



# LCA of meals based on vegetarian protein sources

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## Introduction

- Commissioner: Federal Office for the Environment FOEN
- Many LCA studies investigated the importance of meat in diets. The environmental impact of alternatives hasn't been assessed yet.
- This presentation shows our personal point of view

## Goal & Scope








1. Provide reliable life cycle inventory data for products rich in vegetable proteins and
  
2. Assess the impacts for single ingredients and meals prepared with such products

## Goal & Scope

- Including all life cycle stages
  - Agricultural production
  - Processing
  - Distribution
  - Transportation to home
  - Cooling and Preparation
- Food waste assessed until preparation with standard factors for product categories

The investigation covers all life cycle stages from agricultural production, processing, distribution, transportation to home, cooling and preparation of the product. Food waste in different stages of the life cycle (but not including food waste after preparation of the meal) is assessed with standard factors for product categories ([Flury, Jungbluth et al. 2013](#)).

## Investigated Meals

- Falafel with potatoes and yoghurt sauce with herbs 
- Bircher muesli (including almonds, soy milk and yoghurt) 
- Chickpeas with raisins and rice 
- Brown lentils and polenta 
- Rice pan with tofu and vegetables 
- Spaghetti Bolognese with soya mince 
- Quorn mince and champignon sauce, with noodles 



vegetarian



vegan

Signet Vegan:

<http://indian-mango-specials.com/vegan-menu-card-online/>

Signet Vegetarisch:

<http://all-free-download.com/free-vector/vector-symbol-vegetarian.html>

## Investigated Single Ingredients

- Soymilk
- Sunflower seeds
- White mushrooms
- Soybeans, soaked and cooked
- Chickpeas, canned, warmed up

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# Life Cycle Inventory

- The life cycle inventory analysis uses literature data and direct information by producers.
- The life cycle inventory data newly investigated for this project are publicly available on [www.lc-inventories.ch](http://www.lc-inventories.ch)

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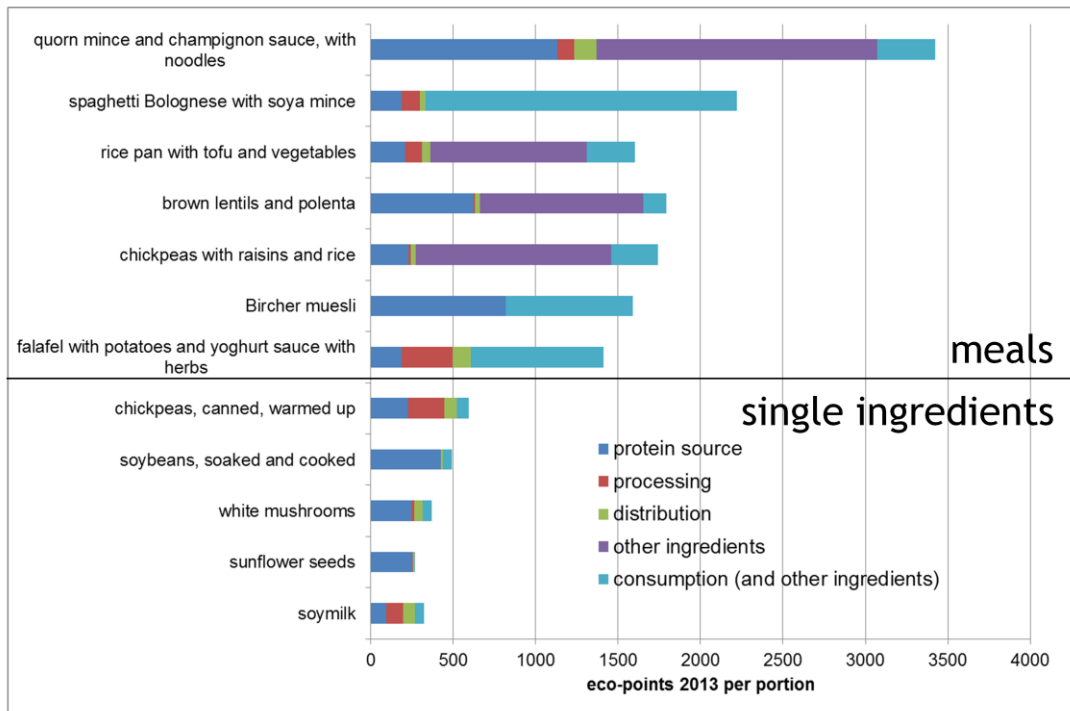
# Life Cycle Impact Assessment

- Method applied:
  - Swiss ecological scarcity method 2013

SE: In the LCA Food Conference Paper we also mention Global warming potential (IPCC GWP 100a), as it is noted in the report for FOEN. However, no Impact Assessment was made with GWP/IPCC (not in the results, so not in the FOEN report either).



# Ecological Scarcity method 2013 per portion

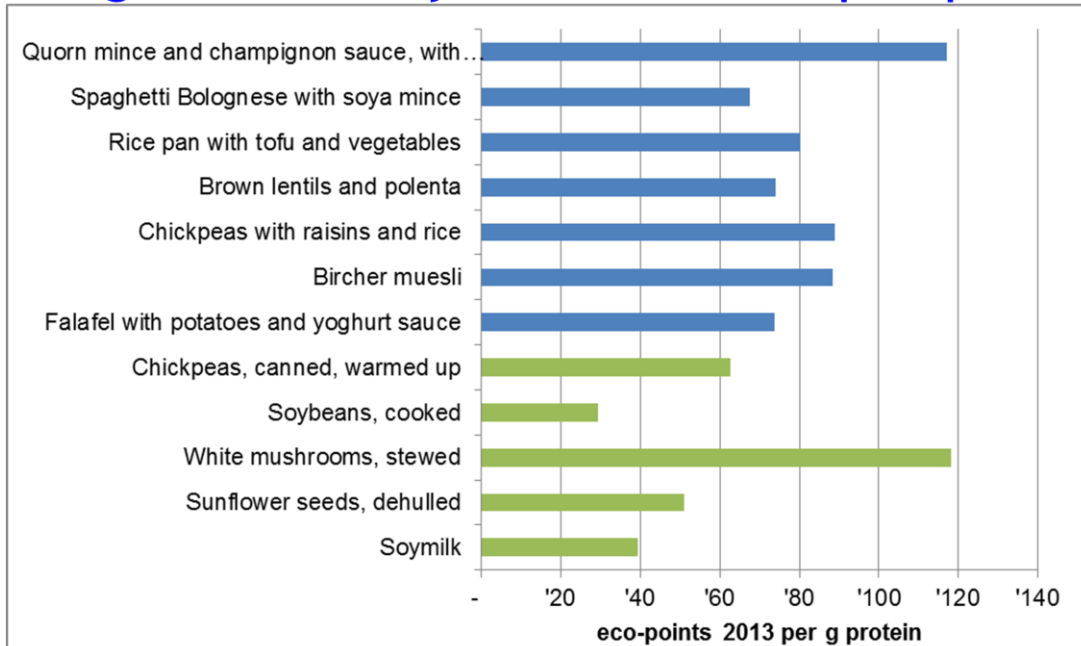


➤ Packaging and processing might be relevant

## Impact per Portion

- Other ingredients than the main protein sources are shown in a separate section or as part of the consumption.
- **For some products the agricultural production (Protein Source) is the dominant stage in the life cycle e.g. sun flower seeds.**
- Impacts for some other products, e.g. canned chickpeas, are dominated by the processing or packaging.
- Environmental impacts of the **meals are often considerably influenced by other ingredients than the protein source.**
- The protein source is mainly relevant in case of the meal with quorn and for the Bircher muesli.

## Ecological Scarcity method 2013 per protein

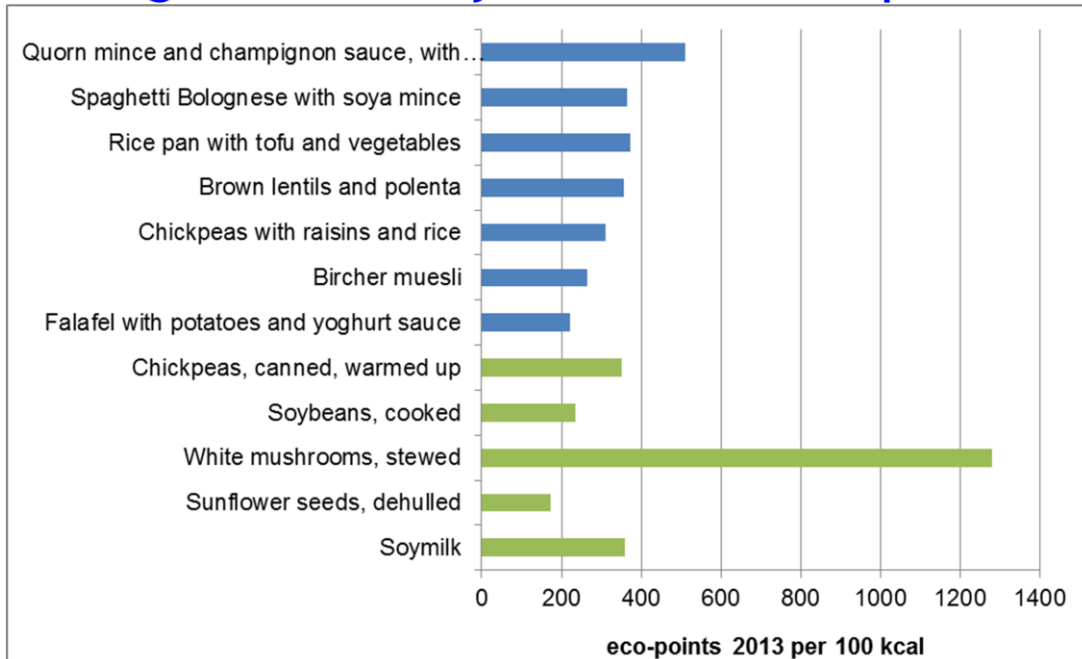


➤ Differences less pronounced

### Impact per Gram Protein

- Evaluating the environmental impacts for one portion does not reflect differences in nutritional values.
- Figure 2 shows the impacts per gram of protein.
- **Differences between different meals get less pronounced** (but still the meal with quorn, which includes a large share of protein from eggs, shows the highest impacts)
- Mushrooms show rather high impacts due to their low protein content.
- If environmental impacts are assessed in relation to the protein content, **it is also important to take the biological value of the proteins for nutrition into account.**
- For single ingredients the biological value is lower than for different well combined protein sources.
- In order to achieve a high biological value and thus a high availability of proteins it is necessary to smartly combine different food products (e.g. rice and lentils, maize and beans, potatoes and milk). This helps to cover the amount of essential amino acids required. The recipes used in this study are based on such considerations.

## Ecological Scarcity method 2013 per kcal

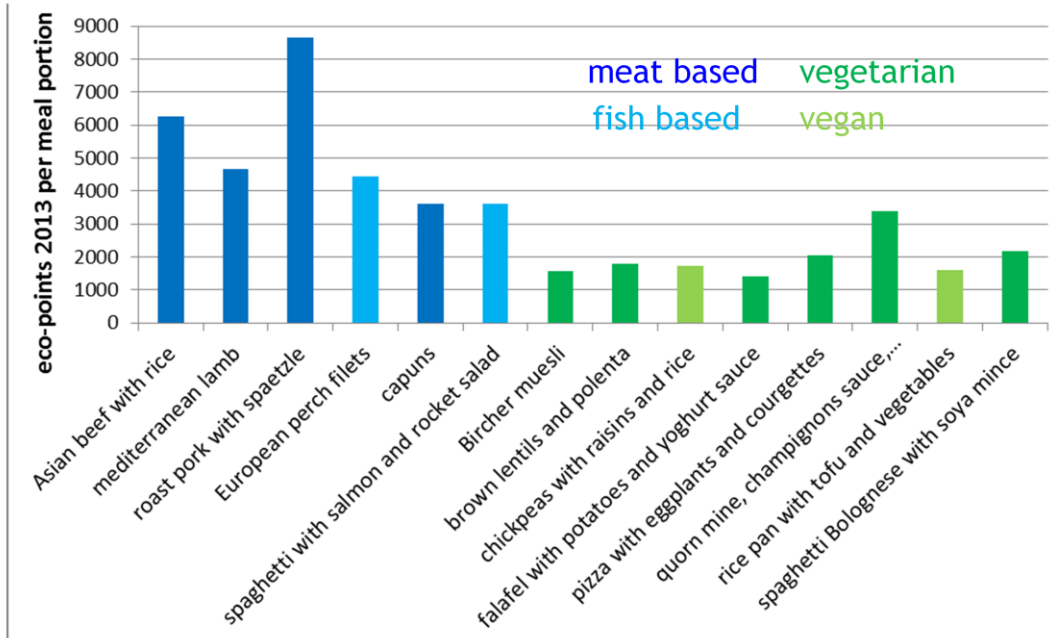


➤ Low nutritonal value of mushrooms

### Impact er 100 kcal

- Again mushrooms have a low nutritional value and thus higher impacts than other single ingredients or meals.
- The ranking between different meals changes with this functional unit (e.g. quorn does not have so much higher environmental impacts anymore).

## Comparing all types of meals



➤ Generally higher impacts of animal based meals

comparison with other "typical" meals

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## Interpretation & Implications

- The combination of products has a decisive effect on the nutritional value and the environmental impact
  - An evaluation at a preliminary production stage or at the level of a single ingredient is not sufficient for a comprehensive assessment
  - Impact of vegetable protein products can only be comprehensively assessed when considering the later usage in a meal, ready for consumption
- The environmental impact of food should be specified not only per kilogram or per portion but also per nutrient content
- The results of this study for some individual examples still do not allow general statements for the evaluation of all vegetable proteins from an environmental perspective

This pilot study shows that the impact of vegetable protein products can only be comprehensively assessed when considering the later usage in a meal that is ready for consumption. An evaluation at a preliminary production stage or at the level of a single ingredient is not sufficient for a comprehensive assessment because the combination of protein rich products with other ingredients has a decisive effect on the nutritional value and the environmental impact. Another conclusion of the study is that the environmental impact of food should be specified not only per kilogram or per portion but also per nutrient content.

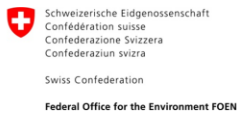
This study investigates only some examples of products rich in vegetable proteins. The results of this study for some individual examples still do not allow general statements for the evaluation of vegetable proteins from an environmental perspective.

The study lays the foundation for more detailed assessments by developing the necessary methodology and providing transparent data. Furthermore, the data are used for studying the environmental impacts of food consumption patterns ([Jungbluth, Eggenberger et al. 2016](#)).

Thank you very much for your attention!  
Further information on our website:

[www.esu-services.ch/projects/lcafood/proteins/](http://www.esu-services.ch/projects/lcafood/proteins/)

[LCA of meals](#)  
[based on vegetarian protein sources](#)



Federal Office for the Environment FOEN



<http://esu-services.ch/projects/lcafood/proteins/>

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