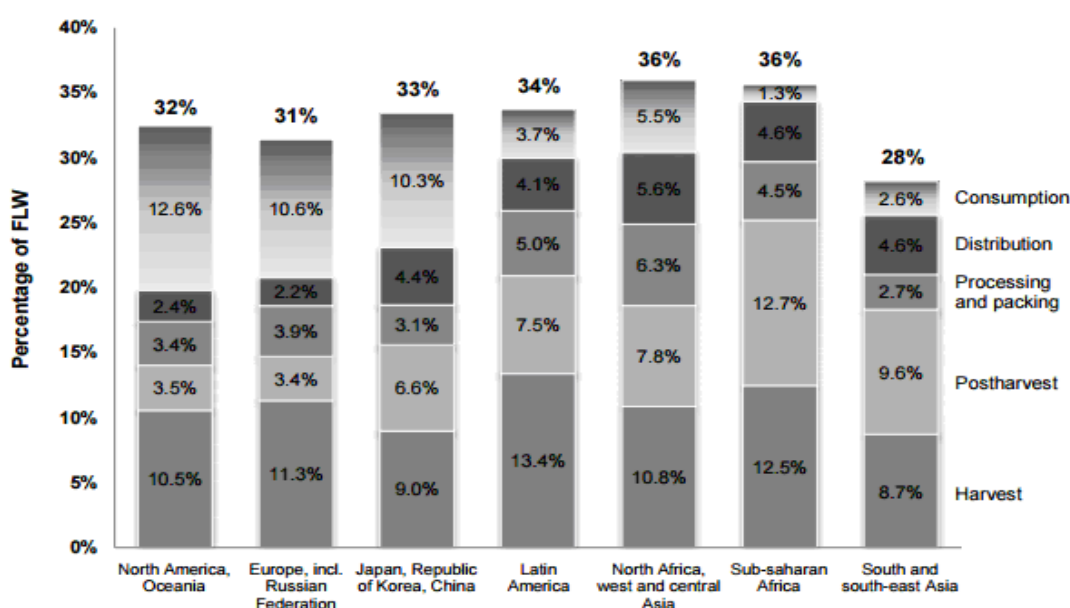


Figure 7. Summary of household food waste composition across five countries (Julian, 2010)..



The X-axis represents the population of a region or group of countries. The Y-axis shows per-capita FLW in the given region. The grey part distinguishes consumer waste from post-harvest losses within regional food loss and waste. For each region, the area of the rectangle represents total regional FLW. Source: elaborated from Gustavsson et al. (FAO, 2011a).

Figure 8. FLW per capita in the different world regions (HLPE, 2014)



The bars represent the percentages lost or wasted at each step of the chain, expressed in percentage of the initial production (edible part originally intended for human consumption, see Figure. 1). Source: elaborated from Gustavsson et al. (FAO, 2011a).

Figure 9. The distribution of FLW along the food chain in the different world regions (HLPE, 2014)

The impacts of global food losses and food waste

Table 3. Examples of potential impacts of food losses and waste on the sustainability of food systems (HLPE, 2014).

| Level / Dimension | Economic | Social | Environmental |
|------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Micro (household or individual enterprise) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Businesses and consumers spend a larger portion of their budget on foods that will not be sold or consumed | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lower wages Consumers with fewer resources for purchase Lack of products | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amount of garbage and waste Contamination of individuals in rural and urban areas |
| Meso (food chain) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Imbalance in production flows and need for more investments such as construction of silos and warehouses for intermediate stocks Profit reduction Inefficiencies in supply chain Costs of disposal and treatment of waste | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low labour productivity Difficulties for companies to make their planning | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multiplication of landfills |
| Macro (food system and beyond) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unrealized economic effort Public investment in agriculture and infrastructure being less productive and turning into an opportunity cost Reduction in financial resources for investment in other areas | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Higher level of food prices and difficulties in access to food Larger number of people below the poverty line | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pressure on natural resources: water and soil Emission of greenhouse gases Occupation of forests and conservation areas Depletion of fishery resources; Pressure on wildlife Greater spending on non-renewable energy |

Wastewater: The quantity of water to produce the wasted food is around 250,000 billion liters annual on global scale, which could provide for New York's domestic water demand for the next 120 years. (FAO, 2013).

Wasting agricultural land: The land needed to produce the wasted food globally is about 1.4 billion hectare which is nearly 30% of the world agricultural land. (FAO, 2013)

Increasing the global warming: The carbon footprint of wasted food is 3.3 billion tones of carbon dioxide on a global scale.

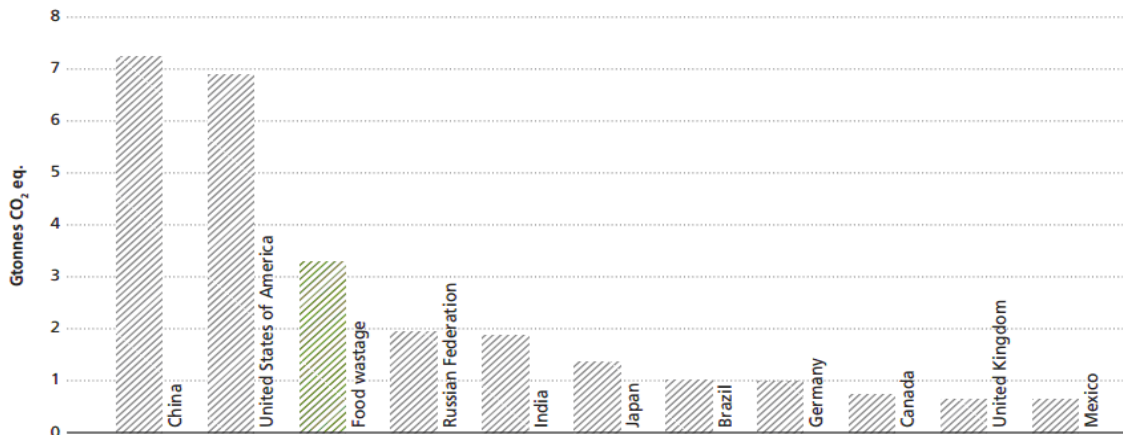


Figure 10. Top ten global green house gas-emitting countries versus food loss and waste in 2005 (WRI, 2012)

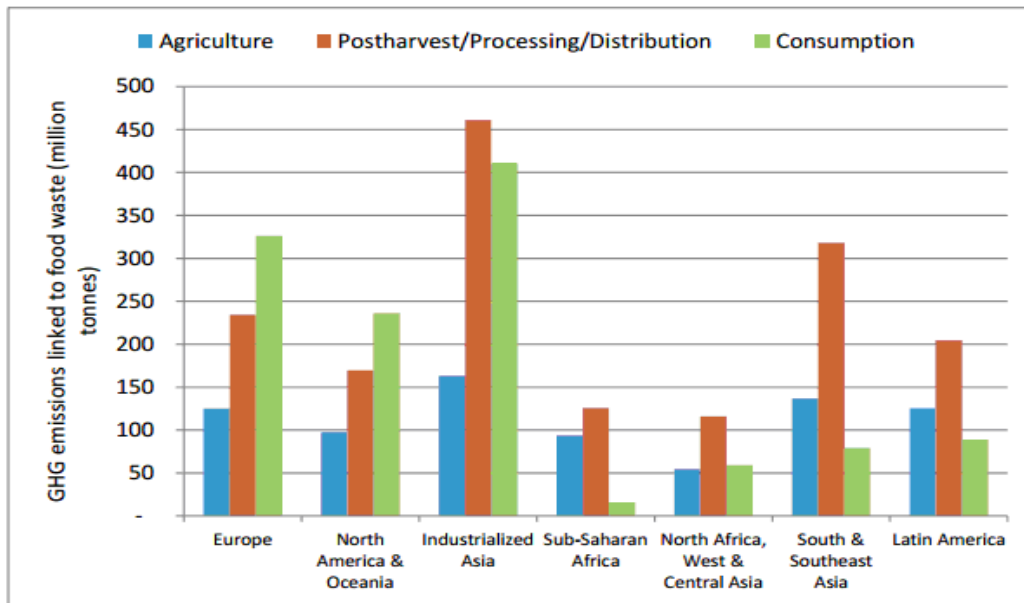


Figure 11. GHG emissions linked to food waste arising by region and by supply chain stage (Gustavsson, 2011).

The profile of GHG emissions vary between different nations and regions. The highest effects could be achieved through decreasing waste of cereals, fruits and vegetables based on weight and GHG emission in South and South East Asia and Industrialised Asia. If waste was decreased by 20% in Industrialised Asia and South and Southeast Asia, about 250 and 150 million tones co2 could be avoided respectively (Parry et al., 2015).

Wasting money: The UN FAO reported the direct economic for food waste costs \$750billion a year (or \$470 a tonne) that equivalent to the GDP of Switzerland, except from fish and seafood. However, the true economic cost of food waste will be much higher through the supply chain[8]. In South Africa, the food waste costed increasing from around %450 a tonne to over \$1,100 a tonne between agriculture and consumption. Meanwhile In the UK, the value of food waste increased from around \$1,500 a tonne for manufacturers to \$4,800 a tonne for consumption. This number in the US was around \$ 2,700 a tonne for retail and consumer level (Parry et al., 2015)
 In Japan, the Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries reported the value of food waste was around \$4,800 a tonne in 2007 with 23 million tones (OECD, 2014).

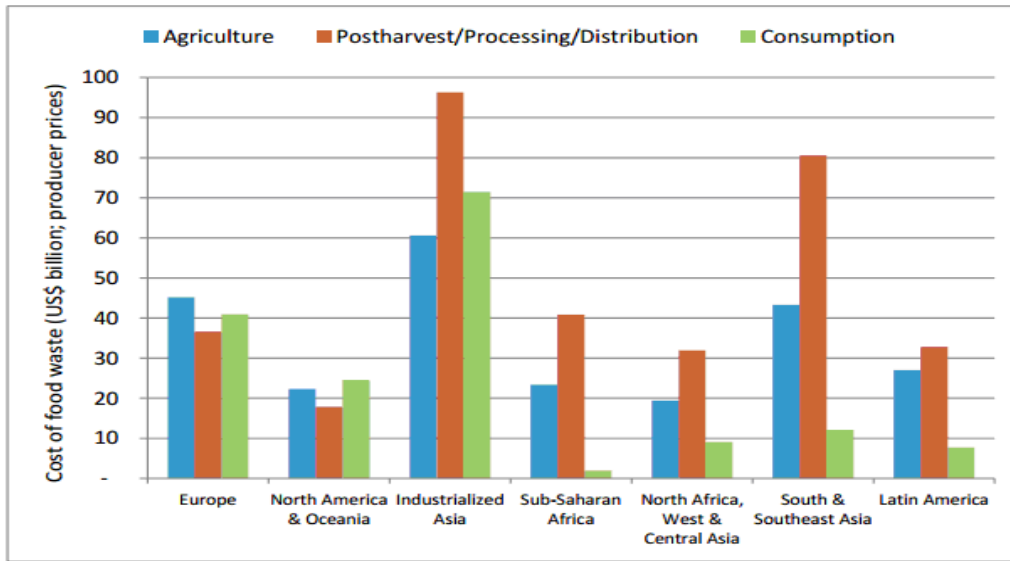


Figure 12. Cost of food waste arising (producer prices) by region and by supply chain stage (Gustavsson, 2011)

International collaborative working

Food waste with its negative effects is more and more becoming a global concern with the considering from many international organizations to address this problem. The UNEP, FAO and WRAP have reported the guidance on the implementation and development of effective food waste strategies and tactical implementation plans (UNEP et al, 2014) (WRAP, 2015).



Figure 13. The main international organizations addressing the problem of food waste (Gustavsson, 2011)

FUSIONS-Food Use for Social Innovation by Optimising Waste Prevention Strategies

Fusions is the EU policy measures for food waste prevention through social innovation which includes 21 project partners from 13 countries, connecting together universities,

knowledge institutes, consumer organizations and businesses. Project duration is 48 months from 2012 to 2016. Activities of the project includes:

- The harmonisation of food waste monitoring;
- Improved understanding of the extent to which social innovation can reduce food waste;
- The development of guidelines for a common Food Waste policy for EU-27 (EU-28).

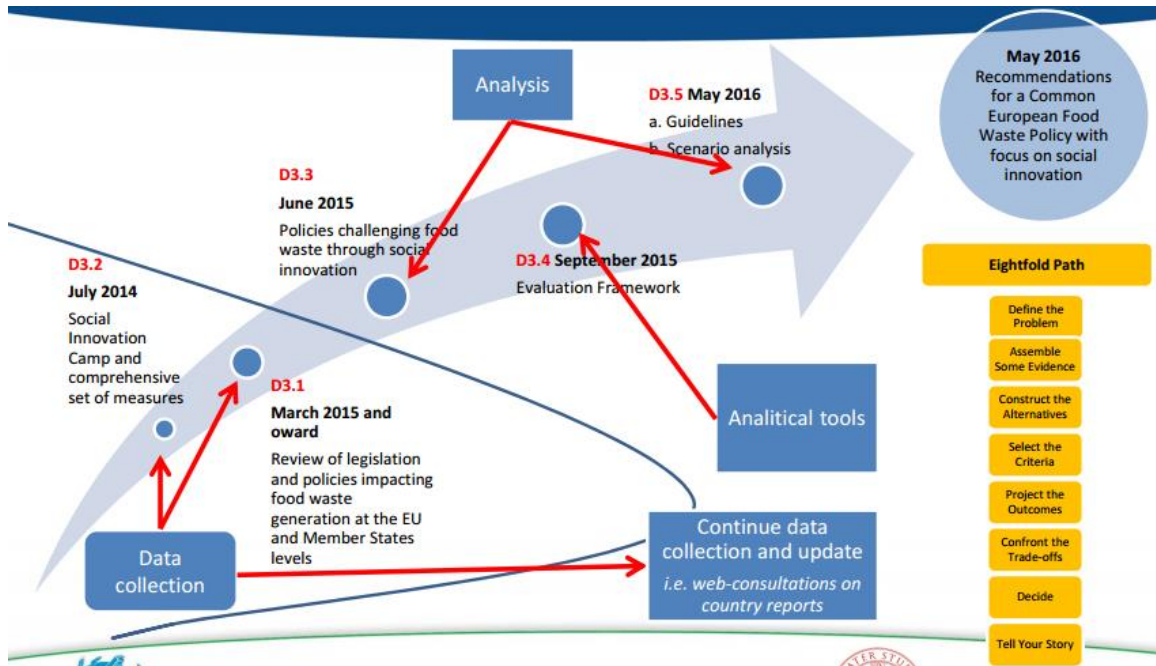


Figure 14. FUSIONS Approach (Gustavsson, 2011)

WRAP: reported the global consumer food waste cost more than \$400 billion per year. It also states the significant savings by decreasing food waste in the UK and other nations all over the world. This report emphasis the practical changes in all countries could leads to significant different in preventing food from spoiling (Parry et al., 2015) The African Development Bank (AfDB), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), International Trade Centre (ITC), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), and World Food Programme (WFP) are some UN organizations at UN level working in term of food waste management.

The FAO has also played an important role in decreasing the post-harvest losses and improve food security by raising the efficiency of value chains. The FAO Action Programme purpose is to support developing countries to conduct more than 250 projects on the decrease of food loss from 1987 to 1990. Meanwhile, in Africa, the IFDC (The International Fertilizer Development Centre), a US-based organization, play a major actor in carrying out th business-oriented programs on input and supply chain improvement for smallholders. IFDC is one of the partners in the 2Scale programme funded by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA). The other implementing partners are ICRA (International Centre for development oriented Research in Agriculture) and BoPinc (Base of the Pyramid innovation centre). The purpose of 2Scale including 1.15 million smallholder farmers in viable agribusiness clusters that will target local, mostly BoP markets (Tielens & Candel, 2014).

Solutions and legislations in some nations

Some legislations have been passed in many countries to decrease the effects of food waste on the environment. The suitable treatment technologies, the establishment of discharge standards or discharge waste are specified in these legislations. The action in partnership need to be undertaken between FAO with other regional and international organizations as well as with all food chains actors from headers, farmers, fishers to international companies.

Table 3. Categories of solutions to reduce Food loss and waste by levels (micro, meso, macro) (HLPE, 2014)

| Categories | Levels | | |
|---------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | Micro (Section 3.1) | Meso (Section 3.2) | Macro (Section 3.3) |
| Investments | Private investments in production, postharvest, businesses and food services. (3.1.2 and 3.1.3) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Financial mechanisms - Collective private investments - Public investments (3.2.2, 3.2.4 and 3.2.3) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support to financial mechanisms - Infrastructure - Enabling environment - Proper incentives (3.3.1 and 3.3.2) |
| Good practices | Good practices in production and postharvest (3.1.1) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity building - Training (3.2.5 and 3.2.6) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support to capacity building - Multistakeholder initiatives (3.3.2 and 3.3.3) |
| Behavioural change | Behavioural change in businesses and consumers (3.1.4 and 3.1.5) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Corporate social responsibility - Community and local engagement (3.2.6; 3.2.7; 3.2.8 and 3.2.9) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Raising awareness - Multistakeholder initiatives (3.3.3) |
| Coordination inside food chains | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Food chain approach - Relationships with other actors in the food chain (3.2.1; 3.2.3; 3.2.7; 3.2.8 and 3.2.10) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enabling environment (contractual rules and incentives) - Policies (3.3.1 and 3.3.2) |
| Valorization of food and byproducts | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Food processing - Valorization of surplus foods and of by-products (3.2.4, 3.2.9 and 3.2.10) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support and incentives for implementation of a hierarchy of uses (3.3.2) |
| Coordination of policies and actions | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policies - Multistakeholder initiatives (3.3.2 and 3.3.3) |

United States

The National Pollution Discharge Elimination System control the discard of waste water from a point source. The quality and quantity of effluents is regulated by NPDES when facilities are discharged directly into the waters. The specific waste from each type of industry is governed by the federal effluent guideline (Chen, 2005)

It is estimated that food waste at the retail and consumer levels costed \$165.6 billion in the US in 2008 that is similar with 124 kg of edible food per capita. In-store food waste took up around 43 billion pound which around 10% of the foods supply at the retail level. On average, the US diner leaves 17% of meal uneaten. The highest proportion of waste landfills is food waste with estimate 35 million tons in 2010 (EPA, 2010) (VCMC, 2015).

Canada

The FAO reported that there was around \$27 billion of food waste every year in Canada. This is a symptom of processes and attitudes, especially the affluence. In 2009, It is estimated that food waste at the retail and consumer levels was around 122 kg per person for fruits and vegetables, 6kg for dairy products, 10kg of boneless poultry and 16kg of boneless red meats, and 18 kg of oils, fats, sugar and syrup (Statistic Canadian, 2010). In Canada, the food wastage occur mainly on the farm, processing, distribution, retail locations, food service, consumers. According to the Environment Canada 2010, the decomposition of organic waste in landfills produce methane- a greenhouse gas- that lead to global warming that is 20-25 times higher than carbon dioxide (VCMC, 2015).

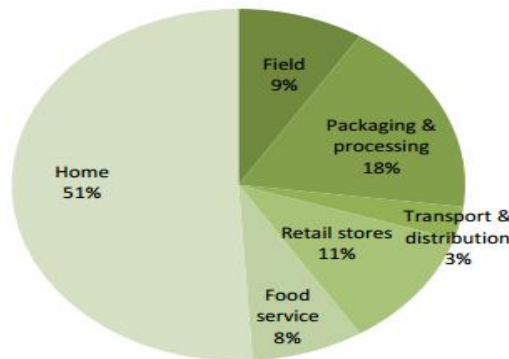


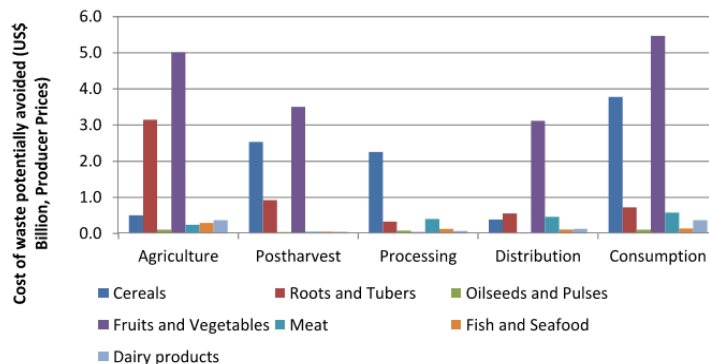
Figure 15. The percentage of food loss along the Canadian Food Value Chain (VCMC, 2015)

Australia

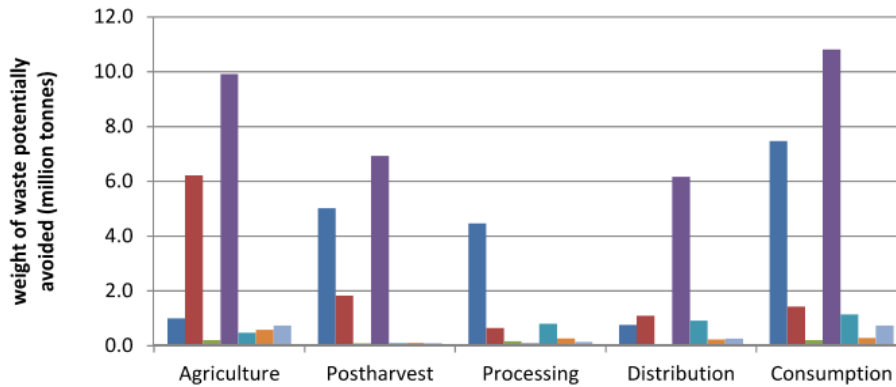
Australia wastes \$8 billion worth of food annual. Food wastage have been demonstrated its negative effects on food security and the environment in Australia. The cost of food wastage has increased from \$5.2 billion in 2009 to \$8 billion in 2014 in which the consumer and retail level is predominant. It is reported that each household waste around \$616 worth of food each year. Therefore, consumer behaviour need to be changed to decrease food wastage. In Australia, local government also take a significant role in making food waste regulations. In Sydney, the bins and biodegradable bin bags have been provided to the residents and then been collected weekly. Next, the food waste is converted into a combustible gas for green electricity generation (Maria, 2014).

Asia

a.



b.



c.

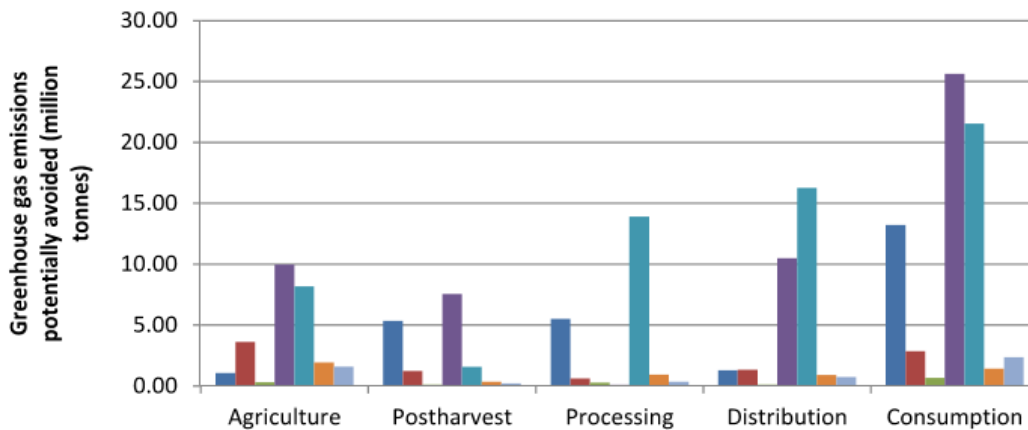


Figure 16. Benefits of a 20% reduction in food waste in Industrialised Asia

a. Cost of food waste avoided, b. weight of food wasted avoided, c. GHG emissions avoided (FAO, 2011&2013) (Parry et al., 2015)

Japan

In 2006, the quality of food waste from food-related industries is around 11.35 million ton including:

- From food processing industries: 4.95million
- From food wholesale industries: 0.74 million
- From food retailers (department, super markets, convenience stores, green grocery stores): 2.62 million
- From food service industries (buffets, restaurants, hotels, inns): 3.04 million

The food processing industries have highest percentage of reusing food waste with 81% mostly for manure and feed for livestock, followed by the food wholesale industries (62%), food retailers (35%), food service industries (22%). The rate of reuse food waste in the food industries was designated to be increased up to 45% by the end of 2012 (Japan’s Food Recycling Law, 2007). Therefore, some solutions from companies have been applied. For example, establishing new corporate to upgrade company’s food-recycling network to complete their recycling agriculture system to reuse food waste in nearby districts (Ito-Yokado Co., Ltd), or developing a practical urban biogas system as

making methane gas from food waste and kitchen wastewater to generate electricity and heat (Takenaka Corporation, Kobelco Eco-Solutions Co.,Ltd and Teral Inc).

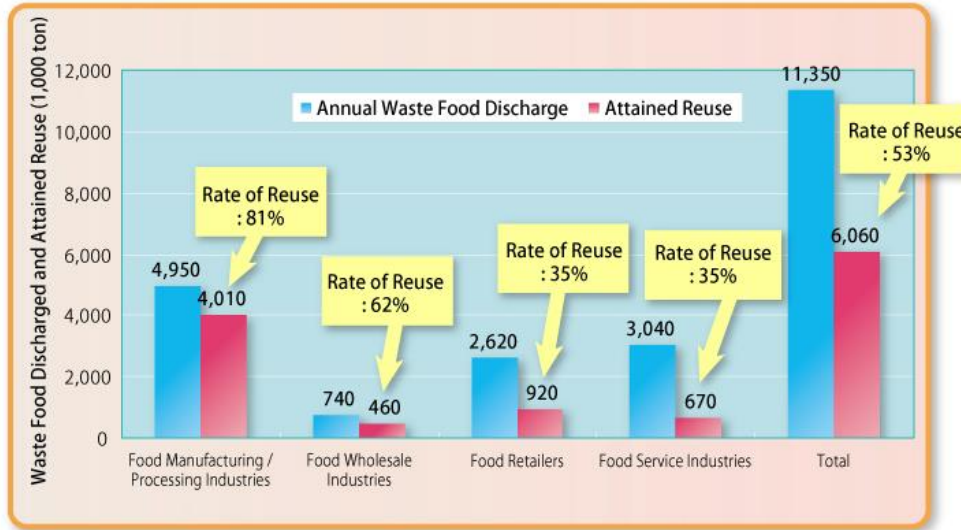


Fig. Waste Food discharged from Food Related Industries (FY2006)

Figure 17. Waste Food discharged from Food Related Industries (FY 2006)

Singapore

Food waste makes up around 10% of total waste in Singapore. The food waste in 2012 could fill 600 Olympic-size swimming pools. There was only 13% (101,400 tonnes) of 788,600 tonnes food waste was reused in 2014 (National Environment Agency). The NEA is monitoring food waste recycling systems at various premises to assess their effectiveness in curtailing food waste. There is a food waste manage company will have to provide recycling machines and training for cleaner and stall-holders that leads to more than 30 food company recycle their food waste. For example, the food waste will be dumped in a machine after being segregated, then the microbe will accelerate the decompose rate of the food waste, the sludge then run though a grease separator and filtered. The organic and inorganic waste much be separated first. The effort to cut the food waste depends on the economic viability, effectiveness of the system and whether the end-product can be fully utilized (Ariffin, 2015). Another policy is that there is cooperation between PUB-Singapore's national water agency and Anaergia Pte Ltd to produce more biogas to generate electricity by co-digesting demonstration facility with water sludge and food waste. There could be up to 40 tons of food waste and used water sludge. There will have a district-level pilot in Clementi for collecting segregated food waste from educational institutions, hospitals and camps for co-digestion by September 2015 (Bernama, 2015).

European Commission

In Europe, some national government have developed policies, interdepartmental teams or regulation on reducing food waste (UK, Germany, Denmark, Netherlands, Belgium, France, Spain). The application of sustainable waste management practices due to the environmental legislation. For example, the Landfill Directive forbids disposal of untreated organic waste has significantly contributed to decrease the waste disposal by 80% (European Council, 1999). The utilization percentage of food industry waste has to be increased to a minimum of 70% by the year of 2005 (Finnish National Waste Plan) (Pap et al., 2004). The member of EU plan to build national food waste prevention strategies to reduce waste by minimum 30% by 2025 (VCMC, 2012) as following example:

Norway

The food industry and partners have set up a collaborative programme called ForMat which aimed to decrease to a 25% reduction in food waste by 2015 as well as changing attitudes and improving knowledge and routines. The data was selected from producers, retailers, wholesalers and consumers. In term of productions, the data show a decrease in food waste from 4.8% in 2010 to 4.0% in 2013 in stage of selected product categories. There was also a reduction of consumers quantity who having discarded a particular product category from 2010 to 2013 with the highest decreased in eggs (50%), followed by snacks, fresh meat, milk/cream, cheese and yoghurt/sour cream (Parry et al., 2015)

France:

There is a legislation banning supermarkets from throwing away unsold but edible food on fines and jail sentences to crack down on food waste.

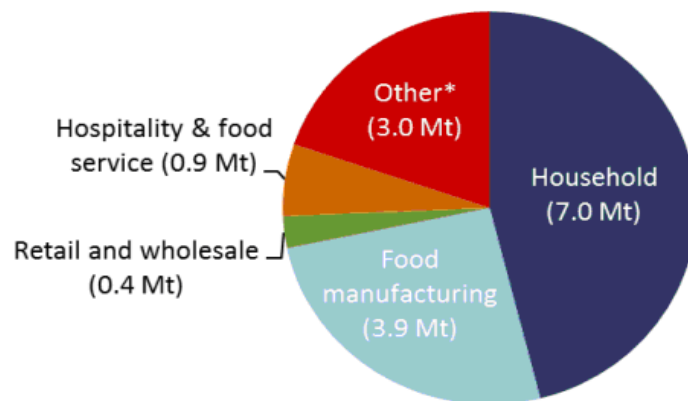
Germany

The Internet is used to spread products still in good condition from store rubbish.

UK

It is indicated that the carbon impact of food waste is over the equivalent of 20 Mt of CO₂ emission. The UK Government has also applied an effective strategy which includes: prevention, reuse, recycling of waste, followed by recovery and disposal strategies. A plan which to share responsibility between all the involved components in society have been established by their corporation, for example businesses and consumers. The Courtauld Commitment have been signed by more than 40 major retailers, brand owners, manufacturers and suppliers which being launched in July 2005. The participants have committed to decrease both post-consumer packaging and post-consumer food waste through innovative packaging and optimal choice of volume of the product, in-store guidance and a consumer campaign (ECDGE, 2008, p.64). In households level, WRAP's policies have contributed to an estimated 18% decrease in avoidable food waste (VCMC, 2012).

Tesco-biggest supermarket chain have introduced a pilot scheme at its stores to distribute each day's unsold food to charities.



* includes other out of home food waste (e.g. in litter), and pre-factory gate food waste. NB data for household also includes waste to sewer, which is not currently available for other sectors

Figure 18. Amounts of food waste arising in the UK by sector (total equals ca 15 million tonnes) (Parry et al., 2015)

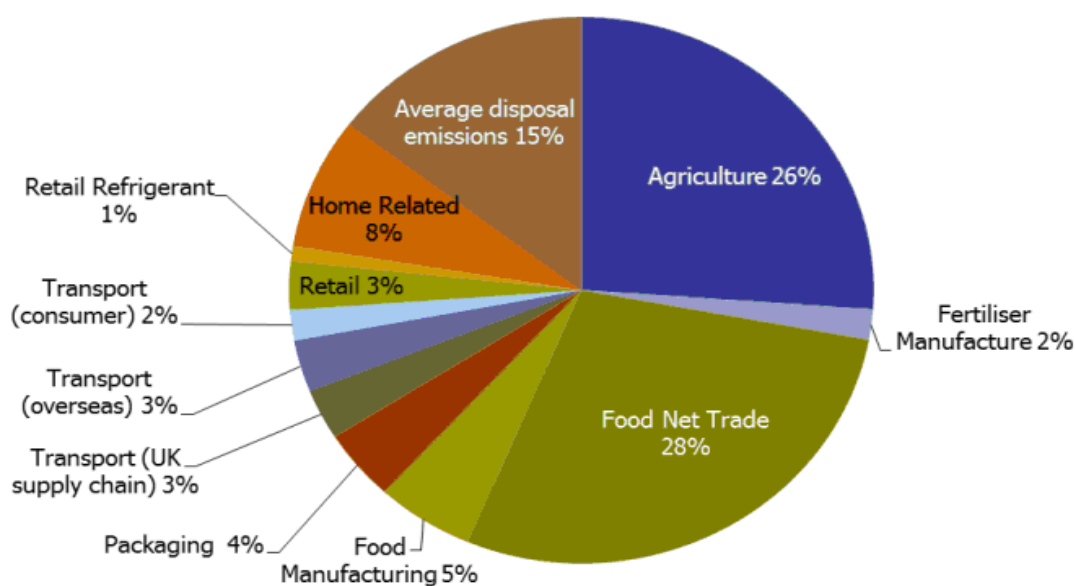


Figure 19. Top down estimate of average greenhouse gas emissions associated with household food and drink waste in the UK (Parry et al., 2015)

Table 4. Cost and benefits of waste prevention activities related to the third phase of the Courtauld Commitment (2012-2015) (Parry et al., 2015)

| <i>Changes vs. Counterfactual Scenario</i> | Household Food waste | Manufacturing & Retail | Packaging | Total |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| Total Net Present Value (NPV) | £1,200,000,000 | £230,000,000 | £200,000,000 | £1,600,000,000 |
| Tonnes of waste prevented (tonnes) | 510,000 | 310,000 | 280,000 | 1,100,000 |
| Tonnes of GHG emissions prevented (tonnes CO₂e) | 1,800,000 | 750,000 | 320,000 | 2,900,000 |
| Value of GHG emissions prevented (£) | £71,000,000 | £26,000,000 | £9,300,000 | £110,000,000 |
| NPV per tonne of waste prevented (£) | £2,350 | £740 | £710 | £1,450 |

Future trends

It is suggested that there would be more 60% (more than 2 billion tones) of food being required for at least nine billion people by 20150 with a population of about nine billion. Therefore, actions need to be taken to reduce food waste and control other aspects of food production and consumption. Cutting food waste on a global scale in half by 2050 would decrease the food gap by around 20%. The global middle class rise the food waste cost from \$400 billion to \$600 billion within next 15 years. A 20-50% decrease in food waste could save around \$120-300 billion per year by 2030 (Parry et al., 2015).

The World Resources Institute (WRI) indicates that food loss and waste reduction is part of building a sustainable food future. It also stated that reducing wastage could contribute to food availability in the future. WRI cooperated with the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) in Action 2020, a global business platform. The businesses will be involved in reducing waste and loss as its content. Together with WRI and UNEP, WBCSD is building a Food Waste Measurement Protocol to support business to measure waste. On the European level, the European Commission plans for 50% less food wastage in 2020 with the policy based on the EU financed research project FUSIONS which also has as its main purpose a more resource efficient Europe through significantly reducing food waste (Tielens & Candel, 2014). In recent years, many scientific researches demonstrated the biologically desirable value of natural compounds or products of natural origin. The large quantities of by-products have great potentials for the extraction of biologically desirable high added value compounds. The future trend in food waste management is the manufacturing of secondary products. The recovery of by-products could also bring higher profits for company. Different high value biological compounds include lipids, proteins, biopolymers, minerals, amino acids and enzymes could be recovered from wastewaters, head, viscera, skin, tails, flesh as solid residues in by-products and waste from food processing industry. These processing may be canning process (filleting, cooking, salting or smoking stages). These valuable compounds could be applied in medicine, food, agro-chemical industries or pharmaceutical. The natural products are also more accepted than the synthetic ones by the general public because of their "safer perception". The new recovery and reuse technologies are needed to be developed to restrain the loss of valuable compounds attached to the waste. The remaining food residues needs to be treated with appreciate technologies from pretreatment to advanced treatment. For example, Fish takes up between 20 and 75% as main material for food industry that brings a huge amount of by-products and waste. The quantity of residues and wastewater in this industry increases because of higher consumption of fish products and changing perception of ready-to-use products as well as more stringent quality and higher hygienic standards. Fish gelatin could be considered as Halal and acceptable by all religions (Ferraro et al., 2013).

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