



Turkey – Country Report on national food
waste policy

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Colophon

Title	Turkey – Country report on national food waste policy
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Definitions and abbreviations

Glossary

National strategies on food waste prevention are a method, strategy or plan specifically addressing food waste prevention as required by the 2008 Waste Framework Directive. Key sectors addressed in the plan should include local authorities, households, the hospitality industry, the retail supply chain, businesses and institutions (such as schools and hospitals).

Market-based instruments are policy tools that encourage behavioural change through market signals rather than through traditional regulations. Examples include environmentally related taxes, charges and subsidies, emissions trading and other tradable permit systems, deposit-refund systems, environmental labelling laws, licenses, and economic property rights.

Regulations and regulatory instruments are governmental or ministerial orders having the force of law. Regulatory instruments are sometimes called "command-and-control"; public authorities mandate the performance to be achieved or the technologies to be used.

Voluntary agreements are alternative courses of actions such as self-regulations developed by the industry generally aimed to deliver the policy objectives faster and/or in a more cost-effective manner compared to mandatory requirements.

Technical reports and main scientific articles refer to publications that report results of experimental and/or theoretical scientific investigations to enhance the body of scientific knowledge (in this case about food waste and losses).

Communication and campaigns include short campaigns and festivals; education and training activities; contests and competitions; exhibitions, whose aim is to raise awareness on food waste. Communication include seminars and lectures; vocational trainings; books and manuals.

Projects and other measures refer to initiatives like neighbourhood projects, food

Food waste policy mix highlights refers to negative and positive highlights and analytical data emerging from the analysis of the policies of each country.

Abbreviations

FWM = Food waste management

FWG= Food waste generation

FWR= Food waste reduction

OFU= Optimization of food use

Legenda

A1 	Primary production pre -harvest
A2 	Primary production ready for post -harvest
A3 	Processing and manufacturing
A4 	Wholesale, retail and marketing
A5 	Food preparation and consumption

Structure of the country report

- A) National strategy on food waste prevention
- B) Market-based instruments
- C) Regulations and regulatory instruments
- D) Voluntary agreements
- E) Technical reports and main scientific articles
- F) Communications and campaigns
- G) Projects and other measures
- H) Food waste policy mix: highlights

References

A) National strategy on food waste prevention

Turkey has not implemented a specific strategy for food waste reduction, prevention and management.

B) Market -based instruments

There are two laws regulating donations to food banks that potentially impact food waste reduction: the Income Tax Law (Serial no.251) and the Value Added Tax Law (Law no. 3065).

Table 1. High-impact market-based instruments and related implications on food waste along the food chain

Law	Description	Type s of implication s	Main FSCS involved
Income Tax Law (Serial no. 251 -2004)	It grants donors the right to deduct their food donations to food banks from their taxable income.	FWR	A4  A5 
Value Added Tax Law (Law no. 3065 -1994)	According to this law, foods donated to foundations and associations which operate for food banking purposes by taxable persons to tax-exempt foundations and public benefit associations are exempt from VAT .	FWR	A4  A5 

C) Regulations and regulatory instruments

Overall Turkey presents 7 major laws addressing directly or indirectly food waste reduction and dating from 2005 to 2013. Except for the Circular on Bread Waste Prevention Campaign (Circular no 2013/3) the laws mainly refer to primary production like the Agricultural Law (Law no 5488), the Law of Licenced Warehouse for Agricultural Products (Law no 5300) and the Regulation on Good Agricultural Practices (Official Gazette Issue no 27778); 2 laws refer to animal welfare like the Law of Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed (Law no 5996) and the Regulation on Special Rules for Animal Foods Hygiene (Official Gazette Issue no 28155).

Table 2. High impact of food chain laws in Turkey

Law	Description	Type s of implications	Main FSCS involved
Agricultural Law (Law no 5488 - 2006)	Its aim is to organize and determine the politics and strategies for the improvement of agricultural sectors and rural development	FWR	A1 
Law of Licenced Warehouse for Agricultural Products (Law no 5300 - 2005)	Its aim is to regulate the prevention of quality and trade of agricultural products via good storage practices	FWR	A1 
The Law of Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed (Law no 5996 - 2010)	Its aim is to regulate and improve the public health, animal health and welfare, food and feed security and safety	FWR	A1 
The Regulation on Good Agricultural Practices (Official Gazette Issue no 27778 - 2010)	Its aim is to regulate the good agricultural production and manufacturing practices, sustainability, traceability and safety of food products	FWR	A1 
The Regulation on Special Rules for Animal Foods Hygiene (Official Gazette Issue no 28155 - 2011)	Its aim is to regulate the food processing hygiene and safety, and security	FWR	A1 
The Circular on Criteria for Good Agricultural Practices in Crop Production (Circular no 7 - 2011)	To regulate the food processing hygiene and safety, and security with improvement of practices for sustainable and secure manufacturing and processing	FWR	A1 
The Circular On Bread Waste Prevention Campaign (Circular no 2013/3)	Its aim is to prevent the food waste with the meaning of bread for all social layers and in public, industrial, retailer, and food service organizations	FWR	A1  A2  A3  A4  A5 

D) Voluntary agreements

The Bread Waste Prevention Campaign - later described in section F - has been organized on a voluntary basis.

It has been carried out with voluntary cooperation of all the state foundations and establishments, local administrators, food banks association, universities, non-governmental organizations and private sector in order to be able to reach all of the society.

E) Technical reports and main scientific articles

Performance Audit Report on the Waste Management in Turkey - National Regulations and Evaluation of Implementation Results
 Published by the Decree of the General Assembly of Turkish Court of Accounts on January 2007. The report highlights that 34 million tons of municipal waste and 17.5 million tons of industrial waste have been produced in Turkey according to 2004 statistical figures of

Turkish Statistical Institute (TURKSTAT). This level of waste means that per capita waste production rate is approximately 2.0 kg/day in Turkey.

Types of implications : food waste reduction.

Food supply segments involved/addressed : processing, wholesale, retail and marketing; food preparation and consumption.

Health, Nutrition and Food Waste

Published in 2005 by the Ministry of Health Refik Saydam Hygiene Center Presidency. The report highlights that approximately 10% of bread produced daily is wasted in Turkey, causing an economic loss of approximately 1 million euro per day.

Types of implications : food waste reduction.

Food supply segments involved/addressed : processing, wholesale, retail and marketing; food preparation and consumption.

Bread Waste and Consumer Habits Research

The research was carried out in connection with the Bread Waste Prevention Campaign. The research has revealed the extent of food waste in 12 cities of Turkey. It covered households, bakeries, dining halls, student cafeterias, restaurants and hotels as the potential sources of waste. The results indicated that as much as 6 million loaves of bread per day were wasted, amounting to 2.1 billion of loaves annually in 2012.

Types of implications : optimization of food use, food waste reduction, food waste.

Food supply segments involved/addressed : wholesale, retail and marketing; food preparation and consumption.

F) Communication and Campaigns

Bread Waste Prevention Campaign



The Bread Waste Prevention Campaign was launched as a social responsibility project with a circular of Prime Minister in the beginning of 2013. It is the greatest campaign of all time in Turkey. The Turkish Grain Board (TMO) held the campaign as a responsible public body. In 2013, the message of the campaign was spread across the country

through TV and radio programmes, magazines and newspapers, e-materials, (slides, posters, brochures, videos, etc), cartoons to inform children, 36 sports competitions. As a result of increased public awareness on waste, people have started consuming bread more carefully. From 2012 to 2013, an 18% improvement in amount of bread waste was achieved. Households responded more strongly than commercial enterprises, achieving an average reduction rate of 40 percent

Types of implications : food waste reduction, food waste management.

Food supply segments involved/addressed : food preparation and consumption.

Nutrition and Food Waste Prevention Week

During the week October 9-16 2014 programmes about the importance of adequate and balanced nutrition were launched by the government and held in schools, also stressing the importance of food waste prevention to raise public awareness.

Types of implications : food waste reduction.

Food supply segments involved/addressed : food preparation and consumption.

G) Projects and other measures

The Turkey Waste Prevention Foundation (TISVA) has been established in 2010 as a non-governmental initiative (i) to ensure efficient and effective use of resources, (ii) to contribute to the development of consciousness, and (iii) to prevent waste including foods in the community. Headquarter is located in Ankara. This foundation has a web site dedicated to increase public awareness for waste prevention.

One significant outcome of this foundation was the establishment of the Food Banking Association as a system and non-governmental organization that delivers surplus production of food to those in need. Headquarter of the association is located in Istanbul. The association has currently active partnership with food banks, associations, retailers, and food industry.

H) Food waste policy mix : highlights

Several laws, regulations and circulars mainly related indirectly to the reduction of food waste are currently ongoing in Turkey. They mainly refer to rules on good agricultural and manufacturing practices to prevent loss through primary production of animal and plant based foods.

Turkey has not implemented a specific strategy for food waste reduction, prevention and management.

Figure 01. Turkey Policy Mix



The Turkey Waste Prevention Foundation (TISVA) was established in 2010 as a non-governmental initiative to ensure efficient and effective use of resources and prevention of waste including foods in the community.

One significant outcome of this foundation is the establishment of the Food Banking Association as a system and non-governmental organization that delivers surplus

production of food to those in need. Headquarter of the association is located in Istanbul. The association has currently active partnership with food banks, associations, retailers, and food industry.

Turkey presents laws concerning food donations, namely: the Income Tax Law (Serial no. 251) that grants donors from retailers or food industry the right to deduct their food donations to food banks from their taxable income and the Value Added Tax Law (Law no. 3065) stating that foods donated to foundations and associations which operate for food banking purposes by taxable persons to tax -exempt foundations and public benefit associations are exempt from VAT.

As for primary production, the Regulation on Good Agricultural Practices (Official Gazette Issue no 27778) regulates the good agricultural production and manufacturing practices, sustainability, traceability and safety of food products.

The Bread Waste Prevention is a campaign originated by the voluntary cooperation of all the state foundations and establishments, local administrators, food banks association, universities, non -governmental organizations and private sector in order to be able to reach all of the society.

Turkey has launched the Bread Waste Prevention Campaign which is the most comprehensive campaign on food waste ever organized in turkey.

So, although Turkey has not a long tradition in addressing food waste, efforts have been

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REFERENCES

A) NATIONAL STRATEGY ON FOOD WASTE PREVENTION

None

B) MARKET -BASED INSTRUMENTS

Income Tax Law (Serial no. 251 -2004)

Available at: <https://law.ku.edu.tr/>

Value Added Tax Law (Law no. 3065 -1994)

Available at:

http://www.gib.gov.tr/fileadmin/mevzuatek/uluslararasi_mevzuat/cerceve_anlasmalari/Ayrintili_Tarasma/VAT.pdf

C) REGULATIONS AND REGULATORY INSTRUMENTS

Agricultural Law (Law no 5488 - 2006)

Available at: http://faolex.fao.org/cgi-bin/faolex.exe?rec_id=074126&database=faolex&search_type=link&table=result&lang=eng&format_name=@ERALL

Law of Licenced Warehouse for Agricultural Products (Law no 5300 - 2005)

Available at: http://faolex.fao.org/cgi-bin/faolex.exe?rec_id=114798&database=faolex&search_type=link&table=result&lang=eng&format_name=@ERALL

The Law of Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed (Law no 5996 - 2010)

Available at: http://faolex.fao.org/cgi-bin/faolex.exe?rec_id=106155&database=faolex&search_type=link&table=result&lang=eng&format_name=@ERALL

The Regulation on Good Agricultural Practices (Official Gazette Issue no 27778 - 2010)

Available at: http://faolex.fao.org/cgi-bin/faolex.exe?rec_id=117069&database=faolex&search_type=link&table=result&lang=eng&format_name=@ERALL

The Regulation on Special Rules for Animal Foods Hygiene (Official Gazette Issue no 28155 - 2011)

Available at: http://www.tarim.gov.tr/Belgeler/ENG/Legislation/regulation_animalfood_hygiene.pdf

The Circular on Criteria for Good Agricultural Practices in Crop Production (Circular no 7 - 2011)

Available at:

http://faolex.fao.org/cgi-bin/faolex.exe?rec_id=106155&database=faolex&search_type=link&table=result&lang=eng&format_name=@ERALL

The Circular on Bread Waste Prevention Campaign (Circular no 2013/3)

Available at: <http://legislation.tariff-tr.com/IngilizceMevzuat.aspx?tip=3>

D) VOLUNTARY AGREEMENTS

None

E) RESEARCH AND TECHNICAL REPORTS

Turkish Court of Accounts (2007), Performance Audit Report on the Waste Management in Turkey - National Regulations and Evaluation of Implementation Results.

Available at :

http://wwwsayistay.gov.tr/english_tca/Performance/TCA_Waste_Management_Report.pdf

FAO (2013), Food Loss and Waste in Turkey, Country Report.

Available at:

http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Europe/documents/Publications/FLW/Turkey_en.pdf

Gul A., Isik H., Bal T. & Ozer S. (2003), Bread consumption and waste of households in urban area of Adana Province, Electronic Journal of Polish Agricultural Universities - 01; 6(2).

Available at:

F) COMMUNICATION AND CAMPAIGNS

Bread Waste Prevention Campaign

Available at : <http://www.ekmekisrafetme.com/Pages/EnglishPages/Reason.aspx>

Nutrition and Food Waste Prevention Week

No weblink available

G) PROJECTS AND OTHER MEASURES

Turkey Waste Prevention Foundation

No weblink available

Food Banking Association

No weblink available

All links cited in the references have been accessed for the last time on February 3, 2016.

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