

PRIMARY DATA SUMMARY FROM THE 2019 FOOD WASTE AND RESCUE IN ISRAEL REPORT

HOW MUCH FOOD IS WASTED IN ISRAEL?

2.5
Million Tons

The amount of food wasted in Israel in 2019

NIS 20.3
Billion
Economic value

35%
Israel's Food Loss

WHY RESCUE FOOD ?

Food rescue is a winning solution that makes excess food available without significant reliance on natural resources, land or water pollution, and use of fertilizers or pesticides.

- 1. ECONOMIC BENEFIT**
Food rescue is an alternative to food production that avoids using the resources and costs associated with food production.
- 2. SOCIAL BENEFIT**
Food rescue reduces social gaps and increases food security for weaker population groups.
- 3. ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFIT**
Food rescue reduces pollution, greenhouse gas emissions, and the use of finite land and water resources.

THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT AND COST OF FOOD WASTE/LOSS ANNUALLY

NIS 3.2
Billion
total environmental cost of food waste in Israel



NIS 1.4 Billion
Wasted Natural Resources



NIS 1.0 Billion
Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Air Pollution



NIS 0.8 Billion
Waste Collection and Processing

6%

of greenhouse gas emissions in Israel results from food waste



A third of all household garbage in Israel consists of food waste

55% Negative Environmental Impact

caused by consumer waste, which includes the environmental impact of food production, transportation, and processing prior to reaching the consumer



Animal-based food products have the greatest negative environmental impact

NIS 1 = NIS 3.6
Every shekel invested in food rescue enables the recovery of NIS 3.6 worth of food.

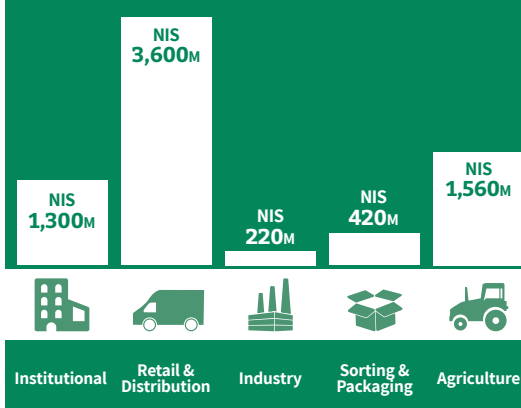
NIS 1 = NIS 4.2
When accounting for greenhouse gas emissions and air pollution, every shekel invested in food rescue generates a direct economic value of NIS 4.2.

HOW MUCH FOOD CAN BE RESCUED?

50% of the food wasted

is rescuable and suitable for human consumption

RESCUABLE FOOD VALUE BY CATEGORY:



1.2
Million tons of food annually

is suitable for rescue in Israel and is valued at

7.1
Billion

THE ECONOMIC BENEFITS OF FOOD RESCUE

» **Food rescue** is clearly preferable to alternative methods of bridging the food insecurity gap: allocations, donations, subsidies or support for the needy.

» At a cost of **NIS 880 Million** it is possible to rescue food worth **NIS 3.2 Billion**, which is equivalent to the entire consumption gap between Israelis suffering from food insecurity and Israelis who enjoy normative levels of consumption.

An investment of only **NIS 880 Million** results in a savings to the economy of:

NIS 2.3 Billion

HOW MUCH FOOD NEEDS TO BE RESCUED?



500

Thousand tons of wasted food each year

Approximately **20%** of the wasted food in Israel would be sufficient to completely bridge the consumption gap between Israelis suffering from food insecurity and those who enjoy normative levels of consumption.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR POLICIES TO REDUCE FOOD WASTE AND ENCOURAGE FOOD RESCUE



Set a national food rescue goal to reduce food waste and encourage food rescue – The goal is to reduce food waste by 50% by the year 2030, in accordance with United Nations (UN) principles.



Develop a national plan to reduce food waste and encourage food rescue – The plan should address food waste at all stages of the value chain and include the necessary operational, budgetary, and regulatory conditions and incentives to gradually achieve the national food rescue goal.



Payment for commercial waste – Examine the possibility of converting the voluntary mechanism existing today that allows local authorities to charge businesses a special fee for the collection of commercial waste to a mandatory requirement.



Governmental support of efforts to reduce food waste / encourage food rescue – Examine possibilities for governmental support of activities and initiatives in order to help people internalize the environmental benefits of reducing food waste and rescuing food.



Reevaluating expiration dates – Examine the need to update standards for determining expiration dates of various food products as well as how expiration dates can be presented more clearly to consumers.



Require food rescue of all governmental and government-financed institutions – Examine the possibility of requiring state-funded bodies with kitchens catering to 1,000 or more patrons daily to contract with registered food rescue nonprofit organizations (NPOs) as a condition for government support.



Require food rescue as a condition for private businesses to participate in government tenders – Examine the possibility of requiring private entities that participate in government tenders supplying services to the state (not only from the food sector), which have sources of rescuable food, to collaborate with registered food rescue NPOs as a pre-requisite for contracting with the State.



Examine the contribution of existing regulations to food waste Existing provisions from current legislation contribute to the destruction and loss of good, nutritious and edible food. A comprehensive examination of relevant existing laws in Israel is needed so that amendments can be made to encourage food rescue and provision to the needy.