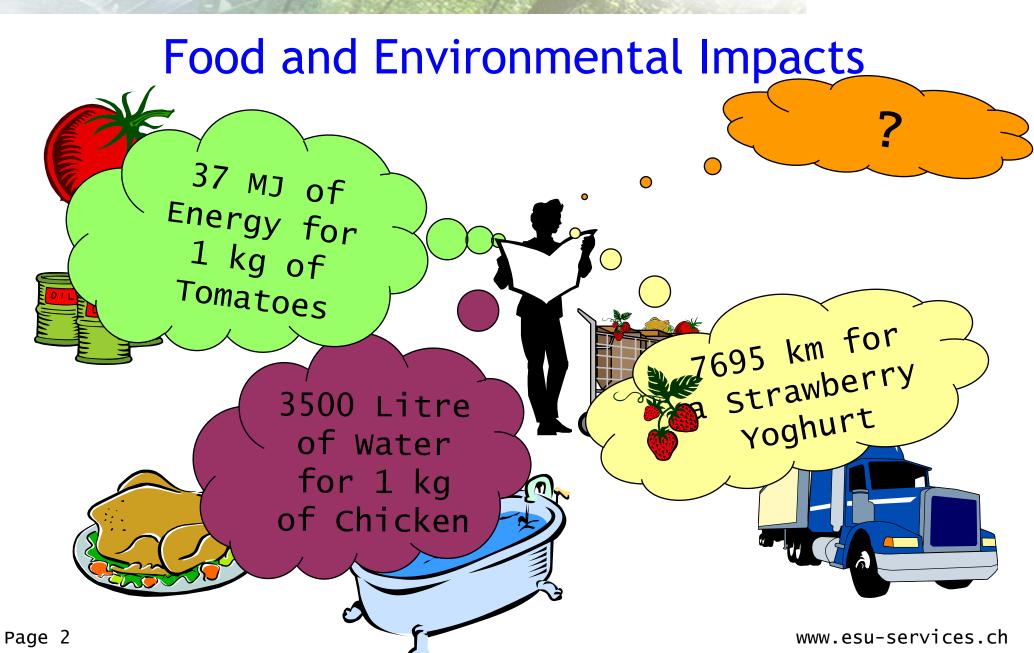
#### Environmentally friendly food consumption: What does this mean?

#### Dr. Niels Jungbluth ESU-services Ltd., Uster, Switzerland



17th SETAC Europe LCA Symposium Budapest, 28. February 2011







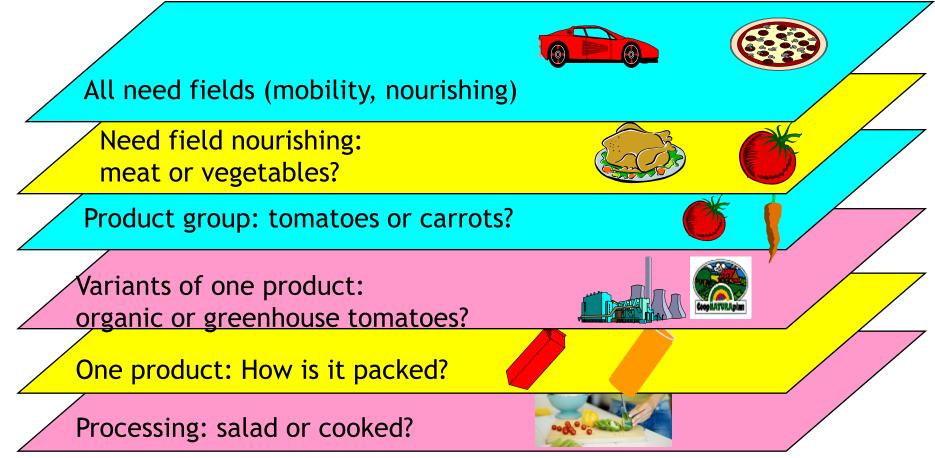
#### Contents

- Environmental impacts of food consumption
- Conclusions concerning food purchases from the consumers point of view
- Public interest
- Open research questions

-services

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## Which questions to be answered? Levels of Consumer Decision Making (DML)



> It is possible to address different types of questions, but not with one analysis

### Which Life cycle impact assessment (LCIA)

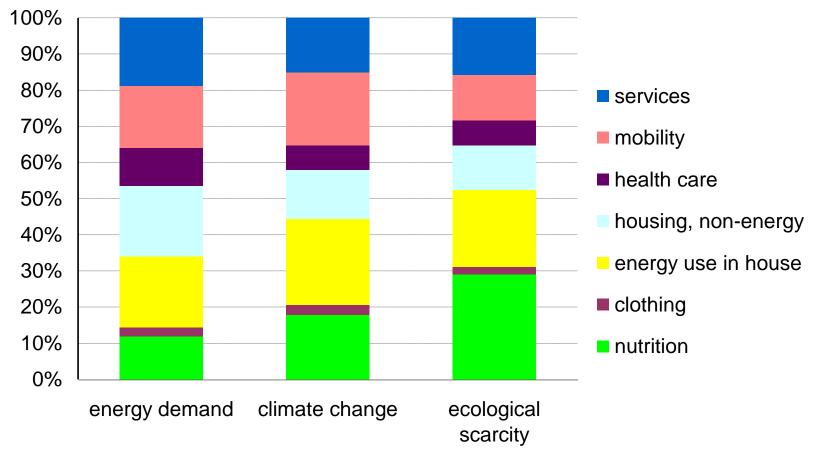
	environmental impacts	carbon footprint	Ŭ Ŭ	ecological
		(kg CO2-eq)	footprint (m2a)	scarcity
				2006 (UBP)
(0	abiotic resources, incl. water	Ø	Ø	$\checkmark$
resources	nuclear energy	Ø	Ø	$\checkmark$
our	fossil energy	Ø	Ø	$\checkmark$
Les	land occupation	Ø	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$
	land transformation	Ø	Ø	Ø
emissions	climate change	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$
	ozone depletion	Ø	Ø	$\checkmark$
mis	toxicity	Ø	Ø	$\checkmark$
ē	summer smog	Ø	Ø	$\checkmark$
	acidification	Ø	Ø	$\checkmark$
	nutrification	Ø	Ø	$\checkmark$
	endocrine disruptors	Ø	Ø	$\checkmark$
	noise, odour, litter	Ø	Ø	Ø
	ionising radiation	Ø	Ø	$\checkmark$
	waste (incl. radioactive waste)	Ø	Ø	

> It is necessary to apply LCIA methods that cover a range of environmental impacts

> For this presentation we use the eco-points

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# Overall importance of nutrition in total consumption of households

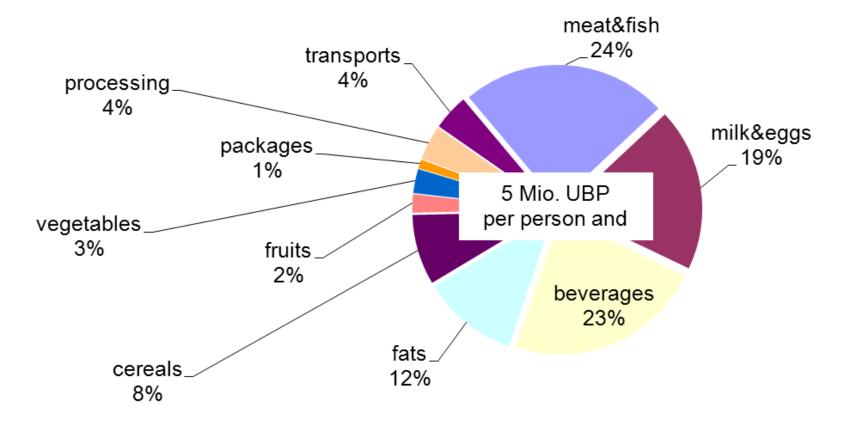


Nutrition causes about 30% of environmental impacts of consumption

> Carbon footprint and energy underestimates agricultural impacts



#### Share of product groups



> Animal products (meat, milk, eggs) are most important

> Luxury beverages like wine, coffee, alcoholics cannot be neglected



#### Environmental impacts of meat purchases

eco-points 06 per kg of meat purchased in the shop

		L			Integrated agricu			
				Agric	culture	Organic	agriculture	
			Air-Plane	•				
LKW EU						Origin		
Region								
C	onserved							
Deep-frozen						Conservati	on	
Chilled								
Glass								
Metal								
Styropor						Packagir	ıg	
Vacuum								
Consume chilled								
Consume conserved						Household		
Consume deep-frozen								
2'000 4'000	6'000	8'000	10'000	12'000	14'000	16'000 18'0	00 20	

> Agricultural production dominates total impacts of meat products



#### Impacts of vegetable purchases

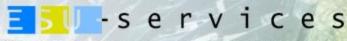
1

eco-points 06 per kg of vegetables purchased

			gree	enhouse production
	integ organic agriculture	grated production	Agricultural	production
region Switzerland Europe, lorry			Origin	Airplane (9'7
Europo, iorry				
		dee	p-frozen	
conse chille fresh				Conservation
glass metal paper				Packaging
plastic	deep-frozen			
ch	served illed fresh			Consumption
) 5	00 1'0	00 1'5	00 2'0	00 2'5

> All characteristics are important for plant products

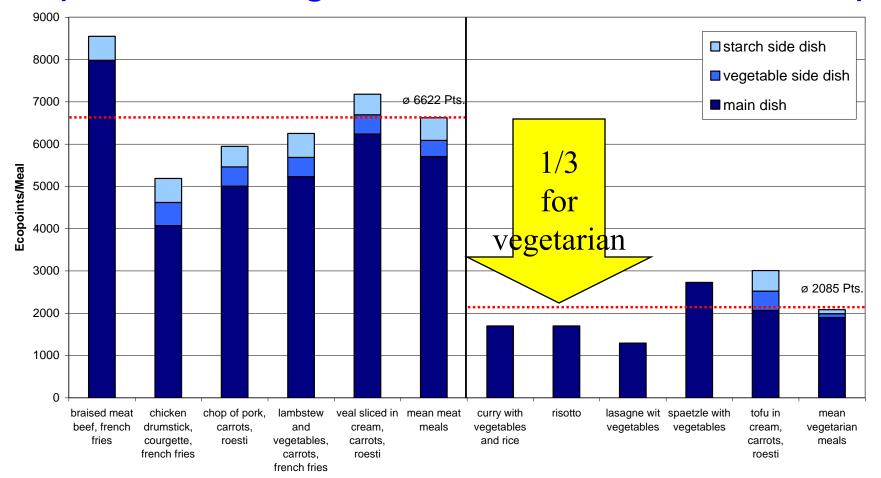
> Air transports and heated greenhouse cause highest burdens for vegetables/fruits



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#### **Canteen Meals:**

#### comparison of vegetarian and meat based recipes



> Vegetarian meals have considerable lower impacts



#### **Conclusions for Consumers**

- Eat vegetarian. Consumption of fish, meat and animal products should be reduced to 2 portions a 180 g a week
- > Air transported products should be avoided
- Buy seasonal. Less products from heated greenhouse should be bought
- > Reduce luxury products like wine, coffee and chocolate
- Consider energy in private transportation and the household
- Reduce wastage and overconsumption



### Influencing consumers behaviour with LCA

- Knowledge is available for consumers
- LCA studies sometimes confusing if no clear result
- Lower options for reducing environmental impacts compared to other fields like mobility and housing
- People tend to follow the easy things and not the important things, e.g. recycling of packages instead reducing meat consumption
- Stress the points that are really important and not what is scientifically surprising



#### Public interest on LCA studies of food

- High public interest allows to teach life cycle thinking
- Many people mix health aspects and environmental aspects when looking at food
- Sensations, even if wrong, are more interesting than confirmation of former research
- Detailed comparisons should be more interesting for producers and distributors than for consumers



#### What we know

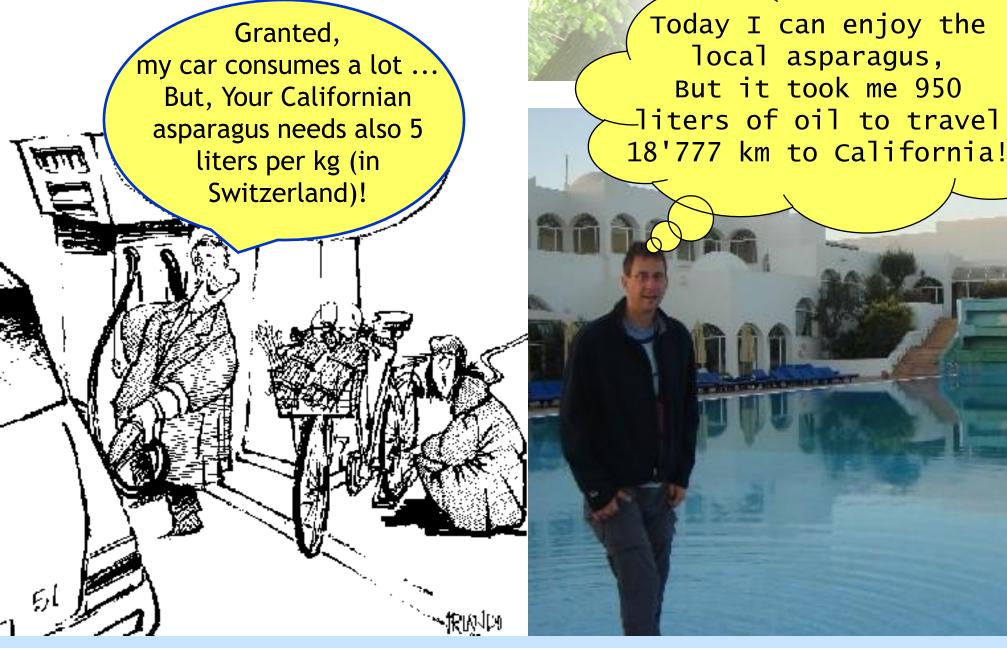
- LCA covering a range of environmental impacts is necessary, Carbon footprinting might be misleading
- Reduction of animal products is the main issue
- There is always an exception from the general rule

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## Outlook and open research questions

- Good models to address regional variation and specific types of emissions in agriculture
- More research on processed food and outdoor consumption is necessary (eating home is a phase out model)
- Level of sustainable meat consumption
- More LCA research on food ingredients like flavours
- More data on wastage in all stages and its inclusion in LCA are needed



Information about our studies <u>www.esu-services.ch/publications/food/</u>

Calculate the impacts of Your food consumption <u>www.ulme.ethz.ch</u>