

Consumer Information Tools

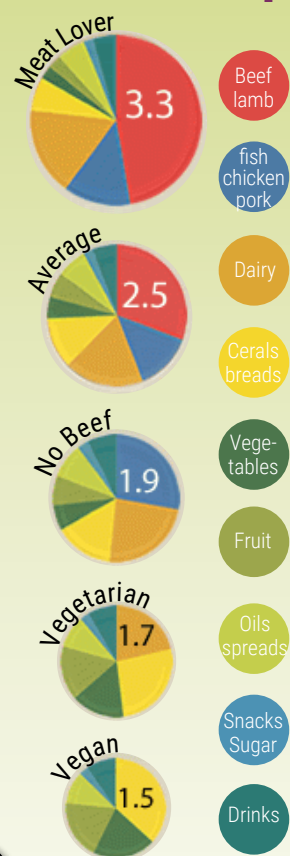
FOOD

- Greenhouse gas emissions are one of the greatest environmental concerns of the global food system with agriculture responsible for 26% of anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions.
- Reductions in greenhouse gas emissions are theoretically possible throughout the food system, with its main components being production, trade, food processing, retail and consumption.
- Opportunities for mitigation include supply-side and demand-side options, with demand side reductions including food loss and waste minimization as well as changes in diets.
- Evidence suggests that the food system is developing in a direction that makes it more carbon intense, mainly as a result of global trends to consume a higher share of animal protein and highly processed foods.
- Opportunities to reduce emissions in the global food system need to be seen in light of a world population growing by about 83 million people per year, adding significant pressure on global agriculture.
- It is becoming ever more important to provide more information on foods to consumers, and to increase awareness of the importance of healthier, local, less processed foods, as well as food waste reduction to reduce emissions.



Comparing Carbon Footprints (tCO₂e)

Food carbon assessments are complex, and emissions occur at every stage of food production and consumption. Assessment results depend on system boundaries (i.e. life cycle analysis), production site (e.g. greenhouse/open field), and farming approach (e.g. conventional/organic).



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