



SANCIDF Statutory Budget
(PRJ-0221-2019)
SA National Committee of IDF

Year 2019/2019 (January 2019 till December 2019)

Project goals

Goal 1 - To maintain membership of IDF by paying the membership fees of IDF and International Milk Promotion (IMP) before 31 March 2019 at the best possible exchange rates

Achievements

The membership fee of IDF amounting to €40 100 or R636 716 was paid on 26 February 2019. The Rand amount was R3 116 more than the budget due to exchange rate variation.

No Non-achievements / underperformance has been reported

Goal 2 - Review SA representatives on IDF bodies (Standing Committees, Action Teams, etc.) so that the best-qualified persons can represent SA on these bodies

Achievements

SC Animal Health & Welfare:

Removed Anita Michel. Prof. Vincent Turner tendered his resignation

SC Environment:

Added Dr. Colin Ohlhoff as additional member.

SC Microbiological Hygiene

Found Delille Wessels to be inactive and replaced her with Jompie Burger

No Non-achievements / underperformance has been reported

Goal 3 - Ensure appropriate and timely (before set deadlines) inputs by SANCIDF and SA representatives on IDF bodies to IDF

Achievements

Eighteen New Work Items (NWIs), received on 8 February 2019, were replied to before the deadline of 1 March 2019. National Committees voted positive on all 18.

They were:

NWI 19/01 - MSSG CCMAS review of STAN 234 dairy methods

NWI 19/02 - FAQs on inhibitory substances and antibiotic residues in the dairy food chain

NWI 19/03 - A guidance to harmonise and simplify the use certificate of analysis for standards of veterinary drugs

NWI 19/04 - IDF Bulletin on salt determination in cheese

NWI 19/05 - Determination of amino acids in infant formula and other dairy products

NWI 19/06 - Free Fatty Acid Determination in Dairy Products

NWI 19/07 - Determination of individual proteins in milk

NWI 19/08 - Interpretation of somatic cell count (SCC) from goat milk

NWI 19/09 - Revision of Bulletin of the IDF No. 462/2013 - Identification of probiotics at strain level - Guidance document

NWI 19/10 - Specific quantification and viability assessment of multiple microbial species using Flow Cytometry

NWI 19/11 - Process Environment Monitoring

NWI 19/12 - Knowledge Platform on Chemical Contaminants and Guidance on Proactive Management of Emerging Risks from Farm through Processing

NWI 19/13 - Dairy products and Ultra-Processed Foods (UPF)

NWI 19/14 - Revision of ISO 7889|IDF 117:2003 - Yoghurt - Enumeration of characteristic microorganisms - Colony-count technique at 37° C

NWI 19/15 - Digital Technologies to support the Dairy Sector

NWI 19/16 - Mapping out School Milk Programs worldwide

NWI 19/17 - Protection of dairy terms

NWI 19/18 - Place of sweetened and/or Flavoured Dairy, Based on their Nutrient Quality and Content, in a healthy diet

Seven questionnaires were received during the year viz.

Q 0119-0519 Summaries of questionnaires for approval.

Q 0619: Approval for publication of the IDF Bulletin "Inventory, Evaluation, and Perspectives on methods for determination of Somatic Cell Counting".

Q 0719 SCAMC Milk and milk products — Determination of the sugar contents — High performance anion exchange chromatographic method (HPAEC-PAD) was received on 18 Nov. and completed on 5 Dec.

Q 0819 Chlorate Residues in the Dairy Chain - Approval for IDF publication, was returned on 31 Dec

No Non-achievements / underperformance has been reported

Goal 4 - Promote the forthcoming World Dairy Summit (Istanbul, Turkey) amongst dairy industry role-players by forwarding all promotional e-mails to MPO/Sampro/DAFF representatives and South African SC members as well as articles about WDS 2019 in industry magazines

Achievements

Emails announcing the opening for registrations, the preliminary programme and the updated programme were received and forwarded to industry representatives as well as to all Standing Committee-, Associate- and Honorary members. An article on WDS 2019 in Istanbul, Turkey, also appeared in the April 2019 issue of The Dairy Mail

No Non-achievements / underperformance has been reported

Goal 5 - To send a delegation of 4 SANCIDF officials to attend the World Dairy Summit in Istanbul, Turkey from 23 to 26 September

Achievements

Four delegates (Messrs. Melt Loubser, Chris van Dijk, Alwyn Kraamwinkel and Edu Roux) attended WDS 2019 with funds from this project's 2019 budget. One delegate (Dr. Colin Ohlhoff)

attended this summit out of funds from this project's 2018 surplus. Two further delegates (Dr. Koos Coetzee and Mr Stephan Steyn) attended the Summit with funds from the yield of WDS 2012's surplus.

No Non-achievements / underperformance has been reported

Goal 6 - Delegates to the WDS to give meaningful feed-back to the local dairy industry within one month after their return in a format prescribed in a contractual agreement with SANCIDF

Achievements

Reports were received from all the delegates and are attached to this report. Like in 2018, all reports will be bound into a book and distributed to levy payers.

No Non-achievements / underperformance has been reported

Goal 7 - To liaise with IDF re sustainability and environment by providing timeous input from SA and communicating information from IDF to the SA industry

Achievements

Dr. Heinz Meissner who is SA's representative on the IDF Standing Committee for the Environment (SCENV) reports as follows:

- Provide the IDF document: 'IDF-DSF Carbon sequestration project 2018 document' to the relevant expertise in South Africa and communicate with them regarding the applicability and guidelines.
- I supported the amendments to the documents: ISO 4044:2006 Environmental management — Life cycle assessment — Requirements and guidelines and ISO 14040:2006 Environmental management -- Life cycle assessment -- Principles and framework.
- I urged Craig Galloway to pursue the possibility of Trace and Save becoming a member of the DSF. He agreed, but since the DSF administration did not respond, I sent the message directly to Brian Lindsay.
- I checked and edited the contents of the New ISO Committee Draft - 14065 - Environmental information - Requirements for bodies verifying and validating environmental information.

• I sent the IDF-SCENV document 'Wastewater treatment in Dairy Processing: Innovative solutions for sustainable wastewater management' for distribution to members of the Water Stewardship program of the WWF-SA/MPO.

Regarding the report from the SCENV Meeting of 20 June 2019:

The final draft of the Waste Water document will be available for final comments in July and Dr Colin Ohlhoff was requested to write the Introduction to the Solid Waste Management section. In the Dairy Declaration of Rotterdam on Sustainability, countries were requested to select two or three indicators, which we did.

For the Dairy Sustainability Outlook, case studies were requested. Dr Ohlhoff provided a case study of the plastic bottle initiative of Fair Cape.

In the LEAP program of the FAO-IDF, phase 3 has been initiated.

Following a number of interactions with the DSF and the IDF office that it has been decided to bring carbon sequestration into the calculations of carbon footprint. This to some extent was also in response to a paper by an Oxford group which shows the lower warming potential of methane, since its lifetime in the atmosphere is only about 12 years whereas that of carbon dioxide may exceed 1000 years. Thus, reduction in methane emissions is less important than returning carbon dioxide to the plants and soil

The NC and the SCENV were requested to provide comments on the following released FAO LEAP documents:

Environmental performance of feed additives in livestock supply chains – Guidelines for assessment

Biodiversity and the livestock sector - Guidelines for quantitative assessment

Comments were given via Christine Leighton as coordinator to the Task Force on Plant Based beverages on the document IDF: Data comparison of milk and plant-based beverages. Page 5:

THE IMPACT OF PBB CAN VARY BETWEEN TYPES AND CAN BE SIGNIFICANT

The composition of formulated PBB varies from soy, almond, oats and rice (most of the available scientific data refers to the crops and not to the final product). The median GHGE value for soymilk is 0.75 Kg CO₂eq/l. The maximum value is 1.4 kg. The origin of the soy has a very big impact on the result (Brazil vs Europe). In comparison, the median world value for milk is 1.29 kg CO₂eq/l milk and the median for North America is 1.16 (data do not include carbon sequestration under grassland, that should be subtracted from the emissions. Why is this not done as we have sufficient information to do so?).

WHEN EXPRESSED PER NUTRIENT DENSITY OR CALORIES, MILK HAS THE SMALLEST GHGE (Smedman et al, 2010)

Less is known about the performance of plant-based beverages when their GHGE are adjusted for nutritional and economic factors. These two sentences appear contradictory. Why don't you calculate the GHGE of PBB in the same way as it is done for milk – you have the compositions and you have the GHGE per kg?

Page 16:

What about "Lactose-free" claims?

Plant-based products do not contain milk or milk products: lactose is not expected to be in the food. Therefore, the use of a "lactose-free" claim is not justified, misleading and in fact immoral.

5. Report from SCENV Meeting of 20 September 2019:

5.1. AT Innovative Practices Eco-Friendly Dairy Processing – Piercristiano Brazzale

5.1.1. Solid waste management – Colin Ohlhoff (ZA)

5.1.2. Energy management – Rainer Bertsch (DE)

5.2. AT LCA

5.2.1. Carbon sequestration- C-seq Project - Sanne Dekker (NL)

5.2.2. Water footprint – feedback comparative assessment - Pierre Barrucand (FR)

5.3 IDF WDS 2020 Cape Town - Heinz Meissner (ZA)

5.4. IDF Dairy Sustainability Outlook N° 3 – Natalie Jones (CL}

5.5. Consideration of new work

5.5.1. AT Biodiversity and Soil – Ronan Lasbleiz (FR)

5.5.2. Planet boundaries

5.5.3 Ecosystems services and N-P cycles

5.5.4. Food waste and plastic reduction (industrial/packaging innovation + regulation +

communication + changing consumers habits) – Henry Clifford (UK)

WDS 2020: Preliminary topic and speaker suggestions, and request for suggestions, sent through to Brian Lindsay and the NC of the SCENV. Their response has been disappointing as they rather gave input to other sessions. The suggestions at the time of reporting for the session: “Milk and Dairy as part of a ----”: Session 13: Environment (Pre-farm gate), are:

Topic 1: Regenerative agriculture with emphasis on dairy – Mr Ray Archuleta (NRCS/USDA, USA - now consultant). Reason for this topic: Emissions have been exhaustively covered with very little emphasis on the vast opportunities of carbon sequestration.

Topic 2: Carbon footprint of high and low input milk production systems - Prof Friedhelm Taube (Kiel, Germany). Reason for this topic: We as yet have not adequately distinguish between high and low input and the benefits of striving for increased efficiency.

Topic 3: Integrated Pest Management as alternative to herbicide use on pastures used for dairying - Speaker? Reason for this topic: Sustainability is threatened by over-use of pesticides and herbicides, but what are alternatives with less damage to soil and ecosystems?

Topic 4: The closed-farm-system (or Circular Economy?) to manage nutrients, emissions and pollution - Gina Lucci? (NZ Pastoral Agriculture Research Institute) Reason for topic: Do we have results on these, as this will provide directives to farmers in management and sustainability.

Topic 5: Success of integrated environmental and productive pasture-based dairy systems in South Africa (a Case Study) – Dr Craig Galloway (Trace and Save, SA). Reason for topic: Results show that dairy farms can both be highly productive and environmental friendly (e.g. carbon neutral, soil health and water use and quality).

Question to NC of SCENV: I do not see/or see limited results on LCA's where the recalculation of methane emissions, taking into consideration that methane's active period in the atmosphere is only ± 12 years vs almost indefinite for CO₂, is considered. Secondly, LCA's should consider both emissions and sequestration, i.e. we need the net effect to provide guidelines to farmers. Is this a topic maybe for the plenary, or do you think it is too wide/inappropriate for the session?

Dairy Declaration of Rotterdam (DDoR): The IDF office is in the process to write their progress report on the DDoR and the author was requested to provide the input from South Africa. On seeing the questions, it was clear that the IDF request needs to be escalated to Milk SA Board level which the author did through the SANCIDF office. He in the mean time did provide some information which the IDF office has included in their questionnaire.

The DSF focuses on 11 key globally-accepted dairy sustainability criteria. Each criteria has a high level indicator established on which the DSF reports on an aggregated basis for the global dairy value chain. The criteria will also be applicable to the SA Dairy Industry and will be compared with global baseline data. The key criteria are:

- Greenhouse gas emissions (GHG): GHG emissions across the full value chain are quantified and reduced through all economically viable mechanisms. The average CO₂ and GHG emissions of dairy farming in South Africa (SA) are about 1.35kg/kg ECM. We already have a small percentage of pasture-based farms, monitored by the company Trace and Save which is associated with one of the dairy processing companies, which are carbon neutral (sequestration is as much as emissions). This is pursued as a goal by the industry. Although this is a small percentage, 20% of dairy farms in SA provide 80% of the milk and these farmers are the ones supporting such goals.

- Soil nutrients: Nutrient application is managed to minimize impacts on water and air, while maintaining and enhancing soil quality.

The farms participating in the GHG reduction program do regenerative or conservation farming where water use is limited and soil health is systematically improved.

- Waste: Waste generation is minimized and, where unavoidable, waste is reused and recycled. At least 4 of the 6 main dairy processing companies have waste reduction and water cleaning operations, some of them generating CH₄ for electricity generation, whilst the purified water is recycled for cleaning operations. Farms have waste disposal and sewage systems that allow them to use the solids as fertilizers and the water either in irrigation or to recycle for cleaning.

- Water: Water availability, as well as water quality, is managed responsibly throughout the dairy value chain. Water is a scarce resource in SA; therefore water is generally used responsibly. One of the R & D projects (see below) is to quantify minimum water requirements of

particular pasture species/varieties; another project is to develop/utilise effective buffer zones to limit (polluted) water flow into streams and other water courses. The Milk Producers Organization (MPO) also has a joint venture with the WWF-SA on a Water Stewardship Program to inform and train dairy farmers on guidelines and monitoring progress.

- **Soil:** Soil quality and retention is proactively managed and enhanced to ensure optimal productivity. See above with regard to soil health. From the R & D program you will also notice what we do in terms of sustainable productivity of soils.
- **Biodiversity:** Direct and indirect biodiversity risks and opportunities are understood, and strategies to maintain or enhance it are established. Biodiversity in terms of gene pool variability, whether animals, plants, soil fauna and microbial composition is generally maintained. SA is known for protecting biodiversity.
- **Market development:** Participants along the dairy value chain are able to build economically viable businesses through the development of transparent and effective markets. The dairy industry, as other industries in SA, is neither regulated nor subsidized. Production and processing are determined by demand and competitive development of markets. However, being a small industry and having to compete against heavily subsidized major global players, opportunities in the international market are limited. We do however pursue niche markets. See e.g. the proposed project to pursue the Sub-Saharan market.
- **Rural economies:** The dairy sector contributes to the resilience and economic viability of farmers and rural communities. This is a continuous process of training and mentoring, and pursuing different models (e.g. share holding in larger operations or joint ventures) to support viable enterprise development for rural farmers and communities. See R & D projects in this regard.
- **Working conditions:** Across the dairy value chain, workers operate in a safe environment, and their rights are respected and promoted. These principles are entrenched in the philosophy, strategic documents and Codes of Best Practice of the Dairy Industry in line with the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa. There are also R & D projects in support (see below).
- **Product safety & quality:** The integrity and transparency of the dairy supply chain is safeguarded, so as to ensure the optimal nutrition, quality and safety of products. This is done by the Dairy Standards Agency of the industry. They monitor safety and quality of milk and dairy products on-farm and throughout the value chain in liaison with the government departments of Agriculture and Health. There are also R & D projects to implement the most advanced analyses techniques, especially in terms of residues and adulteration.
- **Animal care:** Dairy animals are treated with care and are free from hunger and thirst, discomfort, pain, injury and disease, fear and distress, and are able to engage in relatively normal patterns of animal behaviour. Animal welfare is controlled and monitored in three ways: (1) by the Livestock Welfare Co-ordinating Committee (LWCC) where all stakeholders, responsible government departments and the SPCA are represented (this is an umbrella organization); (2) then a registered Welfare Code was developed along IDF guidelines, but more specific, strict and relevant to SA conditions; (3) Welfare guidelines are also part of the Code of Best Practice for dairy operators. See also R & D projects.

No Non-achievements / underperformance has been reported

Goal 8 - Fund travel and accommodation expenses to SANCIDF officials and SC members who need to travel to attend EC and AGM meetings

Achievements

The AGM and one Executive Committee meeting was held and the expenses paid to one attendee was R300. As Milk SA's video conferencing facilities are used for meetings where possible, no further use was made of this budget.

No Non-achievements / underperformance has been reported

Goal 9 - Obtain annual reports from South African representatives on IDF bodies (Standing Committees, Action Teams, etc.)

Achievements

Reports were submitted on the work of 11 Standing Committees and one task force. All these separate reports were combined in one document and is attached with this report.

No Non-achievements / underperformance has been reported

Goal 10 - Make information about documents produced by the IDF (Bulletins, Standards and Newsletters) available to levy payers and the general public by publishing the titles on the Milk SA website and in The Dairy Mail and Milk Essay

Achievements

The following documents were received during this year:

Bulletins

497/2019: Applications of Near Infrared Spectrometry for the Analysis of Milk and Milk and Milk products.

498/ 2019: The IDF Guide to Good Animal Welfare in Dairy Production 2.0

499/2019, "Guidance on the practical application of IDF/ISO standard on the determination of milkfat purity",

500/2019, "Wastewater Treatment in Dairy Processing, Innovative solutions for sustainable wastewater management",

501/2019 "World Dairy Situation 2019"

Standards:

ISO 17678/ IDF 202: "Milk and milk products - Determination of milk fat purity by gas chromatographic analysis of triglycerides"

Fact Sheets

001/ 2019: Whole Genome Sequencing

002/ 2019: Artificial flavors in feed - Possible transfer of ethyl vanillin from feed to milk

003/ 2019: The importance of the dairy (food) matrix in the evaluation of the nutritional quality and health effects of food

005/ 2019 Is there real evidence for a link between milk and mortality?

006/ 2019 Health Benefits of Dairy

007/ 2019 Bioprotection

008/ 2019: Executive Summary of IDF Country Updates – October 2019

009/ 2019: Manufacture of milk protein concentrates and isolates by membrane filtration

010/ 2019: Lactose: Technological Aspects and Usage

Newsbriefs

Eighteen Newsbriefs were about the EAT-Lancet report that was released on 17 January. The EAT-Lancet Commission on Food, Planet, Health, is an international panel seeking consensus on a roadmap for sustainable food systems. A lot of the 'well-known' vegan / anti-meat / anti livestock production narrative; "Stop eating meat / dairy to save your health and to save our

planet” is found in the report but recognition was given that dairy is part of sustainable diets. The report suggests “moderate consumption” of dairy – 250 grams a day. Later reports indicated that this report was not getting the media attention that was expected. Italy opposed the report as they felt that A standard diet for the whole planet has no scientific justification at all. After this, media activity seemed to die down.

There were twenty eight other newsbriefs:

A Dairy Sustainability Framework(DSF) Newsletter covering a report

IDF Announcement about the Updated Inventory of Microbial Food Cultures.

Expert recruitment by IDF for the work stream on solid waste management.

An announcement of the last chance for early bird registration for the 2019 IDF Mastitis Conference.

Codex Adopts Changes to Harmonize Standards for Ripened Cheeses, Removing International Trade Challenges

Final Programme for IDF Mastitis Conference Now Posted

Announcing World Milk Day and Enjoy Dairy 2019 May 29-June 1, 2019

Dairy Sustainability Framework Newsletter - April 2019

IDF Mastitis Conference 2019 - Announcing an Exciting Social Programme

IDF Mastitis Conference 2019

New Sustainability Seminar

Get involved: Enjoy Dairy Rally and World Milk Day 2019

Early bird registration fees for WDS 2019 will be open till 11 June

Role of Ruminants in Sustainable Diets

IDF Update May 2019

IDF messages for World Food Safety Day (7 June)

WDS 2019 Promo mail

Networking Events at the IDF World Dairy Summit 2019

Dairy Sustainability Framework Newsletter - July 2019

IDF communications report for June 2019.

IDF Head Office Team update & Media report

IDF is offering World Dairy Summit 2019 delegates and their organisations a paying opportunity to access three webinar training sessions from some of the discussions.

Join international cheese experts at the IDF International Cheese Science and Technology Symposium 2020, taking place in Quebec City June 2-5 2020.

World-renowned speakers announced for the 8th IDF International symposium on sheep, goat and other non-cow milk taking place in Brussels, Belgium on 4 and 5 May 2020.

The website for the IDF/ISO Analytical week 2020 taking place from 4-6 April in Beijing, China is now available at <http://www.idfisobeijing2020.com/> Registration is also open

DSF Newsletter #29 December report on new research into the impact of cattle health on GHG emissions.

Call for oral or poster presentations of the IDF International symposium on sheep, goat and other non-cow milk has now been extended. This event, to be held on 4th and 5th May 2020 in Brussels, Belgium.

Press releases

Sixteen press releases with the following titles were received:

IDF'S DG named 2019 chair of the FAO livestock environmental assessment and performance partnership (LEAP)

A request to IDF to join new H2020 consortium to reduce antibiotic resistance

Updated IDF Guide to Good Animal Welfare in Dairy Production Released

Global dairy experts meet in Copenhagen to discuss pressing animal health issue

Global Dairy Experts Celebrate World Milk Day 2019

What room for ruminants in a sustainable food future?

Dairy analytical standards on the agenda at the IDF/ISO Analytical Week 2019

IDF & GDP's response to a report released on 8 August of The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the UN's body for assessing the science related to climate change,

A detailed look into the global impact of climate change on sustainable land management and food security

Issue of Bulletin 499/2019 to provide guidance to determine milk fat purity.

IDF issues Bulletin 500/2019 to explore innovative solutions for sustainable dairy wastewater management.

Belgian guidelines endorse milk as a vital part of daily diets - Plant-based drinks are not equivalent alternatives

International Dairy Federation welcomes Russia and Kenya to its membership
 International Dairy Federation published new guidance outlining additional actions that can be taken in the production process to minimise risk of Listeria contamination in dairy products.
 The IDF released the 13th edition of its respected Animal Health Report, presenting animal welfare research from nine different countries
 DISARM project launches platforms to share strategies to reduce livestock antibiotic requirements. Farmers, veterinarians, agricultural advisors and others are invited to attend the first official DISARM event in Brussels on 3rd December.

No Non-achievements / underperformance has been reported

Income and expenditure statement

Income and expenditure statement	finstate MSA year 20191231.pdf
Unnecessary spending during period	No

Popular Report

[popular report YEAR 2019 SANGIDF.pdf](#)

Additional documentation

[agm reporta combined.pdf](#)
[WDS 2019 report Alwyn.pdf](#)
[wds 2019 report Colin.pdf](#)
[WDS 2019 report Edu.pdf](#)
[wds 2019 report Gill.pdf](#)
[wds 2019 report Jompie.pdf](#)
[wds 2019 report Koos.pdf](#)
[wds 2019 report Maretha.pdf](#)
[wds 2019 report Melt.pdf](#)
[WDS 2019 report Stephan.pdf](#)

Statement

Levy funds were applied only for the purposes stated in the contract	Yes
Levy funds were applied in an appropriate and accountable manner	Yes
Sufficient management and internal control systems were in place to adequately control the project and accurately account for the project expenditure	Yes
The information provided in the report is correct	Yes