

EU-Susfood project:
Engineering of oat proteins - Consumer driven sustainable food development process

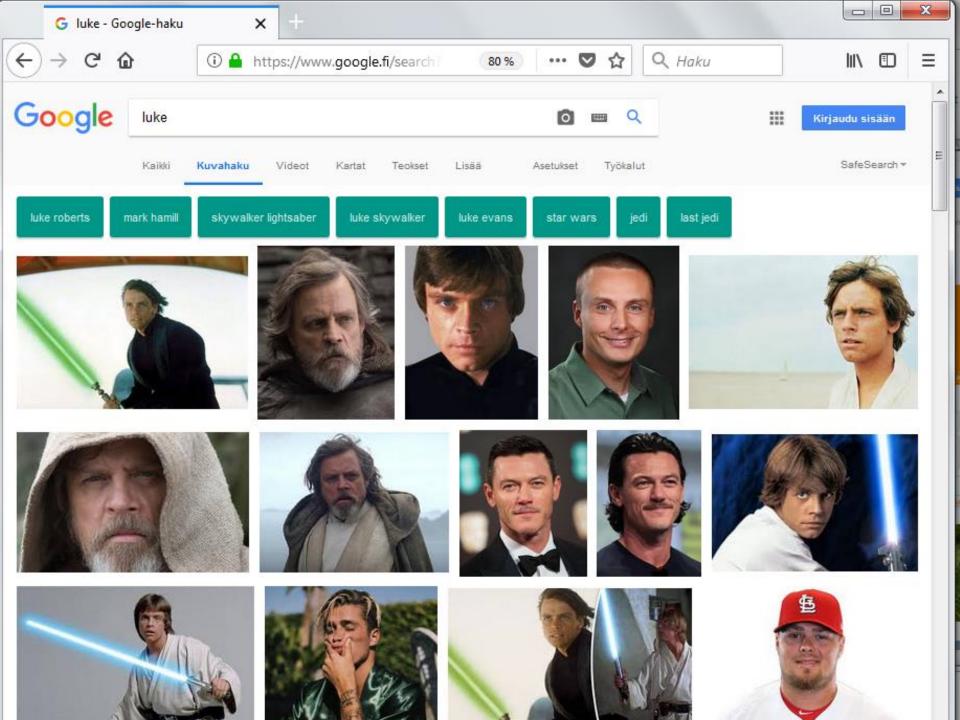
Environmental impacts of plant proteins

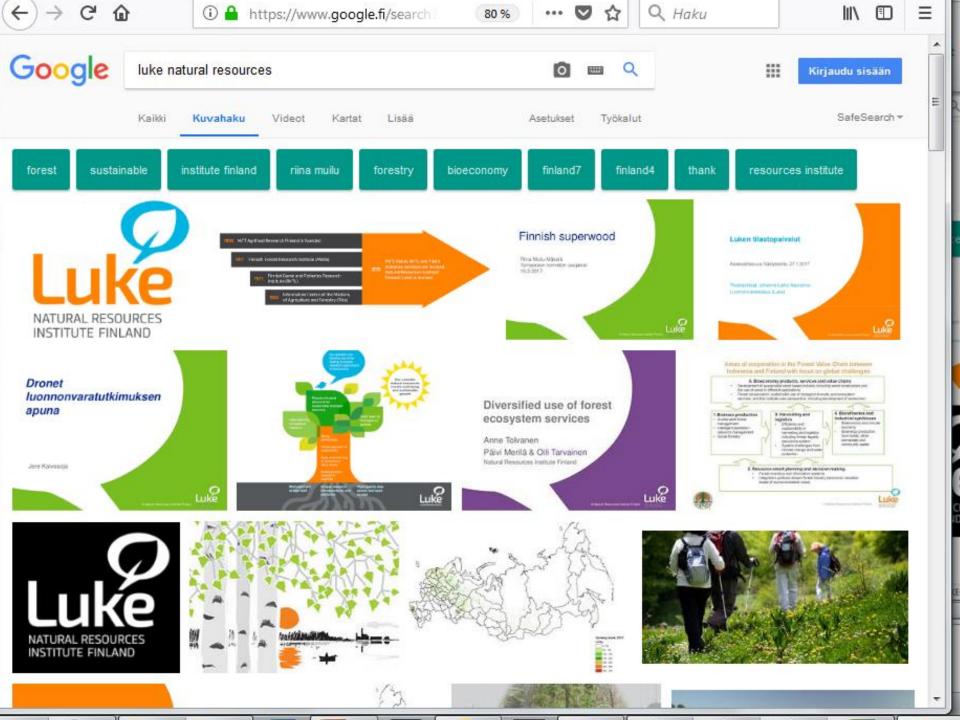
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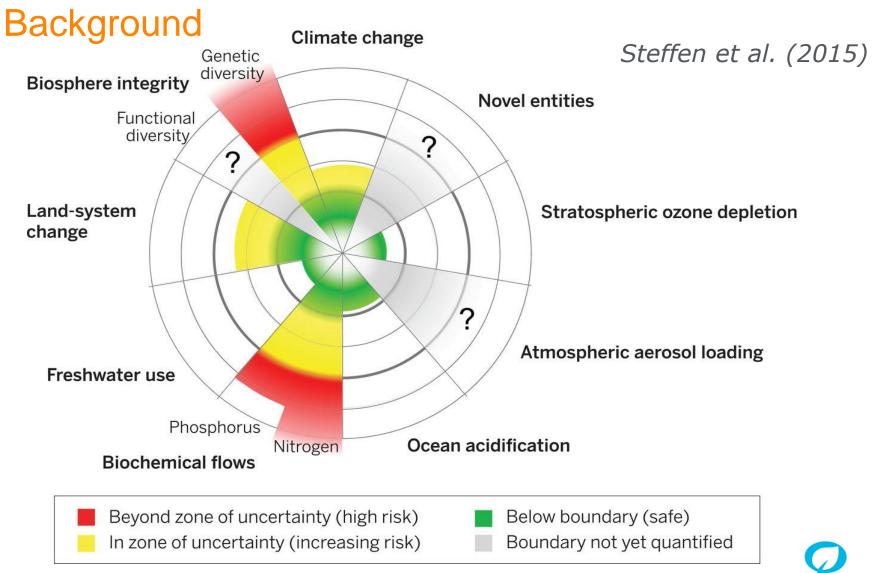




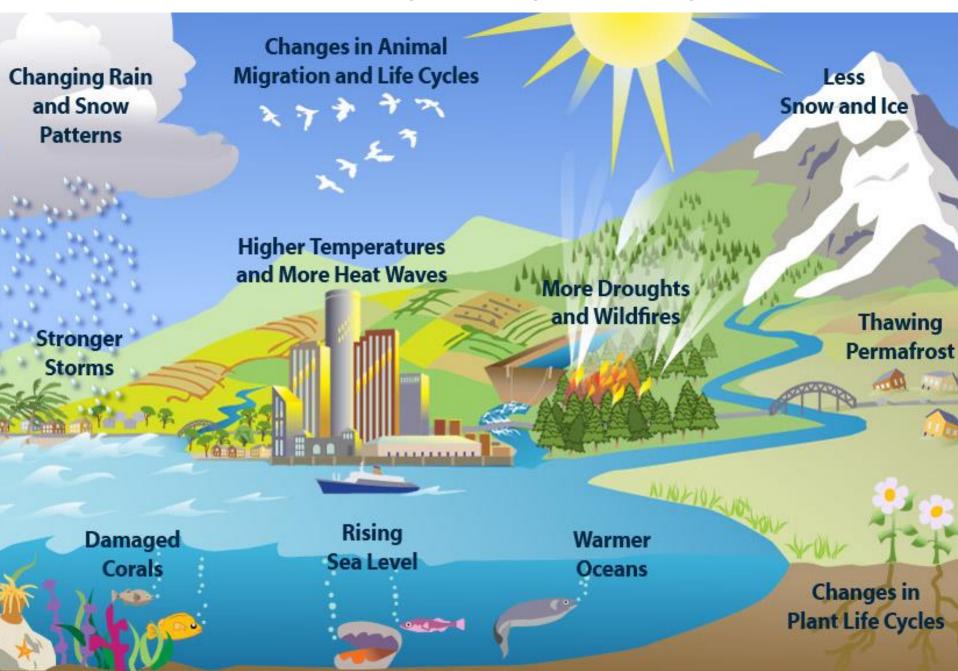








https://www.ecostinger.com/blog/climate-change/

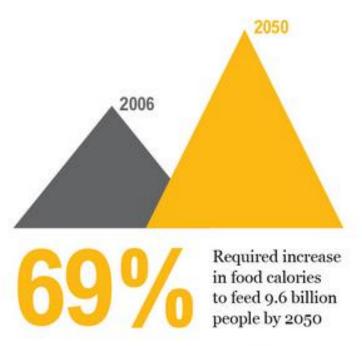


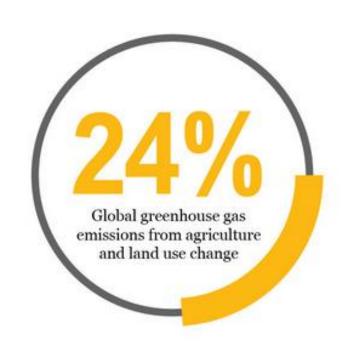


THE GREAT BALANCING ACT

The world must achieve a "great balancing act" in order to sustainably feed 9.6 billion people by 2050.

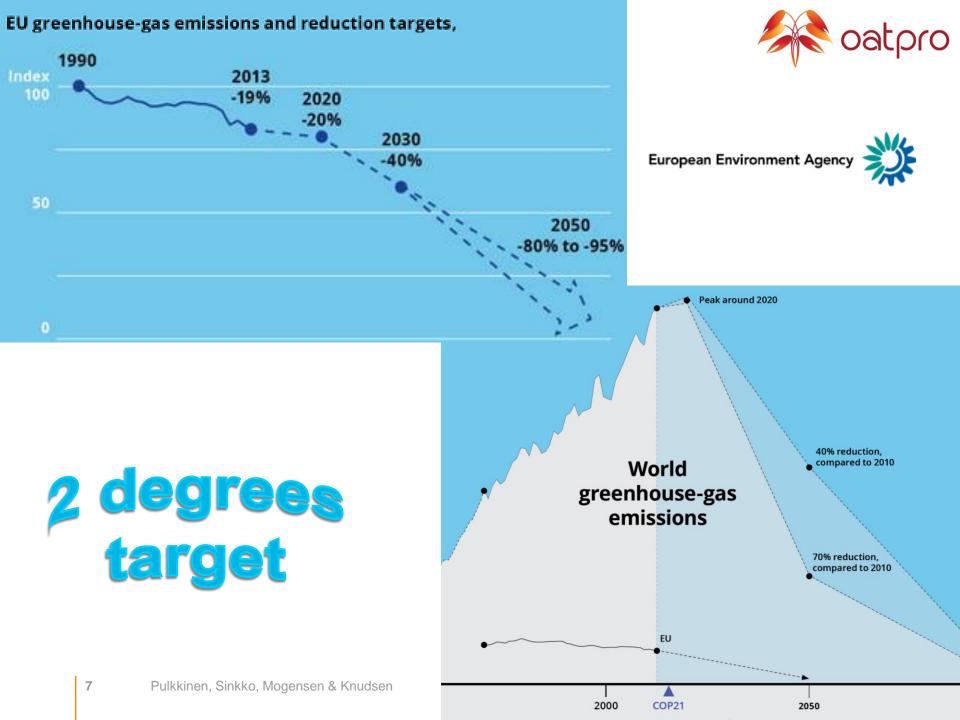
CLOSING THE FOOD GAP REDUCING ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT





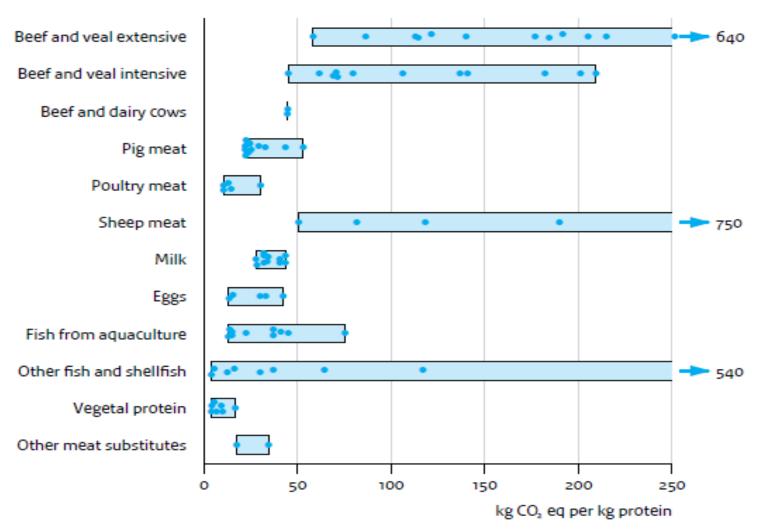






Greenhouse gas emissions per protein source





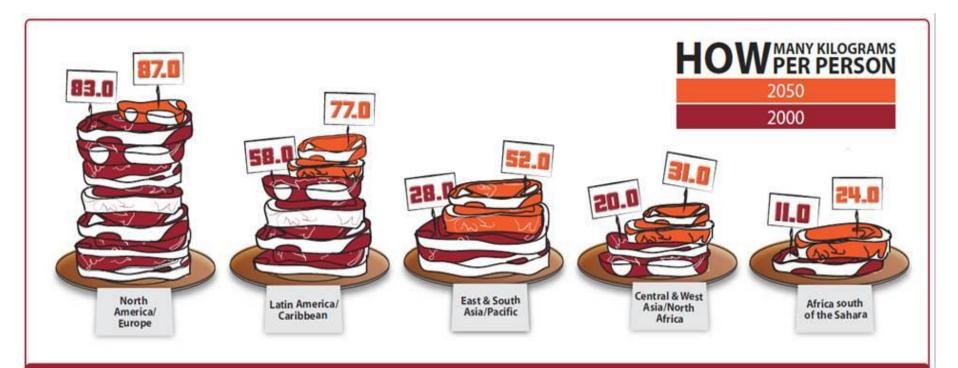
Literature data point

Range

Source: Westhoek 2011. Protein puzzle.









INSIGHTS

MAGAZINE OF THE INTERNATIONAL FOOD POLICY RESEARCH INSTITUTE

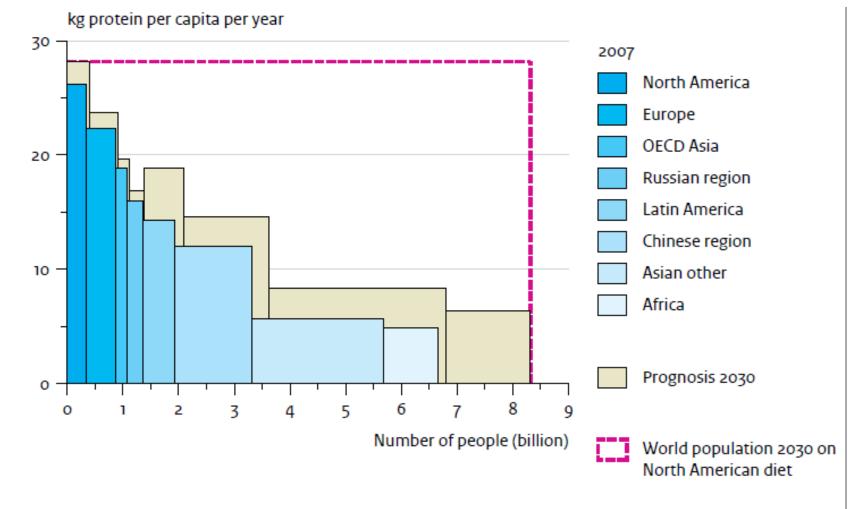
Design: C. Hallowell/IFPRI. Source: IFPRI IMPACT projections.

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Global intake of animal protein per region





Source: Westhoek 2011. Protein puzzle.

Source: Based on FAO (2006, 2010)





- Oats are an important crop world-wide, but they are mainly used as feed for livestock
- Side streams from cereal processing are under-exploited
- Oat can be further processed, the production system improved to obtain valuable β-glucan, oat oil, and protein rich fraction
- Oatpro: Valorizing oat protein from a side stream of β-glucan production system
- Valuable protein, improved circular economy, side stream to direct human consumption





- There is of course a limit also to the amount of processing energy we can put to valorizing side stream
- Thus, the question from environmental perspective:

Are

1) oat protein concentrate,2) food products enriched with it and3) their use in dietssurely more environmentally friendlycompared to animal protein?

















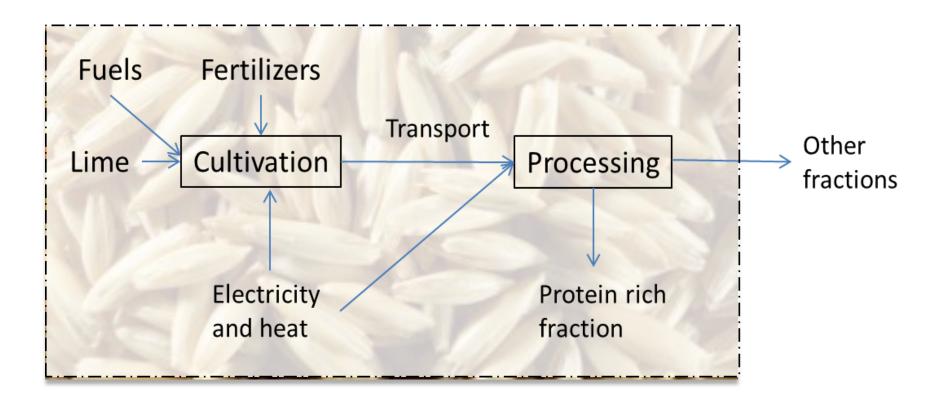
How did we assessed the carbon footprint of oat protein and food products rich in oat protein?

- Life Cycle Assessment is internationally accepted method to estimate environmental impacts of products and services
 - ISO standards, EU guidelines etc.
 - Assessment of whole production system from raw material production to final consumption and waste management
 - Different environmental impacts: Climate, water, nutrients etc.
- Here we assessed carbon footprint, and land use
 - Greenhouse gases: CO₂, N₂O and CH₄-emissions
 - Land use, m³





System boundary of Life Cycle Assessment of oat protein







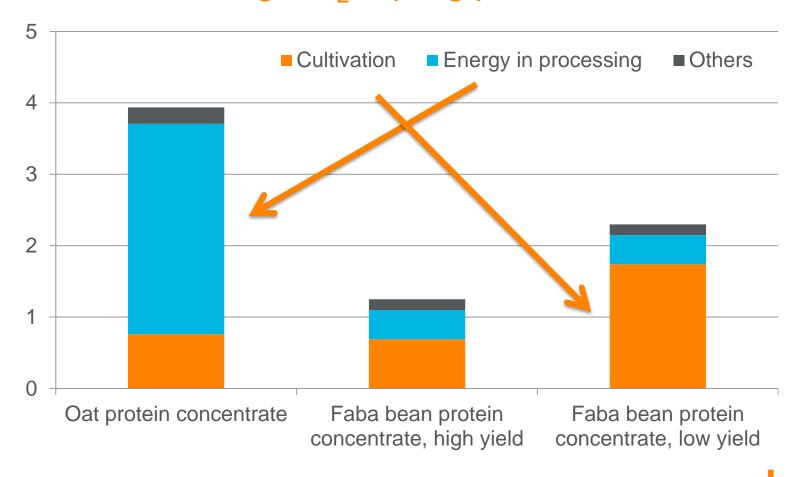
Data collection

- Oat cultivation
 - Weighted average of Finnish, Danish German, Romanian oat
- Cultivation of wheat & durum wheat
 - Literature average of main European producer countries
- Oat protein production
 - Data from private companies conducting the processing for the project
- Production of final food products
 - Average literature data and previous studies form Luke





Carbon footprint of oat and faba bean protein concentrates, kg CO₂-eq / kg product

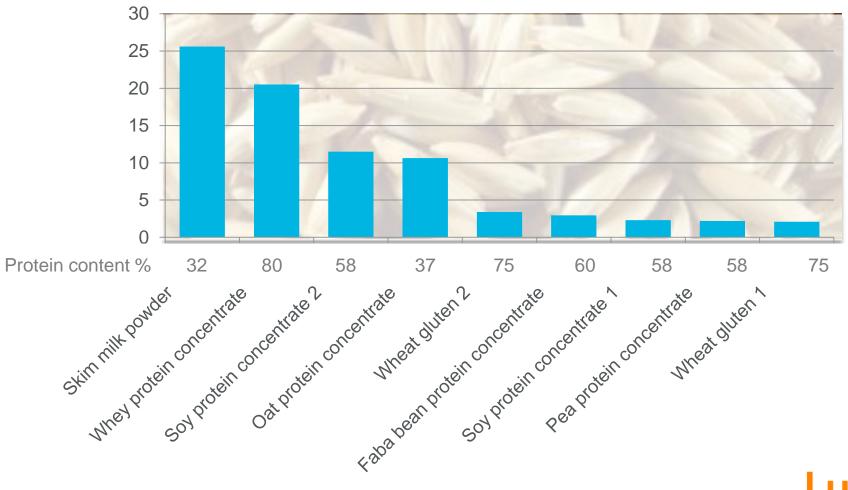


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Carbon footprint of protein concentrates, per kg of protein



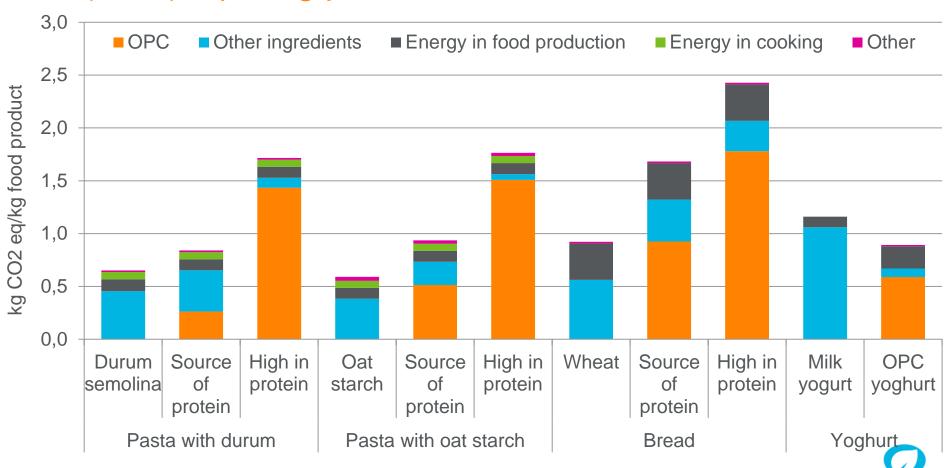


Food products rich in oat protein concentrate (OPC) – main ingredients, not water and other small ingredients

Recipe, grams per 1 kg product
Durum wheat semolina 450
Durum wheat semolina 390
Oat Protein Concentrate 70
Durum wheat semolina 90
Oat Protein Concentrate 360
Oat starch 600
Oat starch 410
Oat Protein Concentrate 160
Oat starch 110
Oat Protein Concentrate 480
Wheat flour 610
Wheat flour 290
Oat Protein Concentrate 240
Wheat flour 80
Oat Protein Concentrate 450
Oat Protein Concentrate 150

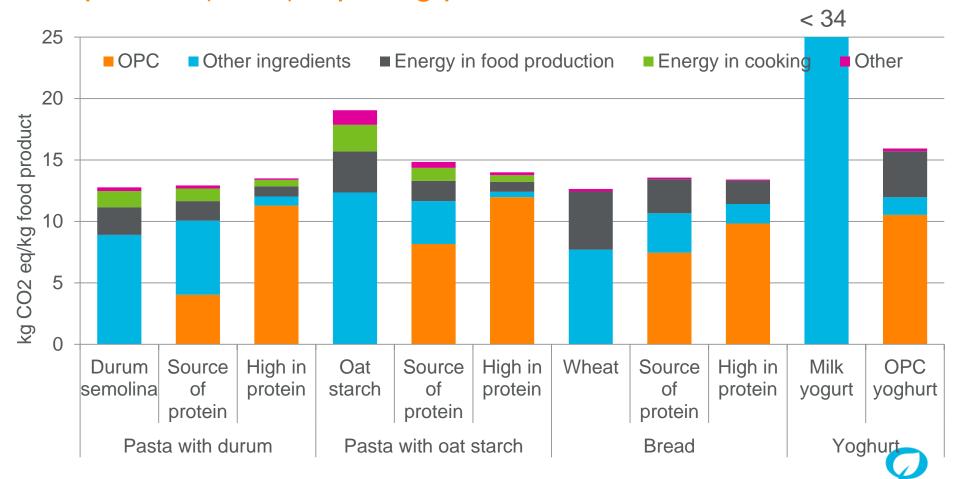


Carbon footprints of food products rich in oat protein (OPC) – per kg product



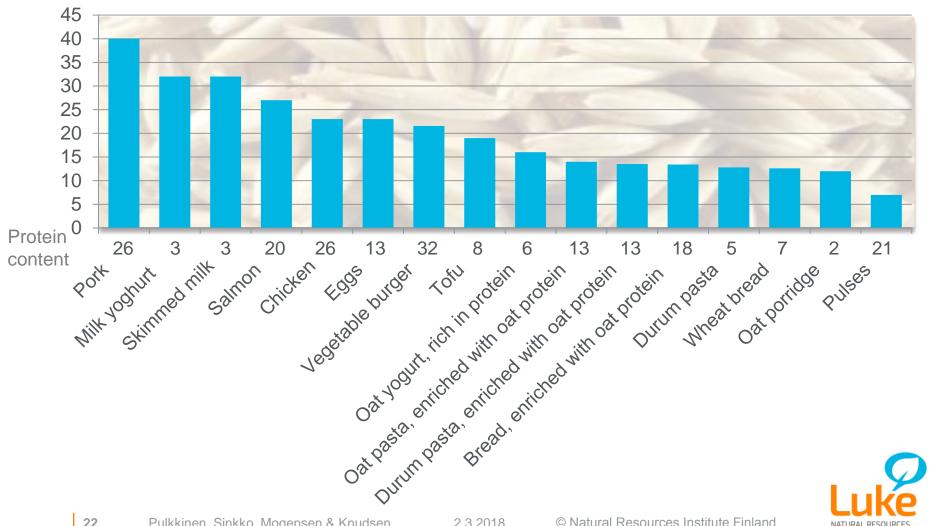


Carbon footprints of food products rich in oat protein (OPC) – per kg protein





Carbon footprint of products enriched with oat protein and conventional food products as ready-to-eat (cooked)









- Oat protein good to replace animal proteins
- Food products rich in oat protein seem good to replace animal products
- Still, the carbon footprint is higher than of legume proteins
 - Fixing nitrogen in cultivation stage
 - Light processing stage
 - With the exception if there has been deforestation in case of soy, then OPC and soy on the same level
- Carbon footprint of oat protein is very dependent on the prices of the different side streams – creates uncertainties
- Environmental impacts are reduced only if animal protein and animal products are replaced

Thank you!

