

Summary-Guide on Food Surplus Donation for Retail Sector

零售企业 开展余量食物捐赠 实践指南

Guide on Food Surplus
Donation for Retail Sector



About this Guide

Scope of application

This guide applies to organizations that recognize the concept of surplus food donation and voluntarily participate in the implementation of the donation, including retail enterprises (such as supermarket chains, convenience stores, etc.), third-party public welfare organizations (such as public welfare foundations, charities, public non-profit organizations, etc.) and their secondary cooperative organizations.

Objectives of this guide

- Help enterprises understand the concept of surplus food and multiple solutions for food recycling, and understand the feasibility of carrying out surplus food donation activities to ensure that the value of food is maximized;
- Help enterprises to identify potential surplus food donation opportunities, and stimulate the endogenous motivation for enterprises to voluntarily participate in surplus food donation;
- Provide scientific methods and procedures for enterprises to develop and manage effective strategies for surplus food donation, guide enterprises to establish a sound donation mechanism, implement standardized procedures, improve risk management controllability and reduce operating costs;
- Improve consistency and transparency of surplus food donation processes between different businesses and partner organizations.

Description

This version is the first release of the guidelines. Annual inspection and regular update of the guidelines will be conducted in accordance with the latest policy and regulatory requirements, new achievements of domestic and foreign industry practice cases, new experience, as well as the improvement and research of relevant management standard tools and methods. This Guide has been developed with guiding, scientific and practical principles, and is committed to providing as complete, accurate and timely information as possible. Please correct any inappropriateness.

Authors of this Guide:

Professor Jianguo Liu, School of Environment, Tsinghua University Team
China Chain Store & Franchise Association
Wal-mart (China) Investment Co., LTD
Xiamen Jianfu Chain Management Co., LTD

Terms and definitions

◆ Extra food

Surplus food in this Guide refers to food that has not been sold for any reason by a retail enterprise and can be consumed without food safety concerns. Surplus food includes (but is not limited to) pre-packaged food or agricultural products whose appearance or packaging does not meet the requirements for sale, and which must be removed from the shelves according to the shelf life requirements of the products, but which are still within the shelf life. Use surplus food names to distinguish regular food on sale.

◆ Food waste

Food waste refers to the failure to make rational use of food that is safe to eat or drink in accordance with its function and purpose, including waste, decrease in quantity or quality of food due to irrational use, etc. 1.

◆ Shelf life of food

Refers to the period during which the quality of pre-packaged food is maintained under the storage conditions specified on the label. During this period, the products are fully fit for sale and maintain the characteristic qualities that do not need to be stated or have been stated on the label 2.

Principle of implementation of surplus food donation

The implementation of surplus food donation should follow the principles of safety, voluntariness, compliance, transparency and diversity. Among them, the safety of food is the most important.

◆ Safety: It is the most important condition for donation under the premise of ensuring food safety

Donors and distribution organizers who receive donations should take preventing food safety risks as their main task and ensure that food meets food safety management requirements at every key link in the whole process from donation, acceptance to distribution.

◆ Voluntariness: it refers to the recognition of surplus food donation, the ability to take the initiative to participate in the donation, and the basis of consensus with all parties.

The donor and the receiving organization shall conduct the donation in accordance with the principle of voluntary and consensual cooperation and based on the purpose of public welfare. Do not engage in profit-making activities under the name of donation.

◆ Compliance: It means that all parties carry out donation activities in a clear and clear manner in accordance with relevant national laws and regulations.

All parties involved in the implementation of donation shall abide by laws and regulations, shall not violate social morality, and shall not harm the public interests and the legitimate rights and interests of other citizens.

◆ Transparency: It means that the information of donation objectives and achievements can be tracked, traceable and evaluated to ensure the effective and continuous implementation of donation.

All parties involved in the implementation of donation shall adhere to the principle of openness and transparency of the process and information, including but not limited to

regular publicity of the input and input of donated food warehousing, receipt and classification storage, regular distribution and use, so that the whereabouts of each food can be tracked and the whole link is transparent.

◆ Diversity: It refers to the diversity of donation modes and donors.

In combination with their own characteristics, donors and different subjects adopt diversified ways to donate and mobilize multi-level social resources and forces to participate.



图4-1 余量食物捐赠实施的基本流程及关键步骤
The basic process and key steps of surplus food donation implementation