

Electronic Supplementary Material

-Supplementing Tables and Figures

Food waste generation in Germany in the scope of European legal requirements for monitoring and reporting

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Table S1. Data sources – primary production: harvested food quantities ($h_{PP,i}$), food waste coefficients ($w_{CPP,i}$), and share of bones and peels. The food waste coefficients describe the proportion of waste quantities in relation to the quantity of harvested food quantities.

Food groups	$h_{PP,i}$		$w_{CPP,i}$		Share of peels & bones [2] Mean \pm CI _{Min,Max} in mass-%
	Quantity in 1,000 t (Tab. in [1])		Mean \pm CI _{Min,Max}	in mass-%	
Cereals	8,065	(Tab. 4021100)	2.50 \pm 0.80	[3,4]	N/A
Potatoes	4,670	(Tab. 4022700)	5.20 \pm 1.82 ⁱ	[4]	28.4 \pm 4.1
Sugar (sugar beets)	2,797	(Tab. 4030200)	5.00 \pm 3.00	[5]	N/A
Oilseeds	179	(Tab. 4080100)	1.00 \pm 0.35 ⁱ	[6]	48.0 \pm 11.9 ⁱⁱ
Pulses	89	(Tab. 4022600)	0.10 \pm 0.04 ⁱ	[3]	17.0 \pm 5.3
Fruit	1,325	(Tab. 4040600)	8.50 \pm 2.50	[3,4]	10.9 \pm 3.2
Vegetables	3,459	(Tab. 4040200)	5.10 \pm 0.90	[3,4]	24.9 \pm 9.9
Meat	8,994	(Tab. 4050700)	2.05 \pm 0.95	[7,8]	18.7 \pm 3.1
Fish	1,108	(Tab. 4060900)	4.70 \pm 1.70	[9]	48.0 \pm 8.5
Milk (Dairy prod.)	32,685	(Tab. 3110410)	0.60 \pm 0.21 ⁱ	[3]	N/A
Eggs	801	(Tab. 3110610)	4.45 \pm 1.05	[10]	12.0 \pm 3.0
Σ Harvested food	64,173				

ⁱ Assumption: Interval width corresponds to the average interval of \approx 35.0%. ⁱⁱ Approximate content of oil in the sunflower and rape seeds.

Table S2. Data sources – processing and manufacturing sector: produced food quantities ($p_{PM,i}$), food waste coefficients ($w_{CPM,i}$). The waste coefficients are based on survey data (n = 100) and describe the proportion of waste quantities in relation to the quantity of processed and manufactured food.

NACE	Segment	$p_{PM,i}$	$w_{CPM,i}$
		Quantity in 1,000 t [11]	Mean \pm CI _{$\alpha=0.05$} in mass-% [12]
10.1	Processing and preserving of meat and production of meat products	14,708	0.22 \pm 0.20
10.2	Processing and preserving of fish, crustaceans and molluscs	407	4.00 \pm 1.64
10.3	Processing and preserving of fruit and vegetables	5,339	2.40 \pm 1.11
10.4	Manufacture of vegetable and animal oils and fats	5,226	0.09 \pm 0.07
10.5	Manufacture of dairy products	14,603	1.50 \pm 0.78
10.6	Manufacture of grain mill products, starches and starch products	9,320	0.09 \pm 0.07
10.7	Manufacture of bakery and farinaceous products	6,343	10.82 \pm 2.12
10.8	Manufacture of other food products	11,770	1.74 \pm 0.68
11.0	Manufacture of beverages	37,462	2.31 \pm 0.84
	Σ Food production	105,178	

Table S3. Food waste in German retail: survey data (n = 77).

Store number	Sales area in m ²	Food waste in kg/m ²	Store number	Sales area in m ²	Food waste in kg/m ²
1	3,981	11.34	40	1,532	7.78
2	3,838	7.61	41	1,528	1.14
3	3,507	9.98	42	1,519	3.08
4	3,251	8.55	43	1,492	2.25
5	2,973	2.82	44	1,476	5.99
6	2,970	1.08	45	1,461	8.70
7	2,915	9.45	46	1,403	14.48
8	2,895	2.47	47	1,325	13.09
9	2,895	1.00	48	1,283	4.29
10	2,851	2.60	49	1,246	2.64
11	2,825	1.29	50	1,157	4.74
12	2,772	2.63	51	1,112	1.64
13	2,695	4.33	52	1,095	20.63
14	2,621	4.09	53	1,054	3.06
15	2,581	7.75	54	1,044	3.49
16	2,550	1.98	55	1,000	1.82
17	2,541	10.10	56	980	9.84
18	2,530	16.19	57	970	8.00
19	2,522	21.01	58	913	10.78
20	2,388	6.11	59	911	4.56
21	2,333	5.94	60	911	4.00
22	2,304	14.49	61	901	0.08
23	2,295	0.91	62	896	4.06
24	2,259	8.01	63	887	2.05
25	2,224	6.00	64	886	11.41
26	2,190	14.14	65	882	1.59
27	2,117	55.88	66	879	1.04
28	2,087	1.01	67	853	27.40
29	2,014	0.99	68	804	9.05
30	2,004	1.98	69	799	7.87
31	1,976	14.25	70	794	4.41
32	1,943	0.94	71	789	3.30
33	1,823	0.41	72	783	4.65
34	1,723	31.86	73	767	6.62
35	1,697	5.21	74	707	21.71
36	1,639	0.73	75	666	42.45
37	1,616	7.14	76	657	7.63
38	1,601	1.46	77	634	18.17
39	1,579	1.55			

Table S4. Data sources – retail: food waste coefficients (w_{CR}). The waste coefficients describe the food waste in kg per square meter of sales area and year.

Food waste coefficients	w_{CR} Mean \pm CI $_{\alpha=0.05}$ in kg/(m ² ·a)
based on survey data from Table S.7	7.98 \pm 2.13
based on data from [13]	16.40 \pm 4.37 ⁱ
Mean value	12.19 \pm 3.25

ⁱ Assumption: The Confidence Interval (CI ($\alpha=0.05$) = \pm 26.7%) based on data from Table S.7 can also be applied to data of REWE Group (2016).

Table S5. Data sources – restaurants and food services: structural data ($s_{RFS,i}$) for different facilities.

Facility	Description	$s_{RFS,i}$	Unit	References
Catering services	Visits to full service restaurants	2.03	≈ billion portions/a	[14]
	Visits to event- gastronomy	1.38	≈ billion portions/a	[14]
	Visits to fast-food restaurants	5.18	≈ billion guests/a	[14]
Hospitality and accommodation	Overnight stay	436,215,153	overnights/a	[15]
	Portions served	436,215,153	portions/a	Assumption
Hospitals	Number of beds	499,351	number	[16]
	Average bed occupancy rate	77,5	percent	[16]
	Portions served in hospitals	423,761,742	portions/a	Assumption
Schools	Primary education	2,891,926	students/a	[17]
	Secondary education	7,764,982	Students/a	[18]
	Not assigned to an area	175,107	students/a	[17]
	Share of students eating in dining hall	16.5	percentage	[19,20]
	School days per year	225	number	
	Portions served in schools	402,138,557	portions/a	Assumption
Educational institutions	Day care facilities	3,341,786	children & employees	[21]
	Child day care	148,806	children & employees	[22]
	Number of children with lunch	2,487,672	lunches/d	[21]
	Educational days per year	225	days	
	Portions served	559,726,200	portions/a	Assumption
Colleges and universities	Students 2015/2016	2,757,799	students/a	[23]
	Share of students eating in dining hall	59.9	percent	[19,20]
	Number of lecture days	160	days	
	Portions served	264,307,456	portions/a	Assumption
Care institutions & nursing homes	Available nursing places	928,939	nursing places/d	[24]
	Number of patients (stationary)	783,416	patients/d	[25]
	Portions served for (stationary)	857,840,520	portions/a	Assumption
	Number of patients (semi-stationary)	73,886	patients/d	[25]
	Portions served (semi-stationary)	26,968,390	portions/a	Assumption
Business canteens	Share of employees eating in canteens	21	percent	[1]
	Working days per year	250	days	
	Portions served	2,261,122,500	portions/a	Assumption
German Armed Forces		40,736,920	portions/a	[26]
Prisons	Prisoners in closed prison	63,482	prisoners/a	[27]
	Prisoners in open prison	11,043	prisoners/a	[27]
	Portions served (closed prison)	3	portions/(prisoner-d)	[26]
	Portions served (open prison)	2	portions/(prisoner-d)	[26]
	Portions served in prisons	77,574,180	portions/a	Assumption
Population & employment	Number of employees in Germany	43,069	1,000 employees	[28]
	German population (31.12.2015)	82,176	1,000 cap.	[29]

Table S6. Data sources – restaurants and food services: food waste coefficients ($wc_{RFS,i}$) and avoidable parts.

Facility	Food waste	Avoidable parts	unit	n	Reference
Full-service restaurants	204 ± 33 ⁱ	105 ± 21 ⁱⁱ	g/portion	13	[30]
Event gastronomy	204 ± 33 ⁱ	105 ± 21 ⁱⁱ	g/portion	13	[30]
Fast-food restaurants	28 ± 5 ⁱ	19 ± 4 ⁱⁱ	g/guest	1,490	[31]
Hospitality and accommodation	184 ± 48	134 ± 25	g/portion	13 & 24	[30,32]
Hospitals	152 ± 25 ⁱ	122 ± 25 ⁱⁱ	g/(bed·d)	64	[32]
Schools	122 ± 15	95 ± 22	g/portion	11	[32,33]
Childcare facilities	122 ± 15	95 ± 22	g/portion	11	[32,33]
Colleges and Universities	280 ± 46 ⁱ	193 ± 39 ⁱⁱⁱ	g/portion	1	[34]
Care institutions (nursing homes)	152 ± 25 ⁱ	122 ± 25 ⁱⁱⁱ	g/portion	64	[32]
Business canteens	132 ± 24	107 ± 29	g/portion	23 & 269	[30,32]
German Armed Forces	186 ± 26	95 ± 13	g/portion	N/A	[35,36]
Prisons	226 ± 37 ⁱ	116 ± 24 ⁱⁱⁱ	g/portion	N/A	[26]

ⁱ Assumption: Interval width ($CI_{Min,Max}$) corresponds to the average interval of $\approx 16\%$; ⁱⁱ Assumption: Interval width ($CI_{Min,Max}$) corresponds to the average interval of $\approx 20\%$.

Table S7. Data sources – households: share of food waste ($wc_{HH,i}$) in the municipal waste collection system of residual and bio waste bins in German households, based on data from waste compositional analyses [12].

	Residual waste bin	Bio waste bin
Waste quantity in kg/(cap·year)	128.0	56.0
$wc_{HH,i}$ – share of food waste in mass-% (Mean ± $CI_{Min,Max}$)	31.7 ± 2.9	37.8 ± 3.4

Table S8. Data sources – households: distribution of food waste through different disposal paths [12,37,38].

Disposal paths	Food waste distribution in mass-% (Mean ± $CI_{Min,Max}$)
Residual waste	35.0 ± 2.0
Bio waste bin	38.0 ± 4.0
Home composting	9.0 ± 0.8
Pet feeding	5.0 ± 1.0
Sewer	11.0 ± 3.0
Others	1.5 ± 0.2 ⁱ
Σ in the municipal waste collection system (pr_{FW})	73.0 ± 6.0
Σ in other disposal channels	27.0 ± 6.0

ⁱ Assumption: Interval width corresponds to the average interval of $\approx 15.0\%$.

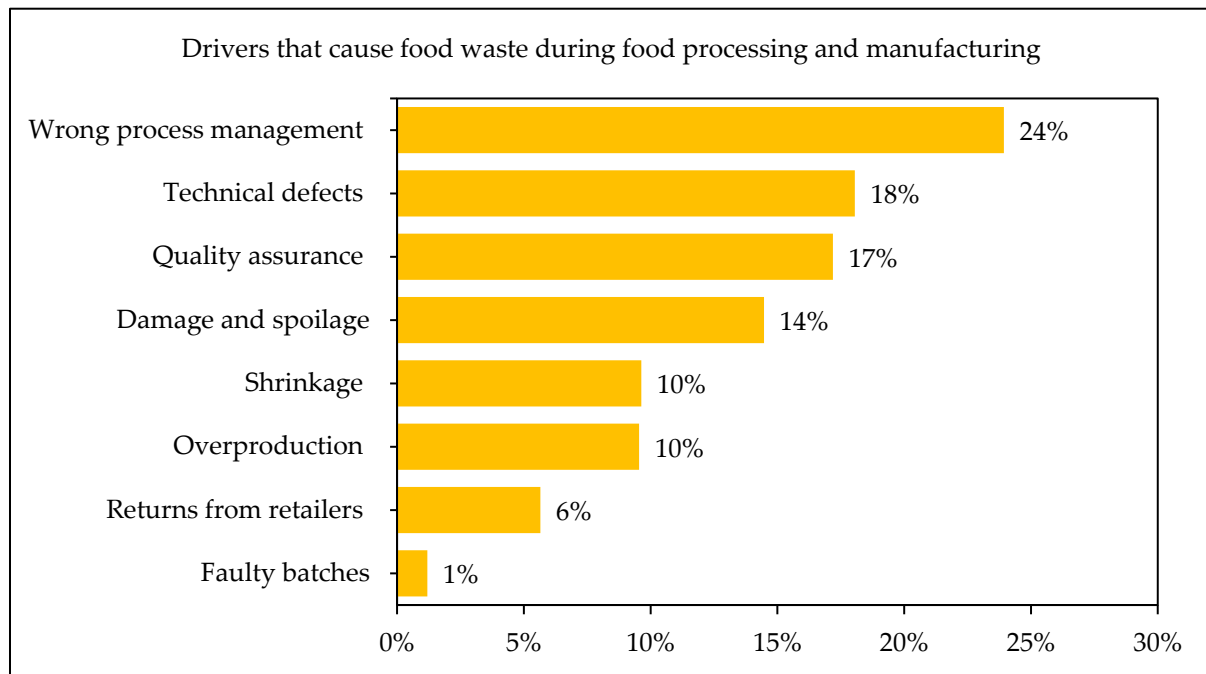


Figure S1. Drivers that cause food waste in the German food processing and manufacturing sector, based on survey data (n=100) from [12]. Avoidable potential ($\approx 55\%$): wrong process management (24%), damage and spoilage (14%), overproduction (10%), returns from retailers (6%), and faulty batches (1%).

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