



Membership of and interaction with the International Dairy Federation by the SANCIDF

(PRJ-0256-2020)

SA National Committee of the International Dairy Federation (SANCIDF)

Quarter 1 2020/2020 (January 2020 till March 2020)

Project goals

Goal 1 - To maintain membership of IDF by paying the membership fees of IDF and IMP before 31 March 2020 at the best possible exchange rates

Achievements

The membership fee of €40 900 was paid in March but instead of a budgeted exchange rate of R17.216, the rate at date of payment was R18.794. This resulted in a budget overspent of R122 458.

No Non-achievements / underperformance has been reported

Goal 2 - Review SA representatives on IDF bodies (SC'S, AT'S etc.) so that the best-qualified persons can represent SA on these bodies

Achievements

There was no review of SA representatives necessary during this quarter

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

The following Questionnaires were received and completed in this quarter:

Approval for IDF publication: Questionnaire 0120/SCNH SCM - School Milk Programmes Survey
Approval for Joint ISO-IDF publication of international standards: Questionnaire 0220/SCAMAC - Milk and milk powder — Determination of aflatoxin M1 content — Clean-up by immunoaffinity chromatography and determination by high-performance liquid chromatography (editorial revision)

Approval for Joint ISO-IDF publication of international standards: Questionnaire 0320/SCAMC - Infant formula and adult nutritionals — Determination of fructans — High performance anion exchange chromatography with pulsed amperometric detection (HPAEC-PAD) after enzymatic treatment

Approval for Joint ISO-IDF publication of international standards: Questionnaire 0420/SCSA - Milk and milk products — Guidelines for the application of near infrared spectrometry

Approval for Joint ISO-IDF publication of international standards: Questionnaire 0520/SCAMAC - Milk, milk products and infant formulae — Determination of melamine and cyanuric acid by liquid chromatography and tandem mass spectrometry (LC-MS/MS)

No Non-achievements / underperformance has been reported

Goal 4 - Enable two SA representatives on the IDF board of directors and SPCC to attend meetings that do not coincide with the annual World Dairy Summit

Achievements

Mr. Alwyn Kraamwinkel attended an IDF board meeting in February and his expenses of R29 673 was paid out of the budget of R50 000 for this item. No SPCC meetings were attended during this quarter.

No Non-achievements / underperformance has been reported

Goal 5 - Promote the forthcoming World Dairy Summit (Cape Town, South Africa) 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 2020 in industry publications

Achievements

With the spreading of Covid-19, the future of WDS 2020 was under investigation since early February. Ultimately, due more to the effect of Covid-19 on global economies, policies and emotions than the disease itself, it was decided by the SANCIDF to ask IDF for absolvment of all South Africa's responsibilities regarding WDS 2020. IDF agreed and cancelled the event.

No Non-achievements / underperformance has been reported

Goal 6 - To send a delegation of five SANCIDF officials to attend the World Dairy Summit in Cape Town from 28 September till 1 October 2020

Achievements

Not applicable to this quarter but as mentioned under Goal 6, the Summit has been cancelled.

No Non-achievements / underperformance has been reported

Goal 7 - Delegates to the WDS to give meaningful feed-back to the local dairy industry within one month after the Summit in a format prescribed in a contractual agreement with SANCIDF

Achievements

See Goals 5 and 6 above.

No Non-achievements / underperformance has been reported

Goal 8 - Print and distribute to levy payers a collection of all delegates' reports

Achievements

The collection of WDS 2019 reports by delegates were submitted for lay-out and printing just before lock down was announced and since this kind of printing is not an essential process, the printers had to close. The booklets will now be distributed as soon as lock down is lifted.

No Non-achievements / underperformance has been reported

Goal 9 - To liaise with IDF re sustainability and environment by providing timeous input from SA and communicating information from IDF to the SA industry

Achievements

SANCIDF: First Quarter Report 2020 – Heinz Meissner.

WDS 2020: No further developments because of Covid – 19 and no final decision has been made.

Documents attended to sent through by the IDF and associates:

Request from Laurence Rycken: Provide comments on the IDF's position to the FAO/WHO document: "Sustainable Healthy Diets: Guiding Principles." My response was:

Dear Laurence,

I think the 'Draft IDF position' is adequate as those who compiled the response obviously concentrated on the issues of concern to the dairy industry. I decided to comment beyond the boundaries of the dairy industry, as there are implications for the total animal industry, environmental sustainability and nutritional and other health issues. You are welcome to add some of the comments if appropriate; alternatively, you can send my comments with the official response to the FAO/WHO offices if you think it is significant, or else inform me what you think is appropriate. The comments are attached. Thank you.

Regards, Heinz.

Laurence's response was:

Dear Heinz,

Many thanks for these extensive comments.

As per your suggestion for next actions; the document is currently not open for public consultation, nevertheless it will be included in UN resolutions. Which is the reason IDF has developed a principles position on it to defend the position of dairy in a healthy sustainable diet.

You might want to consider developing a South African reply based on your comments and have

it submitted to your relevant government departments in response to the report. As per your comments the FAO/WHO paper makes significant non science based assumptions.

Kind regards,

Laurence

Since the IDF did not incorporate my comments into their position statements, I sent my comments as a personal position to the FAO/WHO.

My detailed response is attached as Annexure 1.

SCENV activities: Nothing to report.

ANNEXURE 1.

COMMENTS ON: SUSTAINABLE HEALTHY DIETS: GUIDING PRINCIPLES.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION Rome, 2019.

Author of comments: Heinz H. Meissner, PhD – South Africa, February 2020.

Comments:

On the page before 'Contents', the statement is made: 'The views expressed in this information product are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of FAO or WHO'. Question: How is it possible that officials of the FAO and WHO do not take responsibility for the contents of an official document they present to the public and make available in the scientific literature?!

Page 6, first paragraph, the definition of 'Sustainable Healthy Diets'. I am concerned if 'food safety' is not specifically included in the definition, since it also does not appear to be included in SDG Goals 1 to 13 in the next paragraph.

Page 8, third paragraph, the statement: 'Currently, food systems are responsible for a significant share (20-33 percent) of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions' The statement needs to be referenced as it depends on which methodology one uses; if it is the methodology of the IPCC which distinguishes between the energy, transport, manufacturing, mining, agriculture etc sectors, this figure is much smaller. [This also refers to page 21]

The principles provided between pages 9 and 13 are supported in general. I will rather concentrate on specifics in the summary papers from the international consultation.

Page 17, WHO recommendations, the following bullets:

'Keep total fat intake to less than 30% of total energy intake, with a shift in fat consumption away from saturated fats to unsaturated fats, and towards the elimination of industrial trans fats'.

Comment: Accepted, but the statement does not take into account that recent evidence based on meta-analysis of many results found very little if any relationship between saturated fats and NCD's. This should be commented on and taken into account in future guidelines. 'Eat at least 400g of fruits and vegetables a day'. **Comment:** Not possible in dry countries where soils and inadequate water do not allow production of large quantities of vegetables and fruits.

Furthermore, in many instances these products cannot be imported either because of high costs related to processing, packaging, storage and transport, being perishable foods.

Page 18, statement: 'Studies of food and health relationships have consistently highlighted associations between low intakes of plant-based foods as well as high intakes of animal products and ultra-processed foods, and poor health outcomes'. **Comments:** The contrast between low intakes and high intakes is not surprising as plant-based foods are generally low in *utilisable* energy since they contain indigestible fibrous material, whereas animal products are generally high in *utilisable* energy which implies that consumers concentrating on plant-based diets will generally eat less than requirement whereas those concentrating on animal products will generally eat more than requirement. Thus, the problem is quantity rather than the product per se, which is often implicated. I agree with the concern about ultra-processed foods, since ultra-processing may destroy essential nutrients, but processing is necessary for shelf life and food safety, the latter which sometimes is not adequately controlled/addressed.

Page 19, statement: 'The implied shifts toward plant foods and away from animal foods (excepting fish and seafood) and for changes in food production systems have direct relevance to the sustainability agenda'. **Comment:** This is a dangerous statement as it ignores the many bio-available nutrients which animal foods bring to the table which plant based foods do not contain. It is even more unacceptable for dry countries where plant based foods will always be

limiting and consumers have to depend on animal foods.

Page 21, statement: 'As populations become more affluent and urbanized, they demand more food, particularly more meat, fish, dairy, eggs, sugar, fats, and oils. This dietary transition is associated with increased risk of diet-related diseases, while the animal source foods have higher environmental impacts per calorie or grams of food produced than do most plant-based foods'. **Comment:** The first sentence implies animal foods increase the risk of diet-related diseases, which has no scientific foundation when energy intake is standardized as publications based on meta-analyses show. The second sentence has also no significance as it is wrong to compare per calorie (because the calories are not standardized to utilisable) or per gram. The comparison needs to be done in relation to bio-available nutrients supplied, with animal foods being much more nutrient dense than plant based foods.

Page 21, statement: 'It is in high income countries where the greatest dietary changes are needed to reduce the environmental pressure'. **Comment:** This statement is a bit generalized. It is more related to resource availability than high income; Saudi-Arabia has high income, but has little agricultural production resources.

Page 21, statement: 'Foremost among these is a transition to diets that contain a smaller proportion of calories from animal source foods, and particularly ruminant meat (e.g. cows, goats, and sheep)'. **Comment:** As implied above this statement has no justification.

Page 21, statement: 'Many studies have shown that reducing meat consumption can reduce GHGs while remaining nutritionally adequate (e.g. refs [9, 10, 12]). For example, global adoption of a low-meat diet that meets nutritional recommendations for fruits, vegetables, and caloric requirements is estimated to reduce diet-related GHGs by nearly 50 percent, and premature mortality by nearly 20 percent'. **Comment:** The statement is correct if one does not take into account carbon sequestration. The benefit of ruminants in this regard is that methane with a short live span in the atmosphere compared to carbon dioxide is 'returned' through photosynthesis to the pastures/rangeland if well-managed in quantities twice and more than emitted. Environmentalists have concentrated only on the emissions instead of the net between emissions and sequestration. The picture changes dramatically if one calculates by means of the net effect.

Page 22, statement: 'In Kenya, cows and other ruminants are an integral source of nutrition, food, and economic security especially in rural communities, but are also a major driver of environmental damage'. **Comment:** Cows and other ruminants per se cannot be a major driver of environmental damage; it is the wrong management associated with animal farming as was also implicated above with the carbon sequestration argument.

Page 26, statement: 'Food expenditure data can be used to estimate the projected cost of more nutritionally adequate or more diverse diets, adjusted to 2000 kcal, for comparisons across diverse groups'. **Comment:** Although the principle to adjust to a standardised energy intake is correct, the question is which level of intake and how. To explain: 2000 kcal is about sufficient for a 65 kg (?) male. The requirements differ vastly between weight classes (which you to some degree can adjust by using metabolic weight [W^{0.75}]), infants and young children, and lactating women (also in terms of amino acids and other nutrients). Thus, the adjustment needs to be made taking into consideration which group one wants to highlight and most often the young and the lactating women are the most vulnerable, and not the 65 kg male example. A further problem with adjusting to 2000 kcal is that it does not take into account that the digestibility, utilisability and bio-availability of food groups and their nutrients are not the same, and therefore the conclusions drawn from the adjustment may be skewed if not outright wrong. [The models discussed in further sentences are more acceptable].

Page 30, statement: 'Diets are, however, more than the sum of foods consumed or the dietary patterns associated with them. They are a way of life that shapes and is shaped by local social, cultural and economic contexts. Such aspects are important pillars of the concept of sustainability'. **Comment:** I agree. The MD and NDD are discussed as plant-based diets which seem to be more healthy and environmental friendly. However, one can highlight examples across the globe where animal/fish based diets have similar outcomes (Eskimos, Kenyan/Tanzanian Masai). There are many other reasons (geographical, cultural, genetic isolation, availability of food, tensions, way of life etc, etc) which one needs to accept and which makes it highly unlikely (as the EAT_LANCET report proposes) that one can establish a more globally acceptable menu. Also, in terms of environmental impact as I have referred to above, in most instances it is a question of management inadequacies which are responsible for the impact rather than plant or animal farming per se.

Page 33 and 34: I agree with everything said on food safety. In many regions food safety is the number one challenge and not what one eats or the amount that one eats. One further concern is

that the philosophy of emphasising 'naturally or organically produced' foods, while having benefits, may increase the risk of contamination, poor shelf life and even food borne disease. Maybe this should be mentioned.

General comment: The summary papers from the international consultation are informative as they discuss the influencing issues from different angles, and are therefore valuable. However, one can also sense that the different angles lead to different conclusions and even contradictions. This is not surprising as the many influencing factors actually prohibit one globally acceptable diet proposal, but it does not imply that within country with its own socio-economic, cultural and resource challenges more healthy and environmental friendly possibilities should not be pursued.

No Non-achievements / underperformance has been reported

Goal 10 - Fund travel and accommodation expenses to SANCIDF officials and SC members who need to travel to attend EC and AGM

Achievements

Due to Covid-19 and the lock down, the Executive Committee and AGM meetings on 30 March was held with Zoom and no travel was therefore necessary.

No Non-achievements / underperformance has been reported

Goal 11 - Obtain annual reports from South African representatives on IDF bodies (Standing Committees, Action Teams, etc.)

Achievements

Reports were obtained from all representatives on Standing Committees, Action Teams, etc. and they are attached to this report.

No Non-achievements / underperformance has been reported

Goal 12 - Make information about documents produced by the IDF (Bulletins, Standards, Fact Sheets 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

During this quarter, the following documents were received from IDF

Bulletins:

Bulletin N° 503/2020: Global Marketing Trends

Bulletin N° 504/2020, "New applications of MIR spectrometry: Quality assurance practices with new parameters in raw milk analysis".

Standard

Joint ISO 23291 | IDF 247 (2020) Standard "Milk-based infant formula powders — Quantification of whey protein content by sodium dodecyl sulfate-capillary gel electrophoresis (SDS-CGE)"

News Items

Early bird registration now open for the IDF symposium on goat sheep and other non-cow milks
 IDF Communications - Starbucks. Announcement by coffee chain Starbucks that they aim to lessen the organization's carbon emissions by reducing dairy and promoting the consumption of plant-based beverages as an alternative. While this has (quite rightly) been met with a certain level of incredulity – see some examples below – we encourage you more than ever to get onto social media and share the true facts about dairy.

IDF Communications - Responding to study 'Dairy, soy and risk of breast cancer: Those confounded milks' A new study was released yesterday which associates intake of dairy milk with greater risk of breast cancer. The study 'Dairy, soy, and risk of breast cancer: those confounded milks' was published in the International Journal of Epidemiology and funded by the National Cancer Institute at the National Institutes of Health and the World Cancer Research Fund (UK).

Early bird registration till 15 March for the 8th IDF International symposium on sheep, goat and other non-cow milk.

All these items were distributed to industry leaders, associate members and Standing Committee members.

No Non-achievements / underperformance has been reported

Income and expenditure statement

Income and expenditure statement	finstate MSA Q1 20200331.pdf
Unnecessary spending during period	No

Popular Report

[popular report Q1 2020 SANCIDF.pdf](#)

Additional documentation

[agm report 2020 SCDPE Alwyn Kraamwinkel.pdf](#)
[agm report 2020 SCDST etc Jan Floor.pdf](#)
[agm report 2020 SCENV Colin Ohlhoff.pdf](#)
[agm report 2020 SCENV Heinz meissner.pdf](#)
[agm report 2020 SCFM n SPCC Koos Coetzee.pdf](#)
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Statement

Levy funds were applied only for the purposes stated in the contract	No
Levy funds were applied in an appropriate and accountable manner	No
Sufficient management and internal control systems were in place to adequately control the project and accurately account for the project expenditure	No
The information provided in the report is correct	No