



## Orientering

Til BR

### Status på Mad- og Måltidsstrategiens klimamål

#### Resumé

Nærværende orientering redegør for status på Københavns Kommunes klimamål under Mad- og Måltidsstrategien. Det fremgår fra den seneste rapport med 2024-data udarbejdet af World Ressource Institute, at Københavns Kommune har reduceret mere end målsætningen om at kommunen som helhed gennemføre en reduktion af klimaaftrykket med 25 procent per kg. fødevarer inden 2025:

- CO<sub>2</sub>-udledninger fra Københavns Kommunes samlede fødevarereindkøb er faldet med 32 procent CO<sub>2</sub> per kg. fødevarer fra 2018 til 2024

#### Sagsfremstilling

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

- at Københavns Kommune som helhed gennemfører en reduktion af klimaaftrykket på mindst 25 procent pr. indbygger inden 2025 (målet blev oversat til CO<sub>2</sub>-udledninger pr. kg. fødevarer<sup>1</sup>).

Status på klimaindsatsen 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 på klimamålsætning

Målet om en reduktion af klimaaftrykket på mindst 25 procent per 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. Alle tre forvaltninger har indfriet målsætningen om 25 procent CO<sub>2</sub>-reduktion inden 2025. Hele rapporten kan læses i bilag 1.

**22-05-2025**

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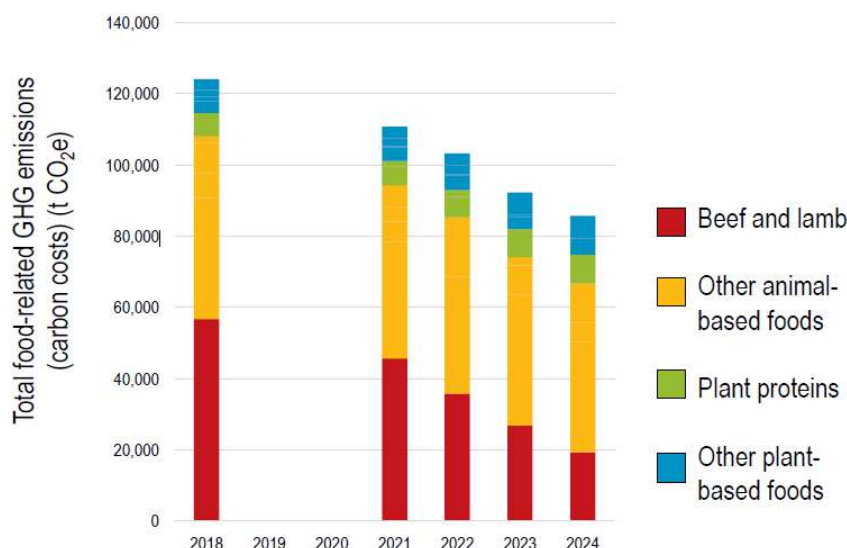
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<sup>1</sup> Efter vedtagelse af Mad- og Måltidsstrategien, i forbindelse med kvalificering af reduktionsmålet, valgte man at formulere målet i form af CO<sub>2</sub>-udledninger pr. kg. fødevarer, da denne opgørelsesmetode giver det mest konstante 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 Kommune<sup>2</sup>.

Klimarapporten med data fra 2024 er ligesom de forrige rapporter udarbejdet af den globale tænketank World Resources Institute (WRI) som en del af Københavns Kommunes medlemskab i "Cool Food Pledge".<sup>3</sup>

Kommunen har mellem 2018-2024 nedbragt CO<sub>2</sub>-udledningerne med 32 procent alt imens kommunens totale fødevareindkøb i samme periode har været næsten stabilt (se figur 1).

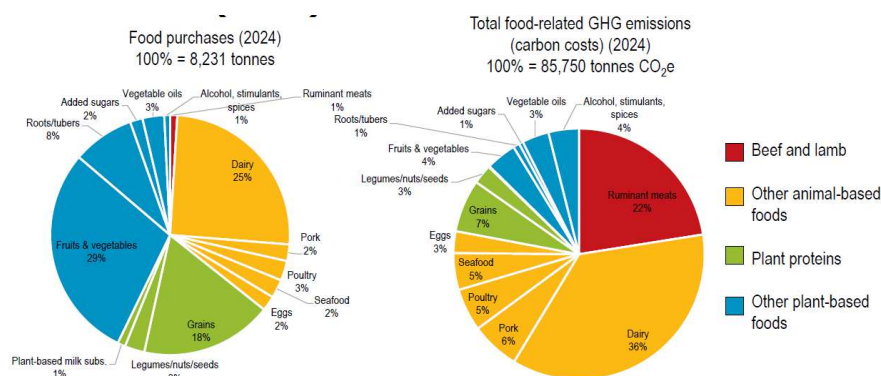


Figur 1: Totale CO<sub>2</sub>-udledning i 2018 + 2021-2024, fordelt på fire hovedkategorier.

Rapporten viser, at okse- og lammekød i 2024 udgør 1 procent af det samlede fødevareindkøb, svarende til 22 procent af CO<sub>2</sub>-udledningerne fra det samlede fødevareindkøb. Mejeriprodukter er den næststørste kategori og udgør 25 procent af det samlede indkøb med en CO<sub>2</sub>-udledning på 36 procent (se figur 2). Rapporten viser også, at indkøbet af okse- og lammekød er faldet med næsten 66 procent siden 2018, indkøbet af svinekød er faldet med 22 procent, mens indkøbet af bælgrugter, nødder og frø er steget med over 54 procent fra 2018 til 2024.

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

<sup>3</sup> Cool Food Pledge er et initiativ fra World Ressource Institute (WRI) som er verdens største klimatænketank. Cool Food Pledge beregner baseline for CO<sub>2</sub>-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 CO<sub>2</sub>-udledning fordelt på samme kategorier.

På forvaltningsniveau fremgår det, at Børne- og Ungdomsforvaltningen, Sundheds- og Omsorgsforvaltningen og Socialforvaltningen alle har indfriet målsætningen om 25 procent CO<sub>2</sub>-reduktion inden 2025 (se tabel 1).

I de øvrige forvaltninger er der sket en reduktion på lige under 19 procent mellem 2018-2024. Dette er ikke et område, hvor Københavns Kommune har en særligt målrettet indsats for omlægning.

| Forvaltning | År          | Fødevarer-indkøb (kg) | Okse/Lam (kg) | Okse/Lam % af tot. indkøb | Tot. CO2 aftryk (t CO <sub>2</sub> e) | Tot. CO2 pr. kg fødevarer (kg CO <sub>2</sub> 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%                |
| BUF         | 2023        | 4.526.902             | 46.517        | 1,0%                      | 41.350                                | 9.13                                                       | -24,39%                |
| <b>BUF</b>  | <b>2024</b> | <b>4.629.720</b>      | <b>22.104</b> | <b>0,48%</b>              | <b>36.242</b>                         | <b>7,83</b>                                                | <b>-35,20%</b>         |
| 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%                |
| SUF         | 2023        | 2.510.112             | 41.449        | 1,7%                      | 35.948                                | 14,32                                                      | -24,31%                |
| <b>SUF</b>  | <b>2024</b> | <b>2.543.838</b>      | <b>37.167</b> | <b>1,5%</b>               | <b>35.176</b>                         | <b>13,83</b>                                               | <b>-26,92%</b>         |
| 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%                |
| SOF         | 2023        | 957.296               | 21.199        | 2,2%                      | 13.644                                | 14,25                                                      | -23,79%                |
| <b>SOF</b>  | <b>2024</b> | <b>947.799</b>        | <b>18.892</b> | <b>2%</b>                 | <b>12.992</b>                         | <b>13,71</b>                                               | <b>-26,71%</b>         |
| 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%         |
| Øvrige                                  | 2023        | 102.385          | 2.114         | 2,1%        | 1.366         | 13,34        | -11,46%        |
| <b>Øvrige</b>                           | <b>2024</b> | <b>109.233</b>   | <b>1.953</b>  | <b>1,8%</b> | <b>1.339</b>  | <b>12,26</b> | <b>-18,61%</b> |
| 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%        |
| Københavns Kommune                      | 2023        | 8.096.695        | 111.278       | 1,4%        | 92.308        | 11,40        | -25,61%        |
| <b>København-<br/>havns<br/>Kommune</b> | <b>2024</b> | <b>8.230.590</b> | <b>80.117</b> | <b>1%</b>   | <b>85.750</b> | <b>10,42</b> | <b>-32,02</b>  |

Tabel 1: Fordeling af indkøb og CO<sub>2</sub>-aftryk på forvaltningsniveau og for kommunen som helhed med 2018-baseline, 2021, 2022, 2023 og 2024.

### Interessenter og opmærksomhedspunkter

Jf. Mad- og Måltidsstrategien er det besluttet, at der skal fremlægges en klimastatus for BR. Der er blevet forelagt klimarapport i 2022 (2021-data), i 2023 (2022-data) 2024 (2023-data) og nu i 2025 (2024-data), som er sidste afrapportering på nuværende mål.

D. 18. marts 2025 godkendte Økonomiudvalget at igangsætte en fornyelse af Mad- og Måltidsstrategien. Økonomiforvaltningen er ansvarlig for fornyelsen med inddragelse af alle relevante forvaltninger. I processen om fornyelse vil et nyt klimamål for Københavns Kommunes fødevarerindkøb blive undersøgt.

### Økonomi

Sagen har ingen økonomiske konsekvenser.

### Videre proces

Ultimo 2025 modtager BR en samlet afrapportering for Mad- og Måltidsstrategien 2020-2025.

### Bilag

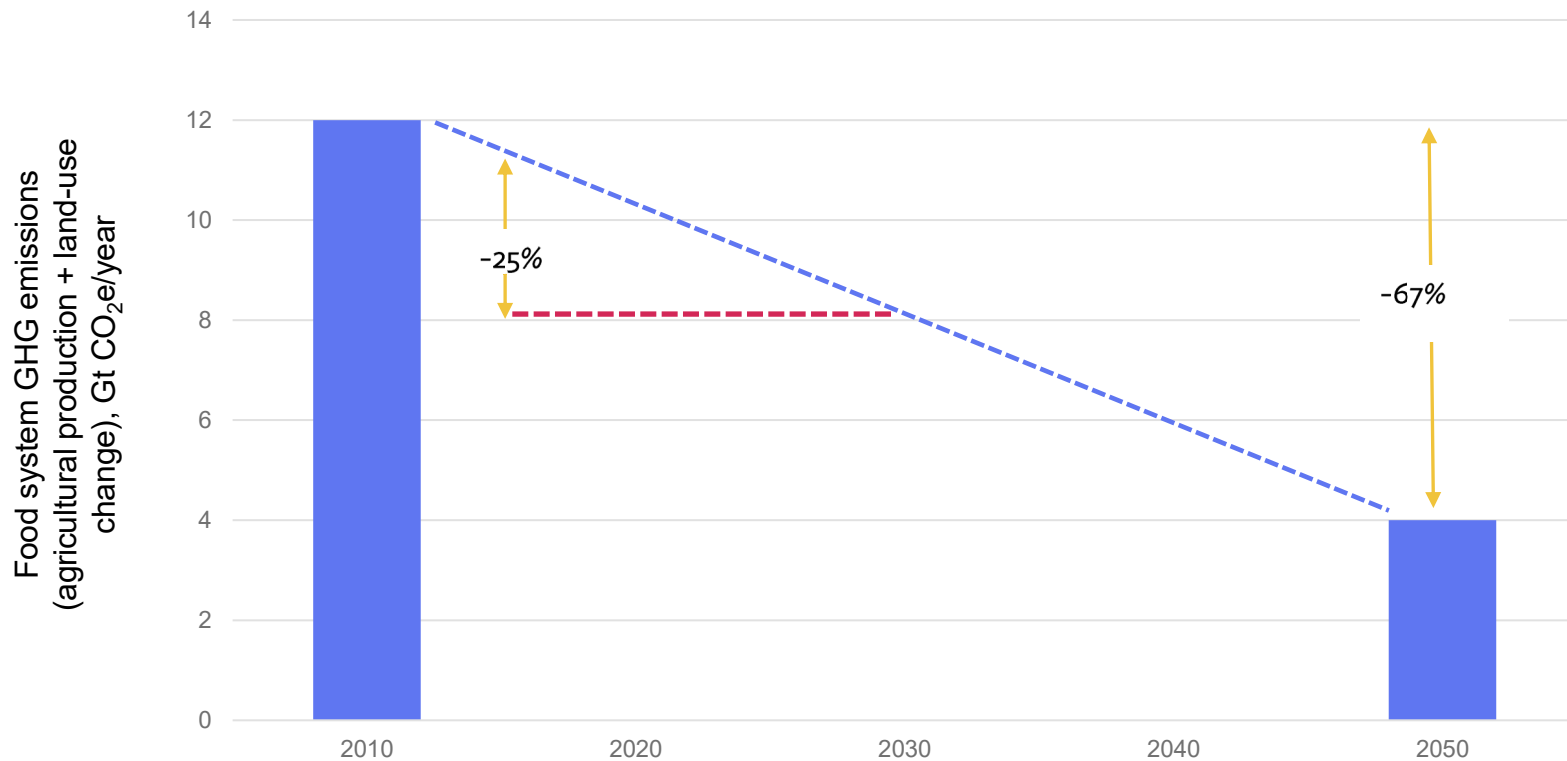
Bilag 1: Copenhagen – 2018-2024 Cool Food Climate Impact Report (engelsk)



# **2024 Climate Impact Report: City of Copenhagen**

April 14, 2025

# 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

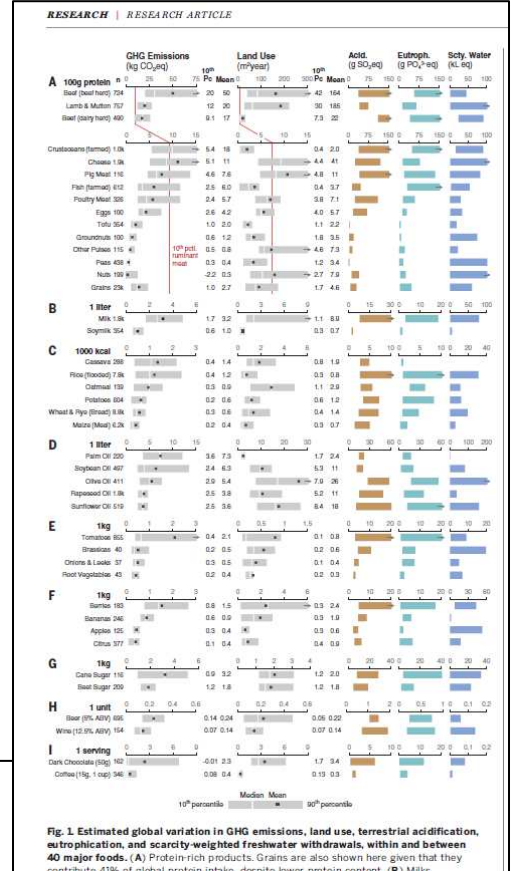
### SUSTAINABILITY

# Reducing food's environmental impacts through producers and consumers

J. Poore<sup>1,2\*</sup> and T. Nemecek<sup>3</sup>

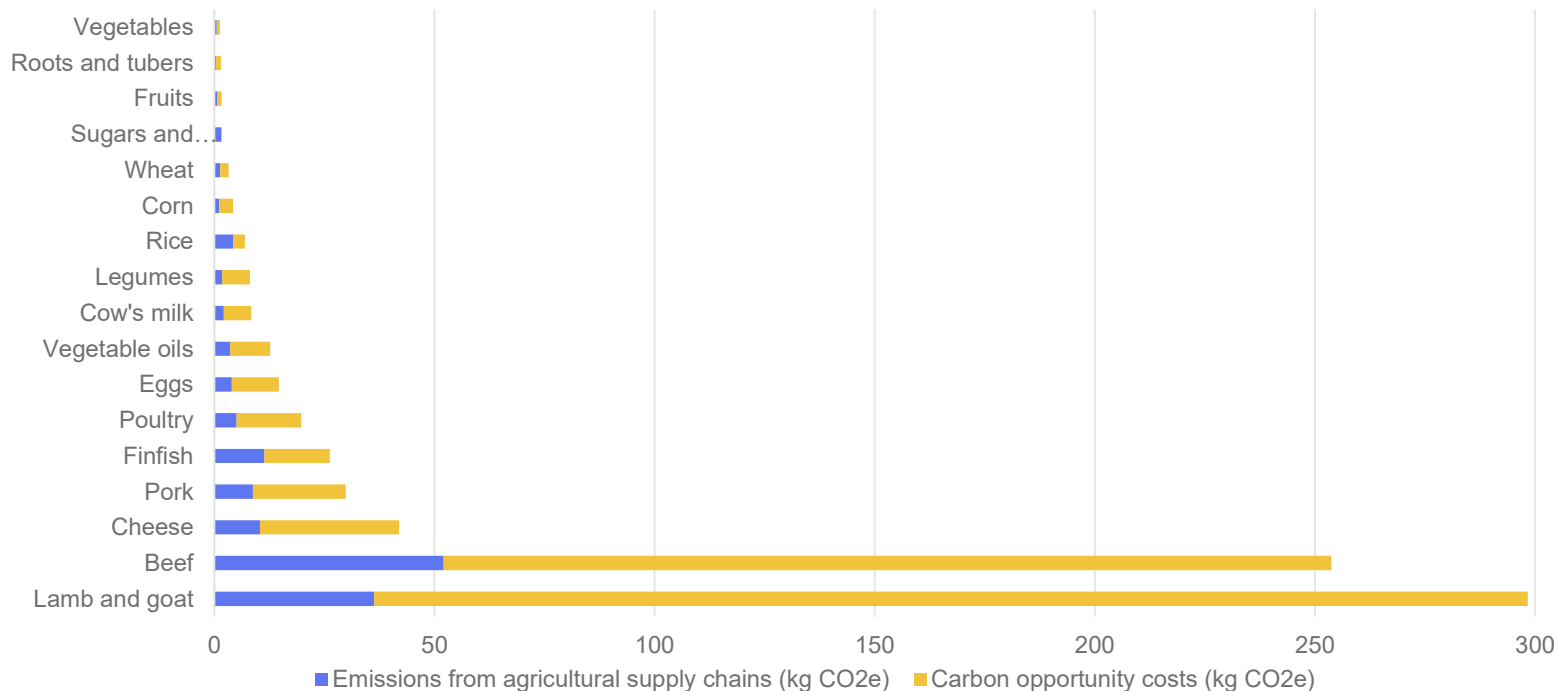
## Assessing the efficiency of changes in land use for mitigating climate change

Timothy D. Searchinger<sup>1,2\*</sup>, Stefan Wirsenius<sup>3</sup>, Tim Beringer<sup>4</sup> & Patrice Dumas<sup>5,6</sup>



# 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).

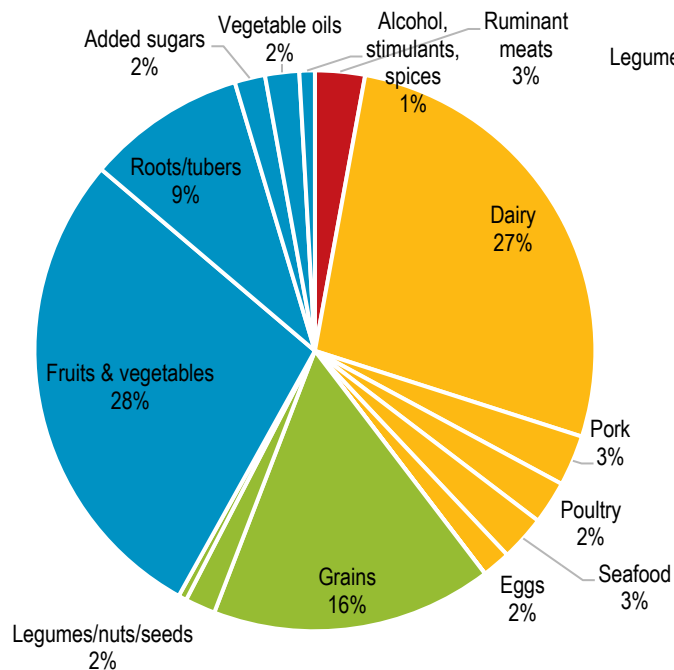
# City of Copenhagen 2024 Climate Impact Report - Overview

- **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 2024.
- **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 by 66% and pork by 22%. Purchasing of eggs went up 24%, legumes, nuts, and seeds 55% and plant-based milks 124%.
- **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.

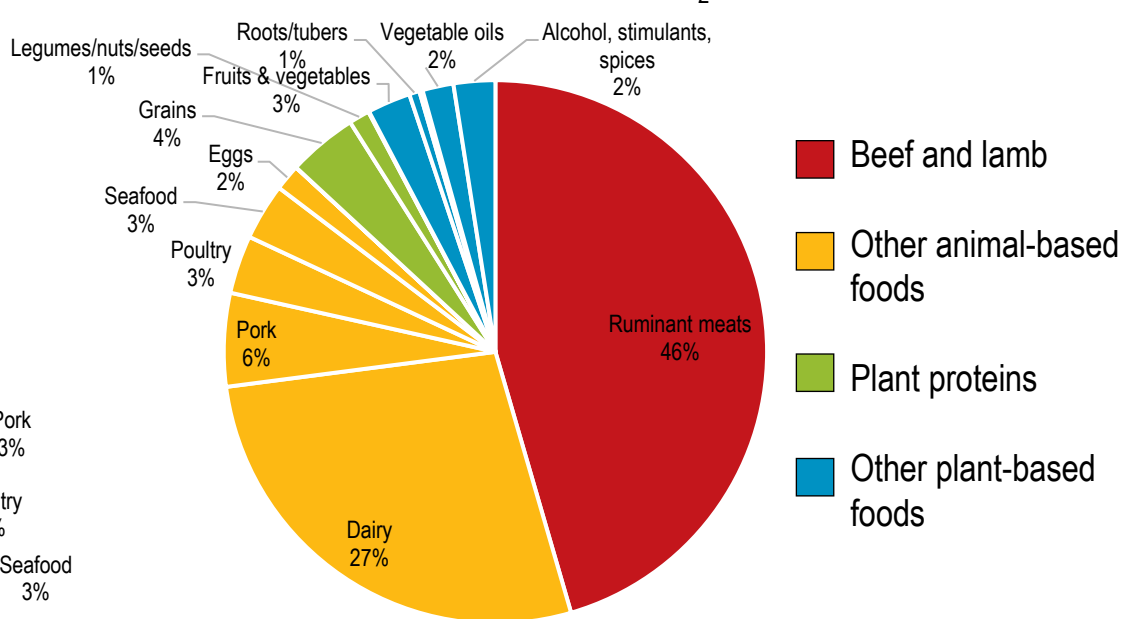
Note: Due to an update to the emission factors in the Calculator, the 2018-21 numbers also reflect slight changes.

# 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 CO<sub>2</sub>e

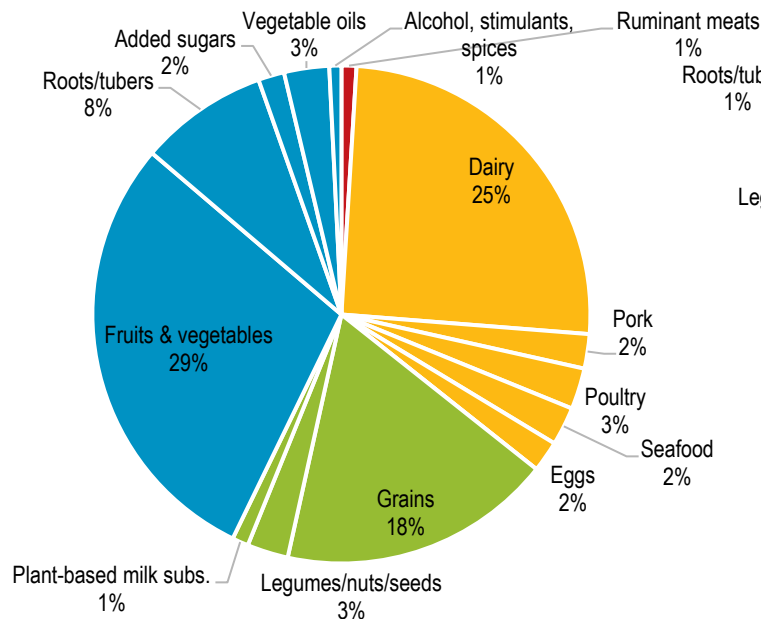


- Beef and lamb
- Other animal-based foods
- Plant proteins
- Other plant-based foods

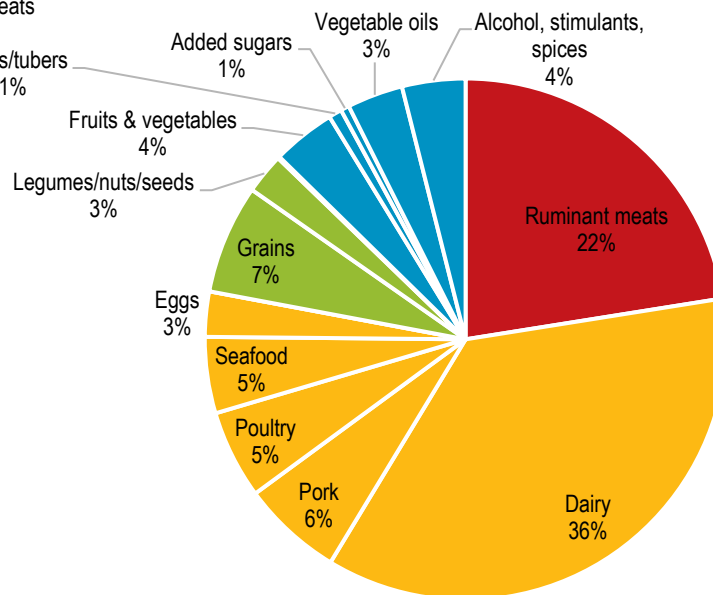
Source: Purchase data provided by member. Emission factors from Poore and Nemecek (2018) (agricultural supply chain) and Searchinger et al. (2018) (carbon opportunity costs).

# Copenhagen (TOTAL): total food-related GHG emissions (2024)

Food purchases (2024)  
100% = 8,231 tonnes



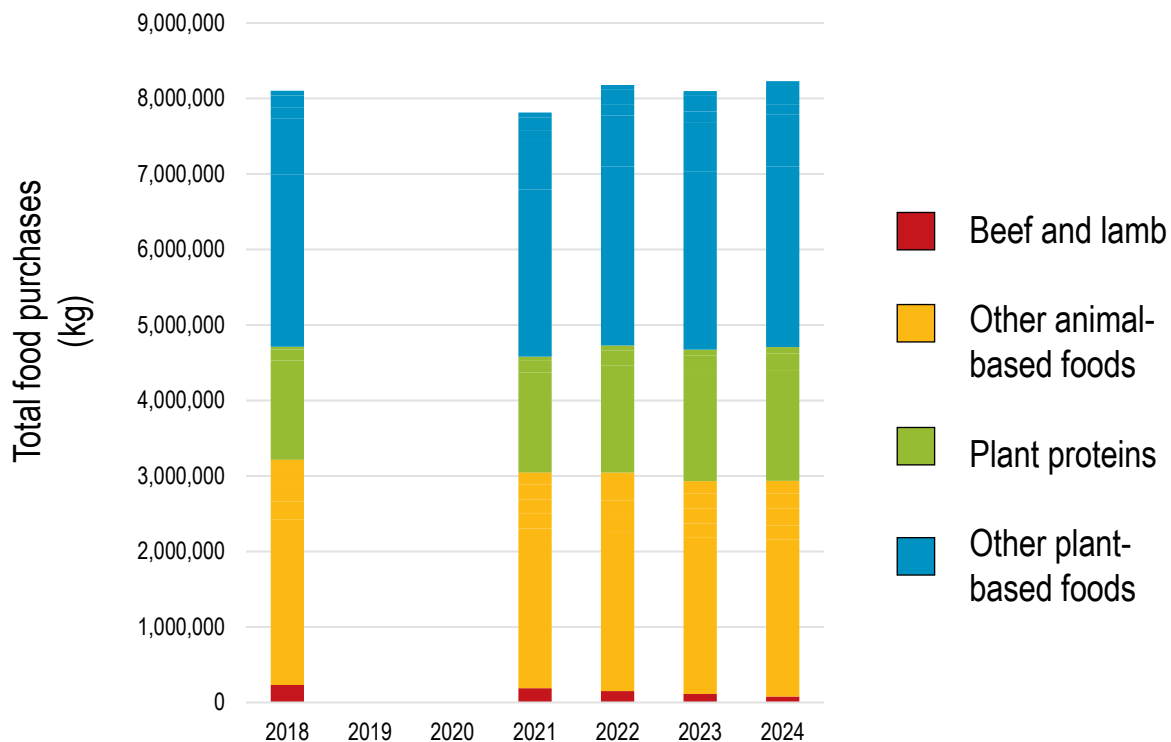
Total food-related GHG emissions  
(carbon costs) (2024)  
100% = 85,750 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e



- 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 supply chain) and Searchinger et al. (2018) (carbon opportunity costs).

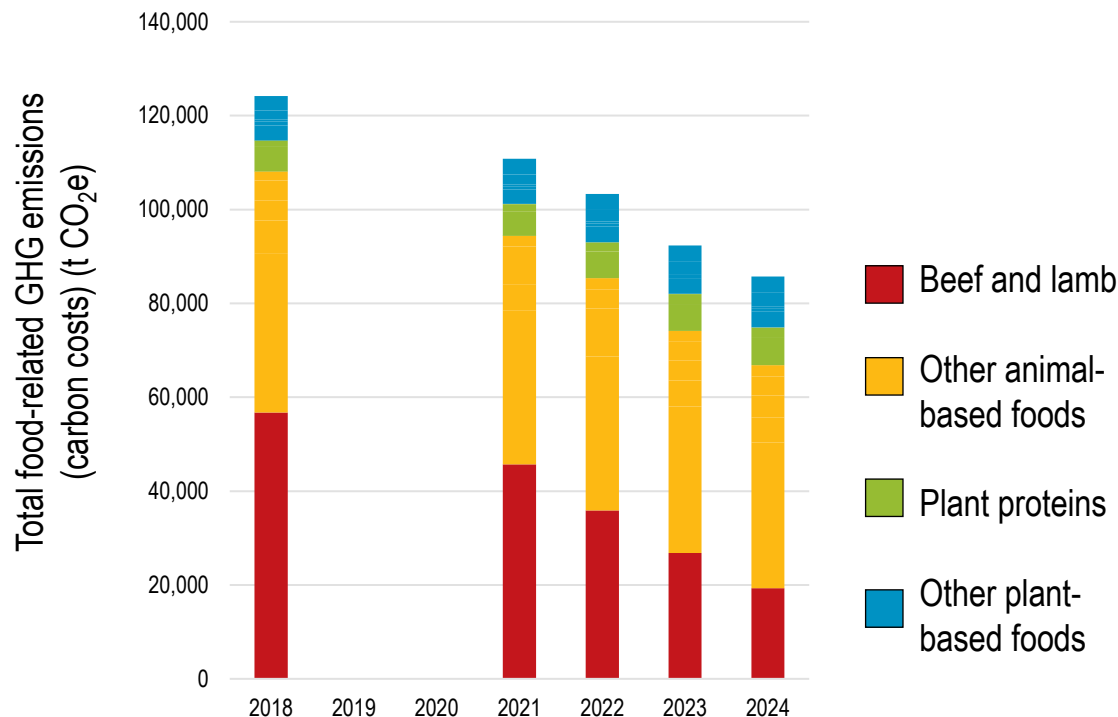
# Copenhagen (TOTAL): total food purchases (2018-24)



| Food type                   | % change (2018-24) |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| Beef and lamb               | -65.64%            |
| Dairy                       | -5.23%             |
| Pork                        | -22.45%            |
| Poultry                     | +9.09%             |
| Seafood                     | -3.11%             |
| Eggs                        | +23.78%            |
| Grains                      | +11.35%            |
| Legumes, nuts, seeds        | +54.68%            |
| Plant-based milks           | +124.13%           |
| Fruits and vegetables       | +4.75%             |
| Roots/tubers                | -7.53%             |
| Added sugars                | -2.22%             |
| Vegetable oils              | +51.25%            |
| Alcohol, stimulants, spices | -0.48%             |
| <b>Total</b>                | <b>+1.57%</b>      |

Source: Purchase data provided by member.

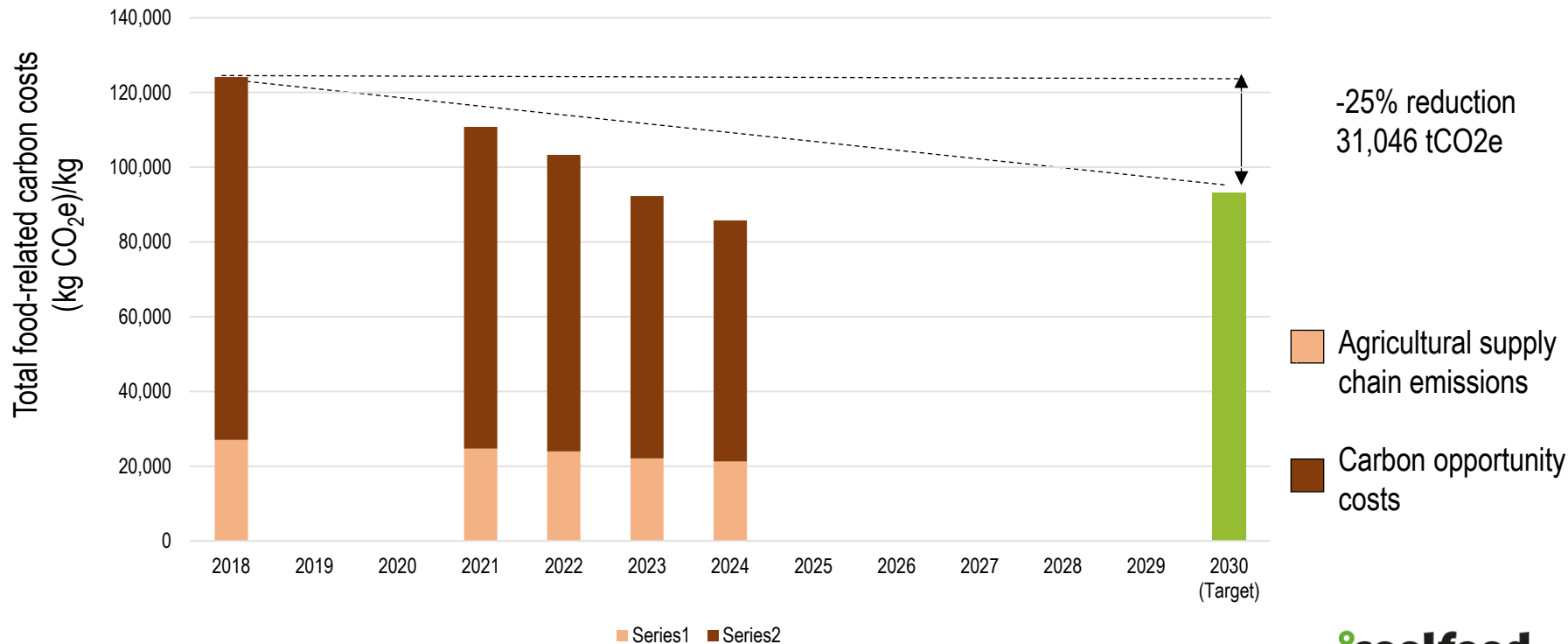
# Copenhagen (TOTAL): total food-related emissions (2018-24)



|                                  | % change (2018-24) |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|
| Emissions per kg                 | -32.02%            |
| Total food-related GHG emissions | -30.95%            |

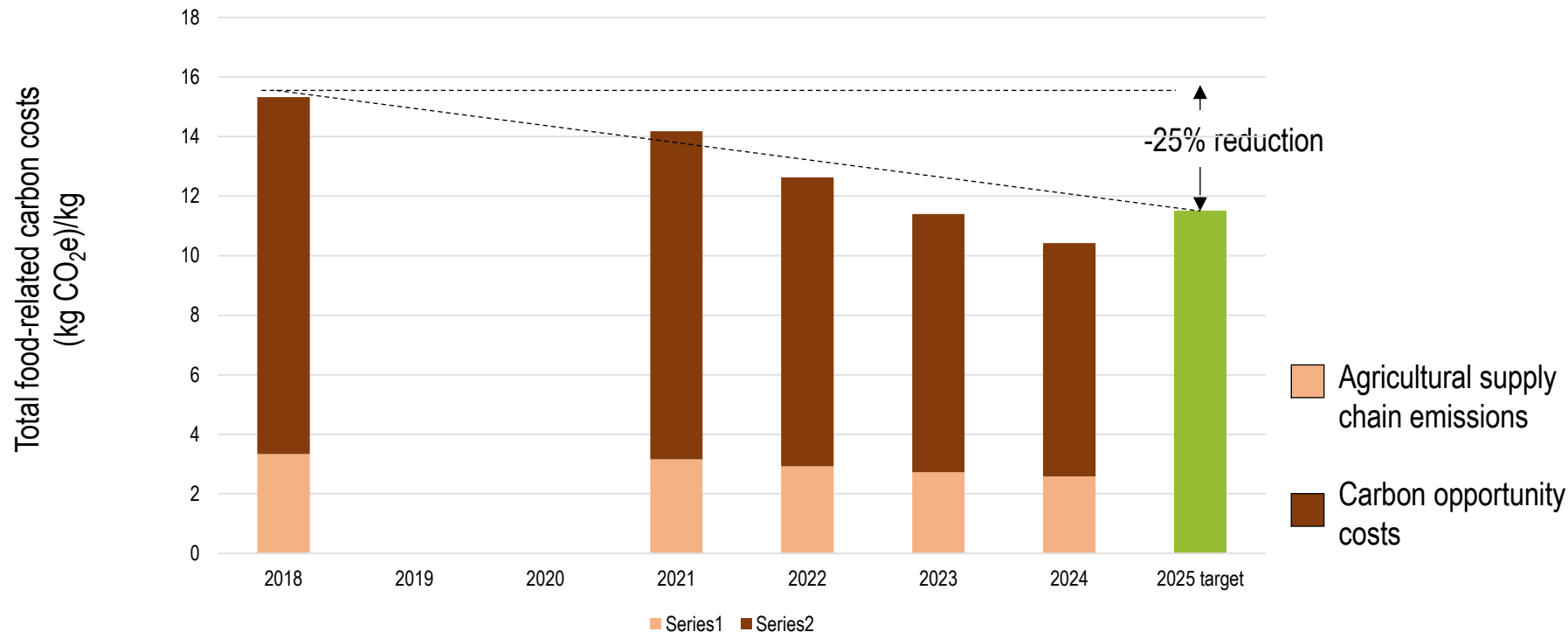
Source: Purchase data provided by member. Emission factors from Poore and Nemecek (2018) (agricultural supply chain) and Searchinger et al. (2018) (carbon opportunity costs).

# Copenhagen (TOTAL): Progress against absolute 25% target



Source: Emission factors from Poore and Nemecek (2018) (agricultural supply chain) 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 supply chain) 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 <sub>2</sub> e) | Carbon opportunity costs (t CO <sub>2</sub> e) | Total emissions (carbon costs) (t CO <sub>2</sub> e) | Total emissions (kg CO <sub>2</sub> e)/ kg | % change (2018-24) |
|---------------------|------|---------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 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%            |
| BUF                 | 2023 | 4,526,902           | 46,517                   | 1.0%                              | 10,383                                                    | 30,967                                         | 41,350                                               | 9.13                                       | -24.39%            |
| BUF                 | 2024 | 4,629,720           | 22,104                   | 0.48%                             | 9,718                                                     | 26,524                                         | 36,242                                               | 7.83                                       | -35.20%            |
| 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%            |
| SUF                 | 2023 | 2,510,112           | 41,449                   | 1.7%                              | 8,338                                                     | 27,610                                         | 35,948                                               | 14.32                                      | -24.31%            |
| SUF                 | 2024 | 2,543,838           | 37,167                   | 1.5%                              | 8,263                                                     | 26,913                                         | 35,176                                               | 13.83                                      | -26.92%            |
| 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%            |
| SOF                 | 2023 | 957,296             | 21,199                   | 2.2%                              | 3,088                                                     | 10,557                                         | 13,644                                               | 14.25                                      | -23.79%            |
| SOF                 | 2024 | 947,799             | 18,892                   | 2%                                | 2,983                                                     | 10,009                                         | 12,992                                               | 13.71                                      | -26.71%            |
| 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                    | 2.6%                              | 439                                                       | 1,521                                          | 1,959                                                | 14.96                                      | -0.70%             |
| Others*             | 2023 | 102,385             | 2,114                    | 2.1%                              | 311                                                       | 1,054                                          | 1,366                                                | 13.34                                      | -11.46%            |
| Others*             | 2024 | 109,233             | 1,953                    | 1.8%                              | 308                                                       | 1,031                                          | 1,339                                                | 12.26                                      | -18.61%            |
| 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%            |
| TOTAL – Copenhagen  | 2023 | 8,096,695           | 111,278                  | 1.4%                              | 22,120                                                    | 70,188                                         | 92,308                                               | 11.40                                      | -25.61%            |
| TOTAL - Copennhagen | 2024 | 8,230,590           | 80,117                   | 1%                                | 21,273                                                    | 64,477                                         | 85,750                                               | 10.42                                      | -32.02%            |

# City of Copenhagen 2018-24 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

**2024 percentage of total emissions by administration:**

BUF: 42.3%

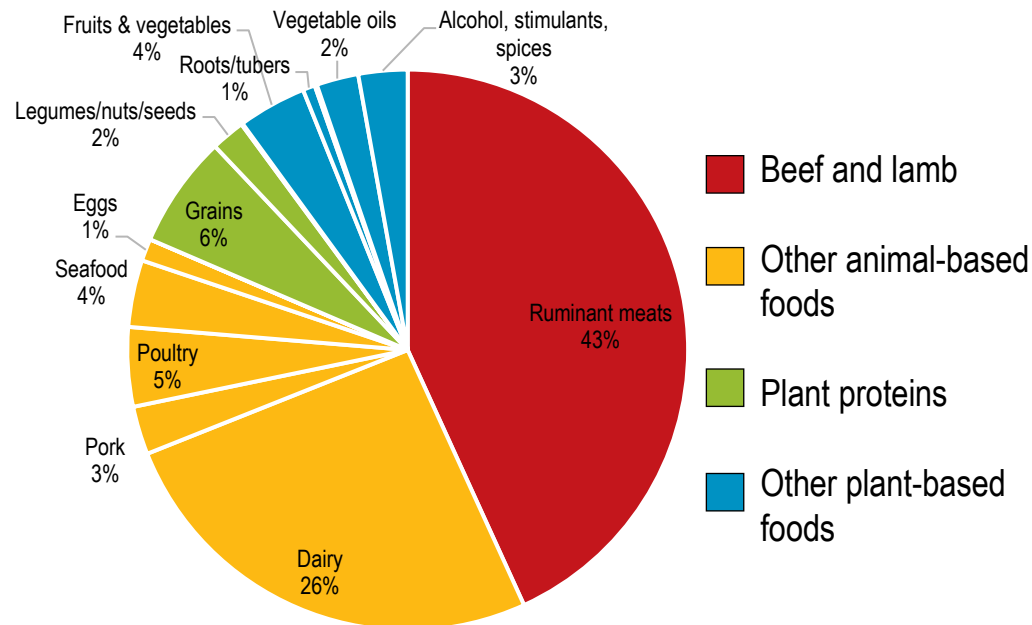
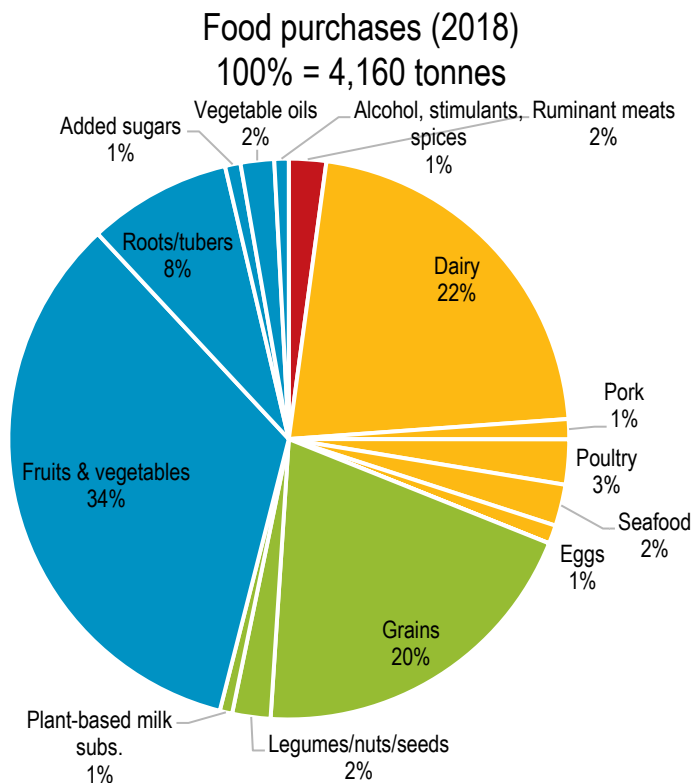
SUF: 41.0%

SOF: 15.2%

Others: 1.56%

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

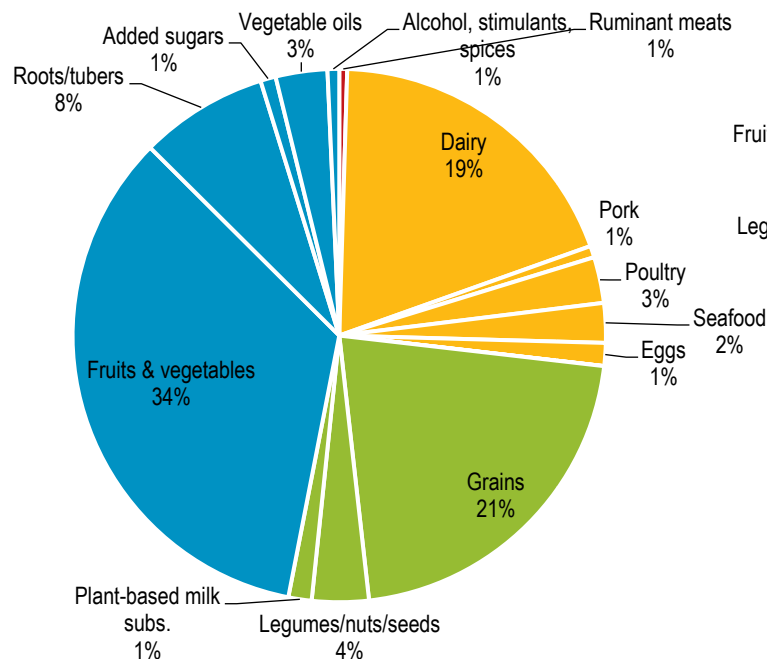
Total food-related GHG emissions  
(carbon costs) (2018)  
100% = 50,251 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e



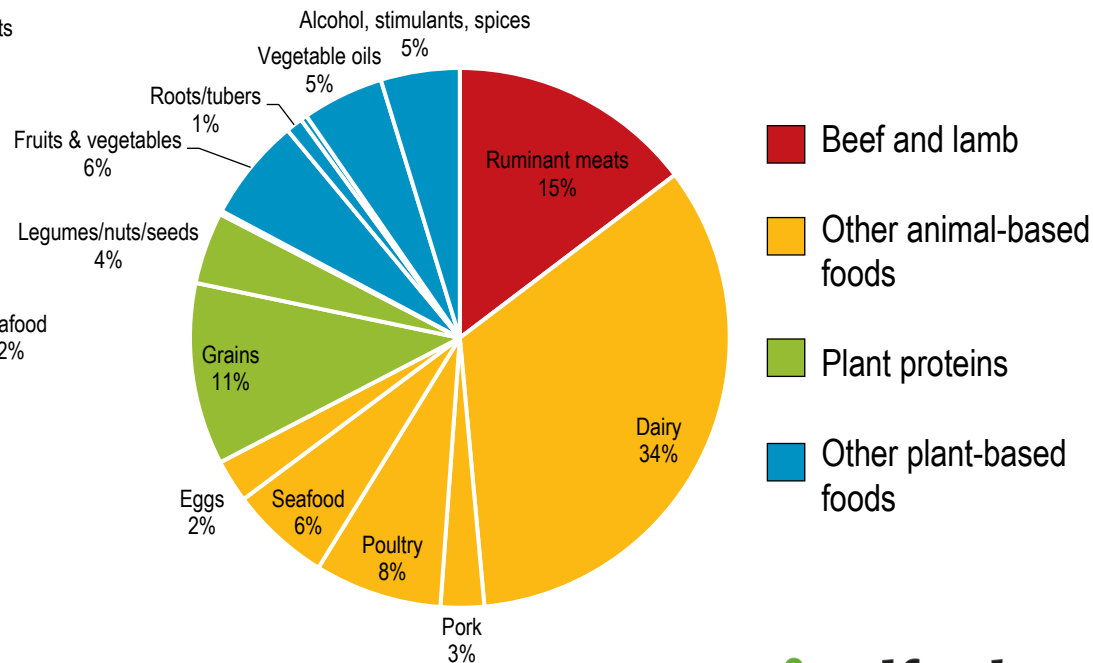
Source: Purchase data provided by member. Emission factors from Poore and Nemecek (2018) (agricultural supply chain) and Searchinger et al. (2018) (carbon opportunity costs).

# Copenhagen (BUF): total food-related GHG emissions (2024)

Food purchases (2024)  
100% = 4,630 tonnes



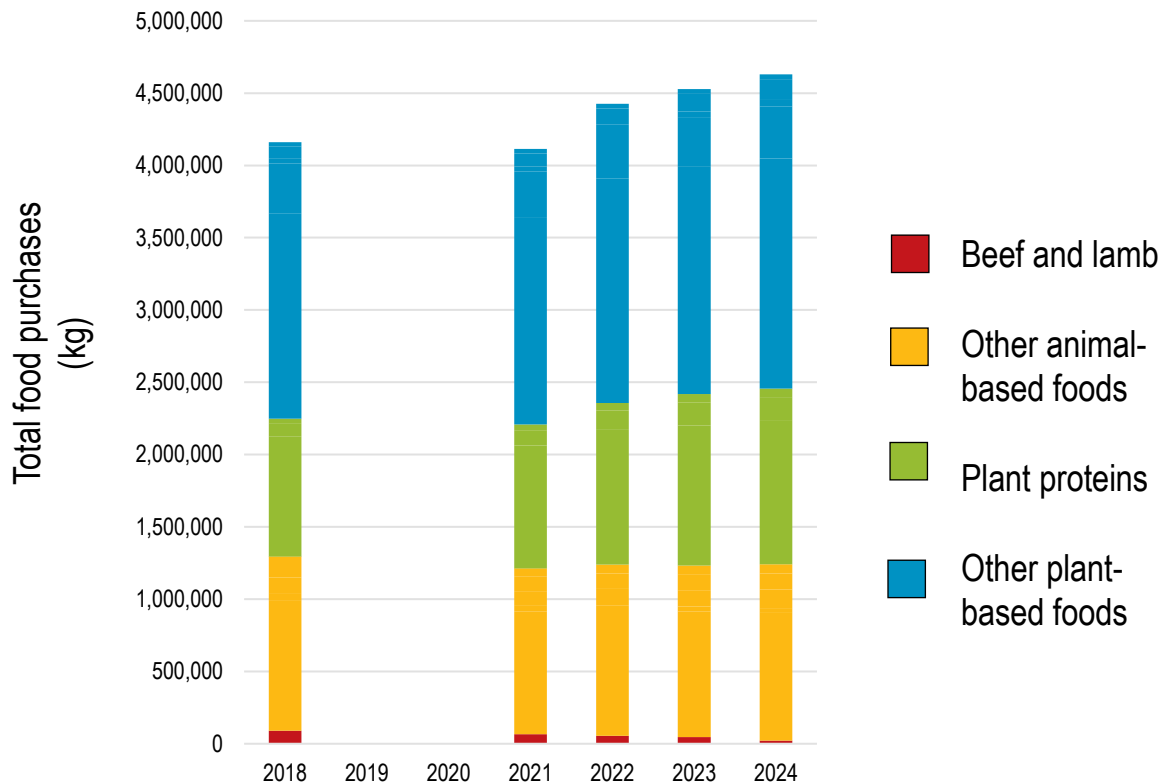
Total food-related GHG emissions  
(carbon costs) (2024)  
100% = 36,242 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e



- 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 supply chain) and Searchinger et al. (2018) (carbon opportunity costs).

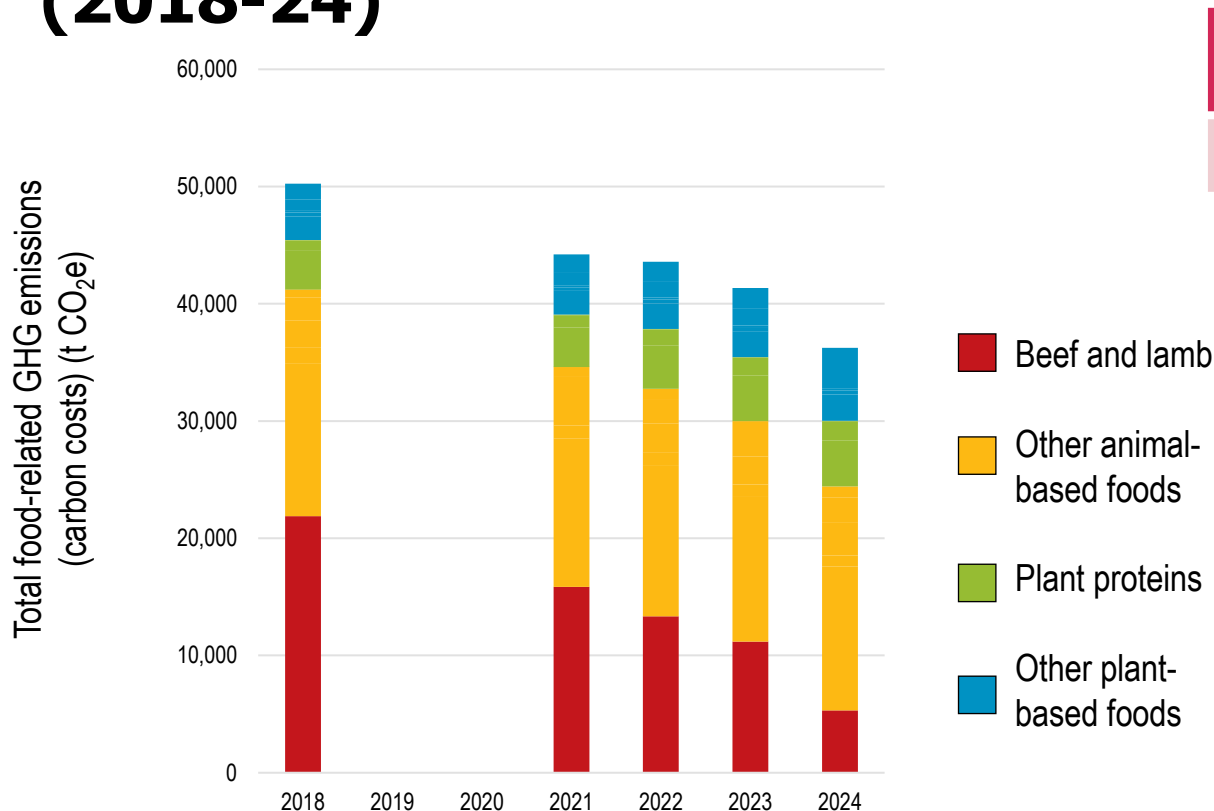
# Copenhagen (BUF): total food purchases (2018-24)



Source: Purchase data provided by member.

| Food type                   | % change (2018-24) |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| Beef and lamb               | -75.58%            |
| Dairy                       | -2.33%             |
| Pork                        | -33.04%            |
| Poultry                     | +19.44%            |
| Seafood                     | +11.90%            |
| Eggs                        | +44.24%            |
| Grains                      | +19.03%            |
| Legumes/nuts/seeds          | +73.63%            |
| Plant-based milk subs.      | +117.34%           |
| Fruits & vegetables         | +12.07%            |
| Roots/tubers                | +4.53%             |
| Added sugars                | +15.83%            |
| Vegetable oils              | +480.06%           |
| Alcohol, stimulants, spices | +11.96%            |
| <b>Total</b>                | <b>+11.30%</b>     |

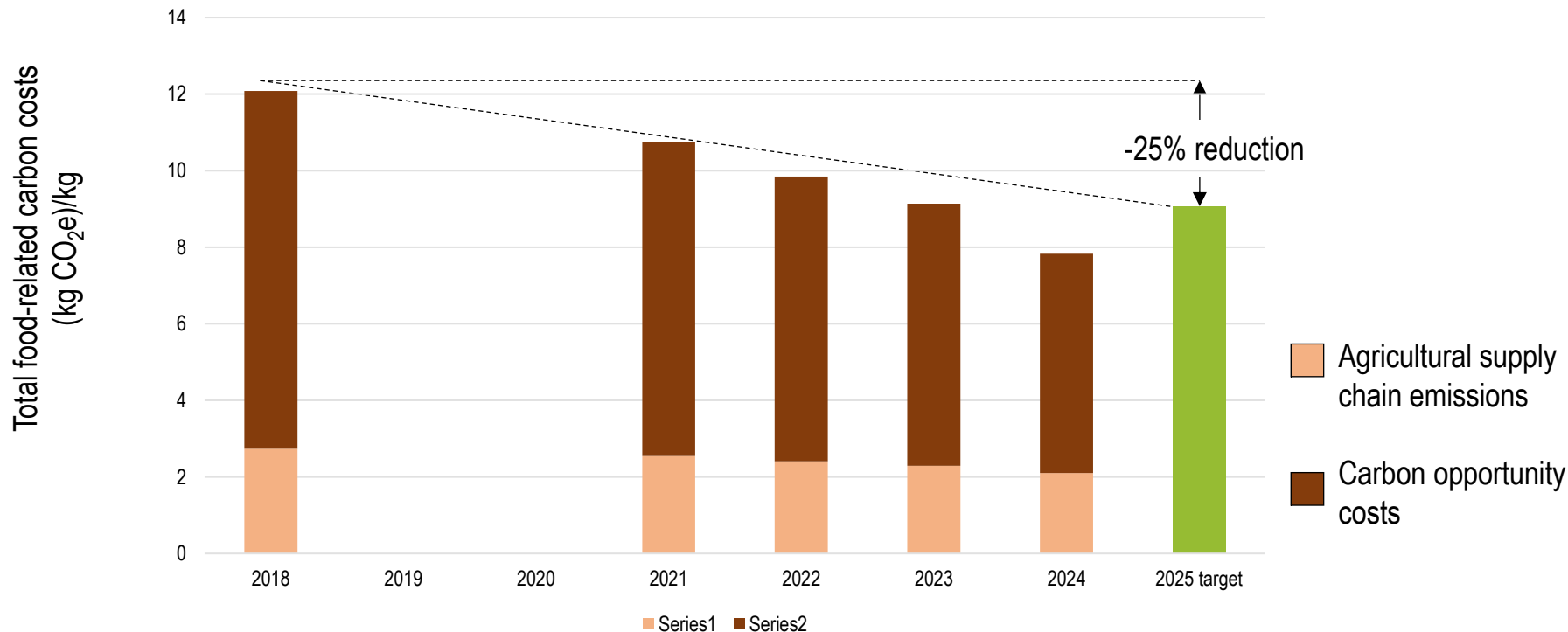
# Copenhagen (BUF): total food-related emissions (2018-24)



|                  | % change (2018-24) |
|------------------|--------------------|
| Emissions per kg | -35.20%            |

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

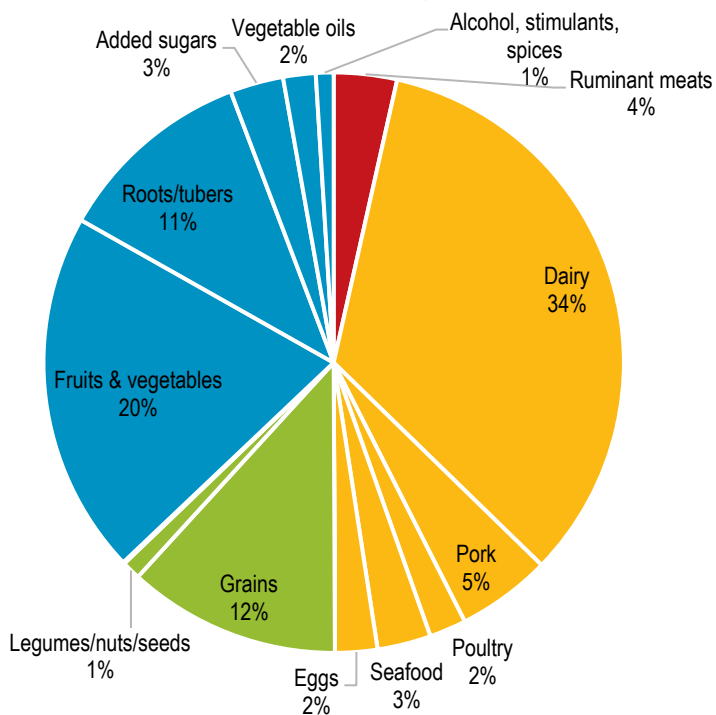
# Copenhagen (BUF): Progress against city target of 25% reduction in GHG emissions per kg food



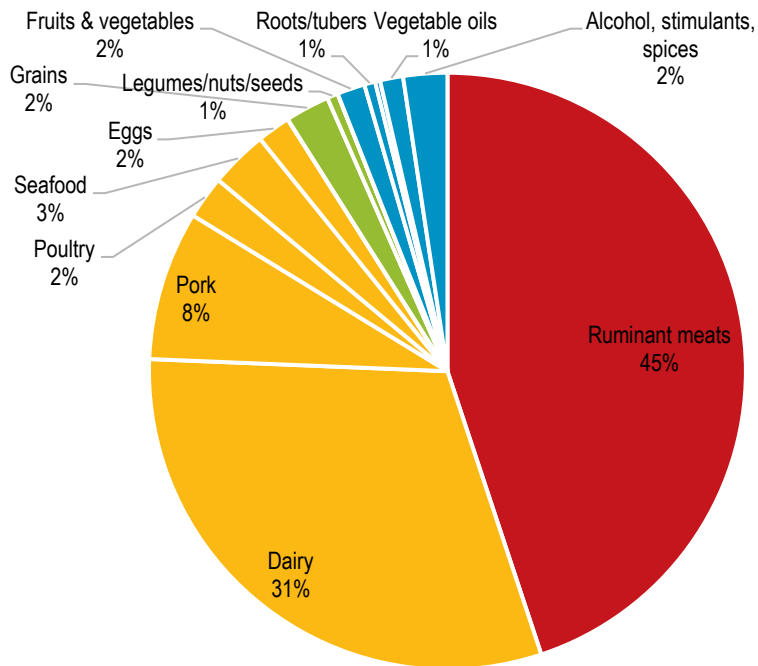
Source: Emission factors from Poore and Nemecek (2018) (agricultural supply chain) and Searchinger et al. (2018) (carbon opportunity costs).

# 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 CO<sub>2</sub>e

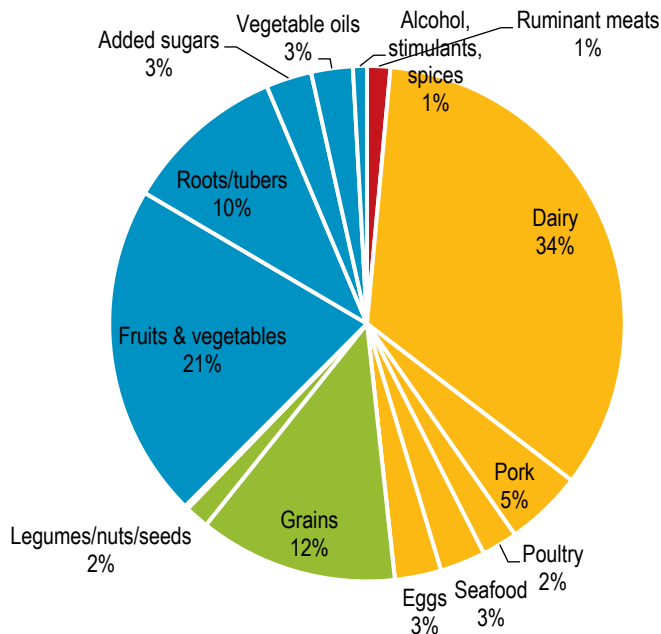


- Beef and lamb
- Other animal-based foods
- Plant proteins
- Other plant-based foods

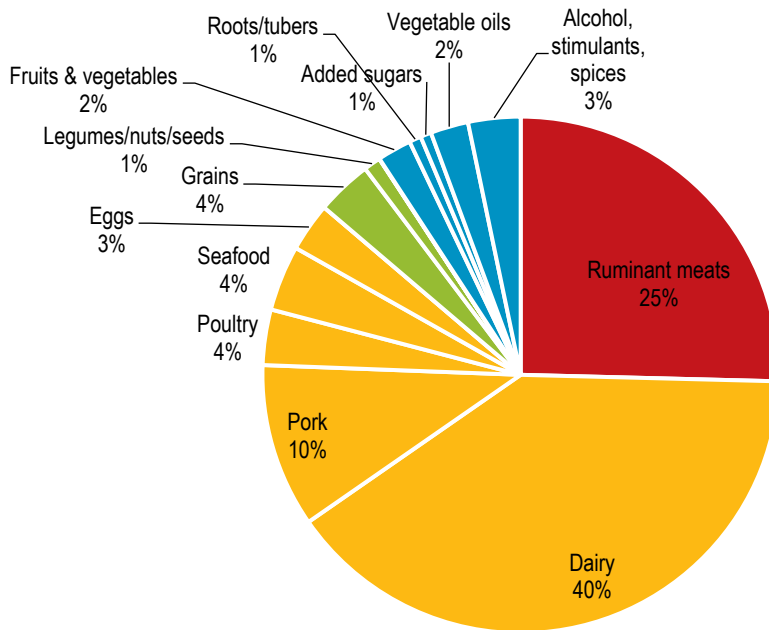
Source: Purchase data provided by member. Emission factors from Poore and Nemecek (2018) (agricultural supply chain) and Searchinger et al. (2018) (carbon opportunity costs).

# Copenhagen (SUF): total food-related GHG emissions (2024)

Food purchases (2024)  
100% = 2,544 tonnes



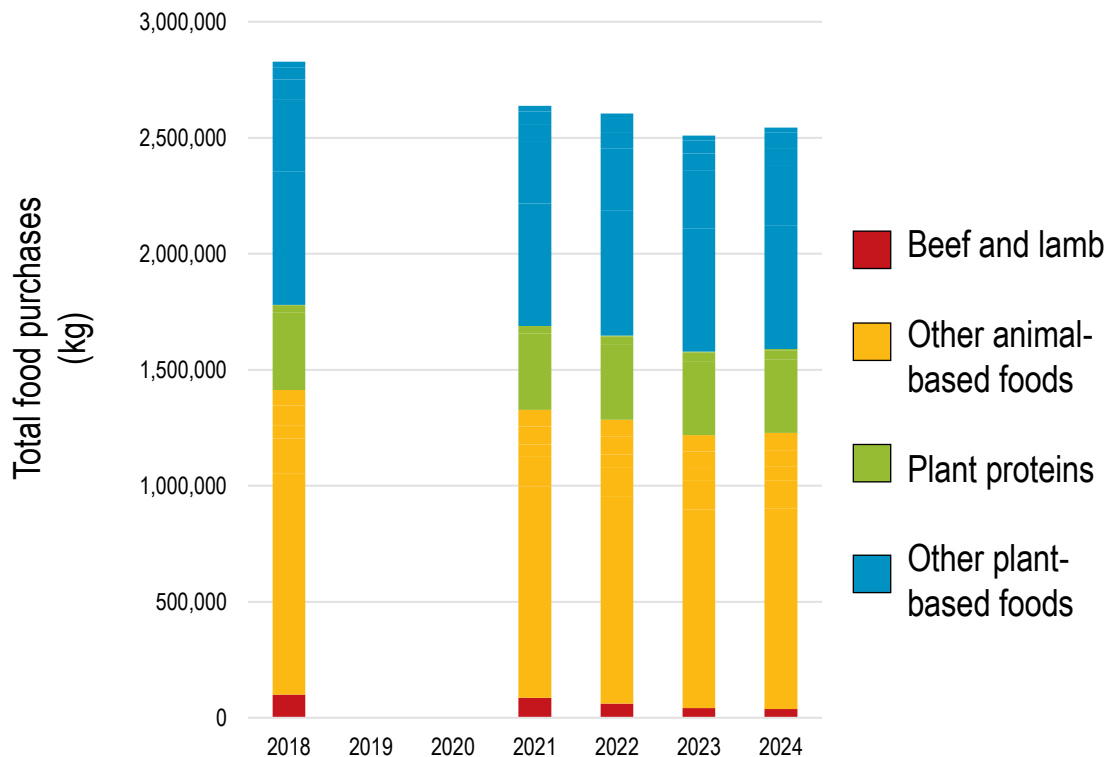
Total food-related GHG emissions  
(carbon costs) (2024)  
100% = 35,176 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e



- 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 supply chain) and Searchinger et al. (2018) (carbon opportunity costs).

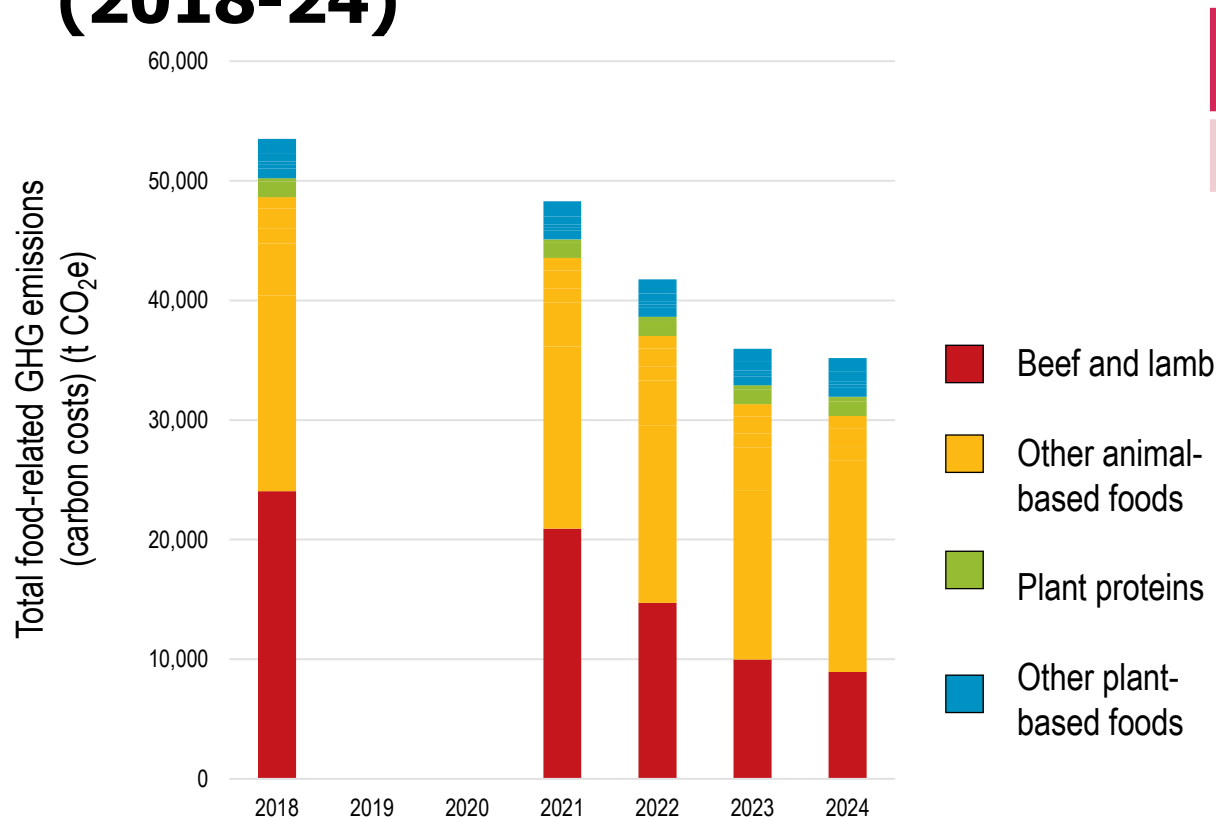
# Copenhagen (SUF): total food purchases (2018-24)



Source: Purchase data provided by member.

| Food type                   | % change (2018-24) |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| Beef and lamb               | -62.65%            |
| Dairy                       | -19.63%            |
| Pork                        | -16.75%            |
| Poultry                     | -1.89%             |
| Seafood                     | -14.12%            |
| Eggs                        | +11.33%            |
| Grains                      | -5.46%             |
| Legumes, nuts, seeds        | +30.37%            |
| Plant-based milks           | +124.95%           |
| Fruits and vegetables       | -6.82%             |
| Roots/tubers                | -17.14%            |
| Added sugars                | -13.44%            |
| Vegetable oils              | +29.50%            |
| Alcohol, stimulants, spices | -17.14%            |
| <b>Total</b>                | <b>-10.06%</b>     |

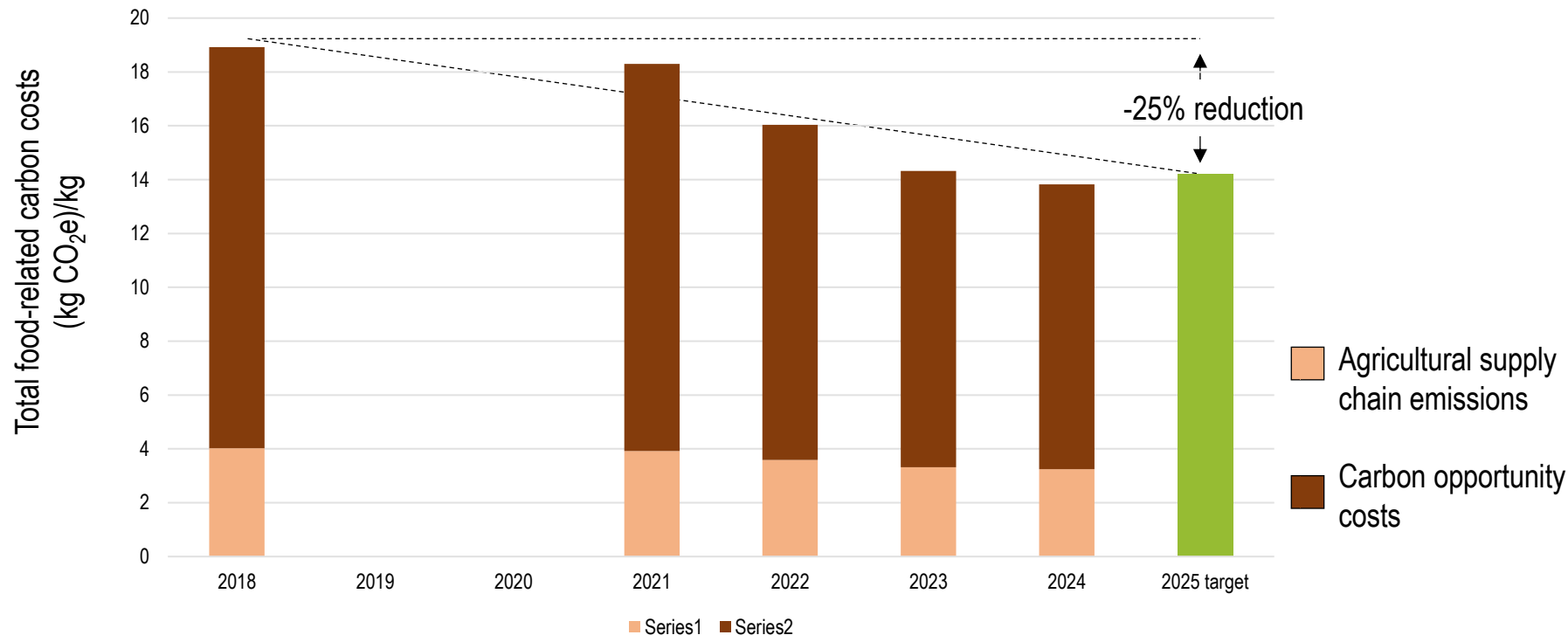
# Copenhagen (SUF): total food-related emissions (2018-24)



|                  | % change (2018-24) |
|------------------|--------------------|
| Emissions per kg | -26.92%            |

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

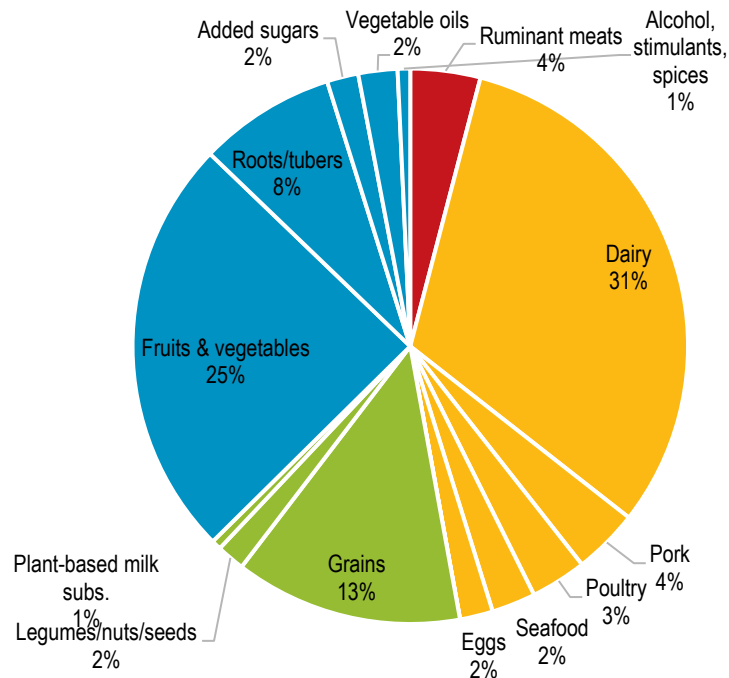
# Copenhagen (SUF): Progress against city target of 25% reduction in GHG emissions per kg food



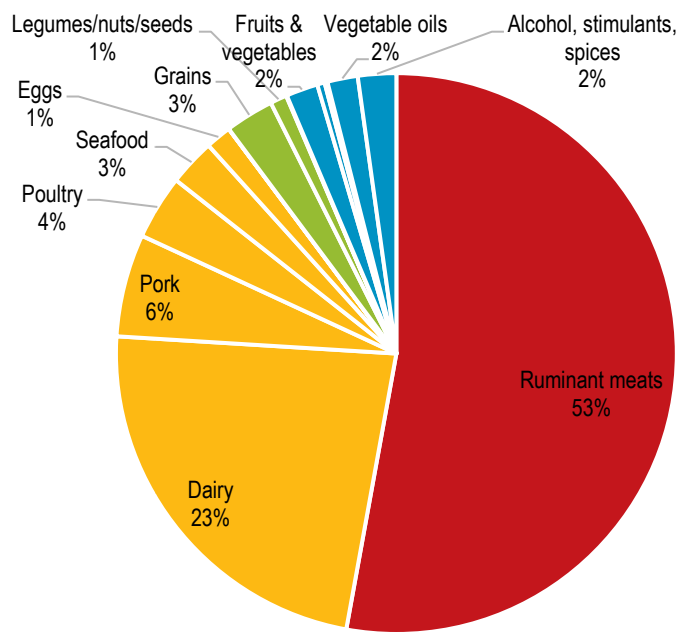
Source: Emission factors from Poore and Nemecek (2018) (agricultural supply chain) and Searchinger et al. (2018) (carbon opportunity costs).

# 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 CO<sub>2</sub>e

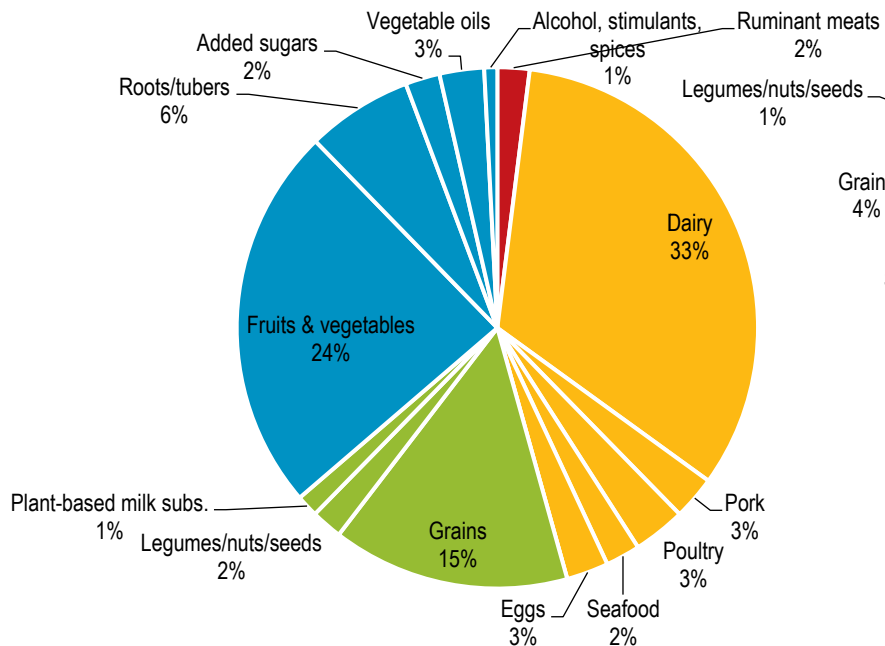


- Beef and lamb
- Other animal-based foods
- Plant proteins
- Other plant-based foods

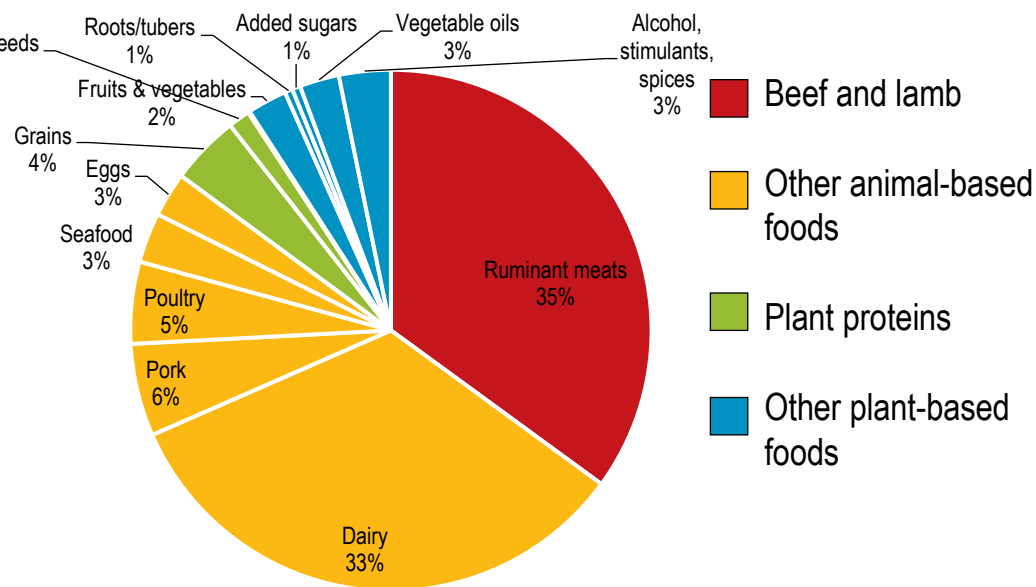
Source: Purchase data provided by member. Emission factors from Poore and Nemecek (2018) (agricultural supply chain) and Searchinger et al. (2018) (carbon opportunity costs).

# Copenhagen (SOF): total food-related GHG emissions (2024)

Food purchases (2024)  
100% = 948 tonnes



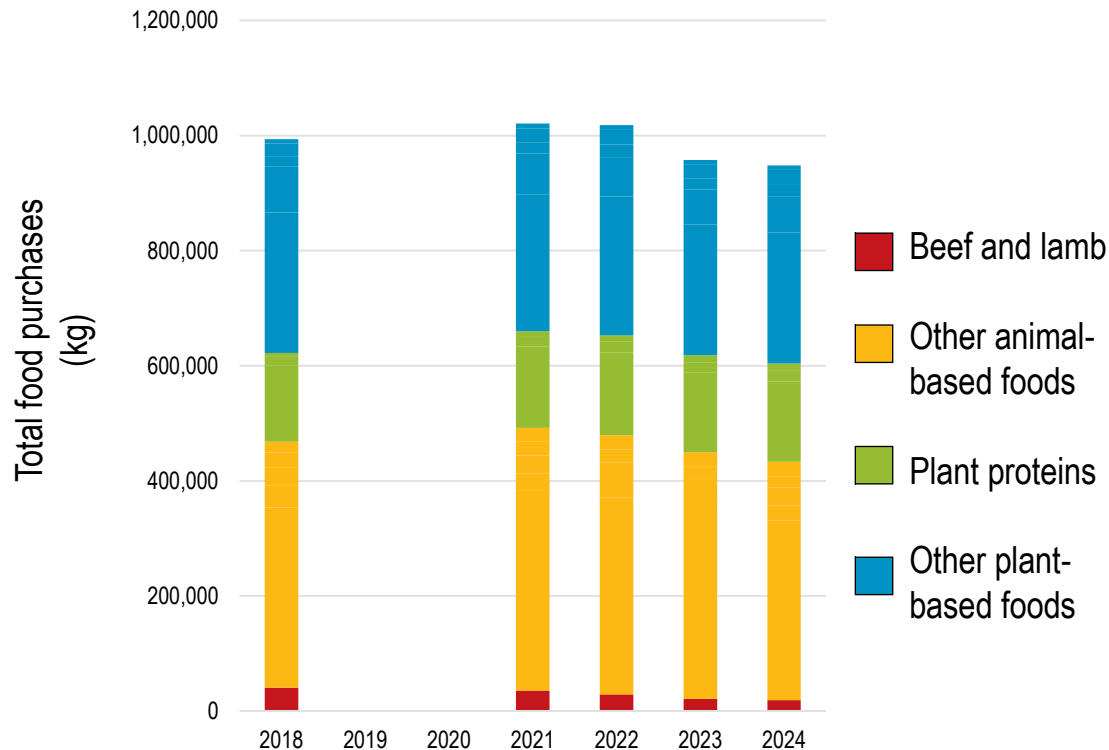
Total food-related GHG emissions  
(carbon costs) (2024)  
100% = 12,992 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e



- 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 supply chain) and Searchinger et al. (2018) (carbon opportunity costs).

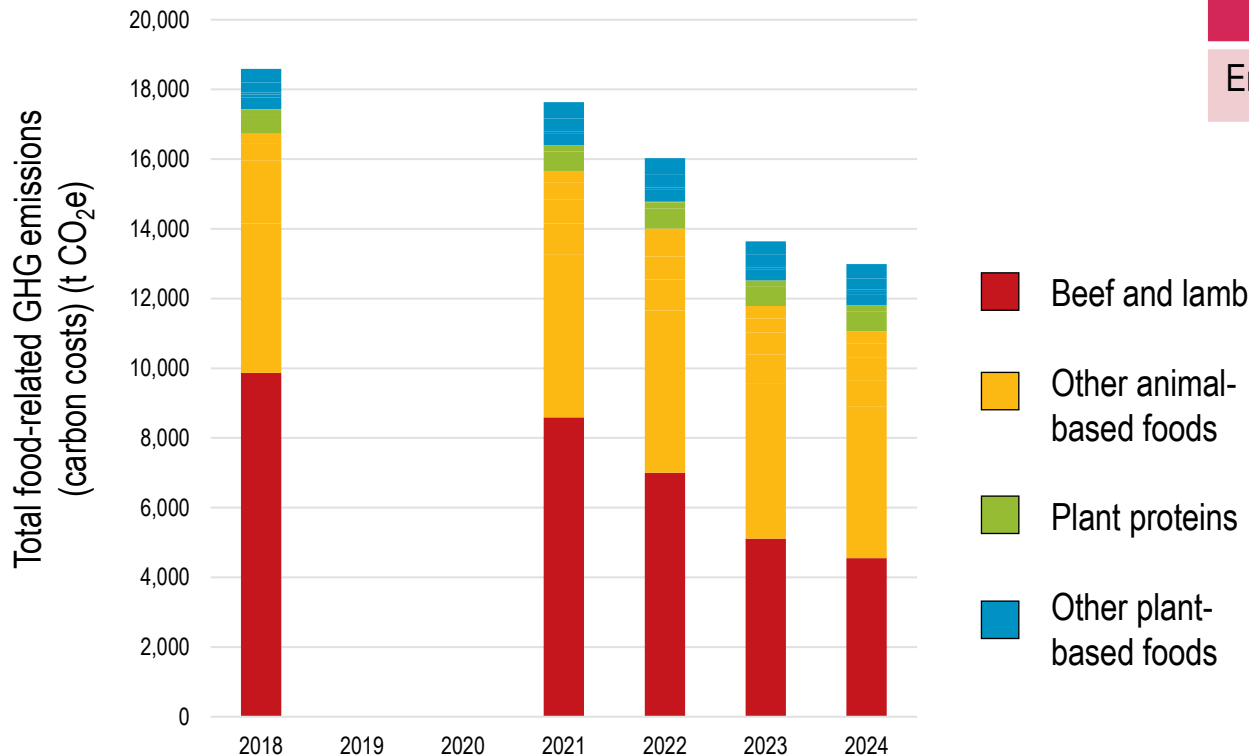
# Copenhagen (SOF): total food purchases (2018-24)



| Food type                   | % change (2018-24) |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| Beef and lamb               | -53.34%            |
| Dairy                       | -0.16%             |
| Pork                        | -32.43%            |
| Poultry                     | -4.83%             |
| Seafood                     | -20.17%            |
| Eggs                        | +29.63%            |
| Grains                      | +5.96%             |
| Legumes/nuts/seeds          | +12.09%            |
| Plant-based milk subs.      | +131.10%           |
| Fruits & vegetables         | -6.90%             |
| Roots/tubers                | -21.35%            |
| Added sugars                | +11.46%            |
| Vegetable oils              | +15.60%            |
| Alcohol, stimulants, spices | +5.80%             |
| <b>Total</b>                | <b>-4.63%</b>      |

Source: Purchase data provided by member.

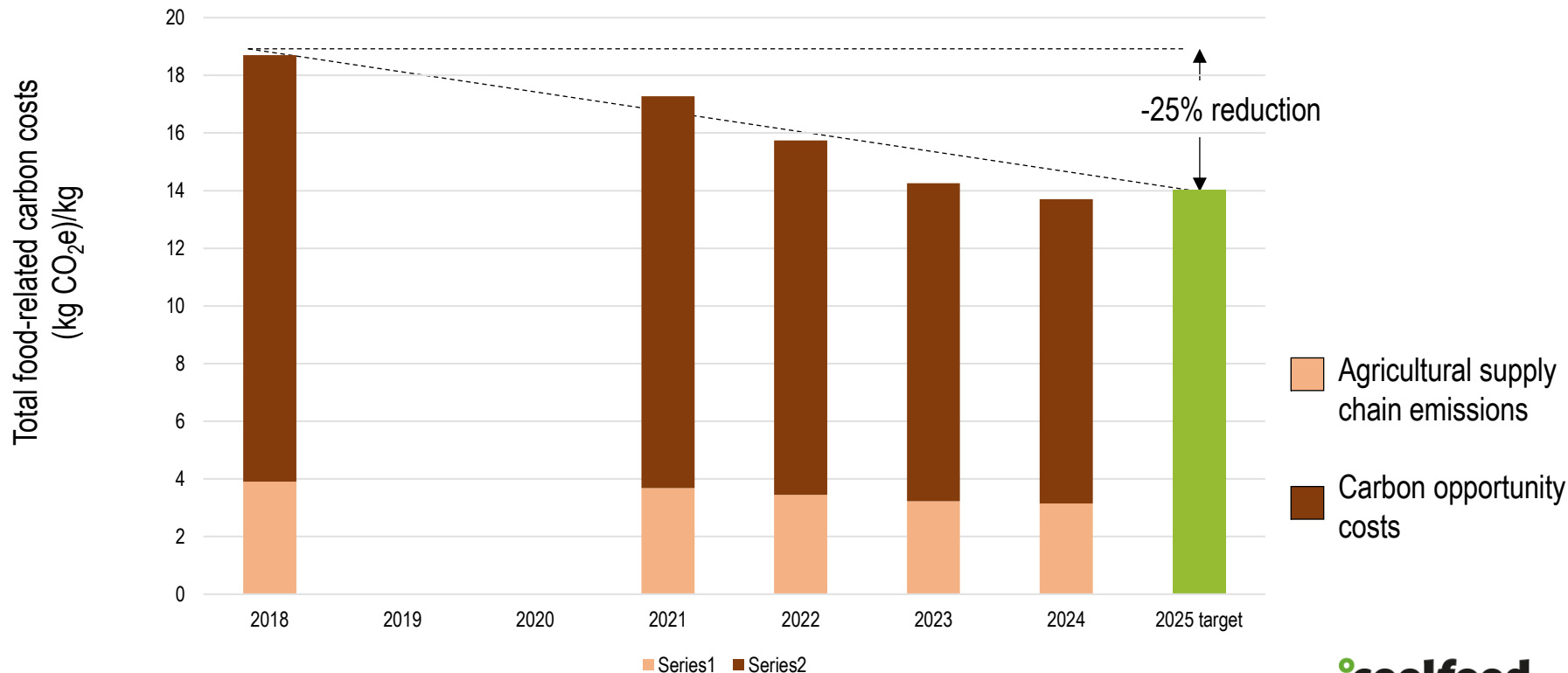
# Copenhagen (SOF): total food-related emissions (2018-24)



|                  | % change (2018-24) |
|------------------|--------------------|
| Emissions per kg | -26.71%            |

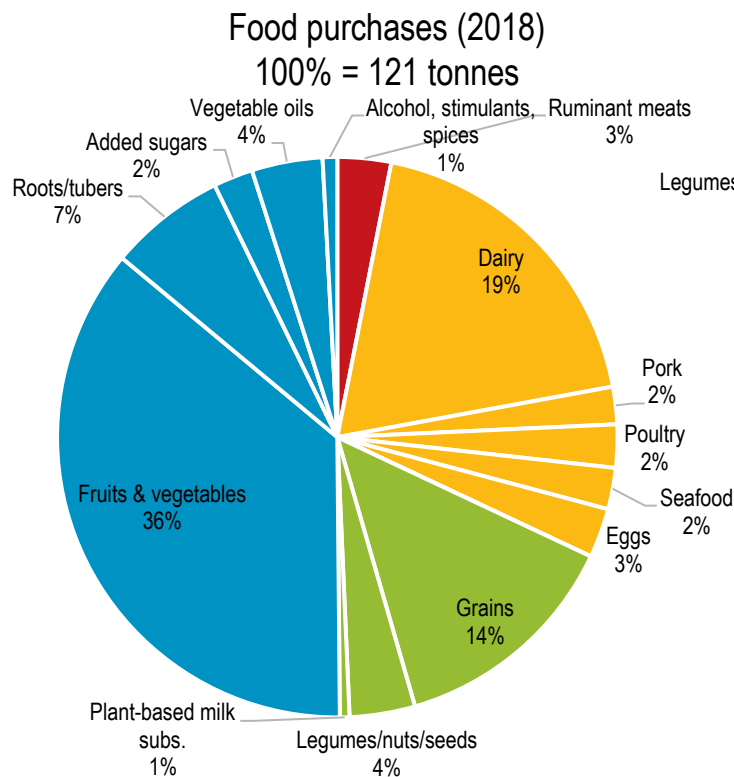
Source: Purchase data provided by member. Emission factors from Poore and Nemecek (2018) (agricultural supply chain) and Searchinger et al. (2018) (carbon opportunity costs).

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

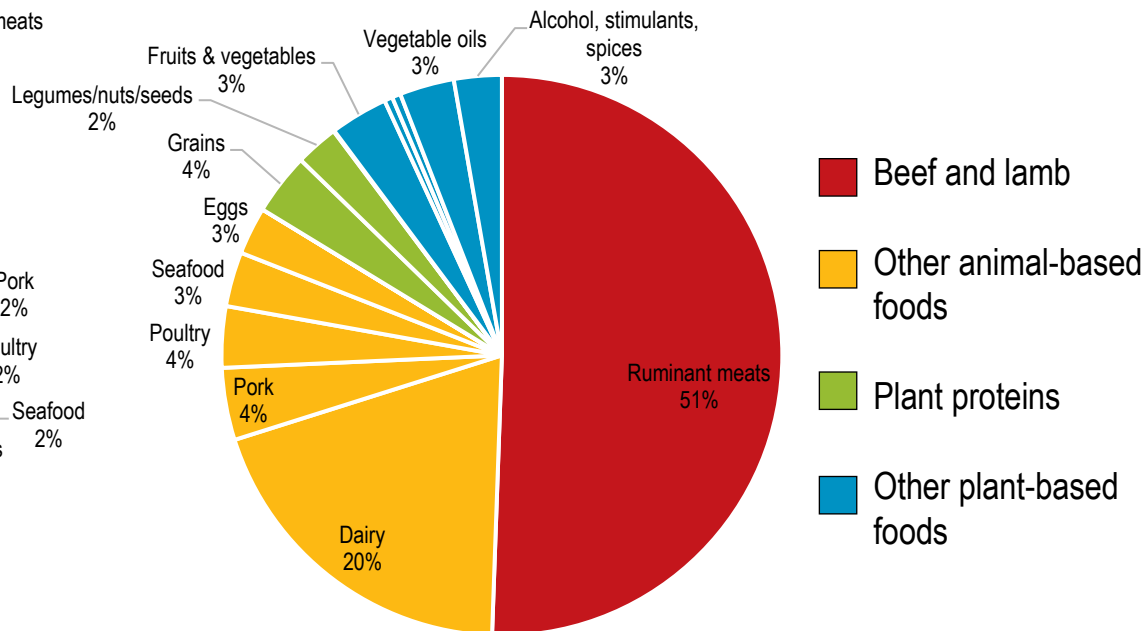


Source: Emission factors from Poore and Nemecek (2018) (agricultural supply chain) and Searchinger et al. (2018) (carbon opportunity costs).

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



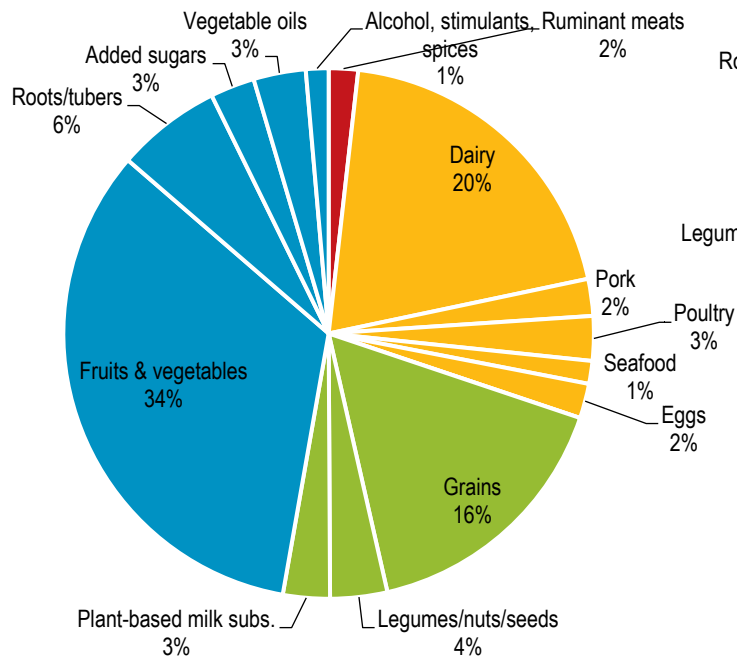
**Total food-related GHG emissions (carbon costs) (2018)**  
100% = 1,824 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e



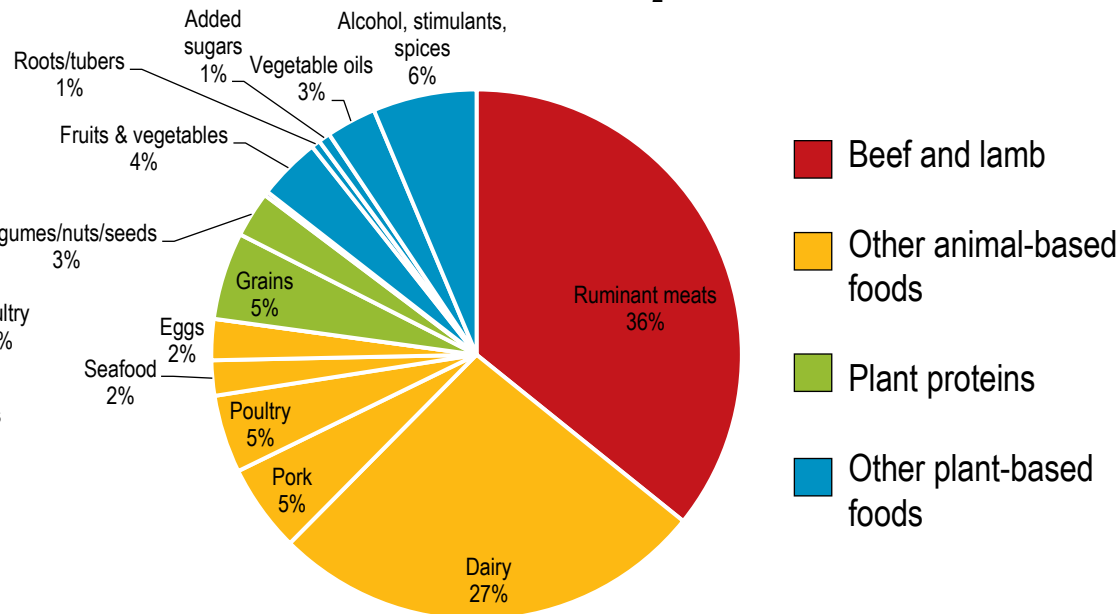
Source: Purchase data provided by member. Emission factors from Poore and Nemecek (2018) (agricultural supply chain) and Searchinger et al. (2018) (carbon opportunity costs).

# Copenhagen (Others): total food-related GHG emissions (2024)

Food purchases (2024)  
100% = 109 tonnes



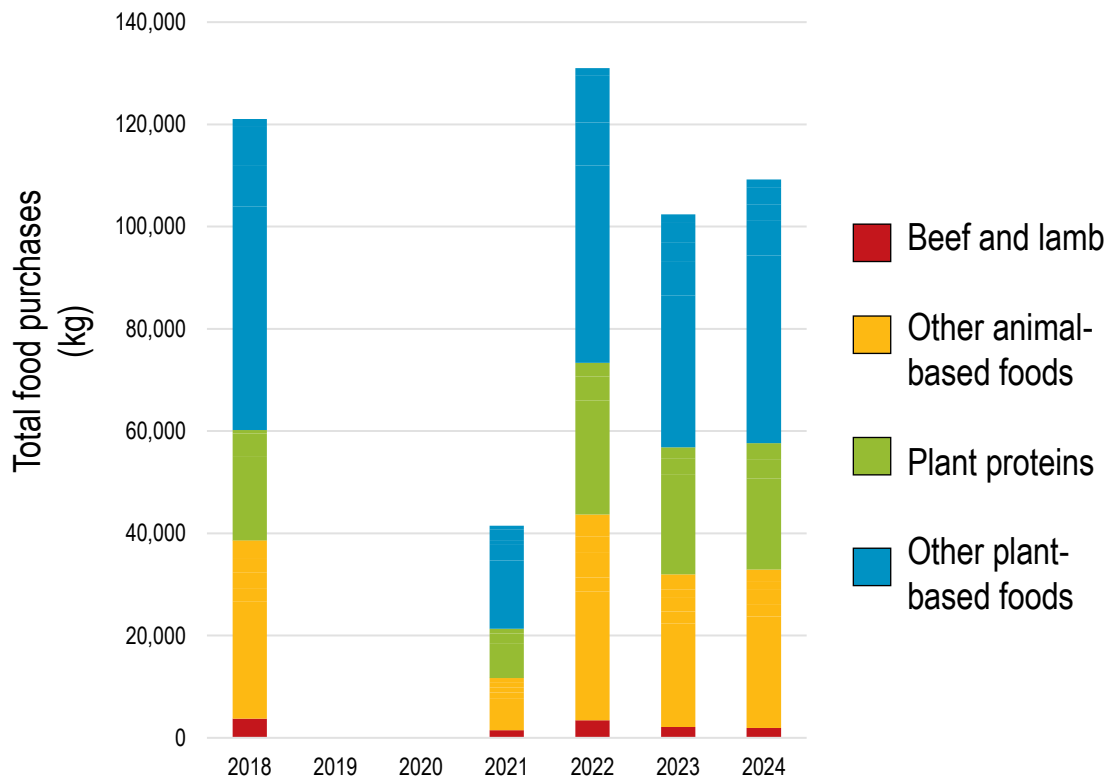
Total food-related GHG emissions  
(carbon costs) (2024)  
100% = 1,339 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e



- 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 supply chain) and Searchinger et al. (2018) (carbon opportunity costs).

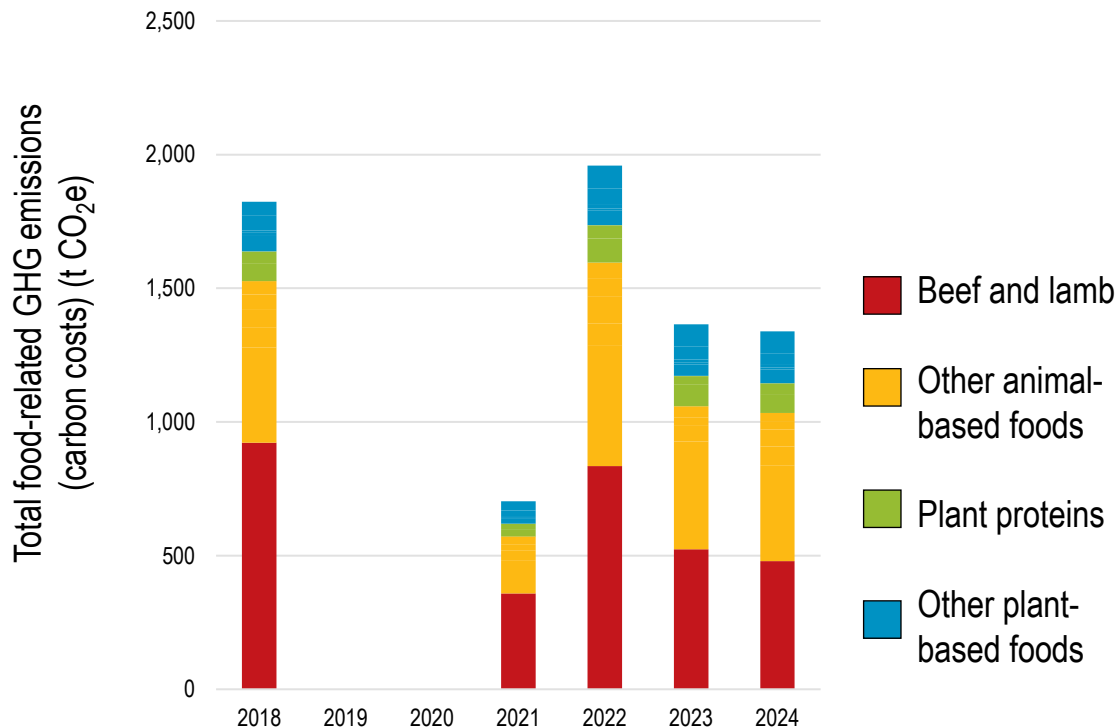
# Copenhagen (Others): total food purchases (2018-24)



Source: Purchase data provided by member.

| Food type                   | % change (2018-24) |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| Beef and lamb               | -47.77%            |
| Dairy                       | -5.27%             |
| Pork                        | -5.66%             |
| Poultry                     | -1.24%             |
| Seafood                     | -47.21%            |
| Eggs                        | -33.13%            |
| Grains                      | +8.91%             |
| Legumes/nuts/seeds          | -16.77%            |
| Plant-based milk subs.      | +367.54%           |
| Fruits & vegetables         | -16.08%            |
| Roots/tubers                | -14.21%            |
| Added sugars                | +7.19%             |
| Vegetable oils              | -29.49%            |
| Alcohol, stimulants, spices | +10.02%            |
| <b>Total</b>                | <b>-9.78%</b>      |

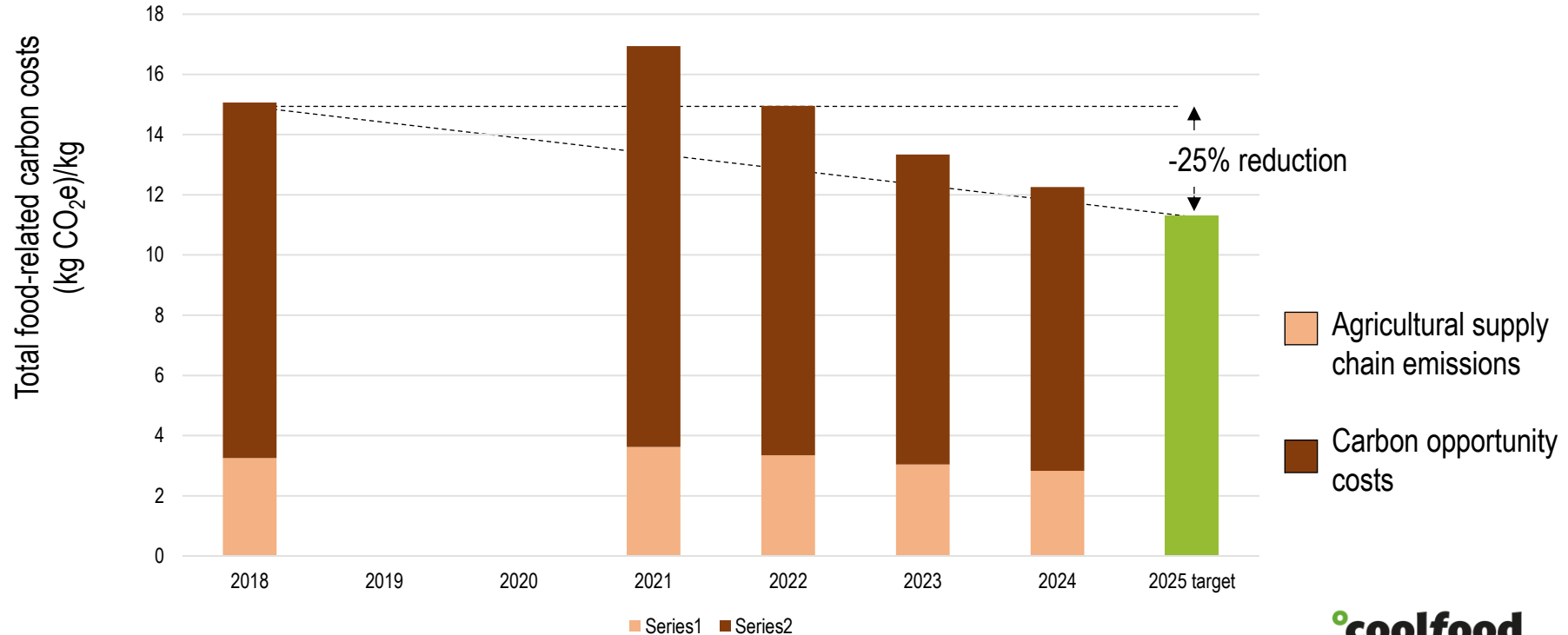
# Copenhagen (Others): total food-related emissions (2018-24)



|                  | % change<br>(2018-24) |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| Emissions per kg | -18.61%               |

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