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MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR GENERAL



An old African proverb says, if you want to go fast, go alone; if you want to go far, go together. This ancient tenet underlies the efforts of IDF and many other organizations to adopt a multi-stakeholder approach. Collaborating with non-state actors is especially relevant for institutes funded by taxpayers such as intergovernmental organizations (IGOs). Yet some IGOs severely restrict their stakeholder engagement due to perceived conflicts of interest, particularly if the stakeholder has links to commercial entities. Such IGOs ignore that everyone has an interest, be it commercial or intellectual such as a favourite scientific theory. In my view, having an interest is fine (one could argue it is essential) as long as it is communicated transparently and overall interests are balanced in the stakeholder group.

The wish to go fast may underlie the plan of the World Health Organization (WHO) to unilaterally develop guidelines for use in food animals of antimicrobial agents critically important for human medicine. This plan undermines the One Health concept and the tripartite collaboration requested by the General Assembly of the United Nations between WHO, the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) and the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) to jointly combat antimicrobial resistance (AMR). It does not refer to the list of antimicrobial agents of veterinary importance developed by OIE. WHO's approach would not incorporate input from farmers, processors, livestock-affiliated experts and Ministries of Agriculture as, in contrast to FAO and OIE, WHO has no official relations with livestock organizations such as IDF.

It is not too late for WHO to reconsider its approach. Together we need to go far in combating AMR.

Nico van Belzen, PhD

IDF Director General

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This issue highlights some of the work IDF is doing to support high quality milk and nutritious, safe and sustainable dairy products. It features a message from the new IDF President and explains how the [Dairy Declaration](#) of Rotterdam aligns the contributions of the dairy sector towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

IDF and IFAC recently signed a Memorandum of Understanding to promote the global harmonization of additives and ingredients for dairy products. Several IDF Standing Committees report progress in sustainability, farm management, animal welfare, antimicrobial resistance, microbial hygiene, food additives, marketing and policy and economics.

New publications include the [IDF Annual Report](#) and fact sheets on [Transport temperature and quality](#), [IDF Country Reports](#) and the [use of wood in cheese ripening](#). The 2016 edition of the [IDF World Dairy Situation Report 2016](#) and the [Proceedings of the 5th ParaTB Forum](#) are available for purchase.

MESSAGE FROM THE NEW IDF PRESIDENT



Dr. Judith Bryans, IDF President

Welcome to this edition of the Newsbrief. It's a great pleasure to be able to write you a personal message as the new IDF President.

To all of the membership, thank you for the trust you have put in me to lead IDF forward. To our previous President, Jeremy Hill, I would like to say thank you for your dedication and the tremendous amount of work you did over the course of your presidency on behalf of the IDF community. The legacy of the Declaration of Rotterdam and your many achievements are a great foundation for any new President to build upon.

I was asked to do a brief interview for this edition of the Newsbrief and it's my pleasure to do so but before we get on to that I wanted to mention one thing – communications – that's because so many of you have talked to me about that subject.

At present, I am working with my team and IDF HO to do a root and branch review of the organization's communications. It's something all of you have expressed strong views on and we know we have to make a change and continually improve. Today – yes, literally today – we are mapping our current communications to identify what we can change and how in the short, medium and long term.

One thing that struck me in Rotterdam in a meeting between the Board, SPCC and Chairs of the Standing Committees, was a comment by a previous Board member who said “when you're on the Board of IDF you know everything that's happening, but when you're not on the Board you know nothing”. I know we need to change that. IDF is its membership and the membership needs to know what's happening, so one small change I want to make which I hope will improve that situation is to keep you all updated with regular overviews which will be published on a bi-monthly basis. The first one will be issued in January 2017.

So, back to the interview, hopefully this will start our process of getting to know each other better.

When did you join the dairy industry?

I joined the dairy industry in 2004. I have a scientific background with a PhD in nutrition. My first role in the dairy industry was as a nutrition scientist for The Dairy Council, a science based organization with activities which cover academia and consumers. After a year, I became the Director of that organization. Over the years, my interests and experiences broadened and in 2013 I became the Chief Executive of Dairy UK, a trade association representing the UK supply chain on public health, technical issues relating to supply chain integrity, environmental and sustainability issues, health and safety, agricultural issues which affect the supply chain (MAP, Johne's disease, antibiotics etc.) and policy.

Why did you choose dairy?

I wanted to move from academia to industry but I didn't want any old job for any old sector. I wanted to be able to talk about products I could be proud of, believe in and speak honestly about from a nutritional perspective. Dairy was the perfect fit.

If you didn't work in the dairy industry, what other sector would you have chosen?

That's a tricky question and I'm not sure I know the answer! As an Irish person I'm tempted to say potatoes just for a laugh but that would be just be a cheeky answer because in truth I don't know.

You've been involved in IDF activities since 2005. What's your best memory so far?

My best memory has got to be the moment Jeremy announced that the GA have voted me in as the new president. I mean – wow – that was amazing. For my colleagues in the IDF community around the world to put their trust in me to take forward an organization I truly believe in, is something that I can't even put into words.

Having said that, I have many great memories of IDF. My first IDF Summit was Vancouver and I remember sitting in the SCNH meeting and that was the first time I felt the camaraderie and friendship of the IDF experts and staff. I recognized the benefit and importance of having a strong global network all working for the same goal and having the ability to have a consensus. Let's be honest, it's not always easy to get consensus but when you can, it's a powerful thing.

And of course there are many, many more memories. Ones that have a much lighter and more fun note to them.

Why did you decide to run for IDF President?

Running for IDF President was not a decision I took lightly. I have been involved with IDF at every level, from member and Chair of the Standing Committee on Nutrition and Health to member of the Science Programme Coordination Committee and the Board.

Over the years, I saw the huge amount of good the organization has been engaged in, work that is essential for the sector. Work that IDF sometime the members don't even know about or that IDF is not recognized for. You will no doubt have heard many people say that if IDF didn't exist we'd have to invent it. Those are not just words for me, I firmly believe it. I knew IDF's potential, I knew what the organization can do for and on behalf of its members and I wanted to make sure we delivered. I decided to run for IDF President because I strongly believe in its vision and I wanted to help IDF reach its goals and speak in a clear, united voice.

What do you see as the biggest challenge for IDF?

The world is changing at an astonishing pace and if we want to ensure a role for dairy, we need to keep up. Think about how far we've gone in the last 70 years. In 1950, nobody used the word globalization. Sustainability and environmental issues were nowhere to be found on the agenda. Plant-based products

were not an issue and dairy was an obvious choice. Consumers didn't interact with the media, they consumed messages.

Today, everything has changed. Globalization and sustainability are the new normal. Plant-based products have become serious – and often aggressive – competition. The way consumers perceive messages has gone through a profound evolution; the 21st century consumer engages, interacts and expects more and more from the media. Governments and intergovernmental organizations are lobbied heavily by consumer groups and activist groups who very often use emotive arguments and are not fact based.

We operate in a new environment which evolves constantly. Whether we are talking about the benefits of dairy from a nutritional, environmental or economic perspective we need to adapt so that our messages are fact based but told in a way that people can understand and want to engage with. Antimicrobial resistance, environmental issues, the march of the plant based product, animal welfare, maintaining our standards, demonstrating the role for our products in the diets of existing and future consumers to intergovernmental organizations and other stakeholders, will all be challenges. And although we have some work to do, we have a good story. That means using IDF resources and expertise to help make our industry more modern, more responsive and ready to seize opportunities.

Why should a country join the IDF?

There are many reasons for countries to join IDF. First of all, IDF provides the global expertise to represent the industry on a range of issues. If you don't have a seat at the IDF table, you don't have input into decisions which may affect you further down the line.

Every national dairy industry has potential reputational issues around food safety, standards, health and the integrity of production and processing methods.

Through IDF, we can help countries share their successes but also their mistakes so other can learn from these experiences, creating their own successes and avoiding some mistakes. Additionally, emerging dairy markets will face issues developed markets have had to deal with before. And, developed markets can learn from innovative practices in new markets. We need each other and IDF can facilitate dialogues and foster cooperation throughout its membership.

We also have an essential role to play to defend the industry. I'm a scientist by trade and nothing angers me more than baseless claims or spurious arguments. That is why IDF's role is so important when working with international organizations. The science underpinning the dairy industry is formidable and by pulling our resources together, we can make a real difference.

We live in a world of perpetual noise with new conflicting and confusing messages sprouting every day and it is increasingly difficult to make ourselves heard. That's why I want IDF to be a repository of knowledge and a conduit between the global dairy sector and our key partners. We are here to articulate a message and work constructively with international organizations as their trusted partner.

The networking opportunities that IDF offers are second to none.

What's the industry biggest strength?

Dairy's credentials are unique. Dairy products are nutritious, wholesome and sustainable and the industry provides livelihoods to 1 billion people across the world. It's an industry that creates, innovates and always strives to do better. Not to mention that dairy products come in so many tastes, textures and flavours! Where we have weaknesses, we recognize them and work towards improvement. Our biggest strength is that we have a million strengths so let's shout it from a mountaintop.

DAIRY DECLARATION OF ROTTERDAM

The [Dairy Declaration](#) signed by FAO and IDF on 19th October 2016 at the closure event of the IDF World Dairy Summit in Rotterdam (NL) provides a common high level purpose and clarity on the importance of the dairy sector for nutritional security, sustainability and socioeconomic development. It will enable focus, coordination of efforts and faster progress in realizing the contributions of the dairy sector towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals set by the United Nations.

The representatives of the one-billion-person dairy community present at the Summit in Rotterdam underlined their commitment to the sustainable development of the dairy sector to generate benefits for people and the planet. The declaration aims to reiterate the integrated approach the sector takes to promote the sustainability of dairy systems, taking into consideration social, economic, health and environmental dimensions.

The dairy sector has a key role to play in food security and poverty alleviation. Milk and other dairy products provide excellent nutrition for all age groups, being of special importance for children and pregnant women. Hundreds of millions of poor people keep at least one dairy animal, which provides not only food, but also capital and income as well as fertilization and often animal traction for crops. Further details on the role of dairy are available in the accompanying [facts document](#). The development of the Dairy Declaration can be followed on its [website](#).



🔹 CFS SIDE EVENT ON DAIRY

The UN Committee on World Food Security (CFS) is the foremost inclusive international and intergovernmental platform for all stakeholders to work together to ensure food security and nutrition for all. The dairy sector organized a side event entitled “Sustainable Dairy Goals” at the 43th plenary meeting of the CFS in Rome to highlight the role of dairy in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The event was chaired by Damien Kelly, First Secretary of the Representation of Ireland to the Rome-based UN agencies, and well attended by UN member state representatives and other stakeholders. Speakers included Judith Bryans, DairyUK Chief Executive and IDF President; Hanne Sondergaard, Senior Vice President at Arla Foods; Donald Moore, Executive Director of the Global Dairy Platform; and Nico van Belzen, IDF Director General. The speakers provided examples of the essential role of dairy in achieving the SDGs. More than 6 billion people consume dairy on a regular basis, and about a billion people derive their livelihood from dairy. Dairy farming can play a huge role in providing food security and lifting poor farmers out of poverty. Farmers care for over 360 million dairy cattle, of which 99.7% is in herds of 100 cows or less. Dairy provides nutritional benefits to all age groups; for instance, over 140 million children worldwide benefit from school milk programs. Participants discussed a number of sustainability initiatives in the dairy industry such as reducing carbon emissions, managing healthy cattle and good animal care, and improving dairy farmers’ livelihoods. The event was the first occasion where the [Dairy Declaration](#) was presented after its launch at the IDF World Dairy Summit 2016.

🔹 IDF AND IFAC SIGN MOU TO PROMOTE GLOBAL HARMONIZATION OF FOOD ADDITIVES AND FOOD INGREDIENTS FOR THE DAIRY SECTOR

The International Food Additives Council (IFAC) and the International Dairy Federation (IDF) signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to promote the global harmonization of food additives and food ingredients for milk and milk products.

Specifically, IFAC and IDF have agreed to cooperate in submitting relevant science-based information and positions to intergovernmental organizations such as Codex Alimentarius. In addition, the organizations will collaborate in aligning communication efforts relating to food additives and ingredients affecting the dairy sector. Providing technical assistance regarding global specifications as well as the interpretation and implementation of regulations is also within the scope of the agreement. “IDF recently developed a strategic approach to stakeholder engagement, which identified significant opportunities of creating synergies with other organisations”, said Jaap Evers, IDF Leader Global Standards “The cooperation agreement with IFAC is one of the first tangible outputs from IDF’s stakeholder engagement strategy, and clearly aligned with IDF’s strategic objectives in the standards space”.

🔹 IDF BUSINESS MEETINGS OUTCOME

Standing Committee on Environment

The IDF Standing Committee on Environment (SCENV) discussed progress of its Action Teams and other projects during the meeting in Rotterdam.

The Action Team on **Biodiversity and the Dairy Sector** is finalizing the IDF guide on Biodiversity. The guide will provide principles for identifying appropriate biodiversity indicators that can be used to measure progress. The assessment of livestock impacts on biodiversity is an emerging area of work, which is also addressed by the Livestock Environmental Assessment and Performance (LEAP) Partnership publication

Principles for the assessment of livestock impacts on biodiversity in which IDF is involved. The IDF guide on biodiversity is expected to be published in the coming months and will be made available on the IDF website.

The Action Team on **Water Footprint of Dairy Products** is finalizing the *Guide on Water Footprint Methodology* for the Dairy Sector. These guidelines aim at increasing understanding about water footprint assessment and provide transparency about a product's water profile within its life cycle to enable monitoring, quantification and evaluation of the potential environmental impacts related to water use. The guidelines will help identify "hotspots" (areas targeted for consumption reduction) and indicators for measuring progress. The IDF guide reviews previous work on life cycle assessment (ISO 14040:2006 and ISO 14044:2006) and standardization on water footprint (ISO 14046:2014) and is developing in parallel with the LEAP guidelines for water use that cover all livestock sectors. The guide is expected to be published on the IDF website in early 2017.

The UN Committee on World Food Security (CFS) launched its report on **Sustainable agricultural development for food security and nutrition, including the role of livestock** in July together with a set of recommendations. Throughout the process of commenting on the [report](#) and [recommendations](#), IDF SCENV and IDF SC Nutrition and Health (SCNH) provided a clear rationale and references on the environmental, social and economic aspects of sustainability, including environmental assessment, production systems, animal health and welfare, nutrition, and the nutrition-sustainability link. During the [face-to-face negotiations in Rome](#), IDF provided input on animal health and welfare, prudent and responsible use of antimicrobials and promoting sustainable livestock production systems including economic aspects.



Members of the Standing Committee on Environment at the business meetings

Standing Committee on Animal Health and Welfare

The Action Team on **Collection of data on industry milk quality and hygiene statistics** of the IDF Standing Committee on Animal Health and Welfare (SCAHW) presented the results of the questionnaire that aimed to identify the major diseases and animal welfare issue in the dairy sector. Mastitis ranked as one of the most important diseases while reproductive problems, lameness, tick borne diseases and other infectious diseases such as bovine tuberculosis and bovine virus diarrhoea were also considered important. The survey indicated a positive progress in udder health and a tendency to a rational use of antibiotics. Prevention is essential for animal health and welfare and can be achieved by having the adequate attitude, knowledge, animal recording systems and communication. Many countries appear to adopt selective dry cow therapy

instead of blanket dry cow therapy to reduce the use of antibiotics.

The Action Team that provides input to the **Animal Welfare Working Groups of OIE and ISO** reported its contribution to the [Chapter 7.11 of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code pertaining to Animal Welfare and Dairy Cattle Production Systems](#). These include recommendations on system design (e.g. thermal environment, lighting, air quality, flooring, bedding, resting surfaces and outdoor areas, location, construction and equipment) as well as stockmanship and animal management (e.g. biosecurity, animal health, nutrition, and milking management).

IDF SCAHW collaborated with ISO to ensure that the views and research of the global dairy sector were taken into account when drafting and approving international guidance on animal welfare management. The outcome is the [ISO TS standard 34700 on Animal welfare management -- General requirements and guidance for organizations in the food supply chain](#), that will be published in December 2016.

Standing Committee on Farm Management

IDF Dairy Farmers Event

The Standing Committee on Farm Management (SCFM) collaborated with the local organizers for the IDF Dairy Farmers event at the IDF World Dairy Summit 2016 in Rotterdam. The event brought together dozens of farmers from different parts of the world and various farm sizes, including smallholders, to discuss farm economy and livelihood, animal health and nutrition, soil fertility, water availability and other farm topics. This exchange will inform strategic discussions within IDF standing committees such as Farm Management, Animal Health and Welfare, Environment, and Dairy Policies and Economics. The outcome of the work sessions will contribute to the future agenda setting of IDF regarding farmers' needs.

Task Force on Communication on Antimicrobial Resistance from the Dairy Sector

Currently antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is viewed as a major concern by key intergovernmental organizations (notably FAO, WHO, OIE and Codex) as well as many governments. Often the use of antimicrobial agents in livestock is identified as one of the causes of AMR. IDF's Task Force is currently working on creating communication tools to help explain aspects related to antimicrobial resistance in the dairy sector. These communication tools will be key for the dairy sector and will help moving forward on developing National Action Plans and on aligning with the Global Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance. IDF represents the dairy sector in the Codex Working Group on AMR.

Standing Committee on Food Additives

During the latest Codex Committee on Food Additives (CCFA) meeting, the IDF Standing Committee on Food Additives (SCFA) put forward a request for having a new emulsifying salt synergist technological function added for calcium carbonate. This is important as in processed cheese, calcium carbonate is used combined with lemon juice as an alternative to emulsifying salts.

CCFA harmonizes Codex provisions for food additives by aligning the food additives sections from commodity standards to the Codex General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA). One of the most important points raised by the SCFA was the use of food additives for recombined and reconstituted fluid milks.

Another example of the work of SCFA concerns paprika extract extract (INS 160c(ii)). It has been approved as a food colour with an assigned acceptable daily intake, so maximum levels (ML) must be specified for each food in which this colour is used. The SCFA is collecting data to help determine ML levels for the various dairy products. SCFA will be sharing these data with CCFA for consideration at its next meeting in March 2017.

Standing Committee on Microbiological Hygiene

The Standing Committee on Microbiological Hygiene (SCMH) is preparing three factsheets: 'Raw milk cheese', '*Escherichia coli* as indicator organisms in milk and cheese' and a publication on the safety aspects and control measures related to the *Bacillus* genus. The three factsheets will soon be available on the IDF website.

The joint Action Team between the SCMH and the SCHMM (Harmonization of Microbiological Methods) is producing a scientific paper on food safety aspects of *Mycobacterium avium* subspecies *paratuberculosis* (MAP).

The SCMH is closely monitoring Codex updates on Revision of General principles of Food Hygiene and HACCP Annex and submitted comments.

Standing Committee on Dairy Policies and Economics

The SCDPE discussed the 2016 World Dairy Situation Report. Participants shared their views about the current dairy situation in their countries, which is summarized in the [Country Reports](#). The latest Dairy Barometer poll expected a decrease in milk production and upward trends for demand and price. The SCDPE agreed to extend the test phase of the Dairy Barometer by another 12 months followed by comparison of poll predictions with actual data. The next SCDPE meeting will take place in Tel Aviv from 25-26 April 2017.

Standing Committee on Marketing

The SCM meeting discussed the Country Reports which are considered to be a useful resource for the group. The topics to be discussed by the International Milk Promotion (IMP) group in 2017 were presented. The next meeting of the SCM is planned for June in Oslo.

NEW IDF NATIONAL COMMITTEES IN ARGENTINA AND UKRAINE

Argentina, which was one of the founding members of IDF in 1903 but had resigned in 2002, re-joined the Federation at the 2016 IDF World Dairy Summit. The IDF National Committee of Argentina will be led by Mr. Alejandro A. Sammartino, Dairy Undersecretary of the Ministry of Agroindustries (President), Mr. Hugo Monté, Vice President of the National Institute of Industrial Technology (Vice President) and Mr. Juan Carlos Pagano, Advisor to the Dairy Undersecretary (Secretary).

Ukraine renewed its IDF National Committee in the second half of 2016. It is represented by the Association of Milk Producers and led by Mr. Andriy Dykun (President), Mr. Liubomyr Dykun (Vice President) and Ms. Hanna Lavreniuk (Secretary).

IDF warmly welcomes the new National Committees in the Federation.

FEPALE'S 25TH ANNIVERSARY

The Federación Panamericana de Lechería (FEPALE) was established on 26 November 1991. It has become a leading dairy organization in its region and a role model for other regional organizations all over the world. IDF has provided keynote talks at the FEPALE congresses in 2014 and 2016 which were well organized and attended by dairy leaders from Latin America and beyond.

On behalf of the global dairy sector IDF warmly congratulates FEPALE with its 25th anniversary and wishes the Federación all the best for the future. We look forward to continuing our collaboration.

UPCOMING IDF EVENTS



You're invited to make a difference with dairy at the IDF World Dairy Summit 2017 in Belfast, United Kingdom.

The UK dairy industry is bringing together the global dairy community in the great city of Belfast from 29th October to 3rd November 2017. Over 1,000 dairy experts from across the globe are expected to gather in Northern Ireland to share their in-depth knowledge of dairy and bring the audience up to speed on the latest developments in the industry.

The IDF World Dairy Summit is the number one event for all dairy stakeholders across the world and a unique opportunity to look at how we can make a difference with dairy.

The dairy food group has outstanding sustainability credentials and this is our chance to showcase them. From nutrient-richness to environmental impact, from health benefits to affordability, dairy products tick every single box and few other food groups can say the same so confidently.

Our goals as an industry are quite simple. We want well-nourished and healthy people along with safe, nutritious and affordable products, and a healthy planet. Dairy products have an invaluable role to play to reach these goals, not just in the UK but across the globe.

Yet not all agree and it is up to us to get the message across.

Through its membership, IDF has an unrivalled wealth of global knowledge to call upon to defend and promote the sector in the area of nutrition, standards, sustainability and supply chain integrity from farm to fridge.

The World Dairy Summit will give us a platform to share that tremendous knowledge and articulate our messages in one unified voice.

Throughout the summit, we will examine the impact a vibrant, efficient and sustainable dairy industry, with nutrient rich and innovative dairy products, can have on the health of current and future generations, animal health and welfare, dairy science and technology, the environment and much more.

The World Dairy Summit will feature eight conferences focusing on marketing; nutrition and health; dairy policy and economics; dairy science and technology; food safety; farm management; animal health and welfare; and the environment. The event also includes several high-profile conferences including the first IDF World Political Leaders Forum followed by an IDF World Dairy Leaders' Forum, as well as a series of technical tours showcasing the UK industry's state-of-the-art infrastructures.

The dairy industry is part of the fabric of the UK and we have a fantastic opportunity to show it to the world.

For more information, visit www.idfwds2017.com or get in touch at info@idfwds2017.com.

Belfast awaits!

IDF PUBLICATIONS



Factsheet Cheese ripening on wooden shelves

IDF's Standing Committee on Microbiological Hygiene has released a factsheet describing how the properties of wood can be used to modify the texture and flavour of cheese.

What use is wood in cheese ripening?

In some countries the use of wooden vats or the practice of ripening cheese blocks/loaves on wooden shelves is considered critical in moisture exchange and in defining the final texture and flavour of such cheeses. Additionally, the use of wooden shelves is required in the specifications of many PDO (Protected Designation of Origin) cheeses. Cheeses which are rich in microflora will promote the development of a biofilm on the surface of the wood. These biofilms are dominated by microflora, the diversity of which is determined by the type of cheese and the cleaning practices used. The biofilms formed can have a major technological role in cheesemaking, such as acidification in the case of wooden vats, or colonisation with a surface flora in the case of wooden shelves.

What does the wood do?

In addition to these symbiotic properties, the wood material itself may possess interesting properties from a food safety point of view:

- Its hygroscopic properties allow drying which inhibits microbial growth.
- Some wood species have antimicrobial properties, probably linked to the presence of polyphenols. The wood species that show the most effective antimicrobial capabilities are oak and pine. Spruce shelving, which is widely used to support ripening of cheeses, is less effective but is superior to plastic for discouraging certain bacterial growth (Milling et al., 2005).
- Colonisation with a positive biofilm inhibits establishment and growth of *Listeria monocytogenes* (Mariani et al., 2011), probably via a process of nutritional competition (Gullier et al., 2008).

What is the dairy industry doing about use of wood?

There is no legislation or official guidelines in Europe regarding the cleaning of wooden tools in cheesemaking, and each cheesemaker has, on the same general basis, their own procedure. The only mandatory aspects are to ensure the efficiency of the cleaning regarding absence of potential contamination by pathogenic bacteria, and absence of any loose pieces of wood.

Research has shown that the method which seems most appropriate for decontamination is brushing with detergent, followed by a heat treatment. A minimum temperature of 70°C for 30 min in the centre of the board is recommended (Zangerl et al., 2010). After this heat treatment, the authors were not able to isolate *Listeria monocytogenes*, despite significant initial artificial contamination. Imhof et al. (2016) performed a similar experiment by using boards contaminated with *Listeria innocuus* that were heat treated at 70 °C for 20 min. Again, these authors were not able to identify the *Listeria innocuus* contamination following the heat treatment.

In practice, the procedure for cleaning wood after use involves a brushing step with water (cold or < 35°C) and then a cleaning step at high pressure at 85°C in a tunnel. The shelves are cleaned on the end of each cycle of ripening; the length of time between cleaning depends on the type of cheese.

Factsheet on the impact of transport temperature on the quality of dry dairy products

IDF's Science and Programme Coordination Committee has released a factsheet about the conditions dry milk products experience when shipped in ambient temperature containers and its impact on the quality of these goods.



The aim of this document is a communication on the conditions dry milk products experience when shipped in dry shipping containers and how this impacts the quality of these goods.

Dry dairy product transport

Low moisture dairy products are defined as those goods that result from water removal in milk processing that are able to be stored and transported under ambient environmental conditions. This includes milk powder, lactose, casein, whey powder, infant formula powders, growing up and follow up formula powders, milk protein concentrate powder, whey protein concentrate powder, dairy powder blends, and anhydrous milk fat.

All organisations involved in the production, sale, transport, and secondary processing of dairy products have a responsibility to ensure all finished goods received by the final consumer are safe and of a consistently high quality, and that this quality is maintained throughout the supply chain. The use of dry shipping containers to carry dry milk products worldwide began in the 1970s. Dry shipping containers have proven to be a fast, effective, and economical way of moving goods with little impact on food quality, and without the added equipment, fuel and space required for refrigeration.

Mechanisms affecting the heating of dry milk products in dry shipping containers

Dry dairy products shipped in dry shipping containers are exposed to largest variations in temperature and humidity during transport and shipping. Direct solar radiation is the main cause of temperature variations inside dry shipping containers (1). Diurnal exposure to sunlight causes that the headspace to be the hottest location inside the container. Substantial cooling, however, occurs at night. The resulting temperature profile is cyclical with the daytime headspace temperatures reaching as high as 55°C and cooling to 30°C or below at night. The extent of temperature variation

within the product, however, is significantly lower due to:

- air to product interaction being limited as a result of tight product stacking patterns, packaging and wrapping materials, and air movement within the headspace being limited to natural convection only.
- the high specific heat capacity of dry dairy product (1.8 - 2.3 kJ/kg°C [2]) means that a lot of heat must be supplied to cause a temperature increase in the product;
- the low thermal conductivity of dry dairy products (0.14 - 0.27 W/m°C [2]) means that heat energy movement within the product is slow.

Temperature profile of milk powder in dry shipping containers

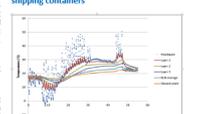


Figure 1: Modelled product temperature profile in container milk powder travelling between New Zealand to United Arab Emirates.

The result is that only the product closest to the headspace will experience temperatures above 30°C but not above 38°C or 40°C. This is illustrated in figure 1 using recorded headspace temperature data and mathematical modelling. New Zealand



Factsheet IDF Country Reports

Members of the IDF Standing Committee on Dairy Policies and Economics (SCDPE) from 15 countries submitted country reports covering the six months leading up to October 2016. This factsheet highlights the main findings from the review of the country reports presented at the SCDPE meeting in October 2016.

Members of the IDF Standing Committee on Dairy Policies and Economics (SCDPE) from 15 countries¹ submitted country reports covering the six months leading up to October 2016. This factsheet highlights the main findings from the review of the country reports as prepared by Peter Dawson (UK) and presented to the Committee at the SCDPE meeting held in Rotterdam on 15th October 2016.

Milk Production

Latest production trends in reporting EU countries were weak or negative with the exception of strong growth reported for the Netherlands of +7.9% and Ireland of +0.0%. For the largest EU milk producing regions production trends were +3.8% for Germany, -1.7% for France and -7.4% for the UK.

In Oceania production in New Zealand production was down -1.7% and Australian farmers faced the challenge of depressed global markets, very dry conditions and high water prices.

In contrast milk production in north America was increasing with Canadian output up +8.0% and milk production up +1.7% in USA.

Farm Gate Prices

Generally all countries with a significant exposure to the world market showed negative annualised trends in farm gate prices. EU countries recorded declines between -8.1% in France to -18.0% in Ireland with Ireland the outlier with +2.8%. In USA prices were down -4.7% and in New Zealand they were down by -7.5% with the 2015/16 price being the lowest in nine years.

The countries showing an increase were Norway +1.9%, South Africa +8.5%, Japan +1.9% and Canada at +0.2%. However, it was reported that in some EU countries milk prices had started to rise.

Wholesale and Retail Milk Prices

Wholesale commodity prices were beginning to recover in the EU and on the world market. However there was significant stock overhang in the EU with and in excess of 300KT of SMP held

by the European Commission. In the UK price movements had been amplified by a devaluation of sterling. In Canada strong demand for butterfat was outpacing demand for solids which was resulting in SMP stocks reaching historically high levels.

Retail price inflation for all food remains weak in the EU, ranging from -2.2% for the UK to +1.4% in the Netherlands. The highest rate of inflation was reported by South African at 11.5%.

In the USA demand for liquid milk in domestic markets increased by +2.4%.

Industry Restructuring

The restructuring of the dairy industry continues, with considerable mergers and acquisitions across the EU and Oceania.

Dairy Policy

In response to the market situation the European Commission has provided €150m to incentivise dairy farmers to reduce production. To be eligible for aid farmers would have to commit to reduce production compared to a base period starting in the quarter October to December 2015. Whilst this voluntary programme was over-subscribed it is not expected to have a significant impact on EU milk production levels as farmers had already cut production.

In addition the EU was also making available a further €350m principally to the dairy sector to

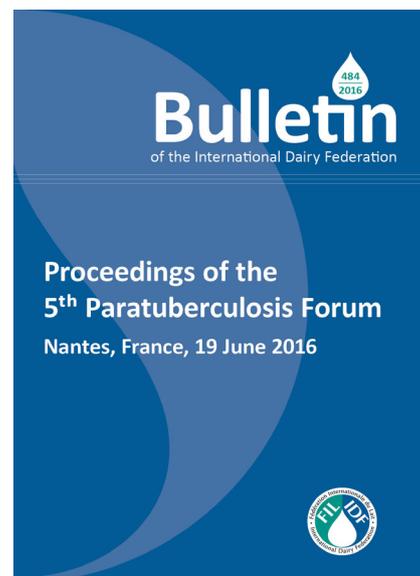


¹Norway, Canada, Denmark, France, France, Germany, Ireland, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, South Africa, United Kingdom and the USA.

Proceedings of the 5th ParaTB Forum

Nantes, France, 19 June 2016

This publication contains twelve papers written by representatives of national and regional Johne's disease control programmes on the lessons learnt through their implementation. The Forum was hosted by Oniris – INRA France, the co-convenor of the 13th International Colloquium on Paratuberculosis. Presentations cover a variety of approaches to manage Johne's disease, from compulsory regulations targeting clinical disease to voluntary industry programmes aimed at reducing economic impact and supporting the production of high quality milk. The papers highlight the successes and challenges and the importance of communications and incentives to maintain farmer engagement and cooperation, in order to ensure Johne's disease control programmes are more effective in the future. The 75 page publication is for sale in IDF's e-store as **Bulletin of IDF N° 484/2016**.



IDF Annual Report 2015 -2016

IDF's Annual Report highlights key accomplishments in the areas of standards, nutrition, food safety and quality as well as sustainability, all underpinned by the essential work of IDF's 17 Standing Committees and other working bodies.





IDF World Dairy Situation Report

Véronique Pilet, Head of Economics at CNIEL and editor-in-chief of the IDF World Dairy Situation Report presented the 2016 edition at the IDF World Dairy Summit 2016.

The Report contains a wealth of information about the international dairy sector, including data tables, graphs, country reports and analyses for more than 50 dairy-producing countries. Every aspect of the industry is covered, from milk production and processing, to trade, pricing and consumption.

The report shows that the total milk production in 2015 reached 818 million tonnes, which is a 2% increase from 2014. This led to an increased dairy product output in all categories, except whole milk powder. Global dairy trade followed suit, growing significantly. However, demand could not entirely absorb the additional output on the market, which resulted in a drop in prices throughout the year. In 2015 global per capita dairy consumption was estimated at 111.3 kg, a number that is expected to increase in the near future. The [IDF World Dairy Situation Report 2016](#) is on sale on the IDF e-store.

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