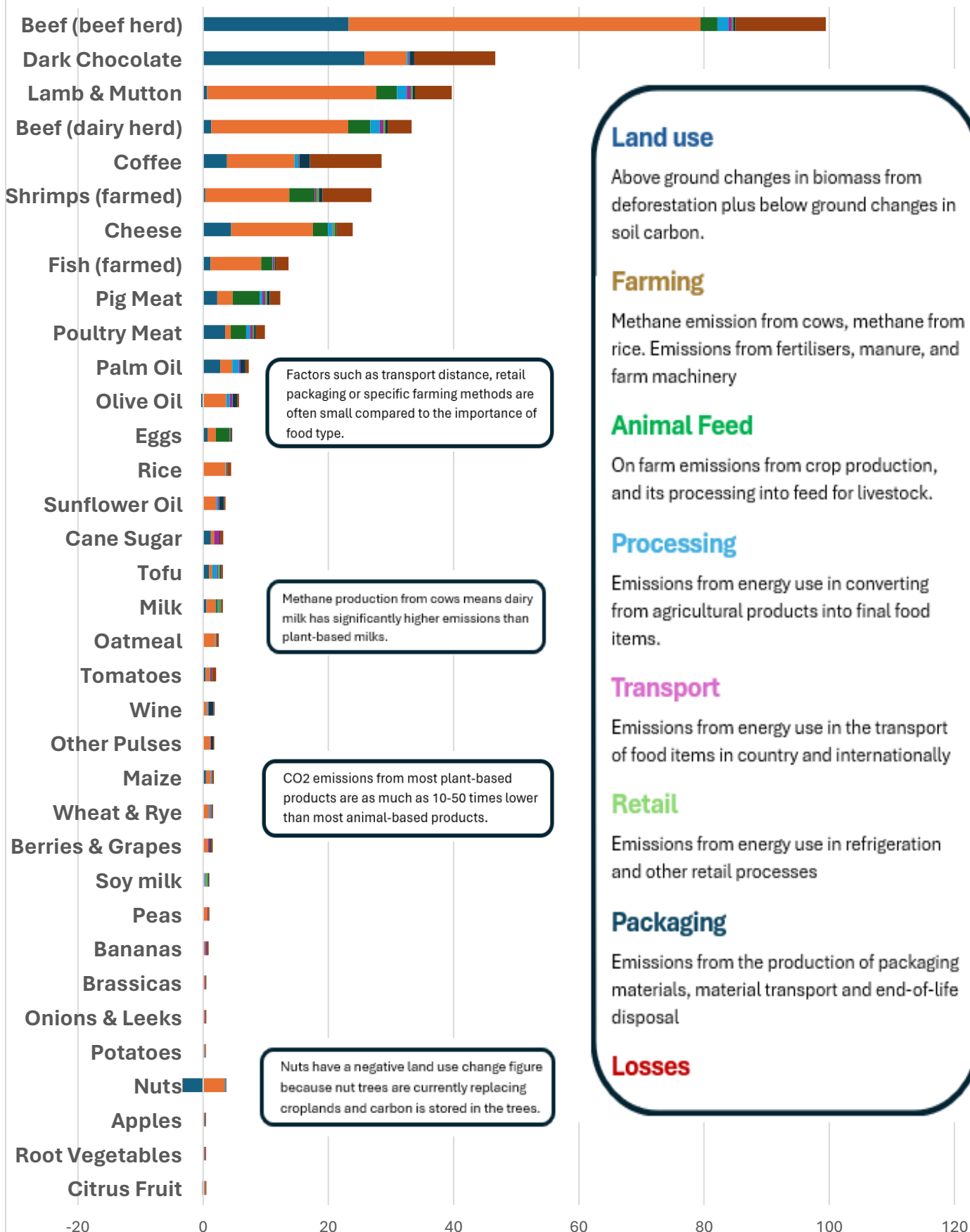


Food: greenhouse gas emissions across the supply chain:
Greenhouse gas emissions are measured in kilograms of carbon dioxide-equivalents (CO₂eq) per kilogram of food.



Factors such as transport distance, retail packaging or specific farming methods are often small compared to the importance of food type.

Methane production from cows means dairy milk has significantly higher emissions than plant-based milks.

CO₂ emissions from most plant-based products are as much as 10-50 times lower than most animal-based products.

Nuts have a negative land use change figure because nut trees are currently replacing croplands and carbon is stored in the trees.

Land use
Above ground changes in biomass from deforestation plus below ground changes in soil carbon.

Farming
Methane emission from cows, methane from rice. Emissions from fertilisers, manure, and farm machinery

Animal Feed
On farm emissions from crop production, and its processing into feed for livestock.

Processing
Emissions from energy use in converting from agricultural products into final food items.

Transport
Emissions from energy use in the transport of food items in country and internationally

Retail
Emissions from energy use in refrigeration and other retail processes

Packaging
Emissions from the production of packaging materials, material transport and end-of-life disposal

Losses