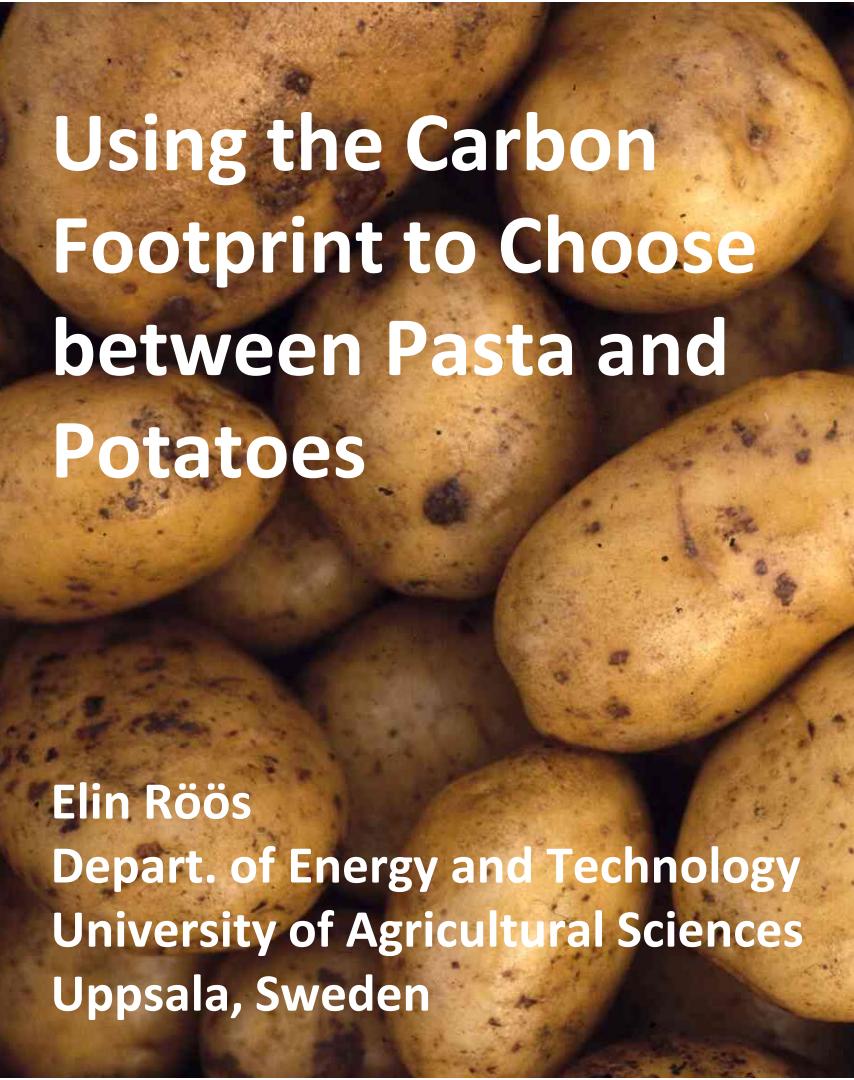


**SLU**



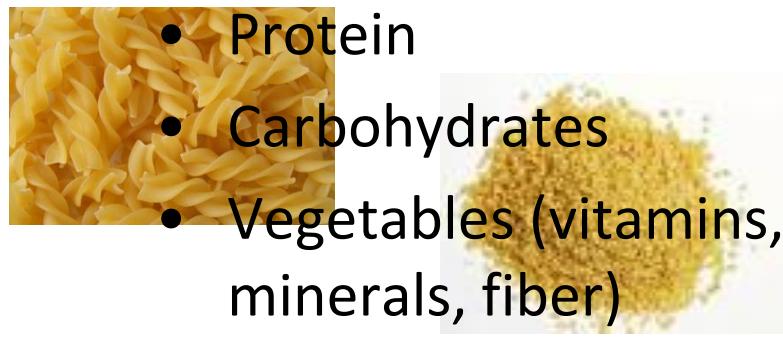
# Using the Carbon Footprint to Choose between Pasta and Potatoes

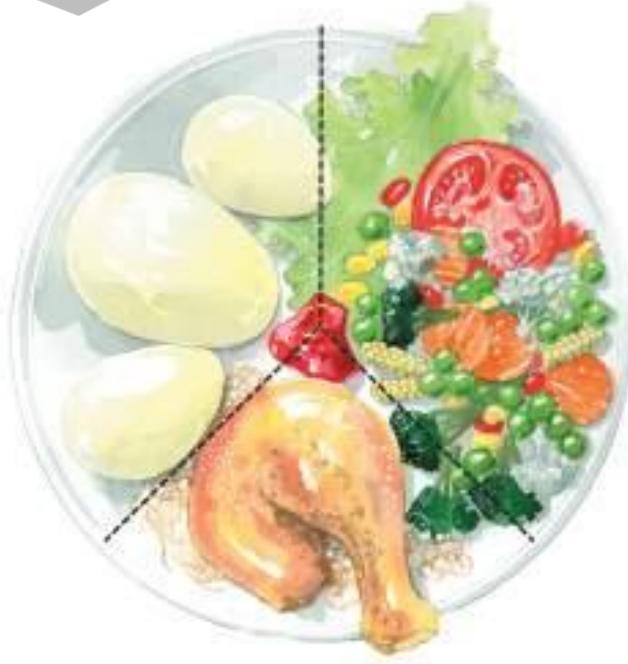
Elin Röös  
Depart. of Energy and Technology  
University of Agricultural Sciences  
Uppsala, Sweden



# Plate model

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- Protein
  - Carbohydrates
  - Vegetables (vitamins, minerals, fiber)
- 
- A composite image showing a close-up of uncooked pasta (farfalle) on the left and a pile of brown rice grains on the right.



# Carbon labelling of food



**EPD®**

**Klimatdeklaration**  
Produkt: 1 kg Kungsörnen mathavre i förpackning 425 g  
Klimatdeklarationen anger utsläpp av växthusgaser, uttryckt som CO<sub>2</sub>-ekvivalenter. Den baseras på verifierade resultaten från en livscykkelanalys (LCA) som genconform i enlighet med ISO 14025. Den bakomliggande rapporten finns att tillgå i sin helhet från Lantmännen.

**Produktbeskrivning**

Kungsörrens Mathavre är en smakrik fullkorndprodukt som passar utmärkt till mattagning istället för ris, bulor eller couscous. Kungsörrens Mathavre är ett knäckt dubbelslipat havre med 12 minuters kooktid som är recycelbara.

**Företagsbeskrivning**

Lantmännen är en av Nordens stora koncerner inom livsmedel, energi och lantbruk. Affärsområdet Lantmännen Cerealia utvecklar, tillverkar och marknadsför främst allt spannmålsprodukter under varumärken så som Ax, Kungsörnen, Stora GoGreen, Gogh Amo och Regen. Kungsörrens Mathavre tillverkas vid kvarnen i Jäma.

Verksamheten i Jäma är certifierad enligt ISO 22 000.

Miljövad 2012, International EPD System Denna certifiering är gällig till och med 2011-12-01 och Röjer General Miljövad 2012, version 1 - [www.envidex.com](http://www.envidex.com) samt PCR (Specifica produktregler för Kvamprodukter för EPD): UN CPC Class 23.  
Oberoende extern verifiering av akkreditering, enligt ISO 14025  
Tredjepartsverifierare: Elina Eriksson på IVL Svenska Miljöinstitutet  
Klimatdeklarationen inom samma produktionsterom från olika Miljövadsklusterprogram behöver inte vara jämställd.

**Klimatdeklarerad**  
Läs mer på [www.lantmannen.se](http://www.lantmannen.se)

123g  
**CO<sub>2</sub>**



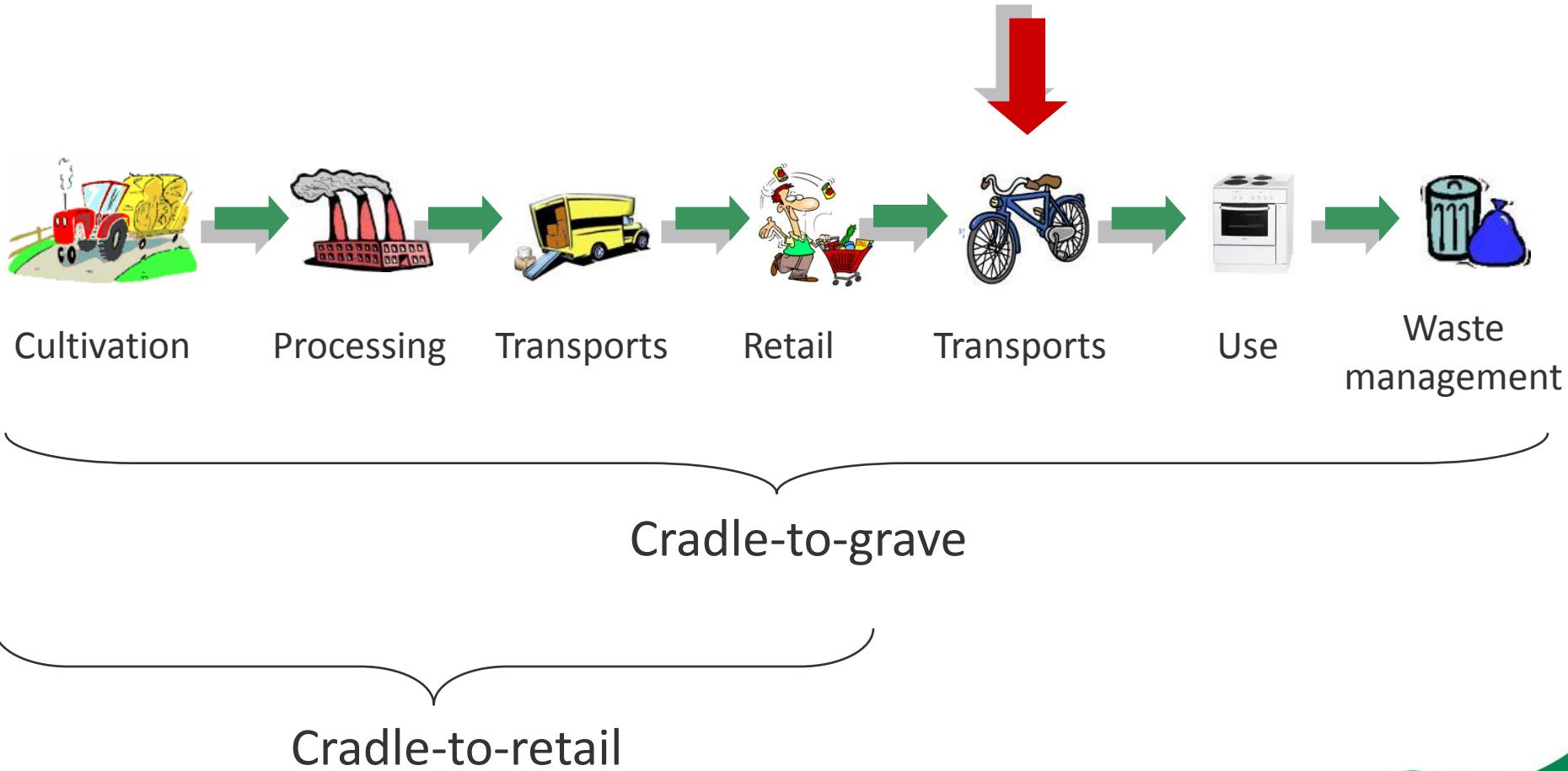
**ASSESSED**  
**CO<sub>2</sub> footprint**  
[www.pcf-project.de](http://www.pcf-project.de)

# Methodological issues in carbon footprint labelling

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- Functional unit
- System boundaries
- Allocation issues
- Uncertainty in available models
- Temporal and geographical variations
- Traceability
- Feasibility and control
- Communication

# System boundaries for food



## Carbon footprints – Cradle-to-retail

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0.080-0.18 kg  
 $\text{CO}_2\text{e}/\text{kg}$  potatoes



0.41-0.50 kg  
 $\text{CO}_2\text{e}/\text{kg}$  pasta

Source: Röös et al (2010), Röös et al (2011)

## Post-retail stages

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	Potatoes	Pasta
Serving size	200 g	70 g
Household losses	9-27%	1-4%
Emissions from preparation of one serving*	6-36 g CO <sub>2</sub> e	15-24 g CO <sub>2</sub> e

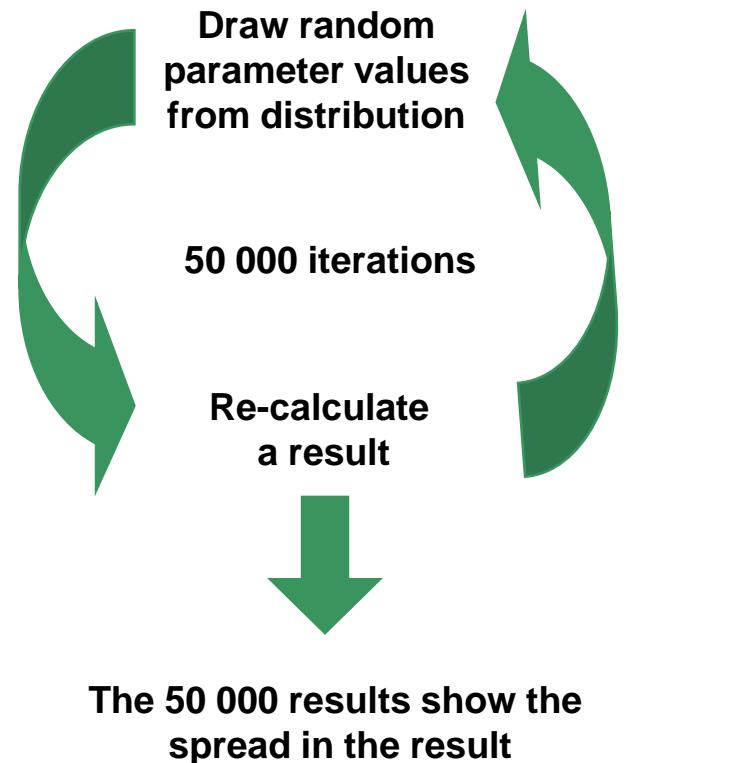
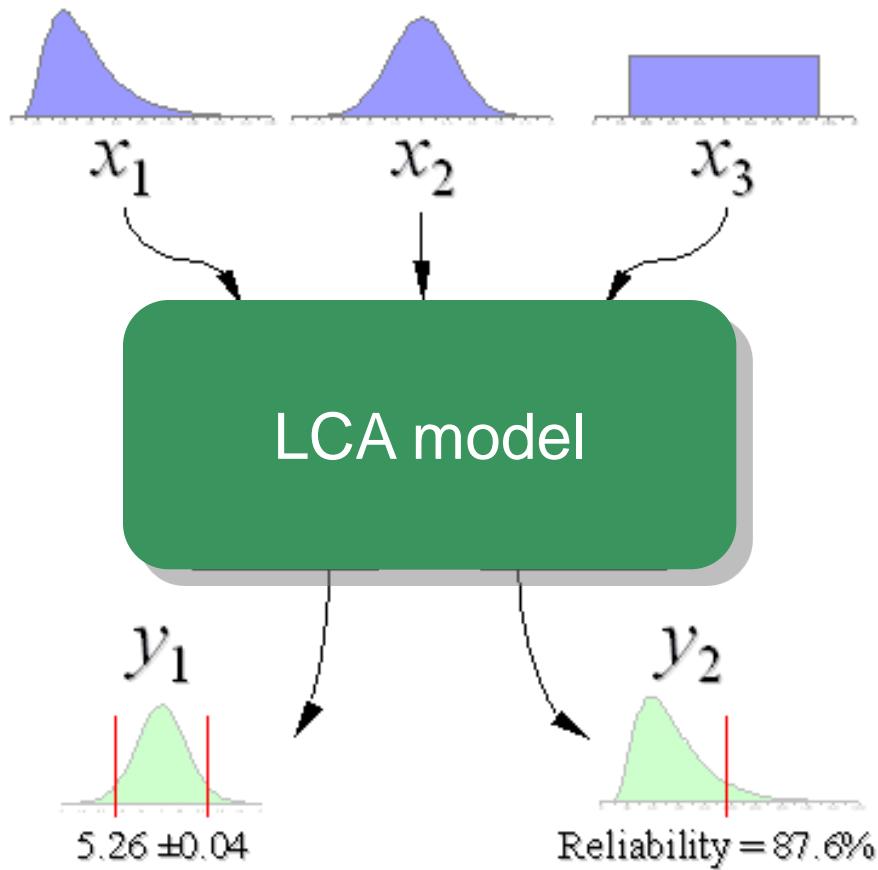
Source: Kanyama and Boström-Carlsson (2001).

# Purpose of the study

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To investigate, using uncertainty analysis, whether a choice between pasta and potatoes based on a cradle-to-retail carbon footprint led to a difference in emission of greenhouse gases when these products were finally eaten.

# Monte Carlo simulation



## Post-retail stages

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	Potatoes	Pasta
Serving size	200 g	70 g
Household losses	9-27%	1-4%
Emissions from preparation of one serving*	6-36 g CO <sub>2</sub> e	15-24 g CO <sub>2</sub> e

Lognormal distribution

Source: Kanyama and Boström-Carlsson (2001).

# Results

---

	Potatoes	Pasta	Probability of pasta CF being higher than potato CF			
Included in the CF:	CF (kg CO <sub>2</sub> e)		> 0 g CO <sub>2</sub> e	> 10 g CO <sub>2</sub> e	> 20 g CO <sub>2</sub> e	> 30 g CO <sub>2</sub> e
Cradle-to-retail 1 kg	0.080-0.18	0.41-0.50	100%	100%	100%	100%

# Results

---

	Potatoes	Pasta	Probability of pasta CF being higher than potato CF			
Included in the CF:	CF (kg CO <sub>2</sub> e)		> 0 g CO <sub>2</sub> e	> 10 g CO <sub>2</sub> e	> 20 g CO <sub>2</sub> e	> 30 g CO <sub>2</sub> e
Cradle-to-retail 1 kg	0.080-0.18	0.41-0.50	100%	100%	100%	100%
Serving size included	0.015-0.036	0.029-0.035	90%	34%	0 %	0 %

# Results

---

	Potatoes	Pasta	Probability of pasta CF being higher than potato CF			
Included in the CF:	CF (kg CO <sub>2</sub> e)		> 0 g CO <sub>2</sub> e	> 10 g CO <sub>2</sub> e	> 20 g CO <sub>2</sub> e	> 30 g CO <sub>2</sub> e
Cradle-to-retail 1 kg	0.080-0.18	0.41-0.50	100%	100%	100%	100%
Serving size included	0.015- 0.036	0.029- 0.035	90%	34%	0 %	0 %
Serving size and losses included	0.018- 0.044	0.029- 0.036	71%	16%	0 %	0 %

# Results

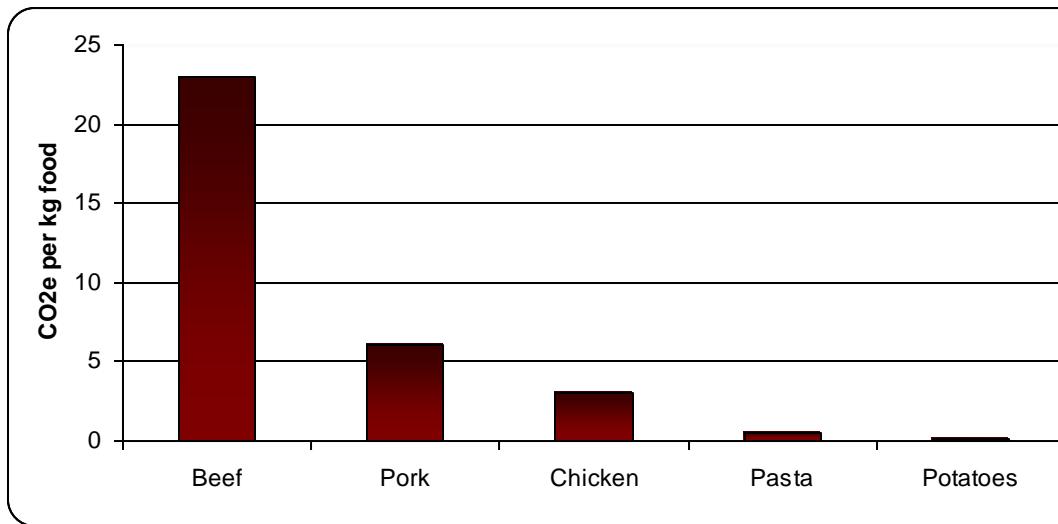
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	Potatoes	Pasta	Probability of pasta CF being higher than potato CF			
Included in the CF:	CF (kg CO <sub>2</sub> e)		> 0 g CO <sub>2</sub> e	> 10 g CO <sub>2</sub> e	> 20 g CO <sub>2</sub> e	> 30 g CO <sub>2</sub> e
Cradle-to-retail 1 kg	0.080-0.18	0.41-0.50	100%	100%	100%	100%
Serving size included	0.015- 0.036	0.029- 0.035	90%	34%	0 %	0 %
Serving size and losses included	0.018- 0.044	0.029- 0.036	71%	16%	0 %	0 %
Serving size, losses and food preparation included	0.029- 0.069	0.046- 0.057	72%	35%	6 %	0 %

# Discussion

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- Post-retail stages are important to include in the carbon footprint of pasta and potatoes
- But...important to keep a perspective



- Better to use a range for both pasta and potatoes?  
0.1-0.5 kg CO<sub>2</sub>e as the cradle-to-retail CF for 1 kg or  
0.03-0.06 kg CO<sub>2</sub>e for one prepared serving

The end

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Thank you!

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