



Orientering

Til ØU og BR

Status på Mad- og Måltidsstrategiens klimamål 2023

Resumé

Nærværende orientering redegør for status på Københavns Kommunes klimamål under Mad og Måltidsstrategien. Det fremgår fra den seneste måling med 2022-data, at det går godt fremad med kommunens klimamål:

- CO₂-udledninger fra Københavns Kommunes samlede fødevarereindkøb er faldet med 17,6 procent CO₂ pr. kg. fødevarer

Dette er anden gang, at der gøres status på klimamålet under Mad- og Måltidsstrategien. Økonomiforvaltningen forventer, at det med nuværende tempo i omstillingen er realistisk at nå målet om 25 procent reduktion i CO₂-udledninger fra Københavns Kommunes samlede fødevarereindkøb inden 2025.

Sagsfremstilling

Med Borgerrepræsentationens vedtagelse af Mad- og Måltidsstrategien i september 2019 satte Københavns Kommune sig følgende målsætning:

- at gennemføre en reduktion af klimaaftrykket på mindst 25 procent pr. indbygger inden 2025 (målet oversættes til CO₂-udledninger pr. kg. fødevarer¹).

Status på klimainsatsen er baseret på Københavns Kommunes indkøbstal på fødevarerområdet (primært fra totalleverandøren Hørkram), målt i kilo (se mere om beregningsmetode for klimastatus i bilag 1).

Status klimamålsætning

Målet om en reduktion af klimaaftrykket på mindst 25 procent pr. kg fødevarer inden 2025 skal indfries på tværs af Københavns Kommunes forvaltninger. Børne- og Ungdomsforvaltningen, Sundheds- og Omsorgsforvaltningen og Socialforvaltningen er forvaltningerne med de største forbrug og måles derfor særskilt. Hele rapporten kan læses i bilag 1.

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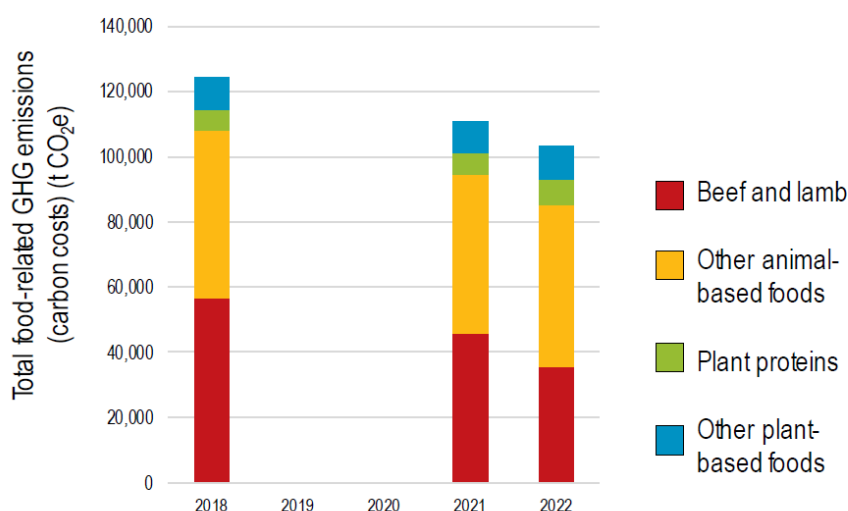
ØKF Kontor for Vækst og Erhverv
(2570)

¹ Efter vedtagelse af Mad- og Måltidsstrategien, i forbindelse med kvalificering af reduktionsmålet, valgte man at formulere målet i form af CO₂-udledninger pr. kg. fødevarer, da denne opgørelsesmetode giver det mest konstante udtryk for fremdrift.

Indkøb igennem Hørkram fra de øvrige forvaltninger (Beskæftigelses- og Integrationsforvaltningen, Kultur- og Fritidsforvaltningen, Teknik- og Miljøforvaltningen og Økonomiforvaltningen) måles som én samlet enhed, som tilsammen udgør en forholdsvis lille mængde ift. det samlede indkøb i Københavns Kommune².

Klimarapporten fra 2022 er ligesom rapporten fra 2021 udarbejdet af den globale tænketank World Resources Institute (WRI) som en del af Københavns Kommunes medlemskab i "Cool Food Pledge".³

På trods af at kommunens totale fødevarerindkøb fra 2018 til 2022 er steget, viser rapporten, at kommunen på de sidste fire år har nedbragt CO₂-udledningerne med 17,6 procent (se figur 1).

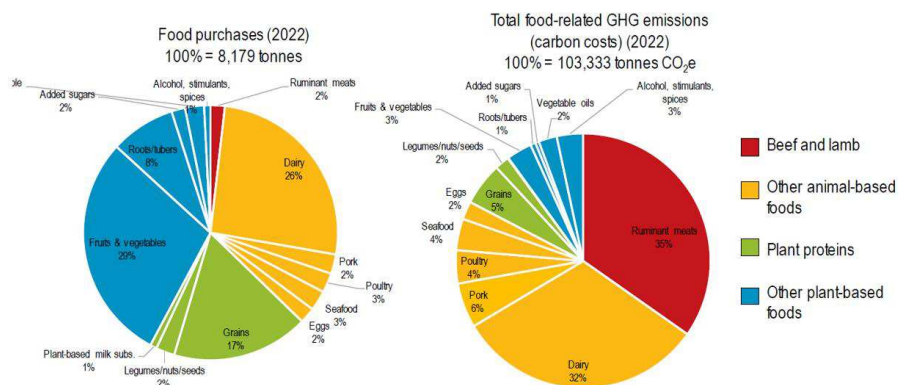


Figur 1 viser den totale CO₂-udledning i 2018, 2021 og 2022, fordelt på fire hovedkategorier.

Rapporten viser, at okse- og lammekød i 2022 udgør 2 procent af det totale fødevarerindkøb, men 35 procent af CO₂-udledningerne fra det samlede fødevarerindkøb. Mejeriprodukter er den næststørste kategori og udgør 26 procent af det samlede indkøb med en CO₂-udledning på 32 procent (se figur 2). Rapporten viser også, at indkøbet af okse- og lammekød er faldet med 36 procent siden 2018, indkøbet af svinekød er faldet med 15 procent, mens indkøbet af bælgfrugter, nødder og frø er steget med over 36 procent fra 2018 til 2022.

² Disse forvaltningers primære indkøb foregår igennem bortforpagtninger og kantineoperatører, og resultatet i denne måling kan derfor ikke ses som repræsentativt for det samlede fødevarerforbrug i disse forvaltninger.

³ Cool Food Pledge er et initiativ fra World Resource Institute (WRI) som er verdens største klimatænketank. Cool Food Pledge beregner baseline for CO₂-udledning for byer, virksomheder og organisationer, der ønsker at indgå i et samarbejde om at reducere deres klimaaftryk med 25 procent inden 2030.



Figur 2: Diagrammet til venstre viser fordeling af totalt indkøb i Københavns Kommune på 14 kategorier. Diagrammet til højre viser den totale CO₂-udledning fordelt på samme kategorier.

På forvaltningsniveau fremgår det, at Børne- og Ungdomsforvaltningen, Sundheds- og Omsorgsforvaltningen og Socialforvaltningen alle i høj grad er godt på vej med at reducere deres andel CO₂ pr. kg. indkøbte fødevarer mellem 2018-2022 (se tabel 1).

I de øvrige forvaltninger steg CO₂ pr. kg. indkøbte fødevarer fra 2018 til 2021, men tal fra 2022 viser der ikke er sket en yderligere forøgelse. Dette er ikke et område, hvor Københavns Kommune har en særligt målrettet indsats for omlægning. De relativt større udledninger i disse forvaltninger er et opmærksomhedspunkt, selvom det repræsenterer en mindre del af det samlede indkøb.

Forvaltning	År	Fødevarerindkøb (kg)	Okse/Lam (kg)	Okse/Lam % af tot. indkøb	Tot. CO ₂ aftryk (t CO ₂ e)	Tot. CO ₂ pr. kg fødevarer (kg CO ₂ e)/Kg indkøb	% forandring (2018-21)
BUF	2018	4,159,663	89,429	2.2%	50,251	12.08	
BUF	2021	4,113,366	65,507	1.6%	44,206	10.75	-11.04%
BUF	2022	4,426,139	55,369	1.3%	43,574	9.84	-18.51%
SUF	2018	2,828,446	99,520	3.5%	53,520	18.93	
SUF	2021	2,637,690	86,656	3.3%	48,278	18.30	-3.27%
SUF	2022	2,604,131	61,190	2.4%	41,771	16.04	-15.23%
SOF	2018	993,863	40,487	4.1%	18,588	18.70	
SOF	2021	1,020,856	35,467	3.5%	17,638	17.28	-7.62%
SOF	2022	1,018,157	29,008	2.9%	16,029	15.74	-15.82%
Øvrige	2018	121,073	3,739	3.1%	1,824	15.06	
Øvrige	2021	41,477	1,483	3.6%	703	16.94	+12.47%
Øvrige	2022	130,979	3,440	3.6%	1,959	14.96	-0.70%
Københavns Kommune	2018	8,103,045	233,176	2.9%	124,183	15.33	
Københavns Kommune	2021	7,813,390	189,112	2.4%	110,825	14.18	-7.45%
Københavns Kommune	2022	8,179,406	149,008	1.8%	103,333	12.63	-17.57%

Tabel 1: Fordeling af indkøb og CO₂-aftryk på forvaltningsniveau og for kommunen som helhed med 2018-baseline, 2021 og 2022.

Interessenter og opmærksomhedspunkter

Jf. Mad- og Måltidsstrategien er det besluttet, at der hvert andet år skal fremlægges en klimastatus. Sidste år blev den første rapport fremlagt med 2021-data, men da der er sket store fremskridt siden 2021, har ØKF fået udarbejdet en ekstra rapport (med 2022-data). De opdaterede tal vil blive anvendt i det tværgående arbejde på mad- og måltidsområdet.

Grundet en opdatering og præcisering i WRI's beregningsmodel er tallene fra 2018 og 2021 i årets rapport opdateret ud fra den opdaterede beregningsmodel, og dette afspejler en mindre ændring i tallene fra sidste års rapport til nærværende rapport. Opdateringernes ændringer har resulteret i en procentændring på under 1 på den totale udledning.

På Økonomiudvalgets møde d. 21. november 2023 samt Borgerrepræsentationens møde d. 14. december 2023 vil der udover nærværende orientering om klimatal, også blive fremlagt, på hhv. aflæggerbordet og fremlæggermappen, en afrapportering på Mad- og Måltidsstrategien, som redegør for status på implementeringen af samtlige af strategiens målsætninger.

Den 20. november udsendes en pressemeddelelse om de nye klimatal og Københavns Kommunes store fremskridt med at reducere klimaaftrykket fra fødevarer.

Økonomi

Sagen har ingen økonomiske konsekvenser.

Videre proces

I 2024 laves en ny klimarapport med data fra 2023.

Bilag

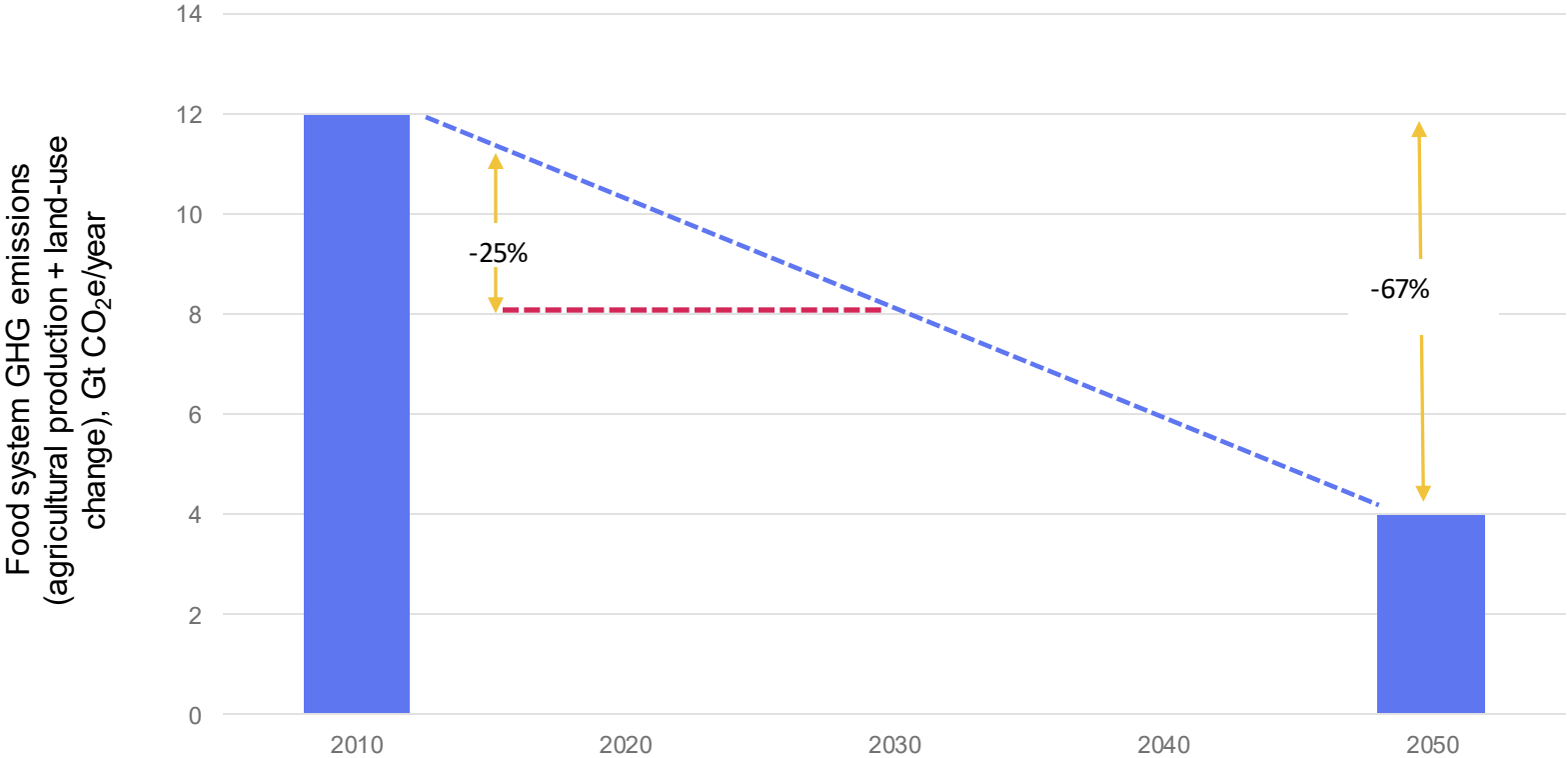
Bilag 1: Copenhagen - 2018-2022 Cool Food Climate Impact Report
[engelsk]



2022 Climate Impact Report: City of Copenhagen

October 23, 2023

Collective target: reduce food-related emissions by 25% by 2030



Sources: Searchinger et al. (2019), Science Based Targets Initiative (2019).



Methods and data

GHG calculator uses emission factors from two global databases (Poore and Nemecek, Science, 2018; Searchinger et al., Nature, 2018) to estimate GHG emissions associated with production of food purchased.

RESEARCH

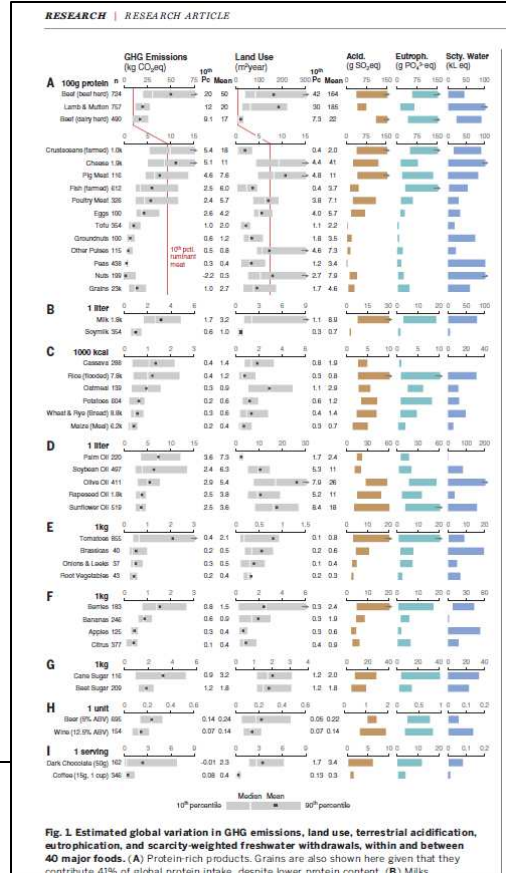
SUSTAINABILITY

Reducing food's environmental impacts through producers and consumers

J. Poore^{1,2*} and T. Nemecek³

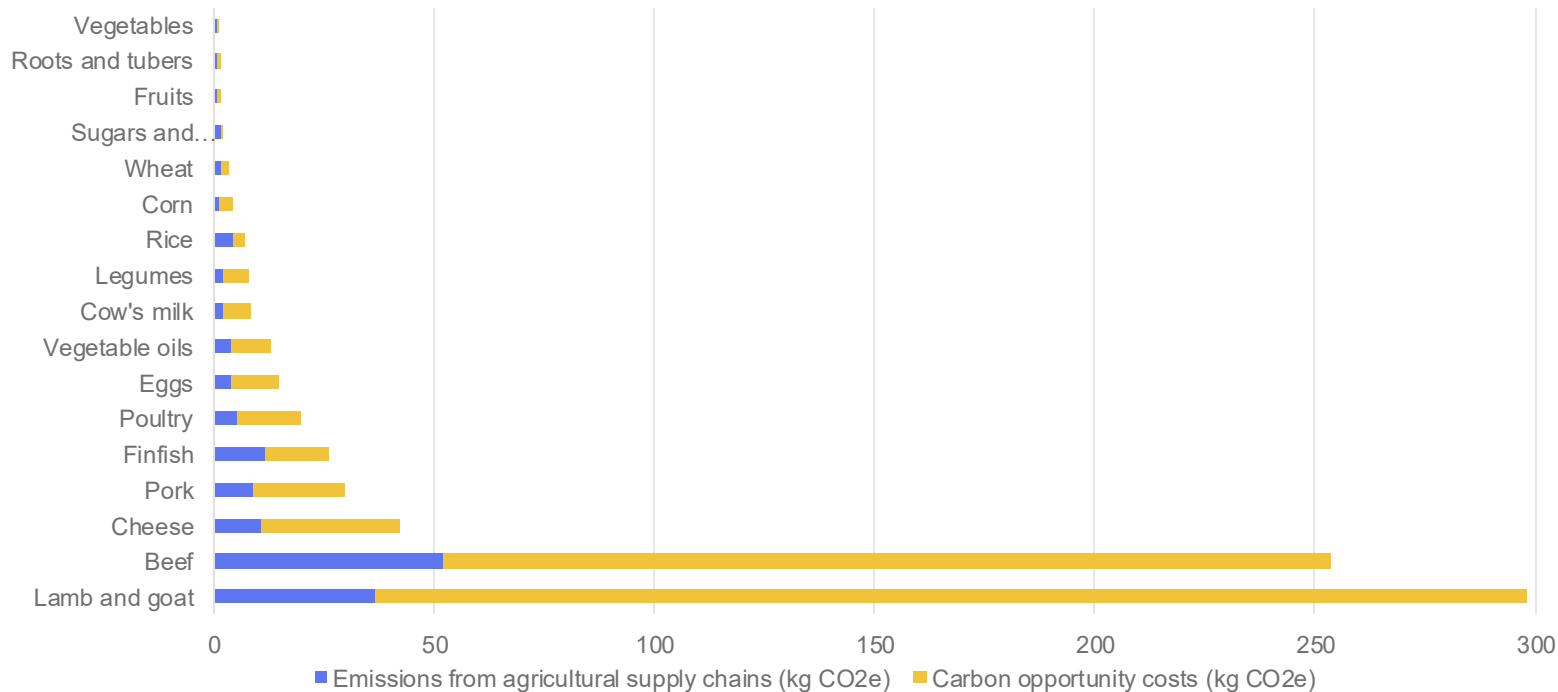
Assessing the efficiency of changes in land use for mitigating climate change

Timothy D. Searchinger^{1,2*}, Stefan Wirsenius³, Tim Beringer⁴ & Patrice Dumas^{5,6}



Methods and data

Total food-related carbon costs per kg of product, retail weight



Note: Global average factors shown here.

Sources: Poore and Nemecek (2018); Searchinger et al. (2018).

What's included in the annual emissions estimates?

GHG emissions from agricultural supply chains: This includes emissions from production of food and animal feed (enteric fermentation, manure management, soil fertilization, rice methane, energy use on farms and for manufacturing inputs), transport of food and animal feed, food processing, food packaging, and losses during these supply chain stages (cradle to point of purchase).

Data source: Poore and Nemecek (2018).

Carbon opportunity costs of agricultural land use: This includes total historical carbon losses from plants and soils on lands used to produce the sourced food. Because carbon losses from clearing native ecosystems to expand food production occur quickly, but food production on a cleared plot of land can continue well into the future, this metric is annualized over a period of 33 years.

Data source: Searchinger et al. (2018).

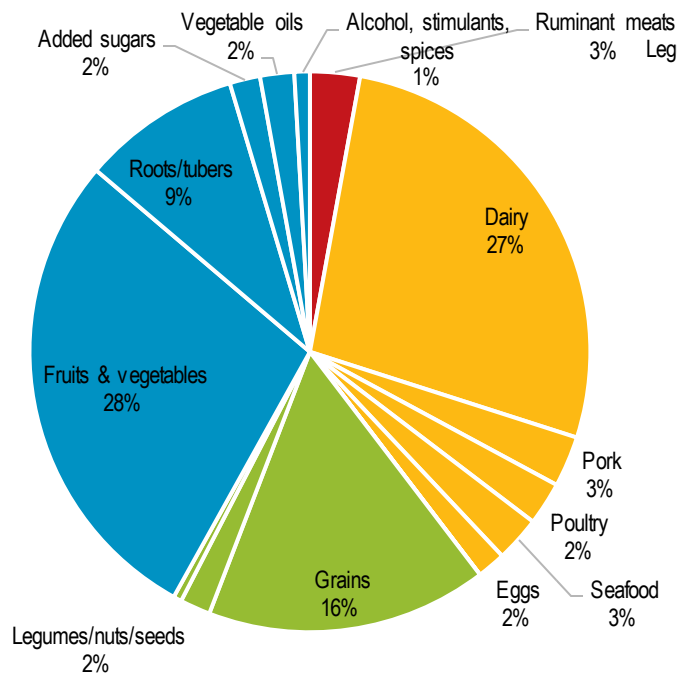
City of Copenhagen 2022 Climate Impact Report - Overview

- **Page 3-5** shows the methodology used by the Coolfood Team when producing this report.
- **Page 7-8** shows Copenhagen's total food purchases and total food related GHG emissions for 2018 (baseline year) and 2022.
- **Page 9** shows a breakdown in the change of the total food purchases per category. Looking at the %-changes in purchasing in the different foods, we can identify some tendencies for changes in procurement since the baseline year. For example, purchases of ruminant meat (beef/lamb) decreased with -36 % and pork -15 %. Purchasing of eggs went up +23 %, legumes, nuts, and seeds +37 % and plant-based milks +79 %.
- **Page 10** shows the reduction in GHG emissions per kg of food purchased.
- **Page 11** shows Copenhagen's progress against the Coolfood absolute 25 % target by 2030.
- **Page 12** shows Copenhagen's progress against the target of -25 % GHG emissions per kg of food by 2025
- **Page 13** shows the splits between the various city administrations, and the percentage GHG reduction per kg food for each administration. It also shows how the % of beef/lamb procured correlates to emission levels per kg food.
- **Page 14-34** shows a breakdown of the climate impact by city administration.

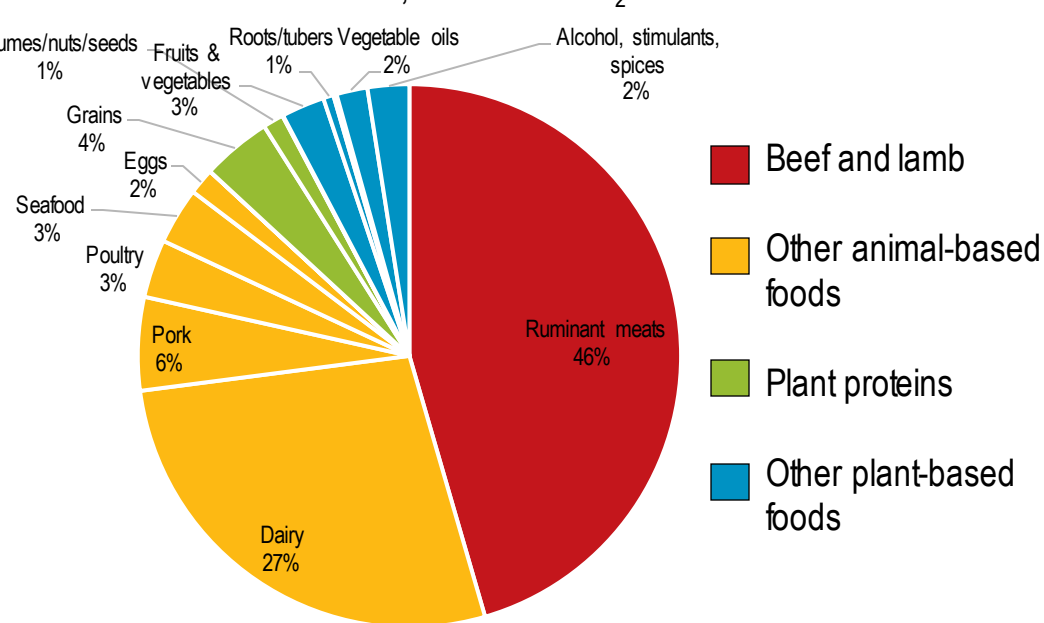
Note: Due to an update to the emission factors in the Calculator, the 2018-21 numbers also reflect slight changes.

Copenhagen (TOTAL): total food-related GHG emissions (2018 baseline)

Food purchases (2018)
100% = 8,103 tonnes



Total food-related GHG emissions
(carbon costs) (2018)
100% = 124,183 tonnes CO₂e

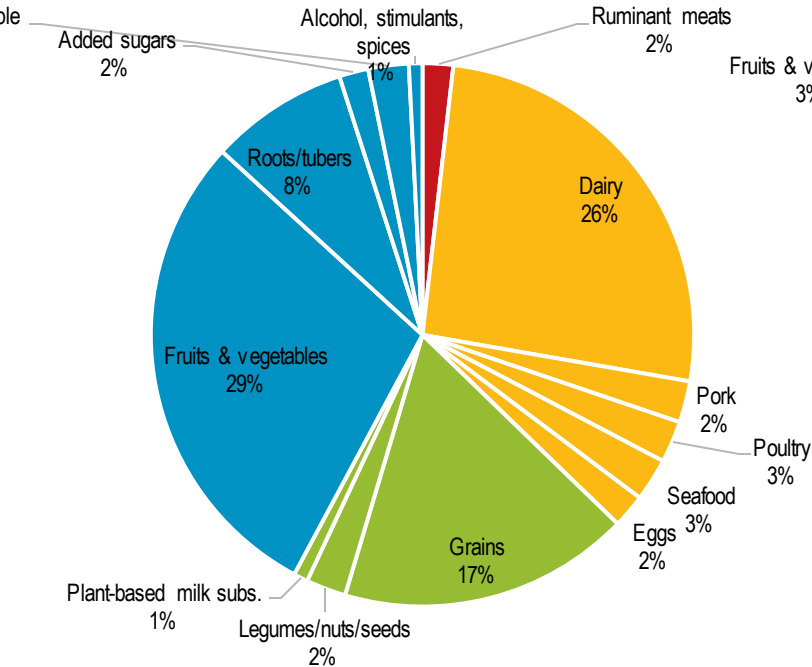


- Beef and lamb
- Other animal-based foods
- Plant proteins
- Other plant-based foods

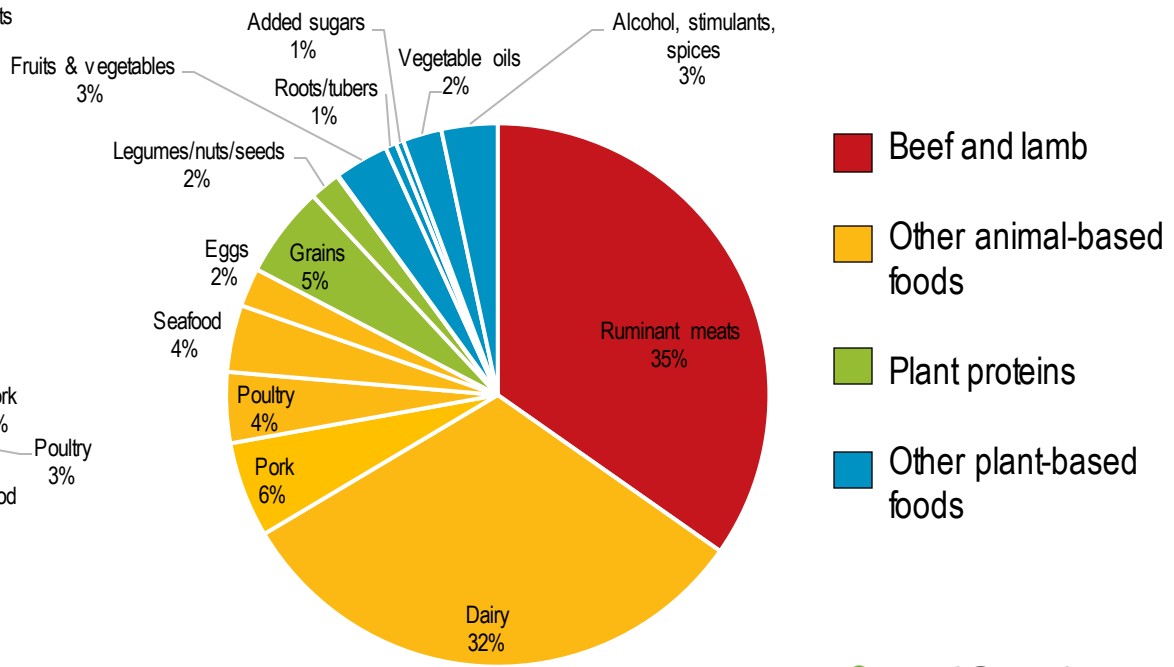
Source: Purchase data provided by member. Emission factors from Poore and Nemecek (2018) (agricultural supplychain) and Searchinger et al. (2018) (carbon opportunity costs).

Copenhagen (TOTAL): total food-related GHG emissions (2022)

Food purchases (2022)
100% = 8,179 tonnes



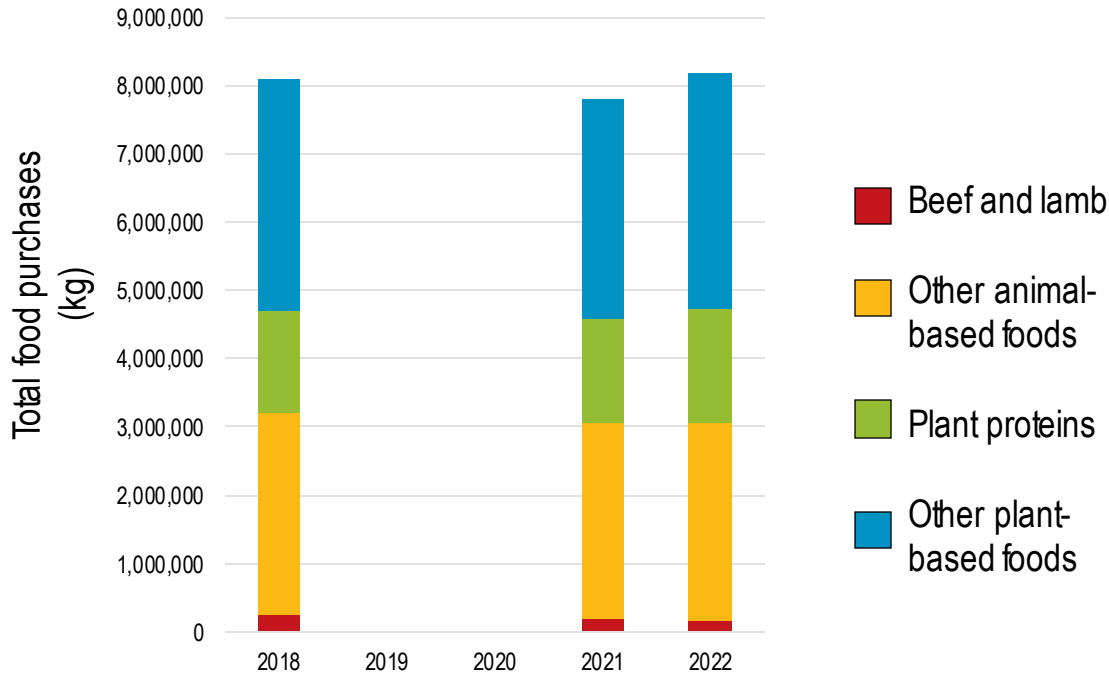
Total food-related GHG emissions
(carbon costs) (2022)
100% = 103,333 tonnes CO₂e



- Beef and lamb
- Other animal-based foods
- Plant proteins
- Other plant-based foods

Source: Purchase data provided by member. Emission factors from Poore and Nemecek (2018) (agricultural supplychain) and Searchinger et al. (2018) (carbon opportunity costs).

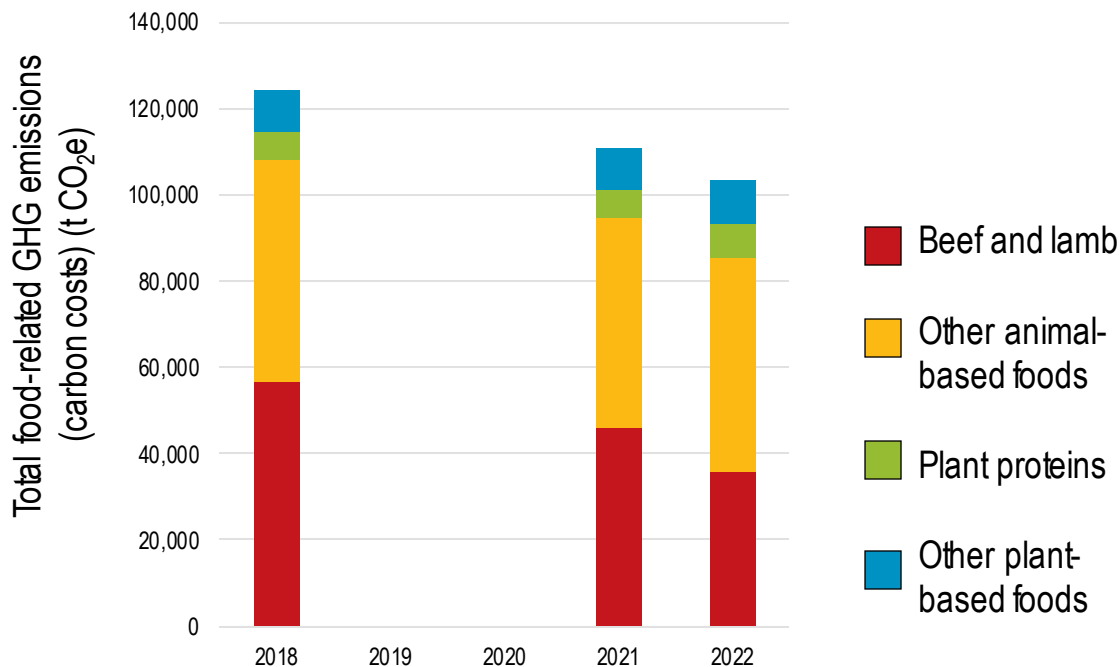
Copenhagen (TOTAL): total food purchases (2018-22)



Food type	% change (2018-22)
Beef and lamb	-36.10%
Dairy	-3.45%
Pork	-15.02%
Poultry	+0.81%
Seafood	-1.74%
Eggs	+22.60%
Grains	+7.96%
Legumes, nuts, seeds	+36.73%
Plant-based milks	+79.12%
Fruits and vegetables	+3.84%
Roots/tubers	-9.32%
Added sugars	-0.16%
Vegetable oils	+23.41%
Alcohol, stimulants, spices	+1.73%
Total	+0.94%

Source: Purchase data provided by member.

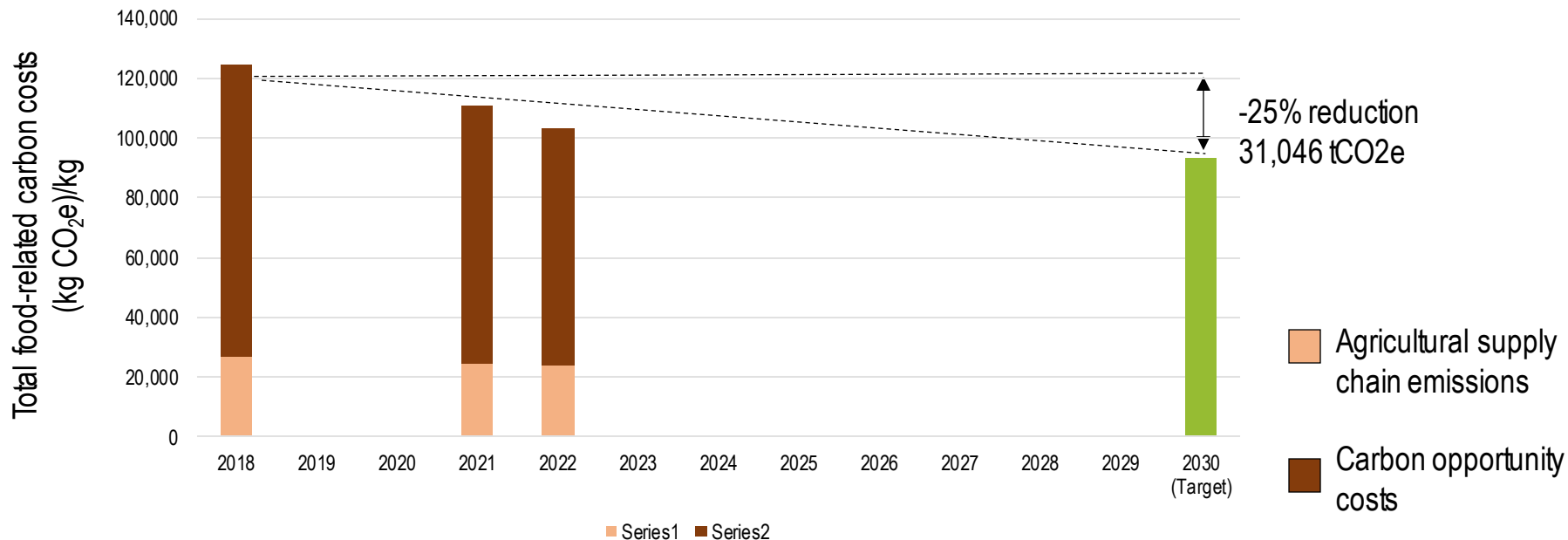
Copenhagen (TOTAL): total food-related emissions (2018-22)



	% change (2018-22)
Emissions per kg	-17.57%
Total food-related GHG emissions	-16.79%

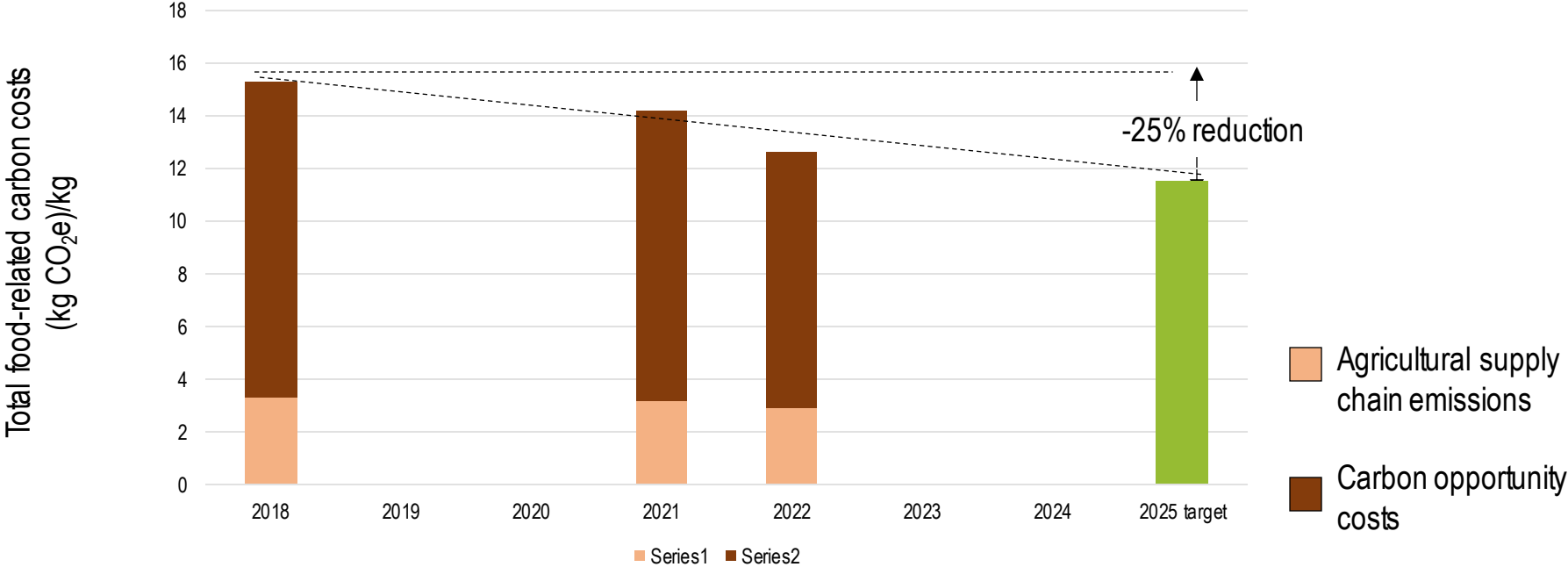
Source: Purchase data provided by member. Emission factors from Poore and Nemecek (2018) (agricultural supplychain) and Searchinger et al. (2018) (carbon opportunity costs).

Copenhagen (TOTAL): Progress against absolute 25% target



Source: Emission factors from Poore and Nemecek (2018) (agricultural supplychain) and Searchinger et al. (2018) (carbon opportunity costs).

Copenhagen (TOTAL): Progress against city target of 25% reduction in GHG emissions per kg food



Source: Emission factors from Poore and Nemecek (2018) (agricultural supplychain) and Searchinger et al. (2018) (carbon opportunity costs).



Splits between city administrations

Agency	Year	Food purchases (kg)	Beef/lamb purchases (kg)	Beef/lamb purchases as % of total	Agricultural supply chain emissions (t CO ₂ e)	Carbon opportunity costs (t CO ₂ e)	Total emissions (carbon costs) (t CO ₂ e)	Total emissions (kg CO ₂ e)/ kg	% change (2018-22)
BUF	2018	4,159,663	89,429	2.2%	11,393	38,858	50,251	12.08	
BUF	2021	4,113,366	65,507	1.6%	10,469	33,737	44,206	10.75	-11.04%
BUF	2022	4,426,139	55,369	1.3%	10,672	32,902	43,574	9.84	-18.51%
SUF	2018	2,828,446	99,520	3.5%	11,370	42,149	53,520	18.93	
SUF	2021	2,637,690	86,656	3.3%	10,344	37,934	48,278	18.30	-3.27%
SUF	2022	2,604,131	61,190	2.4%	9,337	32,434	41,771	16.04	-15.23%
SOF	2018	993,863	40,487	4.1%	3,878	14,710	18,588	18.70	
SOF	2021	1,020,856	35,467	3.5%	3,758	13,880	17,638	17.28	-7.62%
SOF	2022	1,018,157	29,008	2.9%	3,510	12,519	16,029	15.74	-15.82%
Others*	2018	121,073	3,739	3.1%	393	1,430	1,824	15.06	
Others*	2021	41,477	1,483	3.6%	150	552	703	16.94	+12.47%
Others*	2022	130,979	3,440	3.6%	439	1,521	1,959	14.96	-0.70%
TOTAL – Copenhagen	2018	8,103,045	233,176	2.9%	27,035	97,148	124,183	15.33	
TOTAL – Copenhagen	2021	7,813,390	189,112	2.4%	24,722	86,103	110,825	14.18	-7.45%
TOTAL – Copenhagen	2022	8,179,406	149,008	1.8%	23,958	79,375	103,333	12.63	-17.57%

*BIF, KFF, TMF, ØKF

City of Copenhagen 2018-22 Climate Impact Report - Breakdown by city administration

The following pages include a breakdown of the climate impact by city administration.

BUF: The Children and Youth Administration

SUF: The Health and Care Administration

SOF: The Social Services Administration

Others:

- BIF: The Employment and Integration Administration
- KFF: The Culture and Leisure Administration
- TMF: The Technical and Environmental Administration
- ØKF: The Finance Administration

2022 percentage of total emissions by administration:

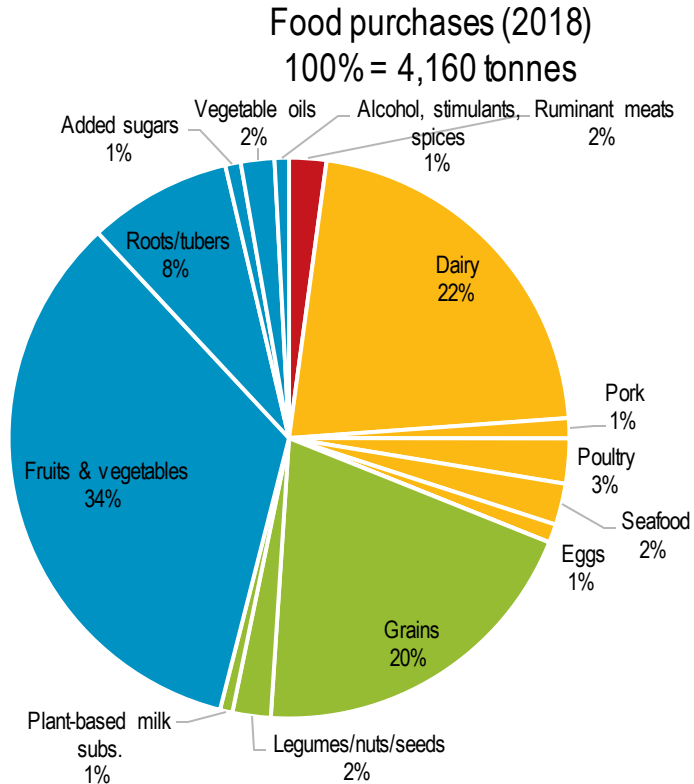
BUF: 42.16%

SUF: 40.42%

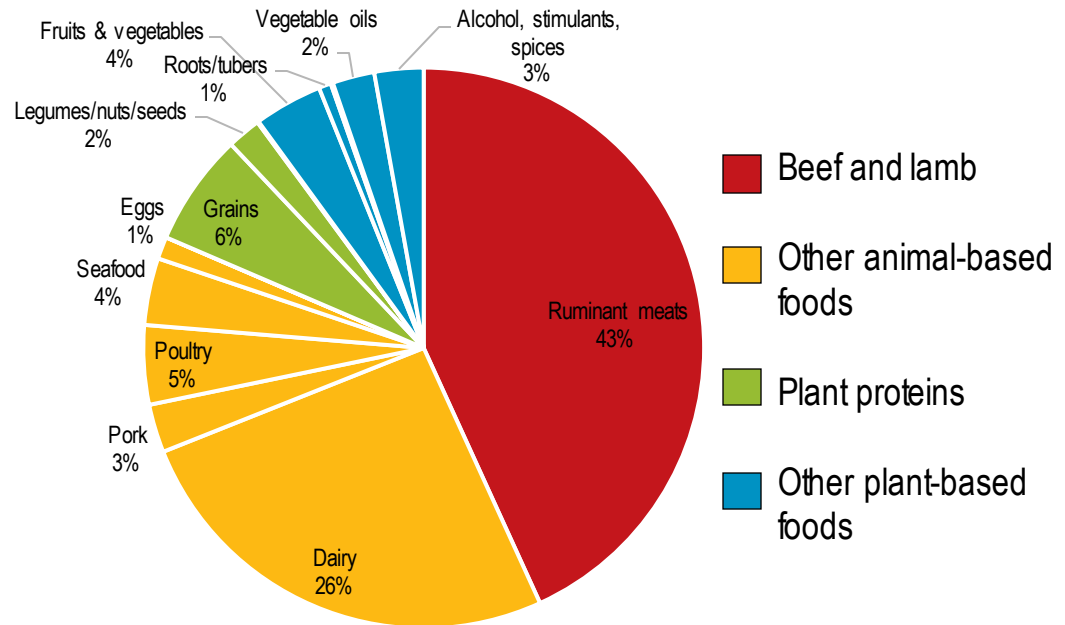
SOF: 15.51%

Others: 1.89%

Copenhagen (BUF): total food-related GHG emissions (2018 baseline)



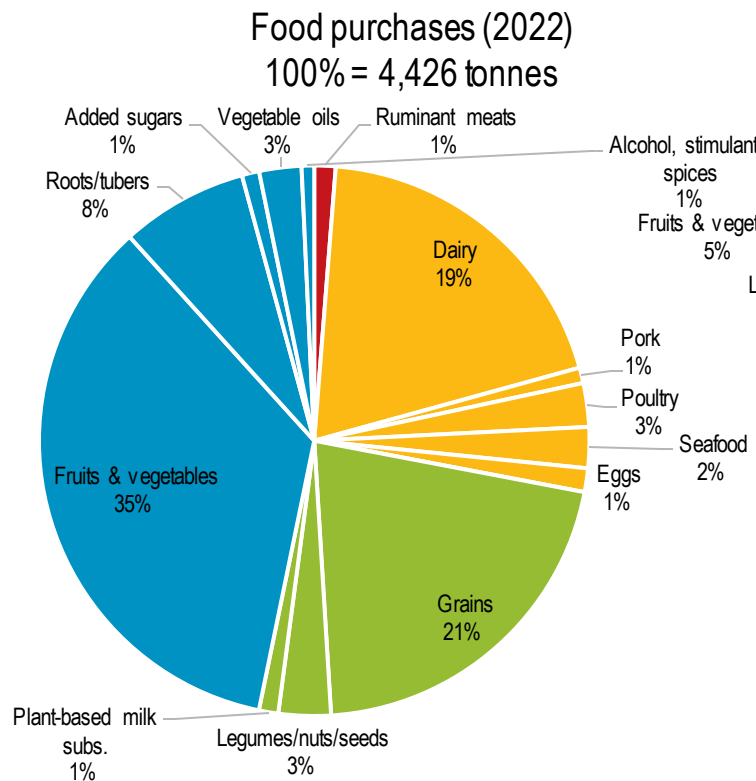
Total food-related GHG emissions (carbon costs) (2018)
100% = 50,251 tonnes CO₂e



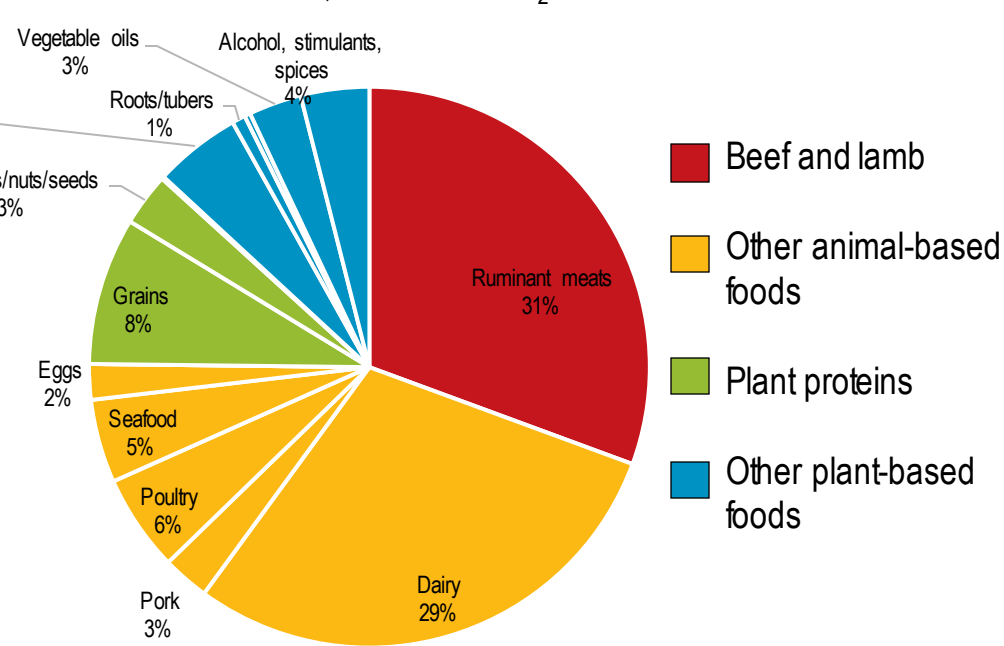
- Beef and lamb
- Other animal-based foods
- Plant proteins
- Other plant-based foods

Source: Purchase data provided by member. Emission factors from Poore and Nemecek (2018) (agricultural supplychain) and Searchinger et al. (2018) (carbon opportunity costs).

Copenhagen (BUF): total food-related GHG emissions (2022)



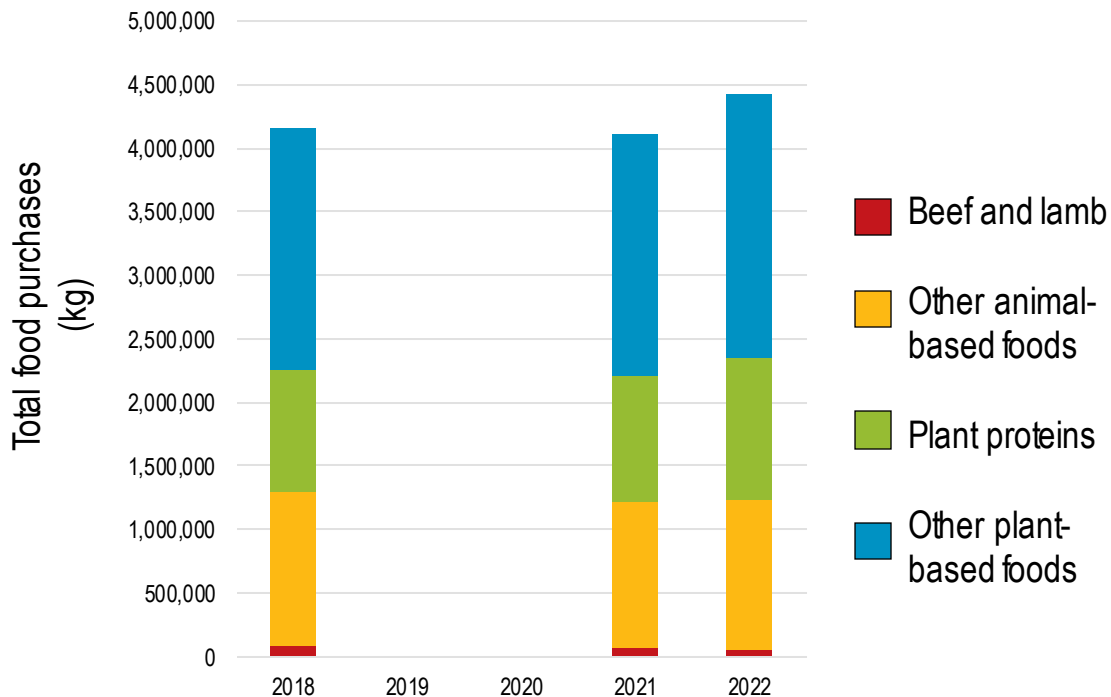
Total food-related GHG emissions (carbon costs) (2022)
100% = 43,574 tonnes CO₂e



- Beef and lamb
- Other animal-based foods
- Plant proteins
- Other plant-based foods

Source: Purchase data provided by member. Emission factors from Poore and Nemecek (2018) (agricultural supplychain) and Searchinger et al. (2018) (carbon opportunity costs).

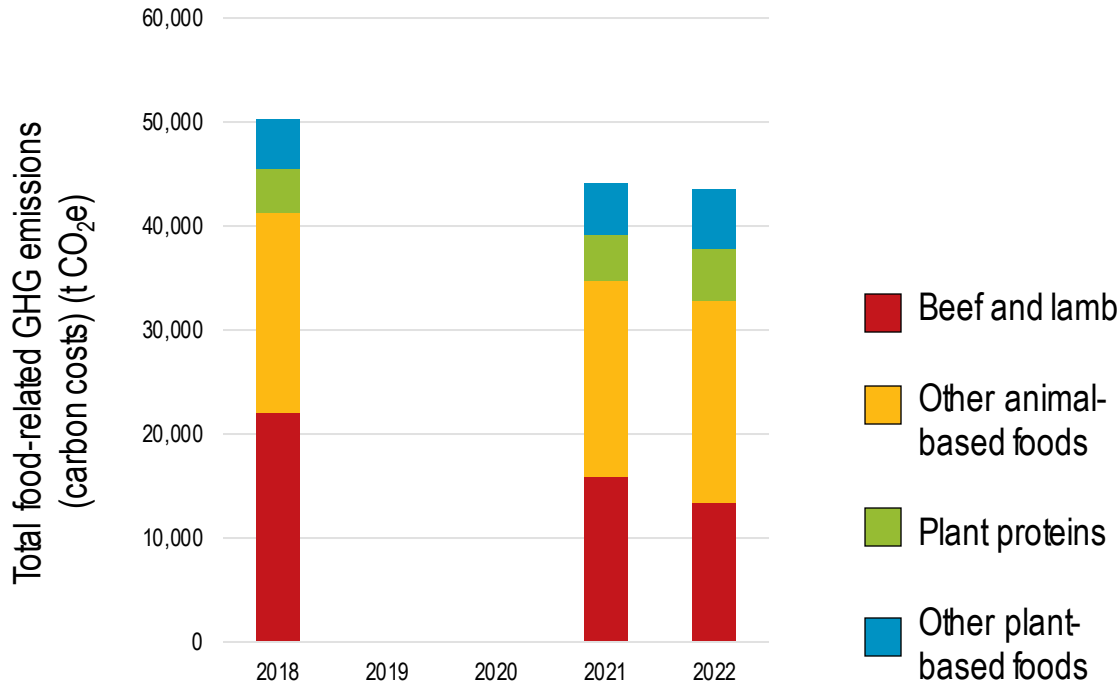
Copenhagen (BUF): total food purchases (2018-22)



Food type	% change (2018-22)
Beef and lamb	-38.09%
Dairy	-4.69%
Pork	-16.61%
Poultry	+5.06%
Seafood	+7.17%
Eggs	+38.02%
Grains	+11.90%
Legumes/nuts/seeds	+48.09%
Plant-based milk subs.	+67.56%
Fruits & vegetables	+9.24%
Roots/tubers	-3.95%
Added sugars	+21.02%
Vegetable oils	+36.24%
Alcohol, stimulants, spices	+11.68%
Total	+6.41%

Source: Purchase data provided by member.

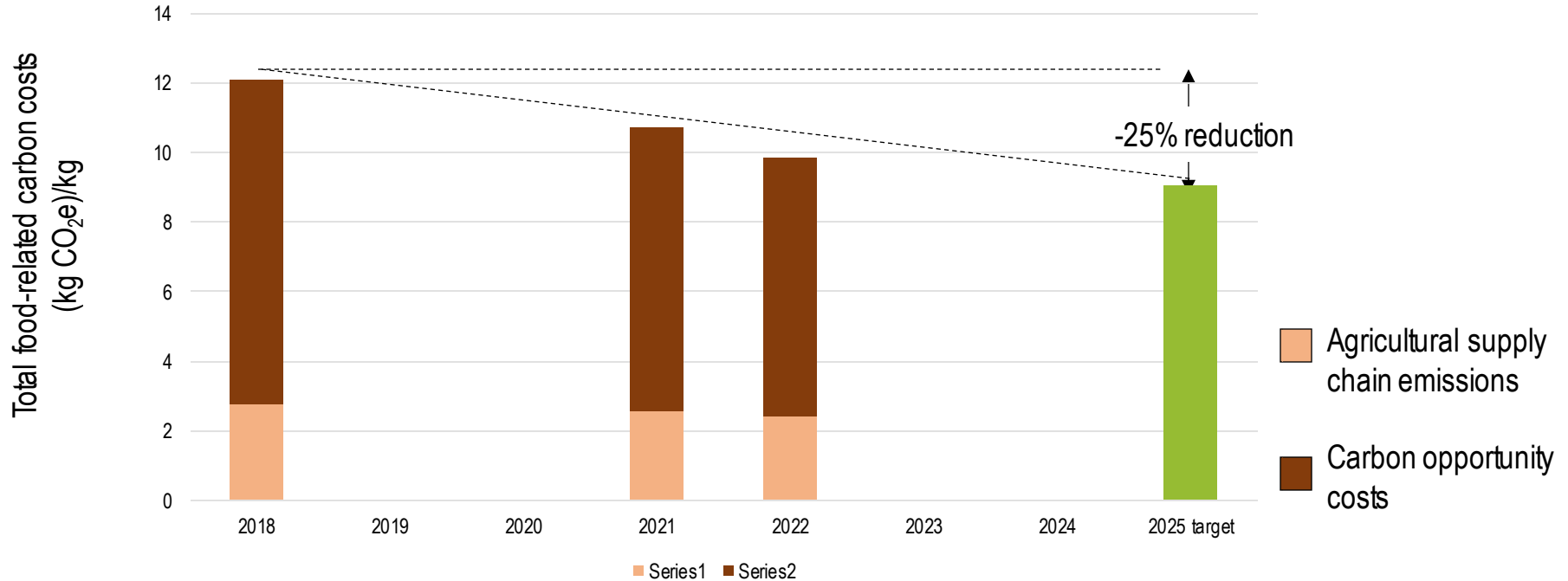
Copenhagen (BUF): total food-related emissions (2018-22)



	% change (2018-22)
Emissions per kg	-18.51%

Source: Purchase data provided by member. Emission factors from Poore and Nemecek (2018) (agricultural supplychain) and Searchinger et al. (2018) (carbon opportunity costs).

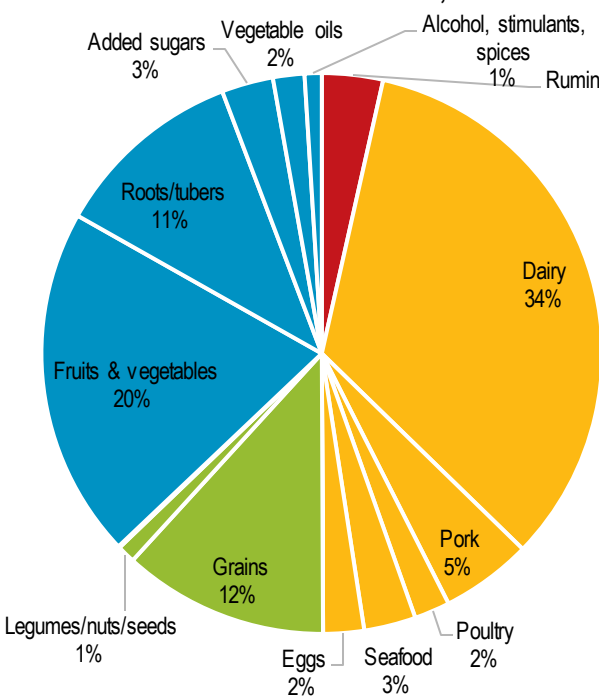
Copenhagen (BUF): Progress against city target of 25% reduction in GHG emissions per kg food



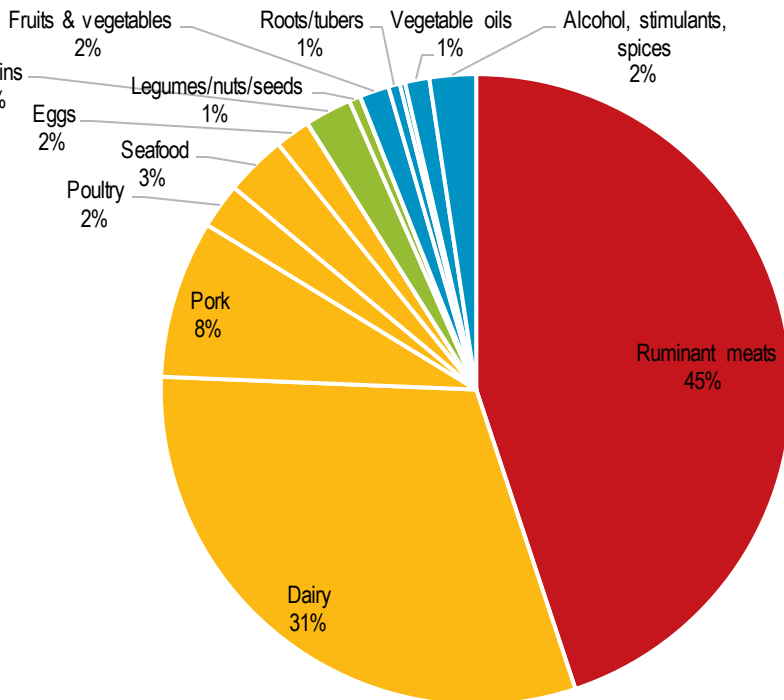
Source: Emission factors from Poore and Nemecek (2018) (agricultural supplychain) and Searchinger et al. (2018) (carbon opportunity costs).

Copenhagen (SUF): total food-related GHG emissions (2018 baseline)

Food purchases (2018)
100% = 2,828 tonnes



Total food-related GHG emissions
(carbon costs) (2018)
100% = 53,519 tonnes CO₂e

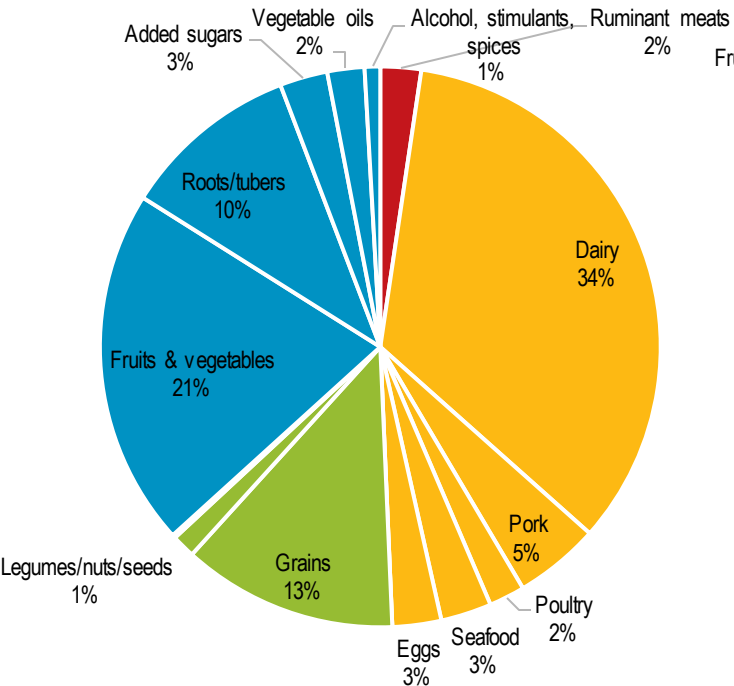


- Beef and lamb
- Other animal-based foods
- Plant proteins
- Other plant-based foods

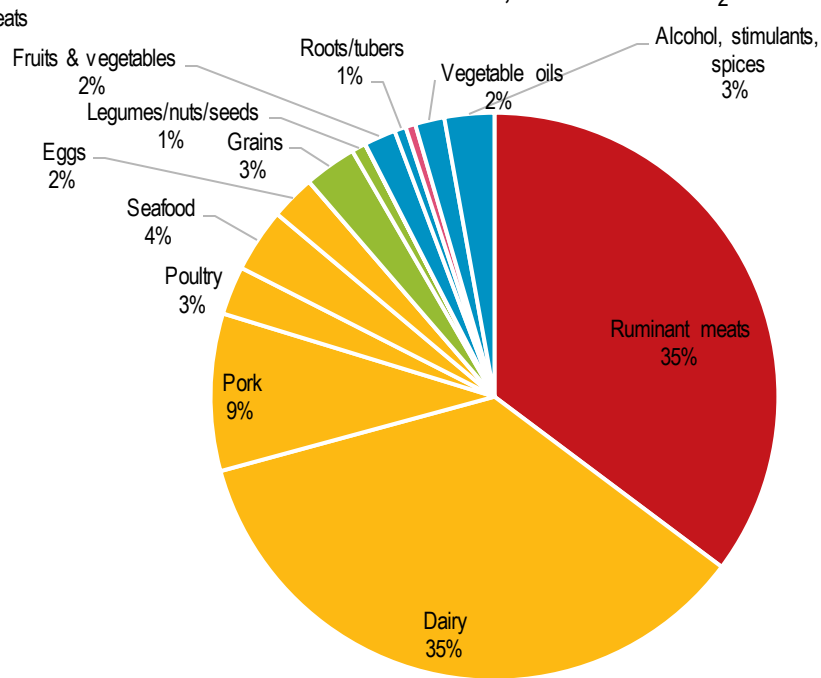
Source: Purchase data provided by member. Emission factors from Poore and Nemecek (2018) (agricultural supplychain) and Searchinger et al. (2018) (carbon opportunity costs).

Copenhagen (SUF): total food-related GHG emissions (2022)

Food purchases (2022)
100% = 2,604 tonnes



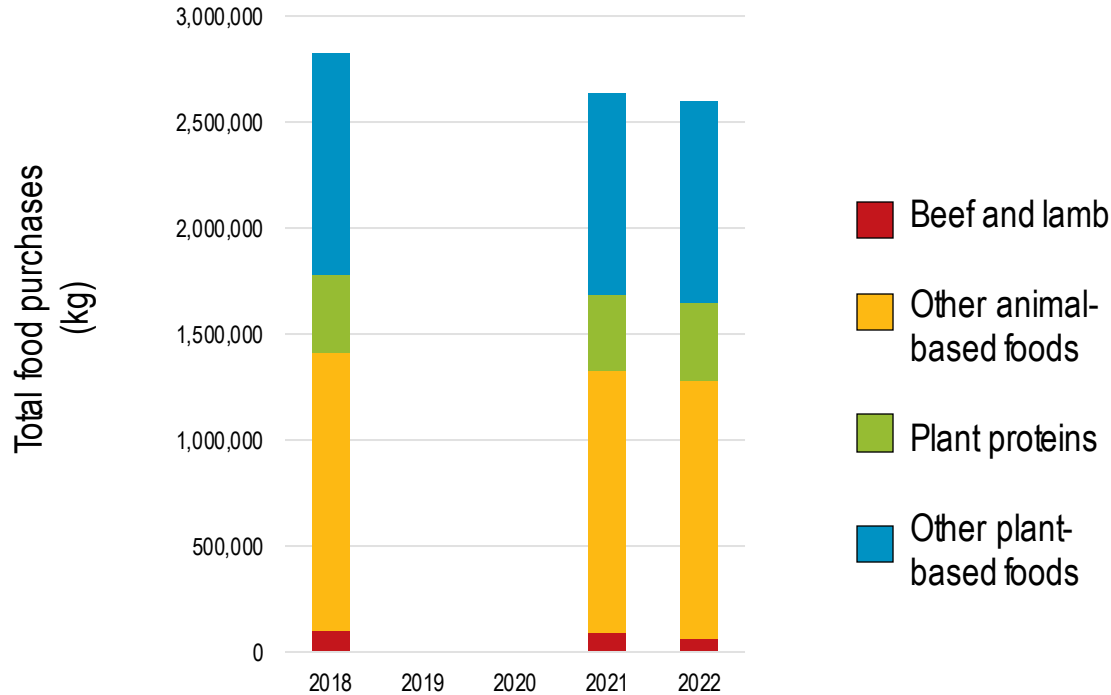
Total food-related GHG emissions
(carbon costs) (2022)
100% = 41,771 tonnes CO₂e



- Beef and lamb
- Other animal-based foods
- Plant proteins
- Other plant-based foods

Source: Purchase data provided by member. Emission factors from Poore and Nemecek (2018) (agricultural supplychain) and Searchinger et al. (2018) (carbon opportunity costs).

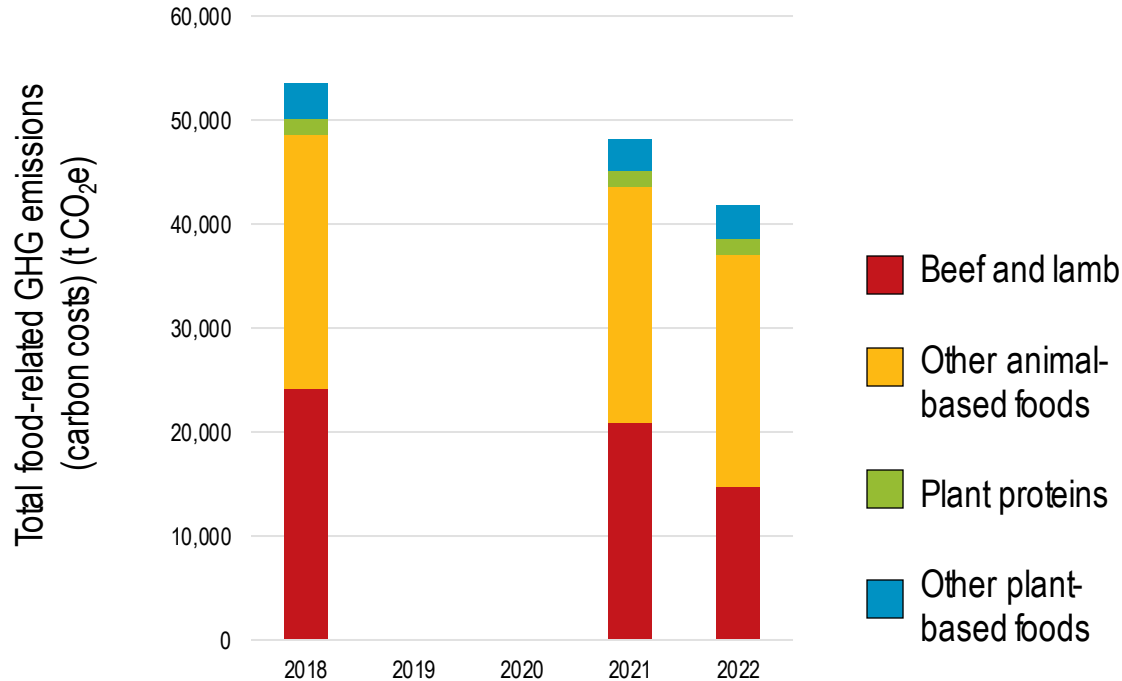
Copenhagen (SUF): total food purchases (2018-22)



Food type	% change (2018-22)
Beef and lamb	-38.51%
Dairy	-6.71%
Pork	-13.68%
Poultry	-7.34%
Seafood	-9.78%
Eggs	+10.32%
Grains	-3.60%
Legumes, nuts, seeds	+19.38%
Plant-based milks	+97.91%
Fruits and vegetables	-6.13%
Roots/tubers	-14.43%
Added sugars	-14.78%
Vegetable oils	+8.70%
Alcohol, stimulants, spices	-12.96%
Total	-7.93%

Source: Purchase data provided by member.

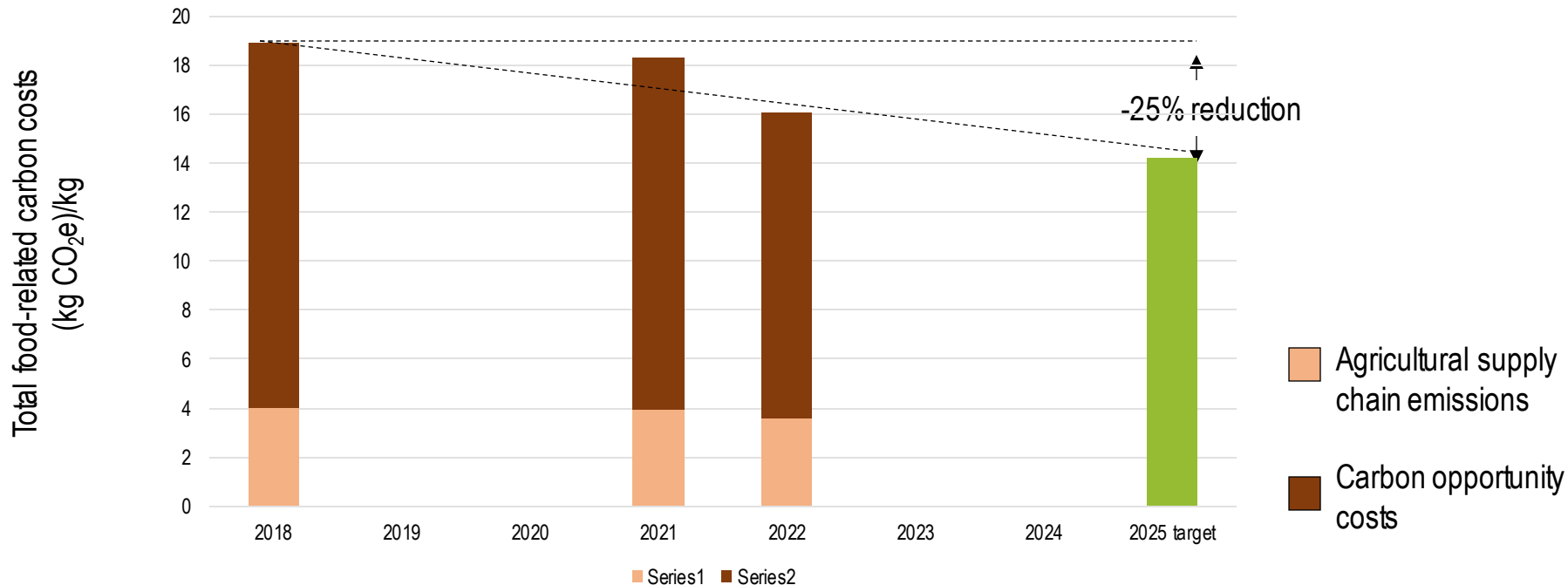
Copenhagen (SUF): total food-related emissions (2018-22)



	% change (2018-22)
Emissions per kg	-15.23%

Source: Purchase data provided by member. Emission factors from Poore and Nemecek (2018) (agricultural supplychain) and Searchinger et al. (2018) (carbon opportunity costs).

Copenhagen (SUF): Progress against city target of 25% reduction in GHG emissions per kg food

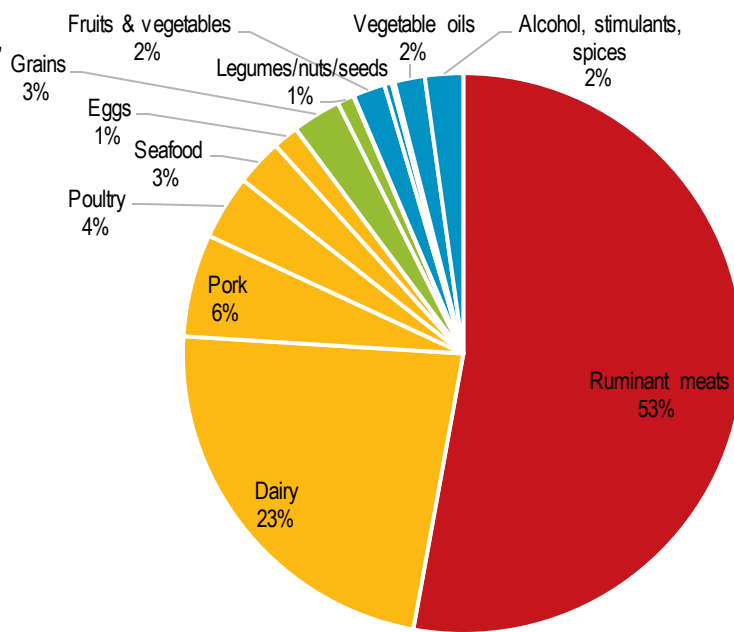
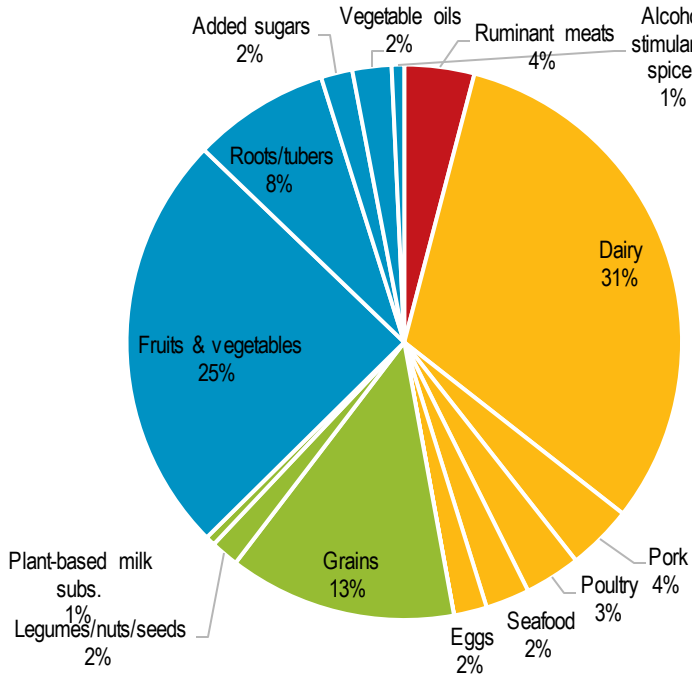


Source: Emission factors from Poore and Nemecek (2018) (agricultural supplychain) and Searchinger et al. (2018) (carbon opportunity costs).

Copenhagen (SOF): total food-related GHG emissions (2018 baseline)

Food purchases (2018)
100% = 994 tonnes

Total food-related GHG emissions
(carbon costs) (2018)
100% = 18,588 tonnes CO₂e

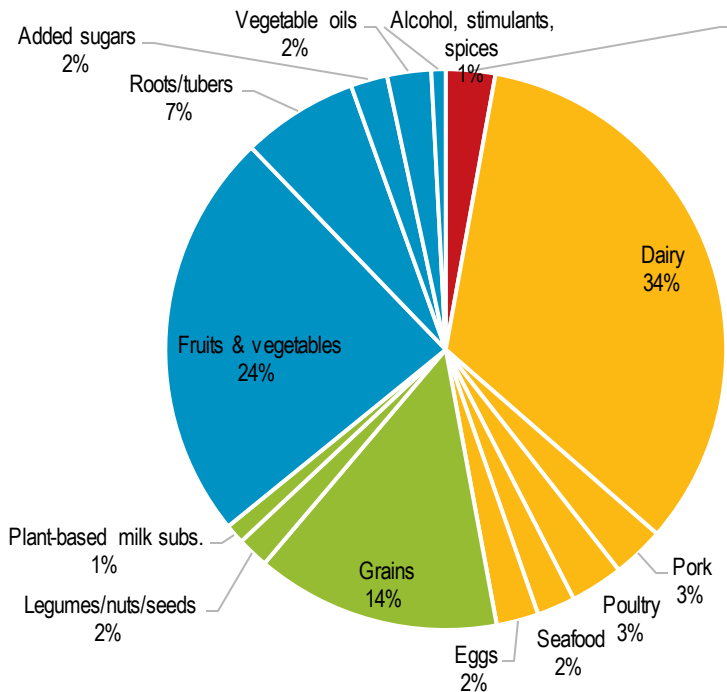


- Beef and lamb
- Other animal-based foods
- Plant proteins
- Other plant-based foods

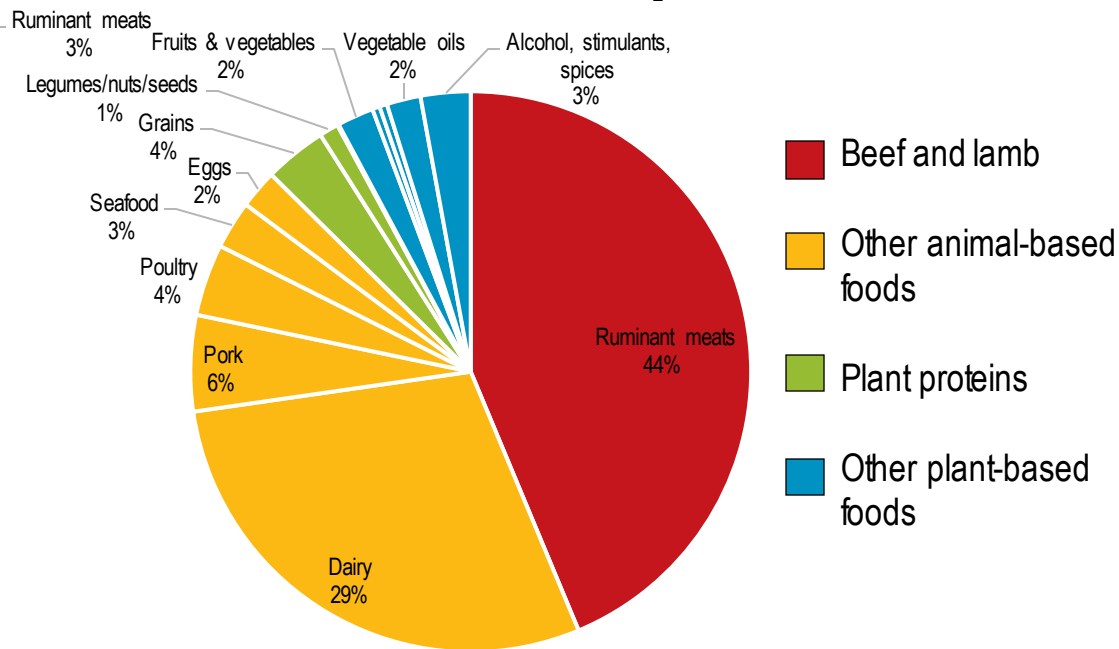
Source: Purchase data provided by member. Emission factors from Poore and Nemecek (2018) (agricultural supplychain) and Searchinger et al. (2018) (carbon opportunity costs).

Copenhagen (SOF): total food-related GHG emissions (2022)

Food purchases (2022)
100% = 1,018 tonnes

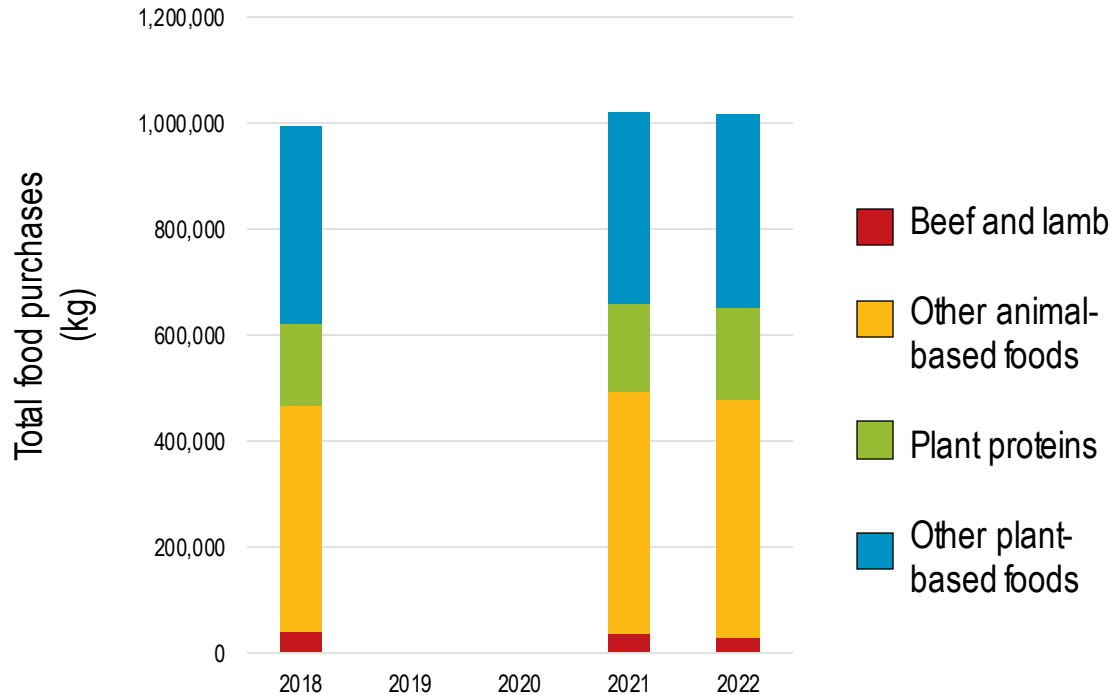


Total food-related GHG emissions
(carbon costs) (2022)
100% = 16,029 tonnes CO₂e



Source: Purchase data provided by member. Emission factors from Poore and Nemecek (2018) (agricultural supplychain) and Searchinger et al. (2018) (carbon opportunity costs).

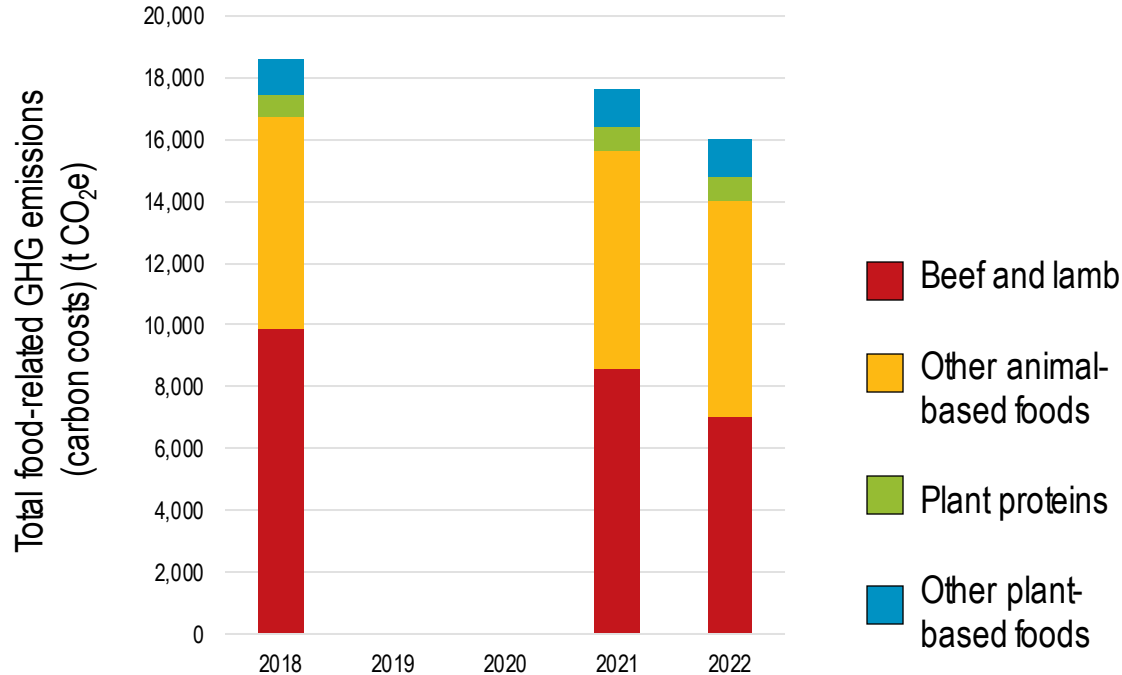
Copenhagen (SOF): total food purchases (2018-22)



Food type	% change (2018-22)
Beef and lamb	-28.35%
Dairy	+9.15%
Pork	-19.62%
Poultry	-4.22%
Seafood	-11.61%
Eggs	+29.46%
Grains	+8.97%
Legumes/nuts/seeds	+13.39%
Plant-based milk subs.	+106.21%
Fruits & vegetables	-1.41%
Roots/tubers	-13.75%
Added sugars	+18.60%
Vegetable oils	+13.94%
Alcohol, stimulants, spices	+16.23%
Total	+2.44%

Source: Purchase data provided by member.

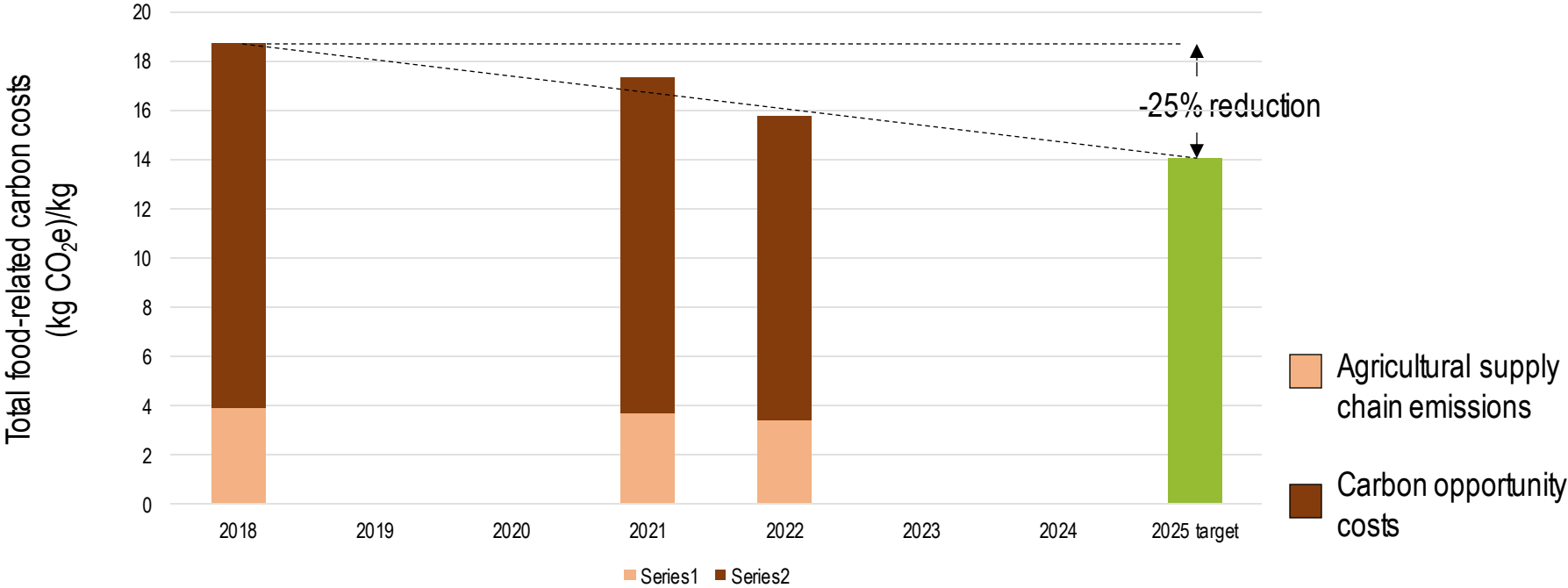
Copenhagen (SOF): total food-related emissions (2018-22)



	% change (2018-22)
Emissions per kg	-15.82%

Source: Purchase data provided by member. Emission factors from Poore and Nemecek (2018) (agricultural supplychain) and Searchinger et al. (2018) (carbon opportunity costs).

Copenhagen (SOF): Progress against city target of 25% reduction in GHG emissions per kg food

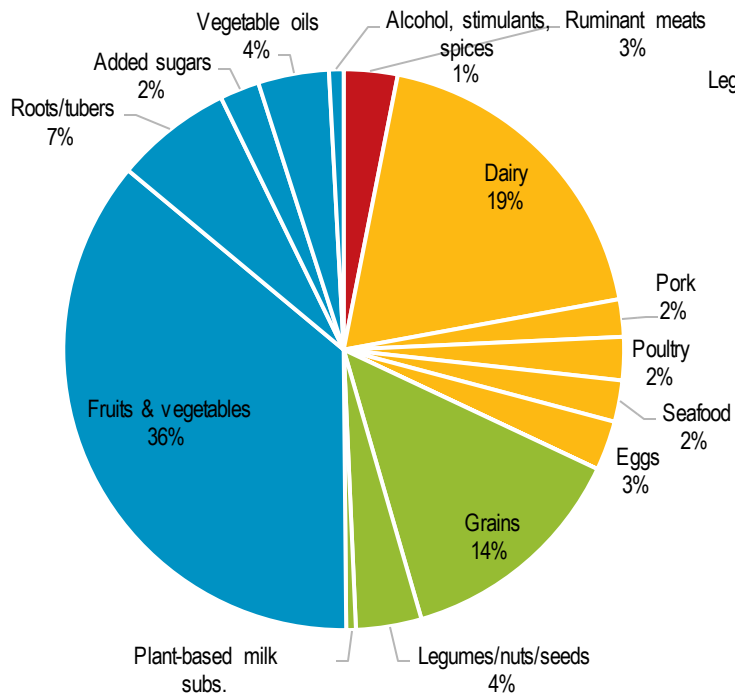


Source: Emission factors from Poore and Nemecek (2018) (agricultural supplychain) and Searchinger et al. (2018) (carbon opportunity costs).

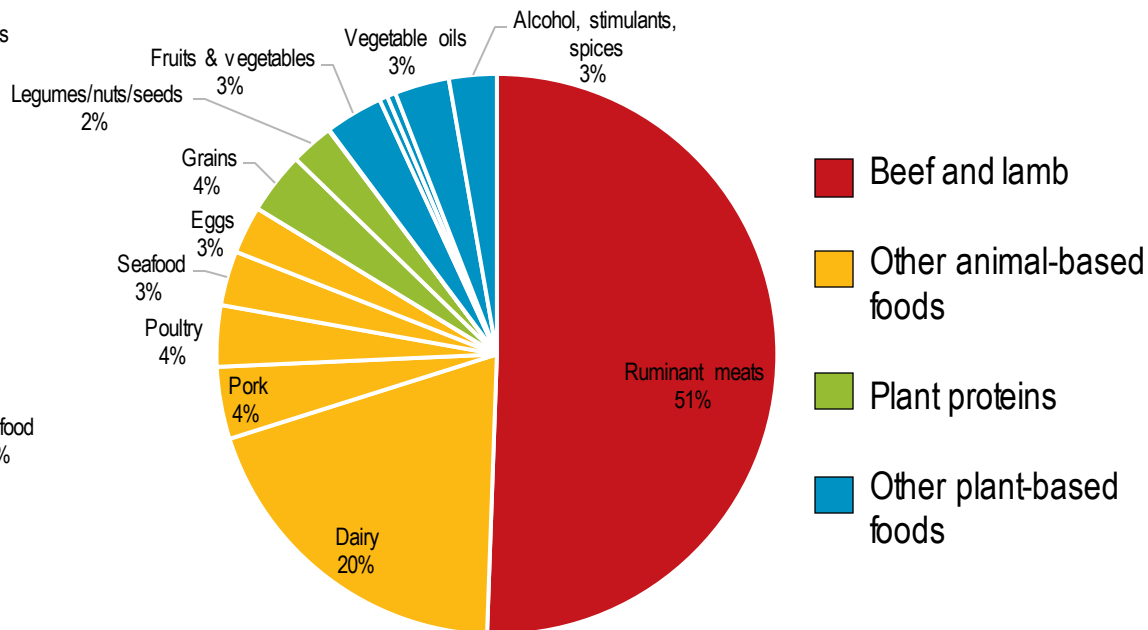


Copenhagen (Others): total food-related GHG emissions (2018 baseline)

Food purchases (2018)
100% = 121 tonnes



Total food-related GHG emissions
(carbon costs) (2018)
100% = 1,828 tonnes CO₂e

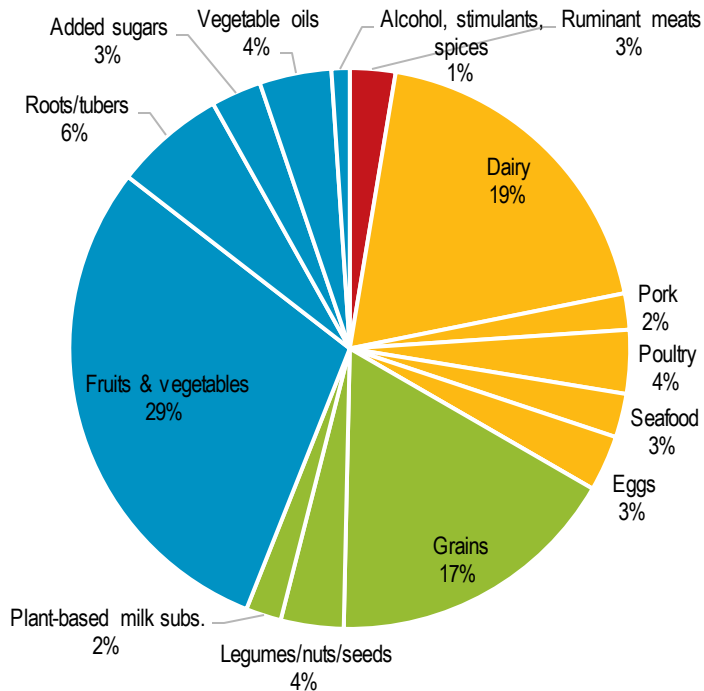


- Beef and lamb
- Other animal-based foods
- Plant proteins
- Other plant-based foods

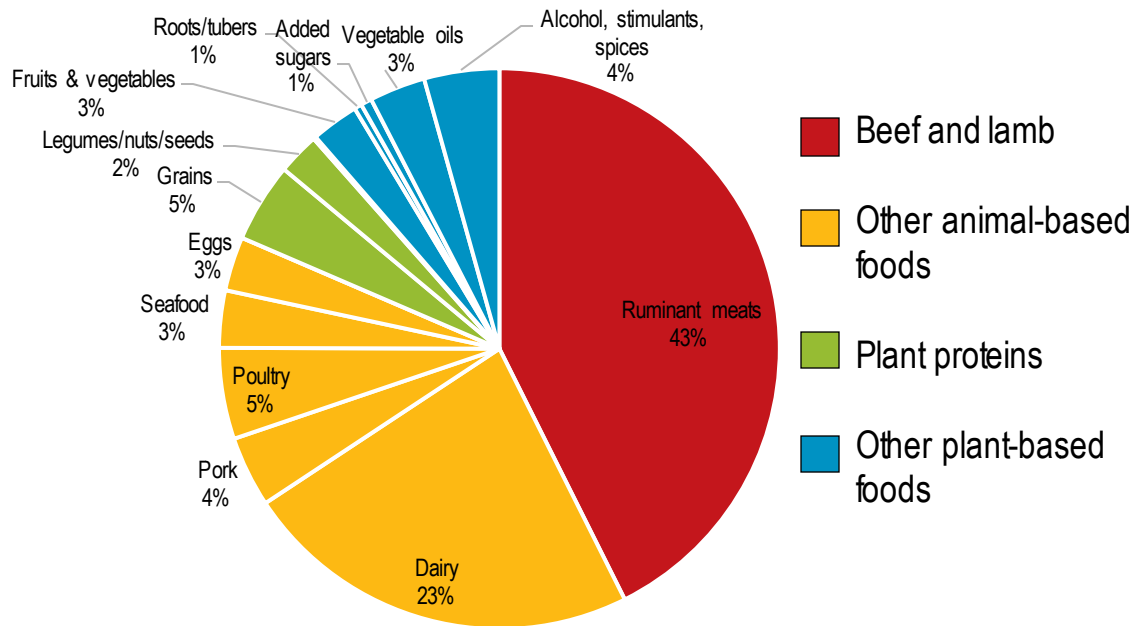
Source: Purchase data provided by member. Emission factors from Poore and Nemecek (2018) (agricultural supplychain) and Searchinger et al. (2018) (carbon opportunity costs).

Copenhagen (Others): total food-related GHG emissions (2022)

Food purchases (2022)
100% = 131 tonnes



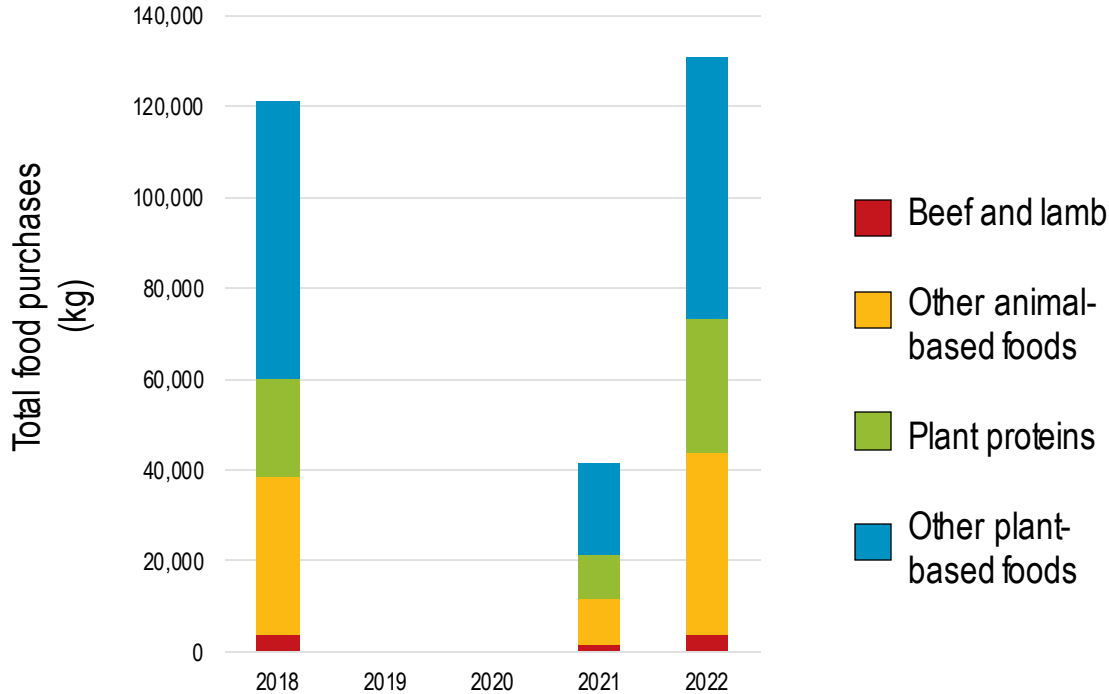
Total food-related GHG emissions
(carbon costs) (2022)
100% = 1,959 tonnes CO₂e



- Beef and lamb
- Other animal-based foods
- Plant proteins
- Other plant-based foods

Source: Purchase data provided by member. Emission factors from Poore and Nemecek (2018) (agricultural supplychain) and Searchinger et al. (2018) (carbon opportunity costs).

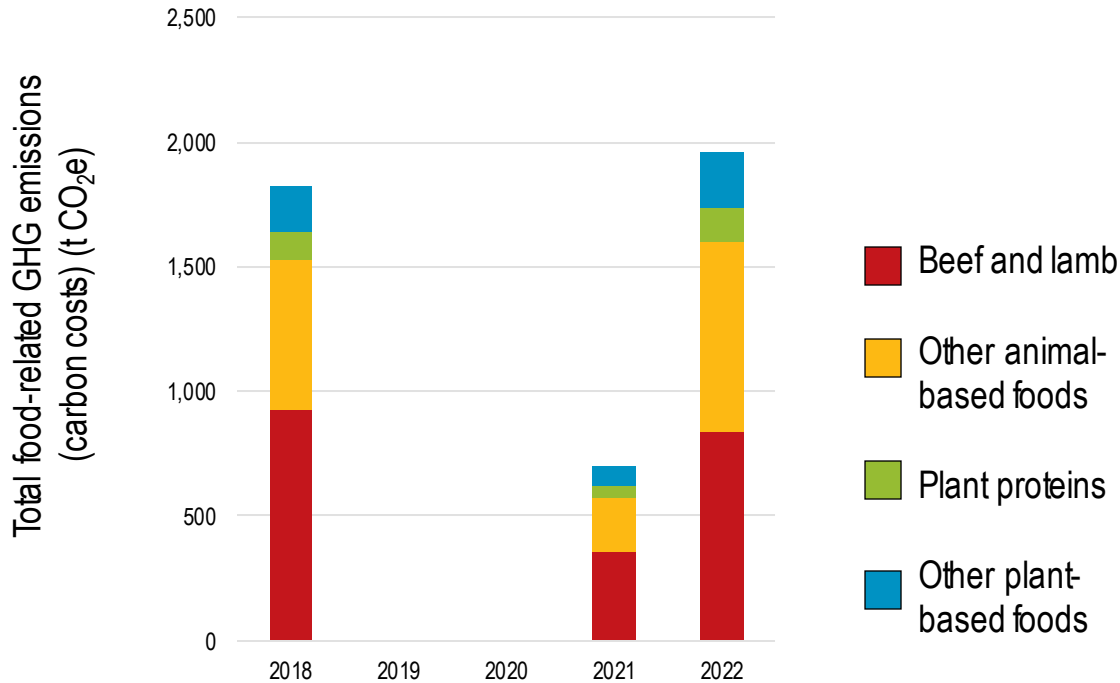
Copenhagen (Others): total food purchases (2018-22)



Food type	% change (2018-22)
Beef and lamb	-8.01%
Dairy	+9.64%
Pork	+5.23%
Poultry	+59.98%
Seafood	+14.58%
Eggs	+22.16%
Grains	+36.44%
Legumes/nuts/seeds	+4.07%
Plant-based milk subs.	+300.84%
Fruits & vegetables	-11.64%
Roots/tubers	+3.10%
Added sugars	+38.10%
Vegetable oils	+10.25%
Alcohol, stimulants, spices	+0.41%
Total	+8.18%

Source: Purchase data provided by member.

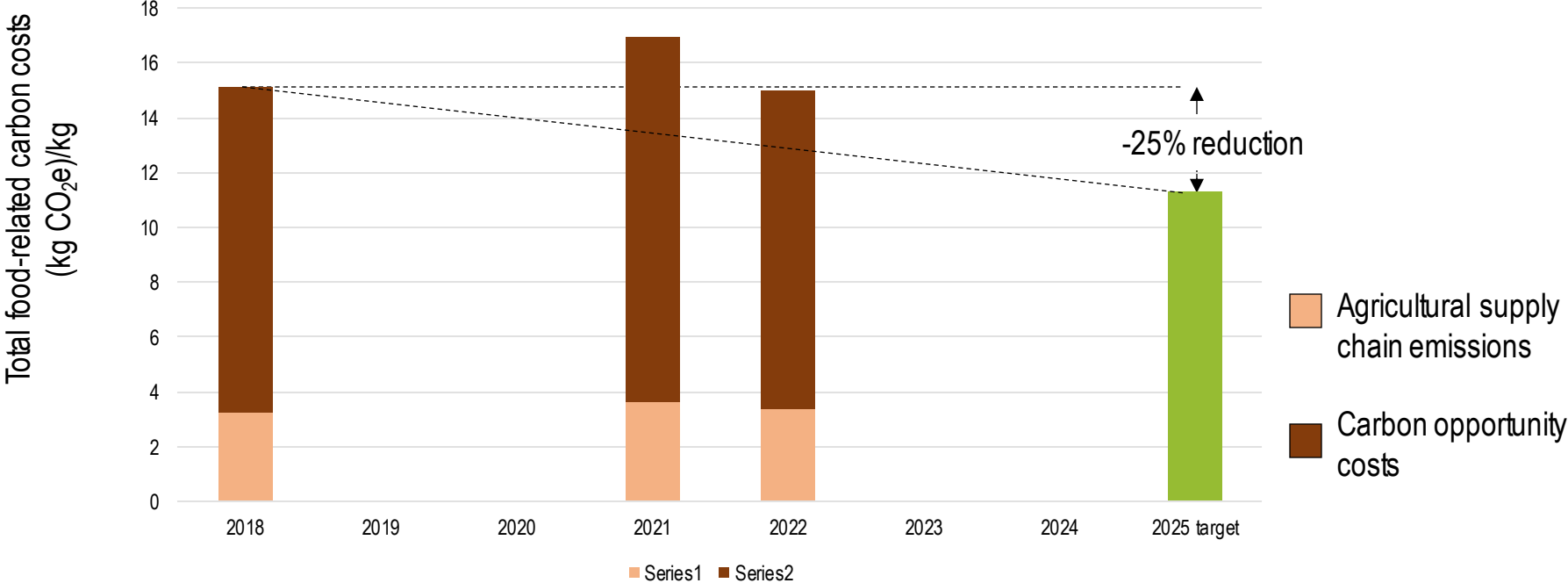
Copenhagen (Others): total food-related emissions (2018-22)



	% change (2018-22)
Emissions per kg	-0.70%

Source: Purchase data provided by member. Emission factors from Poore and Nemecek (2018) (agricultural supplychain) and Searchinger et al. (2018) (carbon opportunity costs).

Copenhagen (Others): Progress against city target of 25% reduction in GHG emissions per kg food



Source: Emission factors from Poore and Nemecek (2018) (agricultural supplychain) and Searchinger et al. (2018) (carbon opportunity costs).

