



Sustainability Measurement (Food Loss & Waste)

Issue Date: 24/06/2025

AWL/QA/SOP/56

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Issue No.02

1.0 Purpose:

To outline the general guidelines for measurement and thereby control of Food Loss & Waste as per regulation and clause 2.5.16 of FSSC 22000V6.0.

2.0 Scope:

All manufacturing units

3.0 Responsibility:

3.1 Factory Manager / Unit Head need to ensure proper record of all food loss and food waste during financial year and also ensure proper evidence during different ESG audits and discloser.

3.2 Site FSTL for review of implementation and monitoring plan.

4.0 General Description:

"Food Loss" refers to food that spills, spoils, incurs an abnormal reduction in quality such as bruising or wilting, or otherwise gets lost before it reaches the consumer. Food loss typically takes place at the production, storage, processing, and distribution stages in the food value chain. It's usually the unintended result of an agricultural process or technical limitation in storage, infrastructure, packaging, and/or marketing e.g. Wheat flour having slightly high %Mw, spill over of soya flour, dark coloration of soya chunks.

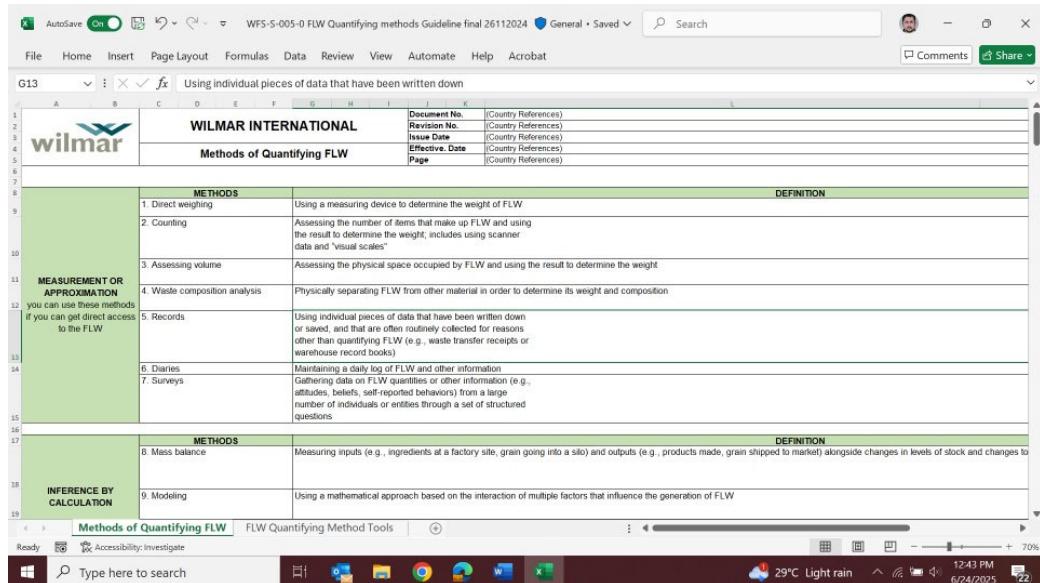
"Food Waste" refers to food that is of good quality and fit for consumption but does not get consumed because it is discarded - either before or after it is left to spoil. Food waste typically takes place at the retail and consumption stages in the food value chain. It's usually the result of negligence or a conscious decision to throw food away e.g. ageing of FG, rain affected vehicle (impact on outer bag only) etc.

5.0 Procedure:

5.1 General steps, terms, definition and manner of monitoring and quantification is given in attached GQ guidelines [*WFS-S-005-0 FLW Implementation Standard_ Worksheet Final 26112024.*](#)

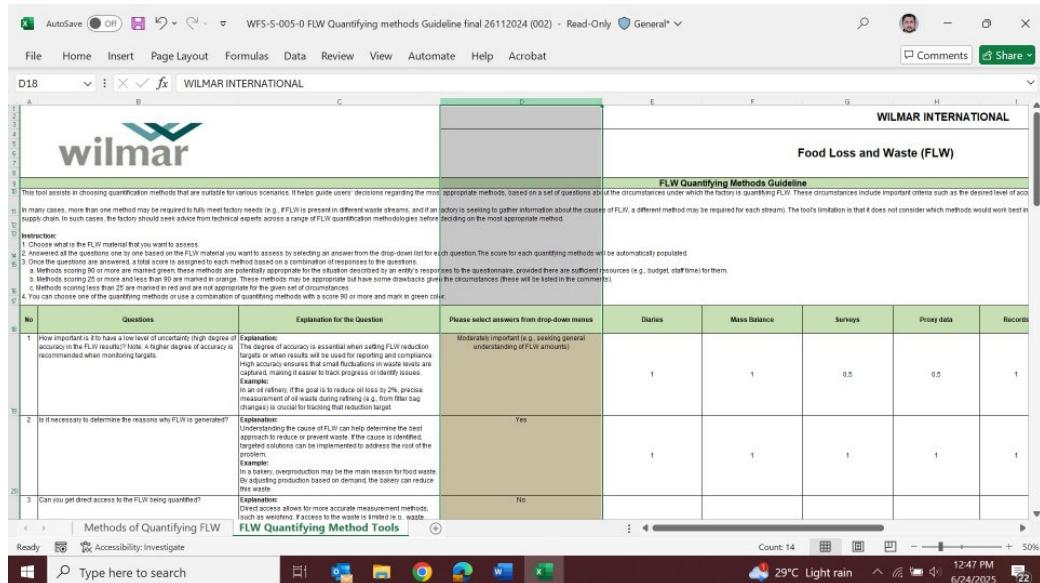
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Sr Manager - QA	Head_ CQA	HEAD - EHS
		Head- Technical

5.2 Site FSTL and sustainability lead has to read out carefully the method of quantifying as shown below in *WFS-S-005-0 FLW Quantifying methods Guideline final 26112024*.



METHODS		DEFINITION
MEASUREMENT OR APPROXIMATION you can use these methods if you can get direct access to the FLW	1. Direct weighing	Using a measuring device to determine the weight of FLW
	2. Counting	Assessing the number of items that make up FLW and using the result to determine the weight; includes using scanner data and "visual scales"
	3. Assessing volume	Assessing the physical space occupied by FLW and using the result to determine the weight
	4. Waste composition analysis	Physically separating FLW from other material in order to determine its weight and composition
	5. Records	Using individual pieces of data that have been written down or saved, and that are often routinely collected for reasons other than quantifying FLW (e.g., waste transfer receipts or warehouse record books)
	6. Diaries	Maintaining a daily log of FLW and other information
	7. Surveys	Gathering information on FLW quantities or other information (e.g., attitudes, beliefs, self-reported behaviors) from a large number of individuals or entities through a set of structured questions
	8. Mass balance	Measuring inputs (e.g., ingredients at a factory site, grain going into a silo) and outputs (e.g., products made, grain shipped to market) alongside changes in levels of stock and changes to the supply chain. In such cases, the factory should seek advice from technical experts across a range of FLW quantification methodologies before proceeding.
	9. Modeling	Using a mathematical approach based on the interaction of multiple factors that influence the generation of FLW

5.3 Basis above clarity, all waste/loss product to be mentioned in second sub excel name FLW Quantifying method tools and answer the questions mentioned in column D



No	Questions	Explanation for the Question	Please select answers from drop-down menus	Diaries	Mass Balance	Surveys	Proxy data	Records
1	How important is it to have a low level of uncertainty (high degree of accuracy) in the FLW results? (Note: A higher degree of accuracy is recommended when monitoring targets.)	Explanation: The degree of accuracy is essential when setting FLW reduction targets. High accuracy ensures that small fluctuations in waste levels are captured, making it easier to track progress or identify issues.	Moderately important (e.g., assessing general understanding of FLW amounts)	1	1	0.5	0.5	1
2	Is it necessary to determine the reasons why FLW is generated?	Explanation: Understanding the cause of FLW can help determine the best approach to reduce or prevent waste. If the cause is identified, targeted solutions can be implemented to address the root of the problem.	Yes	1	1	1	1	1
3	Can you get direct access to the FLW being quantified?	Explanation: Direct access allows for more accurate measurement methods, such as weighing. If access to the waste is limited (e.g., waste is stored in bags), this may affect the accuracy of the quantification.	No					

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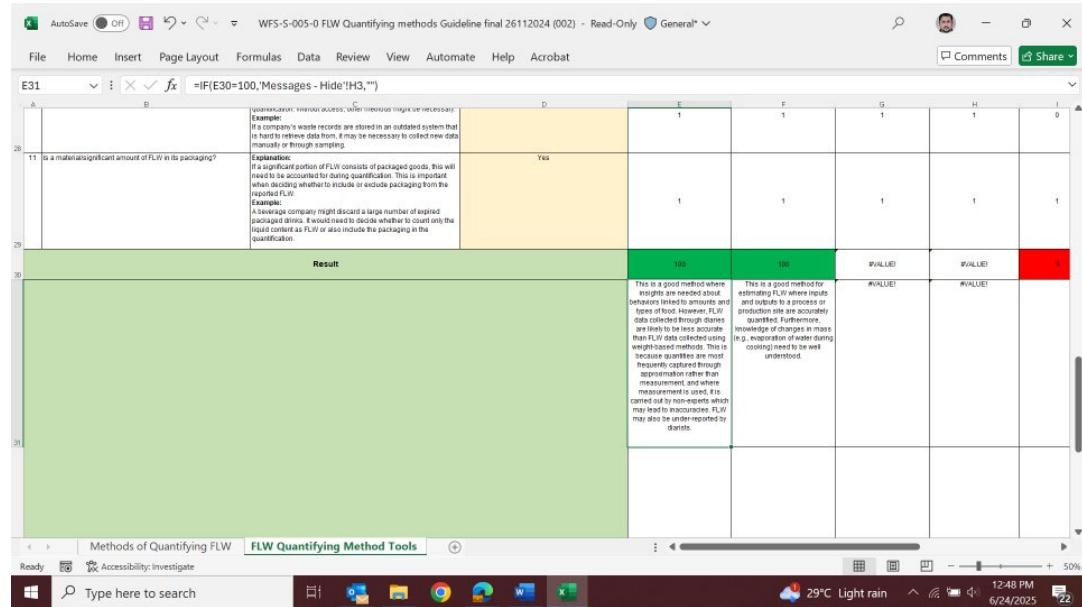
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5.4 Basis specific answer system will give mandate on the selection of manner of handling material.



5.5 Now the recording and monitoring to be done in excel [WFS-S-005-0 FLW Implementation Standard_ Worksheet Final 26112024](#).

6.0 In order to comply the requirement of regulation following information must be available and submitted by each factory at periodic interval to sustainability lead-

- I. Programs to reduce the total volume of food loss & waste at factory level
- II. Measurable targets to reduce the total weight of food loss & waste
- III. Programs aimed at using food loss & waste for alternative uses
- IV. Collaboration with up/downstream partners to reduce the amount of food loss & waste in the value chain.
- V. Coverage Along with Third-party verification of data and evidence of the same.

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7.0 Records:

Sr No.	NAME	FSMS RECORD (Y/N)	REMARKS
1	WFS-S-005-0 FLW Quantifying methods Guideline final 26112024	Y	
2	WFS-S-005-0 FLW Implementation Standard_ Worksheet Final 26112024	Y	

7.0 Reference:

Annex 1,2,3 as embedded below-



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