

## **Carbon Footprint of dairy products**

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Arla

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#### Arla Foods Environmental/Climate strategy





- 25%

✓ Transport

Packaging

...do not yet have a numeric target on agriculture, but we will reduce GHG emissions there too!



## **Calculating the Carbon Footprint**



## Purpose: Develop a model to follow reductions at product level



How shall total CF be allocated to different products?



## Methods: Carbon Footprint (CF) / Life Cycle Assessment (LCA)

# Assess the greenhouse gas emissions for the whole lifecycle of a product, 'from cradle to grave'.





## **Model: Allocation of inputs**



#### Fresh dairy products

- Milk
- Yoghurt

#### **Butter & spreads**

- Butter
- Blend

#### Cheese

- Yellow cheese
- White cheese
- Mould cheese
- Soft cheese

#### Powder

- Whole milk powder
- Skim milk powder
- Whey powder

### Raw milk stands for ~85% of total CF



## Allocation of raw milk to dairy products

- System expansion
- Economic allocation
- Allocation based on milk solids (Feitz et al., IDF, Carbon Trust)
- Allocation based on fat and protein content

Allocation based on weighted fat and protein content (1:1.7)





## Summary of CF for different dairy products

(different allocation and methodological assumptions!)

CF for 'dairy part' allocation based on



— milk solids



Based on own estimates and Berlin, 2002; Högaas Eide, 2002; Flysjö, 2011; Nilsson et al., 2010; Sheane et al., 2011



## Summary & further things to consider





- How raw milk is allocated between dairy products are crucial for the CF!
- Is it possible to only have one model?
- Will this 'top-down' model match a 'bottom-up' model?
- Should all dairy products be considered as 'determining products'?
- Important to be transparent and show underlying assumptions when communicating CF results.

