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of the International Dairy Federation

THE CONTRIBUTION OF SCHOOL MILK PROGRAMMES TO THE NUTRITION OF CHILDREN WORLDWIDE



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THE CONTRIBUTION OF SCHOOL MILK PROGRAMMES TO THE NUTRITION OF CHILDREN WORLDWIDE

ANALYSIS OF THE 2013 FAO/ IDF SURVEY ON SCHOOL MILK PROGRAMMES

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FOREWORD

Long ago as it may be, I still remember the joy of drinking milk at primary school. Since 1993 IDF has undertaken to provide an overview of the experience of implementing school milk programmes, to discuss general trends in the development of such programmes and to draw conclusions about their role as vehicles for promoting milk consumption¹. The 1993 and 1995 surveys conducted by the IDF International Milk Promotion group provided the basis for the FAO survey conducted in 1998, published in IDF Bulletin n° 341/1999.

In 2013 IDF decided to update the survey in order to gain insights into actual implemented school milk programs. The data were compared to the data of the 1998 survey, allowing a unique analysis of trends in school milk programmes. The insights gained from the review will be invaluable both to those who run school milk programmes and to the industry that supplies the school milk.

This collection of valuable data would not have been possible without the help of IDF National Committees, FAO and Katarina Eriksson from Tetra Laval.

IDF would like to thank the members of the Action Team on “School Milk Survey” including:

J Bryans (UK), M Johnston (UK), A Amjadi (IR), MA Burkman (US), M Griffin (FAO), M Hashidume (JP), GJ Hiddink (NL), N Paolo (FR), D Poisson (FR), R Portolesi (AU), AS Royant (FR), H Schönfeldt (ZA), P Thom (CA), L Aitken (NZ).

A special word of thanks is due to the authors of this new IDF publication and specifically to E Hocking (UK) who also performed the analysis on the data of the review.

Brussels, September 2015

Nico van Belzen, PhD
Director General
International Dairy Federation

¹ M Griffin. FAO's International Survey of Milk in Schools : Summary, Conclusions and Future Directions. IDF Bulletin, n° 341/1999.



Public school in the Lichtenburg district in North-West province in South Africa.
Photo kindly provided by the South African National Committee of IDF

1

INTRODUCTION

Good nutrition is important for people of all ages. During childhood, good nutrition promotes normal growth and development. In the longer term, it is believed that establishing healthy eating habits in childhood can help to reduce the development of chronic diseases such as diabetes, heart disease and some cancers [1]. Promoting a healthy diet to children can help them form healthy habits that extend into later life.

Children spend a significant amount of time at school on a day-to-day basis. As a result, the school environment can have a major impact on attitudes to food. In addition, for many children, what they eat and drink at school represents a large part of their overall daily food intake.

Around the world, school milk programmes exist to encourage the consumption of milk and milk products by children in order to make a positive contribution to their nutritional status, to address issues of malnutrition (e.g. stunting) and to engender healthy eating habits. In developed countries, the presence of milk in children's diets diminishes with age such that the proportion of children and adolescents meeting national dairy product intake recommendations tends to decrease through middle childhood and early adolescence [2, 3]. Milk in particular is important but is often lacking in the diets of children in low-income countries [4]. Promotion of milk consumption in schools is one way to address inadequate intakes of milk. School milk programmes also have an important role in promoting the advancement of the dairy industry and in supporting rural development.

As a result of these programmes, the macronutrient and micronutrient intakes of millions of school children around the globe can be improved through the consumption of nutrient-rich milk and milk products.

In addition to providing milk and/or milk products either free of charge or at a substantially subsidized cost, a number of school milk programmes also include an element of food education. This is important in fostering a better understanding of dairy products, including where they come from, how dairy products are made, their nutritional composition and how they fit into the overall diet.

However, despite the large number of school milk schemes that exist worldwide, there is relatively little published data spanning the multiple facets of these schemes, i.e. logistics, market value, scheme administration, nutritional benefits, etc.

In the 1990s, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the International Dairy Federation (IDF) worked collaboratively to conduct what was the largest questionnaire-based global review of school milk programmes of its time. That review aimed to give an overview of milk in schools, including how milk schemes were implemented and the general trends in the development of school milk programmes. It added significantly to the knowledge about milk consumption in schools.

In 2013, the FAO and the IDF again worked collaboratively to conduct an even more extensive review of global school milk programmes. In the largest global review to date, the FAO and the IDF looked at school milk programme implementation, administration, promotion, nutritional importance, competitor promotion, packaging and market value.

This special bulletin provides the results of that review. The insights gained from the review will be invaluable both to those who run school milk programmes and to the industry that supplies the school milk.

2

METHODS AND ANALYSIS OF THE DATA

This survey used the same questions as the previous survey that was carried out in 1998, with some additional questions. The questionnaires were distributed through various organizations, including FAO, IDF and Tetra Pak, to representatives involved in school milk programmes around the world. These diverse channels helped to scan a broad group; however, it should be noted that not all the school milk programmes recorded in the survey are representative of all school milk programmes taking place in a country. They should be seen as examples of the type of school milk programmes taking place in a country.

Because the surveys were distributed through different channels it was difficult to identify the response rate. Some countries provided multiple responses to the questionnaires, which were evaluated and those identified as being the most complete were chosen for the final analysis of the survey. Of the 64 questionnaires received, 60 were selected for analysis (see Annex 1 for the responses).

Where questions required only one answer but two were given, or the response was incoherent or incorrectly formatted, the response was nullified from the final survey analysis.

Results were analysed in relation to the provided responses: blank responses to questions where a possible answer could have been given were not considered in the final analysis. Some responses were recoded so that the data could be analysed.

Comparison was made with the 1998 survey for the global data. A comparison between the school milk programmes of countries participating in both surveys was also carried out.



Photo kindly provided by The Norwegian Dairy Council.

3

GOVERNMENT INVOLVEMENT

The widespread consensus on the nutritional value of milk for school-age children has helped the growing popularity of school milk programmes among governments and the school community [5]. Governments can play a role by providing subsidies, but also by implementing legislation that favours school milk programmes.

The survey showed that cow's milk was the only milk provided in all school milk programmes. In France, the school milk programme offered sheep and goat's milk in addition to cow's milk.

For 77% of respondents, school milk sales were considered to be a special market (Q1). This was an increase compared with the 1998 survey, in which 60% of respondents said that school milk programmes were a special market (Figure 1).

Comparing the programmes from the countries that responded in both 1998 and 2013, an increase of 21% was found. Argentina, Canada (Ontario), France, Ireland and Zambia now consider the school milk programme to be a special market.

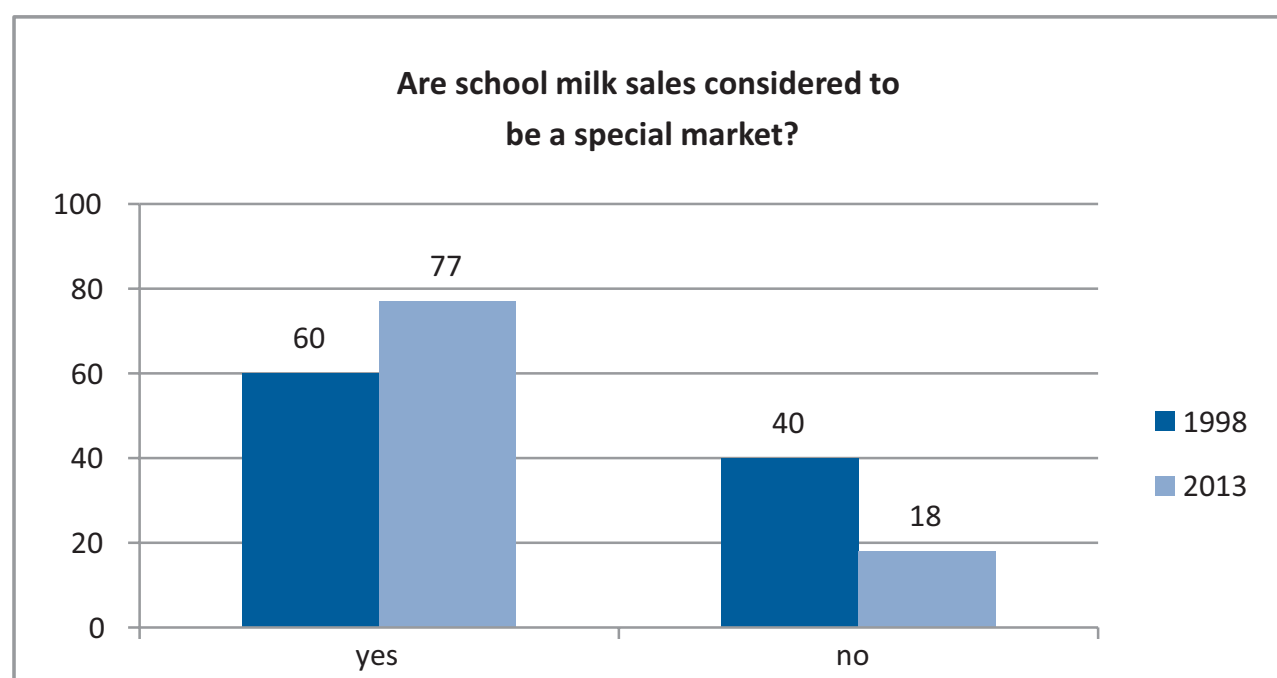


Figure 1: Comparison of total responses in the 1998 and 2013 surveys

Eighty-six percent (86%) of respondents said that there were official national recommendations for children's diets in their country (Q2A). Of these, 80% stated that there were guidelines that applied specifically to school meals (Q2B). The details of the guidelines given varied extensively (Q2C). In France, for example, the national guidelines recommended 3–4 dairy products per day and a national decree recommended that one dairy product should be consumed at each school meal. In South Africa, the recommendation for schools was that 150 ml of milk (fresh milk, UHT milk or Inkomazi) should be consumed as one of the protein options. Comparing the data from the 1998 and 2013 surveys, the proportion of countries providing official guidelines for children's diets has increased by 20%. In Australia, France, Great Britain, P.R. China, the United States and Zambia, guidelines or recommendations for children's diets have been established since the 1998 survey.

In 39 countries there were official national recommendations or guidelines stating that children should receive a set quantity of milk per day (Q3A). Of those, 35 respondents gave further details on the guidelines for milk consumption per day. The data were recoded and divided into the following categories: 250 ml or less, 251–500 ml and 501–1000 ml. Of the 35 responses, 20% reported consumption of less than 250 ml of milk per day, 43% reported 251–500 ml and 37% reported over 500 ml (Q3B). Comparison with the earlier survey showed that there was no real difference in the quantities of milk being recommended in 1998 and 2013. Only Iceland appeared to have decreased the quantity recommended from 2–3 glasses to 2 glasses per day.



Photo kindly provided by Dairy Council of California



Photo kindly provided by Gemeinschaft der Milchwirtschaftlichen Landesvereinigungen – GML, Germany



Photo kindly provided by Gemeinschaft der Milchwirtschaftlichen Landesvereinigungen – GML, Germany

4

ORGANIZATION AND FUNDING OF SCHOOL MILK PROGRAMMES

School feeding programmes can have a positive influence on food choices and can be funded and supported in a number of different ways. Most survey respondents (54%) identified the Ministry of Education as the government entity most responsible for school milk, followed by the Ministry of Agriculture (40%), the Ministry of Health (32%), regional government (21%) and, lastly, the municipality (12%). Other entities were mentioned by 37% of respondents (Q4). A majority of 67% answered that the primary objective for government subsidy or intervention was to “improve child health and nutrition” followed by the objective “promotion of local production of milk” with 23% (Q5).

The price of milk can impact pupil choice: free milk has a positive impact on decision making and can influence milk drinking at school [6]. Fifty-eight percent of the school milk programmes replying to this questionnaire provided milk for free. For 27%, milk was provided at a subsidized cost and 10% provided it at full cost (Q10A). In the 1998 survey, 45% stated that milk was subsidized, 24% stated that it was free and 30% provided it at full cost (Figure 2).

Comparing the countries that responded in 1998 and 2013, 29% had changed their policies on milk costs. Sadly, school milk was no longer free in Kenya but was available at subsidized cost. In Australia and Iceland, milk was no longer subsidized and the full cost had to be paid. However, P.R. China and the Slovak Republic had moved from charging the full cost to providing subsidized milk. In New Zealand a programme was initiated that provided access to free school milk.

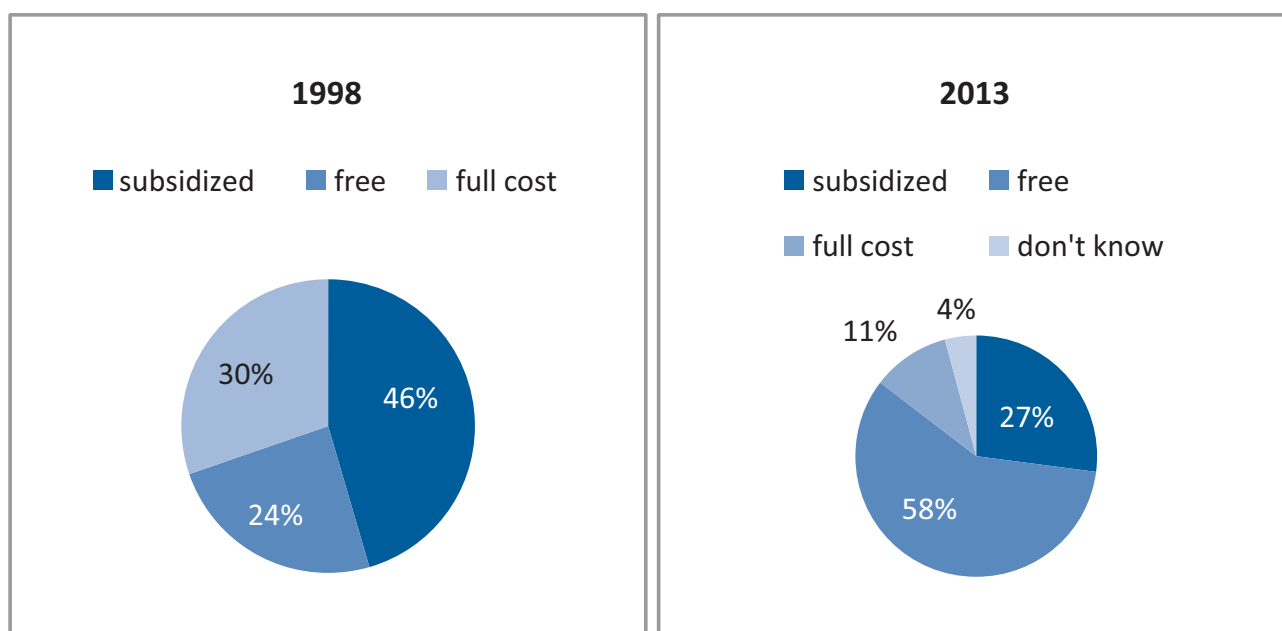


Figure 2: Comparison of the “cost-availability” of milk in schools in the 1998 and 2013 surveys

Where a subsidy was provided, the range of bodies providing these varied immensely, as did the amount and the product type for which they were provided (Q10B). All school milk programmes taking place in countries of the European Union were entitled to a subsidy from the European Commission.

The majority of the subsidies for school milk programmes worldwide were provided by the national government and 79% of respondents mentioned that a subsidy was provided by this group. School milk programmes organized in some countries (e.g. Kenya, Myanmar, Republic of Congo, South Africa, Vietnam, Zambia and certain states of Canada) received part or all of their subsidies from dairy processors. Dairy farmers also played a role in providing a part or a complete subsidy in certain provinces of Canada and in Norway and South Africa. However, other groups can also play a role in providing the subsidy for school milk, as shown by the programmes in Haiti, which was subsidized by a non-government organization, in Kazakhstan and Poland where parents were the providers, and in New Zealand where the programme does not receive any subsidies and is completely funded by the largest dairy co-operative.



Wakaaranga Primary School, Manukau. Fonterra's School Milk Programme, New Zealand
Photos kindly provided by the New Zealand National Committee of IDF



Aberdeen Primary School in Hamilton. Fonterra's School Milk Programme, New Zealand
Photos kindly provided by the New Zealand National Committee of IDF

When considering all subsidies, without taking into account the amount of subsidy, the type of product being subsidized was mostly whole milk, followed by flavoured milk, semi-skimmed milk, yogurt, others and cheese (Figure 3).

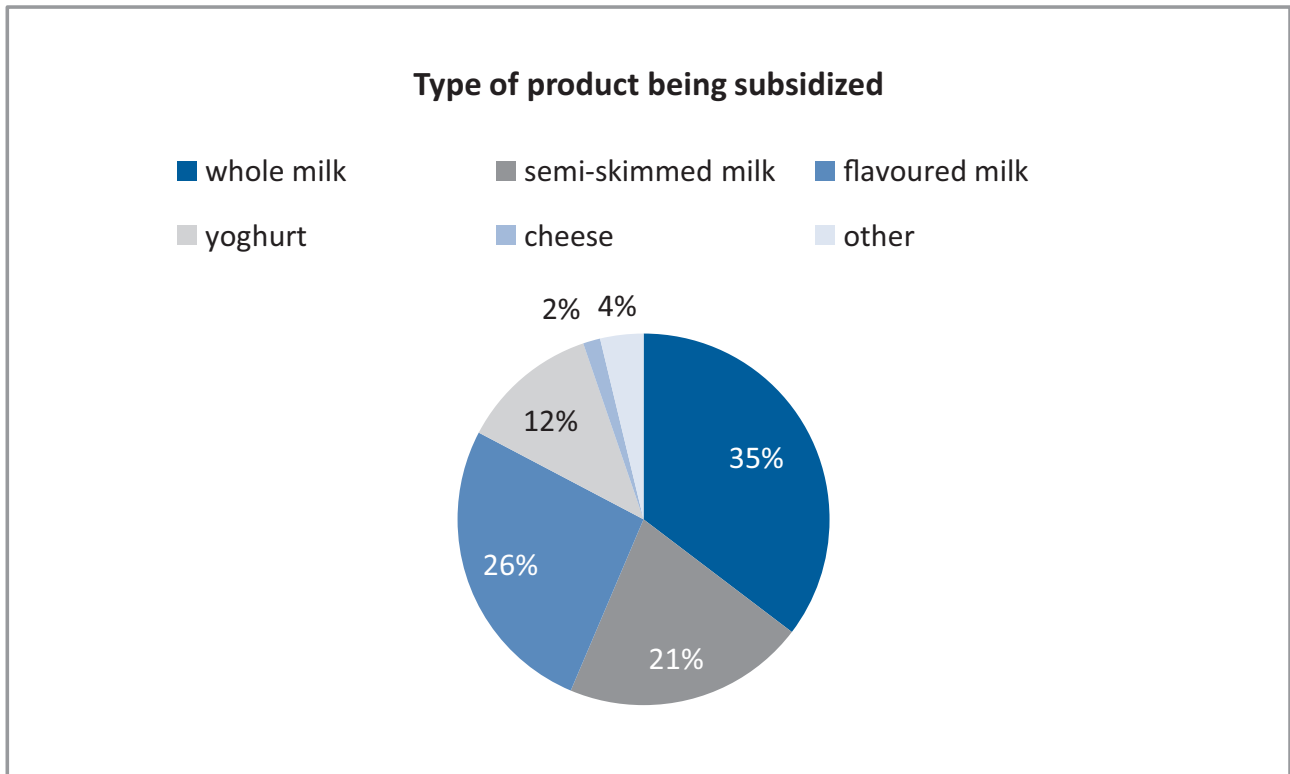


Figure 3: Type of subsidized product

Regarding the future of subsidy policy, 67% of the respondents noted that this would continue, 17% stated it would increase, 6% said it would decrease, 4% said it would stop and 6% said that a subsidy policy would be introduced (Q10C).

Regarding which age groups receive subsidized or free milk (Q11A), the data showed that the age groups 5–7 and 8–10 were the most targeted groups for both subsidized and free milk (Figure 4). The age group 14–16 received more subsidized milk than free milk and the age group 17 and over was the least targeted group; however, within the school milk programme taking place in Iran it was specified that only females of this age group should receive free milk.

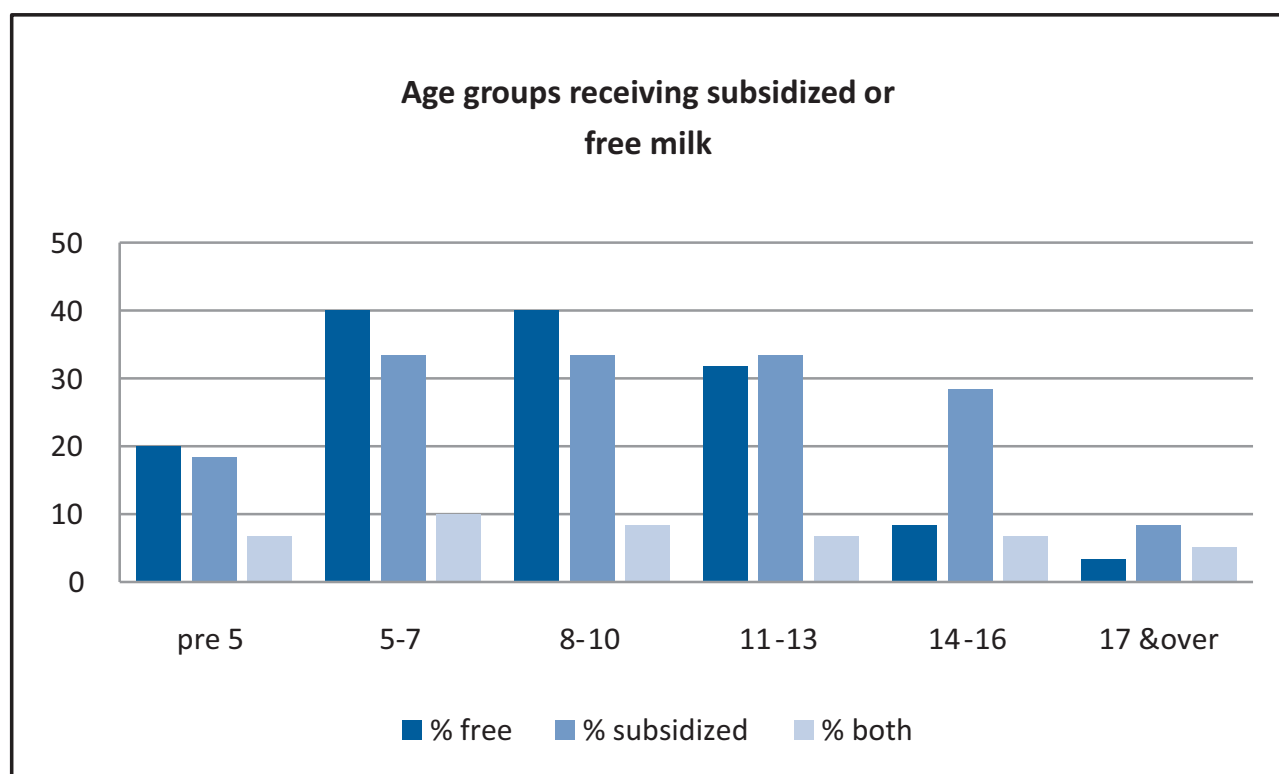


Figure 4: Age groups receiving subsidized or free milk. Analysis was done on the responses received from the 60 questionnaires. Data are shown as a percentage of filled responses

Considering all data, many programmes were organized through a collaboration of different organizations. Of these collaborators, dairies were the main organizers of school milk programmes (52%), followed by communities (45%), schools (41%), national dairy councils (34%), distributors (20%), others (20%), teachers (18%) and parents (11%) (Q11B). National government and/or government ministries were often mentioned under “others”. When single responses were considered, “other” was the main category for the organization of the school milk programme with 45%.

Milk was procured via different channels, mostly by open tender (40%), followed by local procurement and direct negotiation (37%). Central procurement (government) and central procurement (regional) received 14 (25%) and 12 (21%) responses, respectively (Q6). When only one channel was provided by the participants, open tender still remained the most applied together with direct negotiation (both 27%).



Photo kindly provided by the South African National Committee of IDF

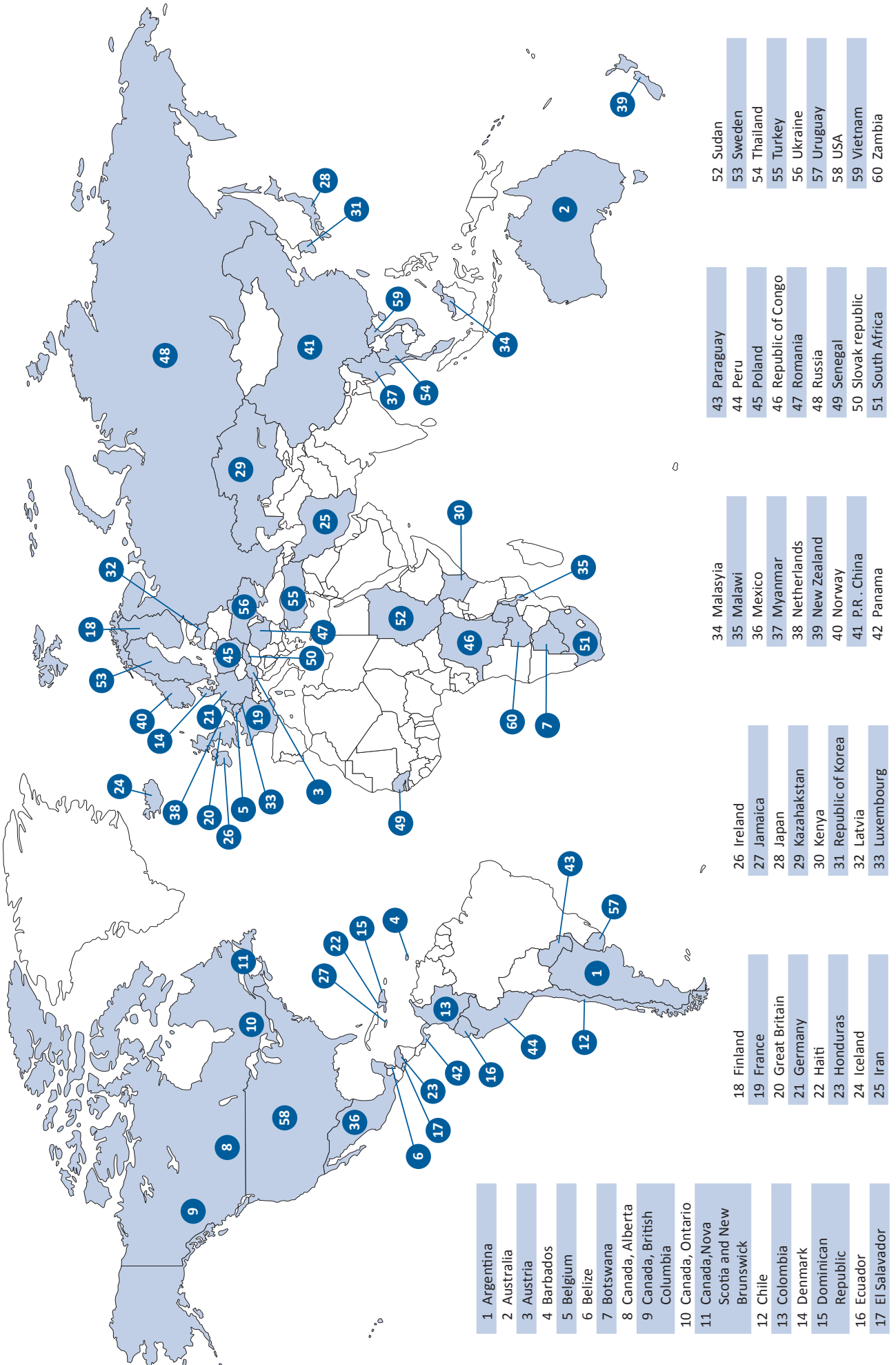
5

REACH OF THE SCHOOL MILK PROGRAMMES

The impact of school milk programmes, in terms of number of children reached, varied significantly from country to country. Fifty-two participants responded to the question asking for the number of children who benefited from school milk (Q7). The range was wide, with the highest reach being in the United States, with 43 million children, or 80% of the potential school population benefiting. Other countries reaching large numbers included the People's Republic of China with 20 million, Iran with 13.5 million and Japan with just under 10 million. Of all of the countries responding, a total of 139 977 649 children were benefiting from school milk, an average of 54%. One-third of responding countries could boast that 80–100% of their eligible children were receiving school milk. At the other end of the spectrum, one-fifth of responding countries noted that 20% or less of the children were receiving school milk (Table 1).

| School milk programme | Number of children (recoded) | Percentage of children in target group(s)(recoded) |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| USA | 43 000 000 | 80% |
| P.R . China | 20 000 000 | |
| Iran | 13 500 000 | 90% |
| Japan | 9 790 000 | 92% |
| France | 7 000 000 | 56% |
| Thailand | 6 700 000 | 85% |
| Turkey | 6 171 692 | 100% |
| Republic of Korea | 3 538 331 | 53% |
| Mexico | 3 200 000 | |
| Argentina | 2 500 000 | 70% |
| Poland | 2 440 000 | 41% |
| Romania | 2 428 266 | 100% |
| Russia | 2 060 478 | 15% |
| Chile | 2 000 000 | 45% |
| Sweden | 1 700 000 | 95% |
| Peru | 1 629 988 | 65% |
| Malaysia | 1 400 000 | 40% |
| Dominican Republic | 1 319 842 | 90% |
| Canada, Ontario | 1 000 000 | 35% |
| GB | 1 000 000 | |
| Paraguay | 864 808 | 80% |
| Colombia | 700 000 | |
| El Salvador | 700 000 | |
| Germany | 583 766 | 6% |
| Slovak Republic | 540 000 | 49% |
| Honduras | 526 928 | 35% |
| Ecuador | 464 164 | 35% |
| Belgium | 428 771 | 23% |
| New Zealand | 350.000 | 100% |
| Botswana | 260 000 | 100% |
| Panama | 244 351 | 40% |
| Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick | 240 000 | 25% |
| Uruguay | 238 000 | 53% |
| Norway | 230 000 | 50% |
| Kenya | 200 000 | 1.67% |
| Denmark | 170 000 | 25% |
| Austria | 137 000 | 10% |
| Jamaica | 136 000 | 20% |
| Netherlands | 82 000 | 5% |
| Senegal | 82 000 | |
| Canada, Alberta | 65 000 | 25% |
| Latvia | 60 558 | 20.4% |
| Ireland | 56 897 | 6% |
| Viet Nam | 50 000 | 90% |
| Haiti | 43 000 | 3% |
| Iceland | 42 000 | 100% |
| Barbados | 23 998 | 90% |
| Myanmar | 20 000 | |
| Zambia | 19 040 | |
| Sudan | 16 000 | |
| Ukraine | 11 000 | 3% |
| Luxembourg | 10 936 | 23% |

Table 1: Overview of responses from the school milk programmes participating in the survey regarding the number of children and percentage of children benefiting from school milk



Access to school milk appeared to peak in the primary grade levels, with 64% responding that most or all children in those grades had access. There was significant access in nursery grades (53% reporting most or all) and secondary grades (54% most or all). Access to school milk declined sharply at the university level, with only 31% responding that most or all students had access to milk. Comparing responses collected in 1998 with those of survey respondents from 2013, there were some interesting and not always encouraging trends. The availability of milk at the nursery school level and primary grade levels varied by only a few percentage points for the two time points of data collection. Of concern, however, was a significant decline in the availability of milk at the secondary and university levels. For example, the number of countries reporting that milk was available in all or most universities plummeted by about 50% between 1998 and 2013.

Based on responses from 33 countries, the average number of days that milk was served each year was 174 (Q8). According to survey responses from 54 countries, the average number of days per week that milk was served was calculated to be four; 57% noted 5 days per week and 22% said that milk was served a minimum of 3 days per week.

Twenty-nine countries provided information regarding the per capita consumption of milk per school week (Q25). The average consumption per capita per week was 0.90 litres. Those countries with a per capita consumption greater than 1.0 litres per week included Austria, Denmark, Norway, Panama, Sweden and Uruguay. The range of milk provided per capita spanned a high of 3.5 litres per week in Panama and a low of 0.24 litres per week in Belgium. Comparable data were collected in the 1998 survey, and a solid growth was recorded in the average amount of milk provided per capita since that time. In 1998, the average per capita consumption per week was 0.58 litres and in 2013 it was 0.9 litres.

Milk was distributed to children in a school setting in a number of different locations. In 2013, 93% of the 58 countries that provided this information noted that milk was distributed in the classroom. This compares with 71% of the 35 respondents in 1998. A school restaurant/cafeteria/canteen was the next most common location, noted for 71% of 2013 respondents. This was essentially the same as the 1998 responses (74%). In 2013, 50% of survey respondents cited students bringing milk from home; this remained relatively unchanged from a 1998 report of 54% of students bringing milk from home. A large change in the distribution of milk to school children was seen in the use of vending machines. In 1998, only 26% noted availability through that channel; in 2013 that had grown to 48%.

In 2013, 57 countries shared information about which personnel in the school setting organized the milk distribution. Teachers were most frequently named (93%). Staff in school restaurants/cafeterias were the next most commonly named group (60%), followed by janitors/concierges (58%). Students themselves were named by 46% of the respondents and parents by 44%. Teachers and restaurant/cafeteria staff were also the most frequently named personnel organizing the milk distribution in schools in 1998. Interestingly, in 1998, 44% of respondents stated that every school had staff in school restaurants/cafeterias administering milk to students. In 2013 that percentage had dropped to 15%.

6

WHICH DAIRY PRODUCTS AND MILK PACKAGES ARE AVAILABLE AT SCHOOLS?

A variety of milk and dairy products were offered in schools; however, the product most available was chocolate milk, followed by plain whole milk, plain semi-skimmed milk, other flavoured milk and yogurt. Countries such as Austria, Chile, P.R. China and Turkey had chocolate milk available in all schools. Plain semi-skimmed milk was recorded as the product that was the most offered in “all schools”. On the other hand, buttermilk was available only in Denmark and this in “all schools”. The Netherlands and Austria also offered yogurt drinks to children. For countries in Asia participating in this survey, only P.R. China mentioned that they offered in “some schools” lactose-reduced milk; none of these countries reported offering lactose-free milk.

The most commonly used package type was aseptic packaging, which was reported by 64% of the respondents (Q14). A further 14% reported aseptic packages as the next most common package type. The responses received regarding package size were recoded to fit into the following categories: 200 ml or less, 201–250 ml, 251–500 ml, 501–750 ml, 751–1000 ml and 1001 ml plus. Looking at the data for the most common pack size, “200 ml or less” was still the most used packaging size. Use of larger package sizes of “251 ml and onwards” were reported more frequently than in 1998. The most common serving size reported was 101–200 ml (62%) (Figure 5).



Photo kindly provided by Dairy Council of California



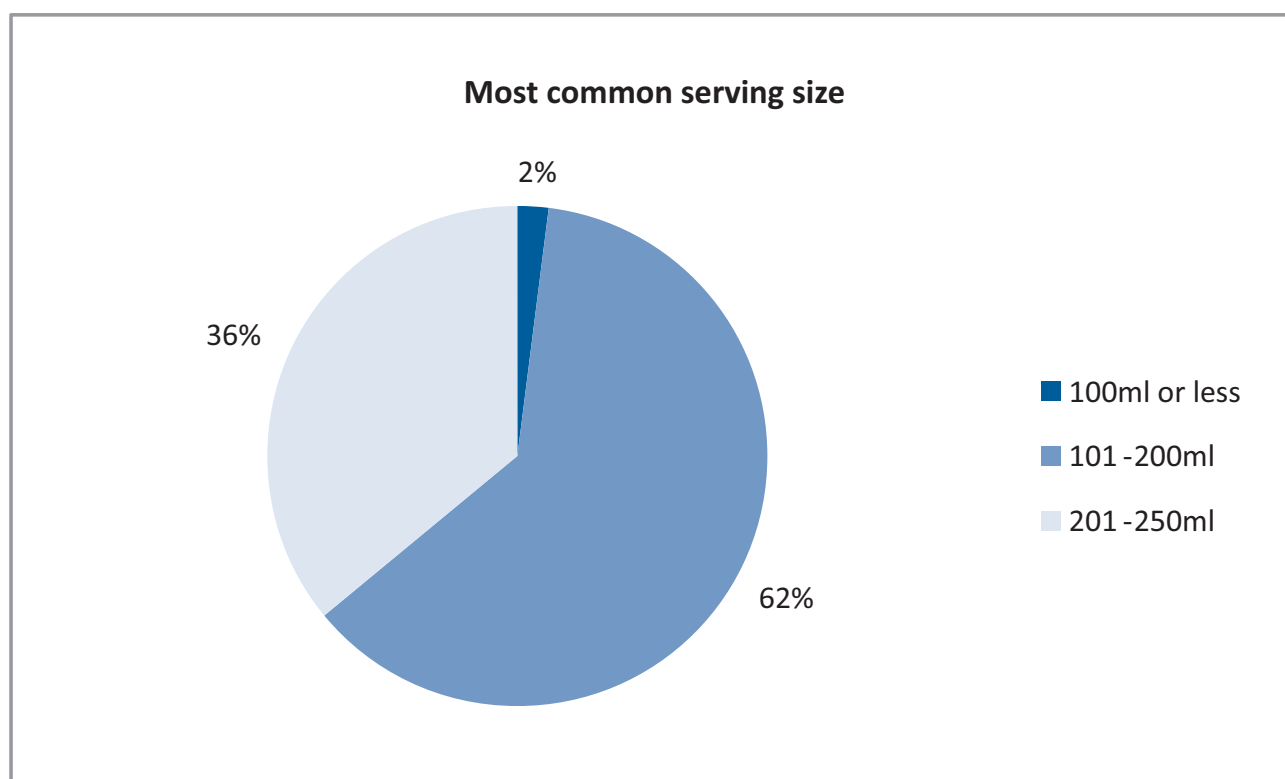


Figure 5: Most common serving size for milk in schools

Comparing the responses from the 1998 and 2013 surveys, some changes in packaging were noted. For example, Zambia moved away from plastic-packaged milk to cartons and decreased the portion size from 500 ml to 250 ml. P.R. China changed from plastic pouches to cartons, but kept the same portion size.

In 2013, the average price of milk paid by pupils was \$0.41 USD per pack size (200ml or less) and in 1998 it was \$0.85 USD per litre. Comparing the school milk programmes in the countries that participated in both surveys, the average price for pupils increased by 165% from \$0.85 USD per litre in 1998 to \$2.25 USD per litre in 2013.

For an organizing body, the average price in 2013 was \$0.67 USD per pack. When buying this same pack size at retail the average price was \$0.71 USD, a difference of \$0.30 USD or 73% compared with the price paid by the pupils.

7

ALTERNATIVES TO MILK IN SCHOOLS

When asked whether milk was consumed more or less compared with other drinks, 48% of respondents said that milk was consumed a lot (31%) or a little (17%) less than other drinks (Q19), which is a worrying trend as there were no real differences between the 1998 and 2013 surveys regarding the level of consumption of milk compared with other drinks. A lot less was also the most popular choice in 1998, followed by a little less (Figure 6).

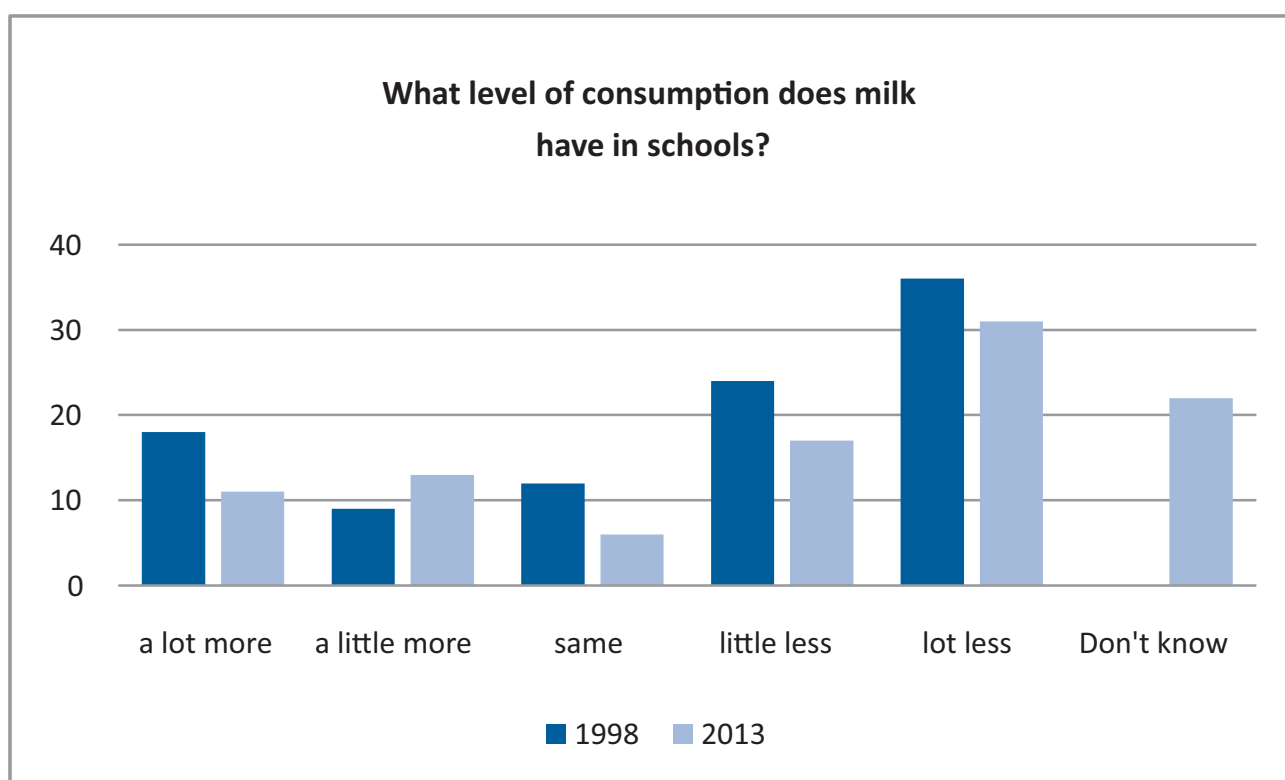


Figure 6: Comparison between 1998 and 2013 surveys regarding the level of milk consumption in schools compared with the consumption of other drinks. Analysis done on complete data

Fifty-six countries provided information about drinks other than milk that were available on the school campus (Q17). The most commonly available alternative was water; 81% of countries reported that water was available in all or most schools. The next most commonly available non-milk beverage was fruit juice, with 54% of countries noting that all or most schools made this beverage available; 47% responded that carbonated drinks were available in all or most schools; 24% reported that tea was available; and 14% reported that coffee was available.

Water was primarily available in school restaurants/cafeterias, student stores, and from home (58% of 45 countries noted this). The primary locations for distributing these milk alternatives (carbonated beverages, fruit juice and tea/coffee) were in the school restaurants/cafeterias and student stores.

Thirty-nine countries provided information about the alternative beverages that were most competitive to milk as a student choice (Q18): 28% recorded both carbonated beverages and fruit juice as milk's biggest competitor. This was followed by water, reported by 26%, and soy/yogurt drinks, which were far less popular at 3% each. The average price that the students paid for alternative beverages was \$1.54 USD. The most popular pack size was 200–250 ml.

Looking at data collected in 1998 and 2013, 83% of comparable countries reported a change in the most popular alternatives to milk. There appeared to be a shift from drinking carbonated beverages to drinking water or juice at school. In 1998, 65% of respondents reported carbonated beverages as the most popular alternative to milk in schools, but this dropped to 16% in 2013.

8

PROMOTION OF DAIRY PRODUCTS AND ALTERNATIVES

The 2013 survey showed that milk was promoted in 66% of countries that responded, a drop from the 74% of countries that indicated milk was promoted in schools in 1998. However, comparing countries that responded to both surveys, there was no significant change in the proportion promoting milk in schools, with 79% involved in milk promotion in 1998 compared with 74% in 2013. Provision of educational resources by the dairy industry was the most common activity for promoting adequate milk intake, with 80% of responses. Other activities included the provision of dispensers, milk bars, incentives and sponsorships. For a third of the countries that responded, the dairy industry provided refrigerators to schools. Of the countries that responded, 43% indicated an intention to increase their promotional activities in the future and 38% intended to maintain the level of promotion.

Respondents were asked to provide an estimate of the number of primary and secondary schools in their respective countries and the proportion of schools where milk promotional activities were undertaken. Approximately 45% and 33% of primary and secondary schools, respectively, promoted milk and most of the milk promotion was voluntary (Q21 and Q22) (82% of primary and 79% of secondary schools).

Power Up Milk Man



Miss Milk Mug



The first character is originally created by a third grader (9 year old boy) of a primary school in Japan and won the best Hero in a milk contest.

The second character is originally created by a fifth grader (11 year old girl) of a primary school in Japan and won the best Heroine in a milk contest.

Photos kindly provided by the Japanese National Committee of IDF

Milk's contribution to calcium intake and the role of milk in a healthy and balanced diet were the most commonly communicated benefits of milk consumption. Three-quarters of respondents made calcium content claims in the promotion of school milk, followed by 73% who emphasized milk's role in a healthy diet. Other benefits of milk noted in promotional activities included the following: provides fuel for energy; provides a source of protein, minerals and vitamins; helps with growth; and taste. Survey responses in 2013 on the promotion of the benefits of milk were reflective of the benefits noted in 1998. Survey respondents noted that promotional messages about the benefits of milk were targeted primarily at children (89%) or parents and teachers (83%). Advertising was the predominant means of delivering these messages, with 62% of respondents utilizing this channel, followed by personal visits and direct mail. Survey respondents were asked about aspects of successful school milk promotions. The following aspects were noted by 34 respondents: milk promotion was incorporated into the teaching curriculum; there was cooperation between dairy industry bodies, government departments of agriculture and, in some cases, non-government organizations; the administrative burden for the school was reduced; the school milk programme was linked to an occasion such as starting school or school year opening or closing ceremonies; and celebration of School Milk Day.

Respondents were surveyed on the availability of competitive foods and drinks in schools. Compared with milk, a lower percentage of competitive products were promoted in schools, 52% compared with 66% for milk promotion in school. Comparing countries that responded to both surveys, 45% of respondents indicated that there were competitive products engaged in promotions to schools in 2013 compared with 60% in 1998. Sponsorship accounted for 54% of the promotional activities for competitive foods and drinks compared with 45% for the promotion of milk. Other promotional activities for competitive products included education resources, internet sites and incentives. In 42% of countries surveyed, competitive products were expected to increase their promotional activities, comparable to the level anticipated for milk. About half of the countries in the survey had school milk internet sites informing about and promoting school milk.



Photo kindly provided by the Japanese National Committee of IDF

9

WHAT ARE SOME OF THE ISSUES ENCOUNTERED?

Survey respondents were asked to provide reasons why children might not drink milk at school. Of the 49 countries that responded, the following reasons were given: availability of competitive products that are often seen as trendy and “cool” by children; children were unfamiliar with the taste of milk; affordability and access to subsidies; availability of milk at school; lactose intolerance or perceived lactose intolerance; and food safety. Food safety may be less of a concern for some countries because the dairy industry provided refrigerators for the promotion of school milk in 33% of countries surveyed. However, 35% of countries surveyed indicated that refrigeration of milk was not supported or that there was poor refrigeration. Food safety was also addressed via the packaging because aseptic packaging was the most commonly used school milk package type. Respondents consideration of reasons why children might not drink milk at school reflected the literature, which demonstrates taste exposure to dairy foods, availability and accessibility as positive aspects of interventions that aim to improve children’s dairy food and calcium intakes. [7].

Forty-seven countries provided responses on the single biggest challenge in the promotion of milk through schools and the school milk programme, most frequently citing funding of the programme. Other challenges included an expectation that school milk programmes should be free or highly subsidized; concerns about the nutritional profile of milk, particularly fat content, by some groups; the administrative and resourcing burden for school staff; and competition from other foods.

Respondents were asked to give examples of success in milk promotion in schools. Some examples mentioned were:

- » In Mexico, promotion of healthy eating habits and the benefits of milk is done through a Sesame Street Workshop.
- » In Australia, a national Healthy Bones Week is organized, with promotional activities linking dairy foods to healthy bones. Activities include competitions, classroom activities and promotional packs for the school canteen.
- » In El Salvador, tours to the dairy plant are organized on School Milk Day. Also, the President visits schools for the inauguration of the school milk programme.
- » In Zambia, schools organize drama shows to educate pupils on the positive aspects of milk, thereby making them goodwill message-bearers to inform their parents/guardians.

10

CONCLUSIONS:

SCHOOL MILK PROGRAMMES, PAST AND PRESENT

It was previously noted that school milk is not an easy market nor predominant in many countries, which is still true. However, the increase in the number of representatives responding to the survey in 2013 suggests that the outreach of school milk programmes has grown since 1998.

The importance of school milk varies considerably around the world. However, comparing both surveys, the data showed a shift in attitudes. School milk appears to have a greater importance as a special market than it did in 1998; however, the school milk market is still relatively small on a global scale. There also appears to be a greater interest in the nutrition and the health benefits associated with consuming milk and milk products at school. More than half of the respondents from the 2013 survey reported receiving free school milk. This has more than doubled since 1998, indicating that milk drinking has a greater position at school and that dairy foods are widely accepted as part of a healthy balanced diet.

It is also still relevant that milk and milk products should be viewed by volume of sold milk to predict the future of milk sales. Encouraging good habits around food and nutrition from an early age is vital to ensure that healthy nutrition practices are instilled for later in life. The availability of junk foods and beverages at home, schools or canteens means that they compete with milk products in children's diets [8]. Milk drinking should be encouraged on a daily basis, with national guidelines recommending daily intakes. Most school programmes, internationally, still promote 2–3 portions of milk or milk products per day as part of a healthy balanced diet. Several countries have improved their nutrition programmes and healthy eating guidelines for children, both within and outside of school. Public health messages around milk and milk products at school are clearer, with many schools now promoting milk drinking within the restrictions of nutrition and health claim regulations.

Countries within the European Union have faced challenges in promoting milk and milk products in line with new restrictions; however, calcium content is still the top claim being used to highlight the benefits of milk. “Healthy diet” is the second most used claim to promote milk – a change from the previous survey when this was the primary focus. Milk promotion appears to have dipped slightly; however, it is vital to promote milk drinking, with coordinated thinking from farmers, processors, distributors and health professionals (such as nutritionists), to encourage consumption of dairy foods as part of a healthy diet and to reduce mixed messages and misinformation circulated about dairy foods and health.

A large proportion of countries reported that school milk is still largely subsidized by their national government. Dairies are also still one of the main organizers of school milk programmes in their country. Schools have implemented changes and updated policies to encourage healthy eating at school. Many schools no longer serve carbonated beverages, fruit juice, or tea and coffee; however, carbonated beverages and fruit juices are still seen as the most popular alternative to milk. Packaging may be a useful tool for marketing milk to children and could help to improve milk’s image, making it more interesting or fun for children. It will be fascinating to observe the impact of school food policy on children’s beverage choices outside of school in the near future. Milk is a nutrient-rich product and offers far more than carbonated beverages, fruit juice or caffeinated drinks. School-based programmes need to optimize the opportunity to encourage milk drinking and influence good choices for adulthood.

11

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Photo kindly provided by the Norwegian Dairy Council



ANNEXES

1

SCHOOL MILK SURVEY

YOUR DETAILS

Name of your Country

Name of your organization

Your Name

Title

Email address

Address

Your national currency

Approximate exchange rate to the US\$

In the following survey, school milk programs are defined as: any type of milk (whole, semi-skimmed or low-fat) from cow, buffalo, sheep, goat or camel (non exhaustive list) made available at schools.

Please identify which type of milk (cow, buffalo, sheep, goat or camel, etc.) is used in your school milk program. This will form the basis of your answers to the questions of this survey.

1. Are school milk sales considered to be a special market in your country?

(tick one box)

Yes

No

Don't know

2. a Are there any official national recommendations or guidelines for children's diets?

Yes

No

Don't know

2. b If there are recommendations or guidelines do they apply specifically to school meals?
(tick one box)

Yes No Don't know

2. c If there are recommendations or guidelines, please give details:

3. a Are there any official national recommendations or guidelines for children to receive a set quantity of milk per day? (tick one box)

Yes No Don't know

3. b If there are recommendations or guidelines, please give details:

4. Which public or government entity is responsible for school milk (if any)?

- Ministry of Agriculture or Livestock
 Ministry of Education
 Ministry of Health
 Municipality
 Regional government

Other (specify)

5. What are the main objectives for government subsidy or intervention?
(if more than one, use numbers, "1" is the most important objective)

- Promotion of local production of milk
 Improving child health and nutrition
 Improving scholastic performance
 Attracting children to school (increased enrolment and attendance)
 No government subsidy or intervention

Other (specify)

6. How is milk procured? (more than one option is possible)

- Through an open tender procedure
 By direct negotiation with suppliers

- Central procurement (by government or national body)
- Central procurement (by region or city)
- Local procurement by each school

7. a How many children benefit from school milk?

Number of children:

Number of children as share (%) of total school children in same age group:

7. b Do children in your country have access to milk at school?
(tick as many boxes as appropriate)

- All nursery/kindergarten (under 5 years old)
- All primary schools (5-11 years old)
- All secondary schools (12-17 years old)
- All universities/colleges (over 17 years old)

- Most nursery/kindergarten (under 5 years old)
- Most primary schools (5-11 years old)
- Most secondary schools (12-17 years old)
- Most universities/colleges (over 17 years old)

- Some nursery/kindergarten (under 5 years old)
- Some primary schools (5-11 years old)
- Some secondary schools (12-17 years old)
- Some universities/colleges (over 17 years old)

- No nursery/kindergarten (under 5 years old)
- No primary schools (5-11 years old)
- No secondary schools (12-17 years old)
- No universities/colleges (over 17 years old)

8. How often is milk served in schools?

Days per year

Days per week

Other

9. a Which of these distribution methods are the main methods of milk availability?
(tick as many boxes as appropriate)

| | In every location | In most locations | In some locations | Not distributed at all this way | Don't know |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| In the classroom | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Vending machines (outside school restaurants and classroom) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| In school restaurants | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Brought from home | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Not available | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Other (specify) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | | | | | |

9. b Which group or groups of people normally administer/organize the milk within the school premises?

| | In every schools | In most schools | In some schools | Never in schools | Don't know |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Concierge/janitor | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Teachers | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Pupils | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Parents | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Elderly/pensioned people | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Staff in restaurant /shop | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Milk man | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Other (specify) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | | | | | |

10. a Is milk available in schools to children (tick one box)

- Given free
- At a subsidized cost
- At full cost
- Don't know
- Not available

Other (specify)

10. b If the milk or dairy products provided is subsidized, please indicate who is providing the subsidy and write in the level of subsidy provided for each product type (delete and complete as many boxes as appropriate)

| | <i>Providing subsidy</i> | <i>Whole milk</i> | <i>Semi-skimmed milk</i> | <i>Flavoured milk</i> | <i>Yoghurt</i> | <i>Cheese</i> | <i>Other products (specify)</i> <input type="text"/> |
|---|---|------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---|
| European Commission | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="text"/> % | <input type="text"/> % | <input type="text"/> % | <input type="text"/> % | <input type="text"/> % | <input type="text"/> % |
| National Government | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="text"/> % | <input type="text"/> % | <input type="text"/> % | <input type="text"/> % | <input type="text"/> % | <input type="text"/> % |
| Local government/municipality | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="text"/> % | <input type="text"/> % | <input type="text"/> % | <input type="text"/> % | <input type="text"/> % | <input type="text"/> % |
| School | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="text"/> % | <input type="text"/> % | <input type="text"/> % | <input type="text"/> % | <input type="text"/> % | <input type="text"/> % |
| Dairy processors | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="text"/> % | <input type="text"/> % | <input type="text"/> % | <input type="text"/> % | <input type="text"/> % | <input type="text"/> % |
| Dairy farmers | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="text"/> % | <input type="text"/> % | <input type="text"/> % | <input type="text"/> % | <input type="text"/> % | <input type="text"/> % |
| Other (specify) <input type="text"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="text"/> % | <input type="text"/> % | <input type="text"/> % | <input type="text"/> % | <input type="text"/> % | <input type="text"/> % |

10. c Indicate plans/intentions on the future subsidy policy on school milk (tick one box)

- Subsidy will increase
- Subsidy will continue
- Subsidy will reduce
- Subsidy will stop
- Subsidy will be introduced

Other plans (specify)

- 11. a** Which age groups receive subsidized or free milk?
(tick as many boxes as appropriate)

Subsidized

- Pre 5
 5-7
 8-10
 11-13
 14-16
 17 & over

Free

- Pre 5
 5-7
 8-10
 11-13
 14-16
 17 & over

- 11. b** Which are the main organizers of school milk programmes in your country?

- Schools
 Communities/local governments
 Teachers
 Parents
 Dairies
 Distributors
 National Dairy Council

Others (specify)

- 11. c** Is the program integrated into lessons or other activities? (please give details)

- 12.** How is the milk supplier usually paid? (tick one box)

- Cash
 Vouchers
 Invoice

Other (specify)

- 13.** How frequently does the milk supplier usually receive payments (tick one box)

- Weekly
 Monthly
 End of term
 Quarterly

Other (specify)

- 14.** Which are the most commonly used package type, pack sizes and serving size? (specify)

Most commonly used packaging

(e.g. tetrapack, plastic, glass)

Next most commonly used packaging

(e.g. tetrapack, plastic, glass)

Most common pack size

Next most common pack size

Most common serving size

(please specify the unit)

Please use the same pack size in the following questions to allow for comparison

- 15. a** What is the current price of milk consumed in schools paid by pupils, and specify if it is Whole, Semi-skimmed or Skimmed Milk? (in your own currency)

Price

Pack size

Type

- 15. b** What is the current price of milk consumed in schools paid by organizing body, i.e. school/government, etc? (in your own currency) (and please specify the type)

Price

Type

- 15. c** What is the current retail price for the same pack size? (in your own currency) (and please specify the type)

Price

Type

- 16.** Are there statistics for wastage in terms of product or packaging or both?
If yes, please provide any information available.

17. a Which other drinks are available in schools? (tick as many as appropriate)

| | In all schools | In most schools | In some schools | Not available | Don't know |
|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Carbonated drinks | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Fruit juice | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Tea | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Coffee | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Water | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Other (specify) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | | | | | |

17. b How are these products available in schools? (tick as many boxes as appropriate)

| | Automats/ vending machines | School restaurants | Shops near schools | Brought from home | Don't know | Other |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Carbonated drinks | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Fruit juice | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Tea | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Coffee | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Water | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Other (specify) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | | | | | | |

17. c What is the most popular alternative to milk and what does it cost to the pupil?

Product Price Pack size

18. Are there any other non-beverage foods available at schools which compete with milk? (specify)

19. What level of consumption does milk have in schools? (tick one box only)

- A lot more than other drinks
- A little more than other drinks
- About the same as other drinks
- A little less than other drinks
- A lot less than other drinks
- Don't know

20. a Is milk promoted in schools? (tick one box only)

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

20. b Which type of activity does the milk industry level body in your country carry out? (tick as many boxes as appropriate)

Effectiveness scale 1-5: 1 = very effective
5 = not effective

| | Used | / | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|--|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Provision of refrigerators | <input type="checkbox"/> | / | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Dispensers | <input type="checkbox"/> | / | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Milk bars | <input type="checkbox"/> | / | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Incentives/promotions | <input type="checkbox"/> | / | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Special payments | <input type="checkbox"/> | / | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Sponsorship | <input type="checkbox"/> | / | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Educational resources (e.g. info packs, lessons) | <input type="checkbox"/> | / | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Internet sites | <input type="checkbox"/> | / | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Others (specify) | <input type="checkbox"/> | / | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

20. c Are there plans to: (tick one box only)

- Increase activity in the future
- Maintain activity at current level
- Decrease activity
- Don't know

21. a How many primary schools (pupils aged between 5 and 11 years) are there in your country (approximately)

Number of schools Number of pupils

21. b How many schools have milk promoted in them?

21. c And is this mandatory or voluntary?

22. a How many secondary schools (pupils aged between 12 and 17 years) are there in your country (approximately)

Number of schools

Number of pupils

22. b How many schools have milk promoted in them?

22. c And is this mandatory or voluntary?

23. a What type of claims do you make in your promotion of school milk?
(tick as many boxes as appropriate)

- Calcium
- Protein
- Vitamins
- Minerals
- Healthy diet
- Balanced Diet
- Fuel for energy
- Helps with growth
- Good taste

Other (specify)

23. b Who are the targets of your promotional activity?
(tick as many boxes as appropriate)

- Parents
- Teachers
- Children
- Nutritionists
- Education authorities

Others (specify)

23. c Which channels of communication do you use in your promotional activity?

- Personal visit
- Direct mail
- Advertising

- Communication with school dining room managers
- Communication with school nutritionist

Others (specify)

24. a Do the suppliers of competitive products currently promote their products to schools? (tick one box only)

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

24. b Which type of activity do they carry out? (tick as many boxes as appropriate)

- Provision of refrigerators
- Dispensers
- Incentives/products
- Special payments
- Sponsorship
- Educational resources
(e.g info pack, lessons)
- Internet sites

Other (specify)

24. c Do you expect them to: (tick one box only)

- Increase activity in the future
- Maintain activity at correct level
- Decrease activity
- Don't know

25. a Please identify the volume of milk distributed through schools in your country (approximately) over the last 5 school years

Total volume per annum school year in litres:

| | |
|-------------|--|
| 2013 (est.) | |
| 2012 | |
| 2011 | |
| 2010 | |
| 2009 | |

25. b Current per capita milk consumption per school week in litres

26. a What proportion of your country's total milk sales are provided via schools?
(express as a percentage)

%

26. b Within all milk provided via schools, what proportion is standard or whole milk
(approximately 3.5% butter fat) and what proportion is low fat, semi-skimmed or skimmed
(2% or less butter fat)?

Standard (3.5% BF) %

Low fat (2% BF or less) %

26. c Which dairy products are available in schools?

| | In all schools | In most schools | In some schools | Not available | Don't know |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Plain whole milk | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Plain semi-skimmed milk | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Plain skimmed milk | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Butter milk | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Chocolate milk | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Other flavoured milk | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Flavour additives | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Lactose reduced milk | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Lactose-free milk | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Organic Milk | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Other types of milk (specify) | | | | | |
| <input type="text"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Yoghurt | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Cheese - fresh | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Cheese - processed/hard | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Other products (specify) | | | | | |
| <input type="text"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

26. d How are these products consumed (as food, beverage or ingredients)?

26. e How is refrigeration of milk supported in your country?

27. a What do you consider the main reason why children would not drink milk at school?

27. b What do you consider to be the single most serious problem related to the promotion of school milk in your country?

28. If you have had success in promoting milk in schools, describe briefly the nature of this success

29. Is a significant (more than 5%) amount of the milk used in the school program imported?

- Yes
 No

30. Has the impact of milk consumption in schools on subsequent adult consumption been monitored? If yes, please provide any information available.

31. If you have any published material relating to milk and dairy products in schools in your country (information packs, articles, statistics), please attach copies to the questionnaire.

2

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| | | |
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Milk Type

| | | |
|----|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1 | Argentina | cow |
| 2 | Australia | cows milk note school milk programs are not conducted in Australia however milk is available to purchase through school canteens |
| 3 | Austria | cow milk |
| 4 | Barbados | cow |
| 5 | Belgium | cow milk |
| 6 | Belize | no school milk program |
| 7 | Botswana | cow |
| 8 | Canada, Alberta | cow |
| 9 | Canada, British Columbia | cow |
| 10 | Canada, Ontario | cow |
| 11 | Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick | cow's milk Please note that in this document, NS stands for Nova Scotia and NB stands for New Brunswick |
| 12 | Chile | cow milk |
| 13 | Colombia | cow |
| 14 | Denmark | cow milk |
| 15 | Dominican Republic | cow |
| 16 | Ecuador | cow |
| 17 | El Salvador | cow |
| 18 | Finland | cow |
| 19 | France | cow-goat-sheep |
| 20 | Great Britain | cow |
| 21 | Germany | cow milk |
| 22 | Haiti | cow |
| 23 | Honduras | cow |
| 24 | Iceland | |
| 25 | Iran | cow milk |
| 26 | Ireland | cow |
| 27 | Jamaica | cow's |
| 28 | Japan | cow |
| 29 | Kazakhstan | cow milk |
| 30 | Kenya | cow |
| 31 | Republic of Korea | cow |
| 32 | Latvia | cow |
| 33 | Luxembourg | cow |
| 34 | Malaysia | recombined cow milk |

Milk Type

| | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|---|
| 35 | Malawi | Malawi doesn't have a national school milk program. We do have large school feeding programs supported by Mary's Meals (Scotland) and WFP which feed hundreds of thousands of kids each day with a soya maize gruel – quantity being more important than quality in a country with stunting rates of nearly 50% of under 5's. We (the smallholder dairy farmers association in the south of the country – 5500 farmers, 30 milk collection centres, 45,000Lpd collection) did try a small scheme a few years ago, feeding milk into the WFP / Mary's meals programme. Children collected milk from a collection centre on the way to school and added it to the phala (gruel) at the last stage of cooking. In theory it should have been good for everyone, and in practice it worked on a small scale with plenty of supervision. But once we tried to expand it we lost control and the theft of milk became rampant, so we gave up. WFP spend a lot on supervision and I suspect still loose a lot of food, and unpacked milk is much worse. Rampant theft is a constraint to many activities here , so I would still be prepared to give it a go somewhere else. |
| 36 | Mexico | cow |
| 37 | Myanmar | cow milk |
| 38 | Netherlands | cow |
| 39 | New Zealand | Cow milk. UHT reduced fat milk |
| 40 | Norway | cow |
| 41 | P.R . China | whole milk of cow |
| 42 | Panama | cow |
| 43 | Paraguay | cow |
| 44 | Peru | cow |
| 45 | Poland | cow milk |
| 46 | Republic of Congo | There is not a school milk program in Congo. otherwise some entities distributes the meals in any school but without milk. |
| 47 | Romania | |
| 48 | Russia | cow |
| 49 | Senegal | semi-skimmed milk |
| 50 | Slovak republic | cow |
| 51 | South Africa | Fresh Milk (UHT) and Sour Milk (Cow) |
| 52 | Sudan | cow |
| 53 | Sweden | cow milk |
| 54 | Thailand | Cow |
| 55 | Turkey | cow |
| 56 | Ukraine | Ultrapasterized milk from cow, 2.5% fat |
| 57 | Uruguay | Cow |
| 58 | USA | cow milk |
| 59 | Vietnam | cow milk, sweetened white milk |
| 60 | Zambia | cow |
| Total Responses | | 58 |

Q1. Are school milk sales considered to be a special market in your country?

| | | Yes | No | Don't Know |
|----|---------------------------------------|-----|----|------------|
| 1 | Argentina | x | | |
| 2 | Australia | x | | |
| 3 | Austria | x | | |
| 4 | Barbados | x | | |
| 5 | Belgium | | x | |
| 6 | Belize | | | |
| 7 | Botswana | x | | |
| 8 | Canada, Alberta | | x | |
| 9 | Canada, British Columbia | | | x |
| 10 | Canada, Ontario | x | | |
| 11 | Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick | | | x |
| 12 | Chile | | x | |
| 13 | Colombia | | x | |
| 14 | Denmark | x | | |
| 15 | Dominican Republic | x | | |
| 16 | Ecuador | x | | |
| 17 | El Salvador | x | | |
| 18 | Finland | x | | |
| 19 | France | x | | |
| 20 | Great Britain | x | | |
| 21 | Germany | x | | |
| 22 | Haiti | x | | |
| 23 | Honduras | x | | |
| 24 | Iceland | x | | |
| 25 | Iran | x | | |
| 26 | Ireland | x | | |
| 27 | Jamaica | | | |
| 28 | Japan | x | | |
| 29 | Kazakhstan | x | | |
| 30 | Kenya | x | | |
| 31 | Republic of Korea | x | | |
| 32 | Latvia | | x | |
| 33 | Luxembourg | | x | |
| 34 | Malaysia | x | | |
| 35 | Malawi | | | |
| 36 | Mexico | x | | |
| 37 | Myanmar | | x | |
| 38 | Netherlands | | x | |
| 39 | New Zealand | | x | |
| 40 | Norway | x | | |
| 41 | P.R . China | x | | |
| 42 | Panama | x | | |
| 43 | Paraguay | x | | |
| 44 | Peru | x | | |
| 45 | Poland | x | | |
| 46 | Republic of Congo | | | x |
| 47 | Romania | x | | |
| 48 | Russia | x | | |

Q1. Are school milk sales considered to be a special market in your country?

| | | Yes | No | Don't Know |
|----|------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| 49 | Senegal | x | | |
| 50 | Slovak republic | x | | |
| 51 | South Africa | x | | |
| 52 | Sudan | x | | |
| 53 | Sweden | x | | |
| 54 | Thailand | x | | |
| 55 | Turkey | | x | |
| 56 | Ukraine | x | | |
| 57 | Uruguay | x | | |
| 58 | USA | x | | |
| 59 | Vietnam | x | | |
| 60 | Zambia | x | | |
| | Total Responses | 44 | 10 | 3 |

Q2. a Are there any official national recommendations or guidelines for children's diets?

| | | Yes | No | Don't Know |
|----|---------------------------------------|-----|----|------------|
| 1 | Argentina | x | | |
| 2 | Australia | x | | |
| 3 | Austria | x | | |
| 4 | Barbados | x | | |
| 5 | Belgium | x | | |
| 6 | Belize | | | |
| 7 | Botswana | x | | |
| 8 | Canada, Alberta | x | | |
| 9 | Canada, British Columbia | x | | |
| 10 | Canada, Ontario | x | | |
| 11 | Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick | x | | |
| 12 | Chile | x | | |
| 13 | Colombia | x | | |
| 14 | Denmark | x | | |
| 15 | Dominican Republic | x | | |
| 16 | Ecuador | x | | |
| 17 | El Salvador | x | | |
| 18 | Finland | x | | |
| 19 | France | x | | |
| 20 | Great Britain | x | | |
| 21 | Germany | x | | |
| 22 | Haiti | | x | |
| 23 | Honduras | x | | |
| 24 | Iceland | x | | |
| 25 | Iran | x | | |
| 26 | Ireland | x | | |
| 27 | Jamaica | | x | |
| 28 | Japan | x | | |
| 29 | Kazakhstan | x | | |
| 30 | Kenya | x | | |
| 31 | Republic of Korea | x | | |
| 32 | Latvia | x | | |
| 33 | Luxembourg | | x | |
| 34 | Malaysia | | | x |
| 35 | Malawi | | | |
| 36 | Mexico | x | | |
| 37 | Myanmar | x | | |
| 38 | Netherlands | x | | |
| 39 | New Zealand | x | | |
| 40 | Norway | x | | |
| 41 | P.R . China | x | | |
| 42 | Panama | x | | |
| 43 | Paraguay | x | | |
| 44 | Peru | | x | |
| 45 | Poland | x | | |
| 46 | Republic of Congo | x | | |
| 47 | Romania | x | | |
| 48 | Russia | x | | |

Q2. a Are there any official national recommendations or guidelines for children's diets?

| | | Yes | No | Don't Know |
|----|------------------------|-----------|----------|------------|
| 49 | Senegal | x | | |
| 50 | Slovak republic | | | x |
| 51 | South Africa | x | | |
| 52 | Sudan | x | | |
| 53 | Sweden | x | | |
| 54 | Thailand | | x | |
| 55 | Turkey | x | | |
| 56 | Ukraine | x | | |
| 57 | Uruguay | x | | |
| 58 | USA | x | | |
| 59 | Vietnam | | x | |
| 60 | Zambia | x | | |
| | Total Responses | 50 | 6 | 2 |

Q2. b If there are recommendations or guidelines do they apply specifically to school meals?

| | | Yes | No | Don't Know |
|----|---------------------------------------|-----|----|------------|
| 1 | Argentina | x | | |
| 2 | Australia | x | | |
| 3 | Austria | x | | |
| 4 | Barbados | x | | |
| 5 | Belgium | x | | |
| 6 | Belize | | | |
| 7 | Botswana | x | | |
| 8 | Canada, Alberta | | x | |
| 9 | Canada, British Columbia | | x | |
| 10 | Canada, Ontario | x | | |
| 11 | Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick | | x | |
| 12 | Chile | x | | |
| 13 | Colombia | x | | |
| 14 | Denmark | x | | |
| 15 | Dominican Republic | x | | |
| 16 | Ecuador | x | | |
| 17 | El Salvador | x | | |
| 18 | Finland | x | | |
| 19 | France | x | | |
| 20 | Great Britain | x | | |
| 21 | Germany | x | | |
| 22 | Haiti | x | | |
| 23 | Honduras | x | | |
| 24 | Iceland | | x | |
| 25 | Iran | x | | |
| 26 | Ireland | | x | |
| 27 | Jamaica | | x | |
| 28 | Japan | x | | |
| 29 | Kazakhstan | x | | |
| 30 | Kenya | | x | |
| 31 | Republic of Korea | | x | |
| 32 | Latvia | x | | |
| 33 | Luxembourg | | x | |
| 34 | Malaysia | | | x |
| 35 | Malawi | | | |
| 36 | Mexico | x | | |
| 37 | Myanmar | | x | |
| 38 | Netherlands | | x | |
| 39 | New Zealand | | x | |
| 40 | Norway | x | | |
| 41 | P.R . China | x | | |
| 42 | Panama | x | | |
| 43 | Paraguay | x | | |
| 44 | Peru | | x | |
| 45 | Poland | | | x |
| 46 | Republic of Congo | x | | |
| 47 | Romania | | x | |
| 48 | Russia | x | | |

Q2. b If there are recommendations or guidelines do they apply specifically to school meals?

| | | Yes | No | Don't Know |
|----|------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| 49 | Senegal | x | | |
| 50 | Slovak republic | | | x |
| 51 | South Africa | x | | |
| 52 | Sudan | x | | |
| 53 | Sweden | x | | |
| 54 | Thailand | | x | |
| 55 | Turkey | x | | |
| 56 | Ukraine | x | | |
| 57 | Uruguay | x | | |
| 58 | USA | x | | |
| 59 | Vietnam | x | | |
| 60 | Zambia | x | | |
| | Total Responses | 40 | 15 | 3 |

Q2. c If there are recommendations or guidelines, please give details

| | | |
|----|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1 | Argentina | There are some basic general guidelines that include 200 cc milk, yoghurt, cereals. But it can vary from town to town. There should be fruits and vegetables as well. It should cover 20% of daily calorie intake (200 Kcal for children up to 5 years old, and 270 kcal for children beyond that age. In general there is an infusion like tea, milk or "mate". From solid: biscuit, small type of cake called "alfajor", a piece of bread with butter or marmelade. |
| 2 | Australia | The Australian Government, through the Department of Health and Ageing, and most of the states has established guidelines which are similar, and include criteria for healthy food and drinks supplied in school canteens. Each State and Territory is responsible for the implementation of the guidelines, which are voluntary. The guidelines provide a nutritional evaluation toolkit or check list to classify foods and drinks as 'Green' or 'Amber' or 'Red'. Classification is based primarily on saturated fat, sodium, sugar and energy, in the national and some state guidelines consideration is given to calcium content for dairy foods. Foods classified as 'Red' are not available in school canteens. |
| 3 | Austria | At least 3 of the offered milk product contain: a) max. 12 g sugar/100 ml, b) max 30 g sugar/cup, c) no sweetener, d) max. 4,2 g fat/100 ml not allowed: energy drinks, drinks with caffeine (for pupils under 10), alcohol, drinks with azo dye for more details www.unerschulbuffet.at |
| 4 | Barbados | |
| 5 | Belgium | The official guidelines are published by the official Belgian health Council: http://www.health.belgium.be/internet2Prd/groups/public/@public/@shc/documents/ie2form/19066661.pdf |
| 6 | Belize | |
| 7 | Botswana | 340ml pack is part of a Dept of Health developed feeding supplement for children. |
| 8 | Canada, Alberta | There currently are not national recommendations or guidelines for school meals, although some are in the works. There are currently provincial school nutrition policies in most provinces. |
| 9 | Canada, British Columbia | There currently are not national recommendations or guidelines for school meals, although some are in the works. There are currently provincial school nutrition policies in most provinces. |
| 10 | Canada, Ontario | Ontario PPM-150 |
| 11 | Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick | There currently are not national recommendations or guidelines for school meals, although some are in the works. There are currently provincial school nutrition policies in most provinces. |
| 12 | Chile | There's a National School Meal Program, called Programa de Alimentación Escolar (PAE), designed with the guidelines of the Ministry of Health and in charge of the Ministry of Education. |
| 13 | Colombia | |
| 14 | Denmark | We have some official guidelines for school meals, including skimmed milk as a product you can select |
| 15 | Dominican Republic | Nutrition analysis and baseline surveys have been conducted |
| 16 | Ecuador | www.pae.gob.ec |
| 17 | El Salvador | |
| 18 | Finland | School meals must contain non-fat and low-fat dairy products |
| 19 | France | National guidelines: 3 to 4 dairy products per day and National decree: 1 dairy product per school meal |
| 20 | Great Britain | http://www.childrensfoodtrust.org.uk/ |

Q2. c If there are recommendations or guidelines, please give details

| | | |
|----|-------------------|--|
| 21 | Germany | DGE - Qualitätsstandard für Schulverpflegung (DGE-quality standards for school meals) |
| 22 | Haiti | depends on the NGO administrating the SFP |
| 23 | Honduras | |
| 24 | Iceland | two portions per day |
| 25 | Iran | In Iran, we have special buffet at schools but according to the relevant rules and regulations distribution and sale of snacks is prohibited and only food stuffs with nutritional values are permitted for sale, |
| 26 | Ireland | |
| 27 | Jamaica | |
| 28 | Japan | dietary guidelines for school feeding programme |
| 29 | Kazhakstan | School menu was created by local academy of nutrition. The school milk included into menu for 1-4 classes |
| 30 | Kenya | |
| 31 | Republic of Korea | There are no specific recommentations or guidelines but have references from Dietary Guidelines for Children. |
| 32 | Latvia | Regulation of Cabinet of Ministers "Nutritional norms for pupils in educational institutions, social care and social rehabilitation institutions clients and medical institutions patients"(2012)(aim - to ensure that children in kindergartens, pupils in primary and secondary schools, patients in medical institutions (hospitals) and social care and social rehabilitation institutions receive balanced diet, as well as promote healthy eating habits to reduce the risk of communicable and noncommunicable diseases. Regulation defines the energy and nutrient standards, the amount of salt and sugar added to meals and also food products that need to be included (example fresh vegetables, fruits, milk,etc.) or excluded from daily diet (for example French fries, sausages, dried, smoked, salted meat, fish or meat products, frozen meatballs, fish fingers, etc.). These norms define that pupils at schools must recieve at least 200 g milk or milk products every day . |
| 33 | Luxembourg | |
| 34 | Malasyia | |
| 35 | Malawi | |
| 36 | Mexico | |
| 37 | Myanmar | Encouraged by higher authorities to supply School Milk, no financial support from the government |
| 38 | Netherlands | In the Netherlands is the fenomenon of school lunches not existing. Lunches have to be brought from home or children have their lunches at home. School milk is consumed during morning break. |
| 39 | New Zealand | The New Zealand Ministry of Health Dietary Guidelines make recommendations regarding children's diets |
| 40 | Norway | It is more guidelines than recommendations. They say that milk should be part of the school meal. |
| 41 | P.R . China | Chinese Children Development Programme 2001-2010 puts forward out "carry out school Milk program ,and promote School meal"; Dietary Guidline of Chinese Peolple puts forword "drinking milk and eating milk products every day". |
| 42 | Panama | Legislation in place for school milk program since 1995 |
| 43 | Paraguay | |
| 44 | Peru | |
| 45 | Poland | |
| 46 | Republic of Congo | |

Q2. c If there are recommendations or guidelines, please give details

| | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|---|
| 47 | Romania | The Order 1563/2008 issued by Ministry of Health approves the recommended daily calorie and nutrients intake, food pyramid and list of not-recommended food products for child's diet. |
| 48 | Russia | the sanitary norm (SanPiN 2.4.5.2409-08) |
| 49 | Senegal | the ministry of education has created a school feeding department to take care of it |
| 50 | Slovak republic | |
| 51 | South Africa | See attached document for the guidelines regarding school meals. (150ml milk) |
| 52 | Sudan | |
| 53 | Sweden | The guidelines say preschool children (1-6 years old) and school children (6-15 years old) should be served water or skimmed milk (0,5 % fat) as their lunch drink. Breakfast, in-between meals should contain a low fat dairy product, grainproducts and fruits. |
| 54 | Thailand | |
| 55 | Turkey | http://www.ailehekimligi.gov.tr/index.php?option=com_content&view=category&layout=blog&id=57&Itemid=200 |
| 56 | Ukraine | such milk products as milk, sour cream and cheese must be with special heart treatment (Ministry of Health order #144) |
| 57 | Uruguay | milk, yoghurt, cereals, bread, fruits, should cover 20-25% of daily energy intake |
| 58 | USA | National School Lunch Program and School Breakfast Program each have specific nutrition standards such as % OF DV (daily nutritional value) the meal must deliver (25% for Breakfast and 30% for lunch). |
| 59 | Vietnam | There are some basic recommendation on the nutrition for kindergarten children. the kindergartens set up their own diet and menu upon their children upon their budget and partially upon parents' fund. but not official rules or strict guidelines available. |
| 60 | Zambia | school milk programmes are conducted through the guidance of the school milk programme national implementing committee and protocols for implementation of the programme are in place. |
| Total Responses | | 41 |

Q3. a Are there any official national recommendations or guidelines for children to receive a set quantity of milk per day?

| | | Yes | No | Don't Know |
|----|---------------------------------------|-----|----|------------|
| 1 | Argentina | x | | |
| 2 | Australia | x | | |
| 3 | Austria | x | | |
| 4 | Barbados | x | | |
| 5 | Belgium | x | | |
| 6 | Belize | | | |
| 7 | Botswana | x | | |
| 8 | Canada, Alberta | x | | |
| 9 | Canada, British Columbia | x | | |
| 10 | Canada, Ontario | x | | |
| 11 | Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick | x | | |
| 12 | Chile | x | | |
| 13 | Colombia | | x | |
| 14 | Denmark | x | | |
| 15 | Dominican Republic | x | | |
| 16 | Ecuador | | x | |
| 17 | El Salvador | x | | |
| 18 | Finland | x | | |
| 19 | France | x | | |
| 20 | Great Britain | | x | |
| 21 | Germany | | x | |
| 22 | Haiti | | x | |
| 23 | Honduras | x | | |
| 24 | Iceland | x | | |
| 25 | Iran | x | | |
| 26 | Ireland | x | | |
| 27 | Jamaica | | x | |
| 28 | Japan | | x | |
| 29 | Kazakhstan | x | | |
| 30 | Kenya | | x | |
| 31 | Republic of Korea | x | | |
| 32 | Latvia | x | | |
| 33 | Luxembourg | | x | |
| 34 | Malaysia | | | |
| 35 | Malawi | | | |
| 36 | Mexico | x | | |
| 37 | Myanmar | | x | |
| 38 | Netherlands | x | | |
| 39 | New Zealand | x | | |
| 40 | Norway | | x | |
| 41 | P.R . China | x | | |
| 42 | Panama | | x | |
| 43 | Paraguay | x | | |
| 44 | Peru | | x | |
| 45 | Poland | x | | |
| 46 | Republic of Congo | x | | |
| 47 | Romania | x | | |

Q3. a Are there any official national recommendations or guidelines for children to receive a set quantity of milk per day?

| | | Yes | No | Don't Know |
|----|------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| 48 | Russia | x | | |
| 49 | Senegal | | x | |
| 50 | Slovak republic | | x | |
| 51 | South Africa | x | | |
| 52 | Sudan | | x | |
| 53 | Sweden | x | | |
| 54 | Thailand | | x | |
| 55 | Turkey | x | | |
| 56 | Ukraine | x | | |
| 57 | Uruguay | x | | |
| 58 | USA | x | | |
| 59 | Vietnam | | x | |
| 60 | Zambia | x | | |
| | Total Responses | 39 | 18 | 0 |

Q3. b If there are recommendations or guidelines, please give details:

| | | (Qty/Child/Day) | |
|----|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| | | Milk | Others |
| 1 | Argentina | 200ml | |
| 2 | Australia | | |
| 3 | Austria | 0,4-0,45 l. | |
| 4 | Barbados | 2 cups | |
| 5 | Belgium | 0,4-0,6 l | |
| 6 | Belize | | |
| 7 | Botswana | 0,34 l /week | |
| 8 | Canada, Alberta | 0,5 l | (total of 2-4 servings of milk products) |
| 9 | Canada, British Columbia | 0,5 l | (total of 2-4 servings of milk products) |
| 10 | Canada, Ontario | 0,5-1 l | |
| 11 | Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick | 0,5 l | (total of 2-4 servings of milk products) |
| 12 | Chile | | |
| 13 | Colombia | | |
| 14 | Denmark | 0,25-0,5 l | |
| 15 | Dominican Republic | 2-3 servings | |
| 16 | Ecuador | | |
| 17 | El Salvador | | |
| 18 | Finland | 0,5 l | 30-40 g. of cheese |
| 19 | France | 0,5-0,75 l | |
| 20 | Great Britain | | |
| 21 | Germany | | |
| 22 | Haiti | | |
| 23 | Honduras | 2-3 servings | |
| 24 | Iceland | 2 portions | |
| 25 | Iran | 14 kg/ 70 times per year | |
| 26 | Ireland | 0,6-1 l | |
| 27 | Jamaica | | |
| 28 | Japan | | |
| 29 | Kazakhstan | 0,2 l 3xper week | |
| 30 | Kenya | | |
| 31 | Republic of Korea | 2 cups | |
| 32 | Latvia | 0,5-0,75 l | |
| 33 | Luxembourg | | |
| 34 | Malaysia | | |
| 35 | Malawi | | |
| 36 | Mexico | | |
| 37 | Myanmar | | |
| 38 | Netherlands | 0,3-0,6 l | |
| 39 | New Zealand | 2-3 servings | |
| 40 | Norway | | |
| 41 | P.R . China | 0,2-0,25 l | |
| 42 | Panama | | |
| 43 | Paraguay | 2-3 servings | |

Q3. b If there are recommendations or guidelines, please give details:

| | | (Qty/Child/Day) | |
|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------|
| | | Milk | Others |
| 44 | Peru | | |
| 45 | Poland | 4-5 glasses | |
| 46 | Republic of Congo | | |
| 47 | Romania | 0,3 l | |
| 48 | Russia | 0,3 l | |
| 49 | Senegal | | |
| 50 | Slovak republic | | |
| 51 | South Africa | 150ml | |
| 52 | Sudan | | |
| 53 | Sweden | 0,5 l | |
| 54 | Thailand | | |
| 55 | Turkey | | |
| 56 | Ukraine | 0,18-0,2 l | |
| 57 | Uruguay | 0,25 l | |
| 58 | USA | 2-3 cups | |
| 59 | Vietnam | | |
| 60 | Zambia | 0,2-0,25 l | |
| Total Responses | | 33 | 4 |

Q4. Which public or government entity is responsible for school milk (if any)?

| | Ministry of Ag. or Livestock | Ministry of Education | Ministry of Health | Municipality | Regional Gov't. | Other | Other (list) |
|--|------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------|-----------------|-------|--|
| 1 Argentina | | | x | x | x | x | Social Development Ministry |
| 2 Australia | | x | x | | | x | Education and Health have some responsibility for school canteen guidelines depending on the state. As above there is no provision on milk in schools apart from through availability to purchase from school canteens, there are no mandatory requirements for school canteens to provide dairy products for purchase and there are no mandatory requirements for a school to have a canteen. |
| 3 Austria | x | | x | | | | |
| 4 Barbados | | x | | | | | |
| 5 Belgium | x | | | | | | |
| 6 Belize | | | | | | | |
| 7 Botswana | | | x | | | | |
| 8 Canada, Alberta | | | | | | x | No public entity is responsible. |
| 9 Canada, British Columbia | | | x | | | x | not-for-profit association (BC Dairy Association) |
| 10 Canada, Ontario | | x | | | | | |
| 11 Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick | x | x | | | | | |
| 12 Chile | | x | | | | | |
| 13 Colombia | | | | | | x | ICBF / Colombian Welfare Institute belongs to Ministry Social Protection |
| 14 Denmark | x | | | | | | |
| 15 Dominican Republic | | x | | | | | |
| 16 Ecuador | | x | | | | | |
| 17 El Salvador | x | x | | | | | |
| 18 Finland | | x | | | | | |
| 19 France | x | | | | | | |
| 20 Great Britain | x | | x | | | | Rural Payments Agency (responsible for making payments) |
| 21 Germany | x | | | | x | | |
| 22 Haiti | | x | | | | | Ministry of Education is responsible but does not execute. They rely on NGOs to administrate the SFP |

Q4. Which public or government entity is responsible for school milk (if any)?

| | Ministry of Ag. or Livestock | Ministry of Education | Ministry of Health | Municipality | Regional Gov't. | Other | Other (list) |
|----|------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------|-----------------|-------|--|
| 23 | | | | | | x | Ministry of Social Development |
| 24 | | | | | | | |
| 25 | | x | x | | | x | the planning department of the Presidential Office as well as the Ministry of commerce are also involved in school milk provision and distribution processes |
| 26 | x | | | | | | |
| 27 | | x | | | | | |
| 28 | x | x | | x | | | |
| 29 | | x | x | | x | | |
| 30 | x | x | x | | | x | Ministry of Special Programmes |
| 31 | x | x | | | x | | |
| 32 | x | | | | | | |
| 33 | x | x | | | | x | The questionnaire is filled in for the school milk program handled by the Ministry of Agriculture. Thus there is also milk which is distributed by the Ministry of Education (Restopolis) and covers the distribution of more schools than our program (especially secondary schools). |
| 34 | | x | | | | | |
| 35 | | | | | | | |
| 36 | | x | x | | | | |
| 37 | x | x | x | | x | x | Myanmar Dairy Association under Myanmar Livestock Federation |
| 38 | | | | | | x | none |
| 39 | | | | | | x | N/A - the school milk programme is funded and administered exclusively by Fonterra |
| 40 | | | | | | x | No, but the milk which the parents pay are subsidised by the farmers through the government |
| 41 | x | x | x | x | x | | |
| 42 | | x | | | | | |

Q4. Which public or government entity is responsible for school milk (if any)?

| | Ministry of Ag. or Livestock | Ministry of Education | Ministry of Health | Municipality | Regional Gov't. | Other | Other (list) |
|------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------|--|
| 43 Paraguay | | x | x | | | | |
| 44 Peru | | | | | | x | Ministry of Social Development |
| 45 Poland | | | | | | x | Agricultural Market Agency (governmental agency) |
| 46 Republic of Congo | x | | x | | | | |
| 47 Romania | x | x | x | x | | x | Ministry of Interior has the leading role, the other Ministries have an advisory role |
| 48 Russia | | x | | x | x | | |
| 49 Senegal | | | | x | | | |
| 50 Slovak republic | x | | | | | | |
| 51 South Africa | | x | | | x | | |
| 52 Sudan | | x | | x | x | | |
| 53 Sweden | | | | | | x | Swedish Board of Agriculture |
| 54 Thailand | x | | | | x | | |
| 55 Turkey | x | x | x | | | x | NATIONAL DAIRY COUNCIL |
| 56 Ukraine | | x | x | | x | | |
| 57 Uruguay | | x | | x | | | |
| 58 USA | x | | | | | x | USDA (United States Department of Agriculture) @ National level; State Ag or Education dept's administer at local level |
| 59 Vietnam | | | | | x | x | at the moment, only regional (provincial) government. the Department of Education & Training mainly implements (partially supported by Dept of Health) the school milk program and report back to provincial government. |
| 60 Zambia | x | x | x | | | x | NGO's such as Dairy Association of Zambia, United Nations Agencies (WFP). |
| Total Responses | 23 | 31 | 18 | 7 | 12 | 21 | 23 |

Q5. What are the main objectives for government subsidy or intervention?

| | Promo local milk production | Improve child health & nutrition | Improve scholastic performance | Increase enroll/attend | No subsidy or intervention | verbatim |
|----|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| 1 | Argentina | 2 | 3 | 1 | | |
| 2 | Australia | | | | 1 | School canteen guidelines that guide the products that can be available to purchase apply to all foods and are designed to encourage healthy eating, but mainly promote fruits and vegetables. |
| 3 | Austria | 2 | 4 | 3 | | |
| 4 | Barbados | 3 | 4 | 2 | | |
| 5 | Belgium | 2 | | | | |
| 6 | Belize | | | | | |
| 7 | Botswana | 1 | | | | |
| 8 | Canada, Alberta | | | | 1 | |
| 9 | Canada, British Columbia | 1 | | | | |
| 10 | Canada, Ontario | 1 | | | | |
| 11 | Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick | 1 | | | | |
| 12 | Chile | 3 | 2 | 1 | | 4. Reducing the inequality of opportunities in the educational process |
| 13 | Colombia | 2 | 4 | 3 | | |
| 14 | Denmark | | | | | |
| 15 | Dominican Republic | 4 | 3 | 1 | | |
| 16 | Ecuador | 4 | 2 | 1 | | |
| 17 | El Salvador | 2 | 4 | 1 | | |
| 18 | Finland | | | | | |
| 19 | France | 1 | | | | |
| 20 | Great Britain | 1 | | | | |
| 21 | Germany | 1 | 2 | | | |
| 22 | Haiti | 4 | 3 | 1 | | |
| 23 | Honduras | 2 | 4 | 1 | | |
| 24 | Iceland | | | | 1 | |

Q5. What are the main objectives for government subsidy or intervention?

| | Promo local milk production | Improve child health & nutrition | Improve scholastic performance | Increase enroll/attend | No subsidy or intervention | verbatim |
|----|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| 25 | Iran | 1 | | | | enhancing the milk consumption at national level among the family members is another objective of the plan |
| 26 | Ireland | 2 | 1 | | | |
| 27 | Jamaica | 1 | 3 | 2 | | |
| 28 | Japan | 1 | | | | |
| 29 | Kazakhstan | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 | |
| 30 | Kenya | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 | |
| 31 | Republic of Korea | | 1 | | | To enhance the physical strength of students during the period of growth and expand the consumption of milk |
| 32 | Latvia | | 1 | | | |
| 33 | Luxembourg | x | x | x | x | |
| 34 | Malaysia | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | |
| 35 | Malawi | | | | | |
| 36 | Mexico | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 | |
| 37 | Myanmar | 2 | 1 | | | |
| 38 | Netherlands | | | | 1 | |
| 39 | New Zealand | | | | 1 | |
| 40 | Norway | | 1 | | | |
| 41 | P.R. China | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 | except the National Nutrition Improvement Program for Rural Compulsory Education Students. |
| 42 | Panama | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 | |
| 43 | Paraguay | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 | |
| 44 | Peru | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 | |
| 45 | Poland | | 1 | | | |
| 46 | Republic of Congo | | 1 | | | |
| 47 | Romania | x | x | x | x | |
| 48 | Russia | 2 | 1 | | | |

Q5. What are the main objectives for government subsidy or intervention?

| | Promo local milk production | Improve child health & nutrition | Improve scholastic performance | Increase enroll/attend | No subsidy or intervention | verbatim |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| 49 | Senegal | 1 | 2 | 3 | | |
| 50 | Slovak republic | 1 | | | | |
| 51 | South Africa | | | | 1 | |
| 52 | Sudan | 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 | Currently government support (MinEd) is not in monetary/subsidy form |
| 53 | Sweden | 1 | | | | |
| 54 | Thailand | 1 | 2 | | | |
| 55 | Turkey | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | |
| 56 | Ukraine | | 1 | | | |
| 57 | Uruguay | | 1 | 2 | 3 | |
| 58 | USA | | 1 | | | |
| 59 | Vietnam | 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 | |
| 60 | Zambia | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 | |
| Total Responses | | 29 | 51 | 28 | 27 | 6 |

Q6. How is milk procured?

| | | Open Tender | Direct negotiation | Central procurement (govt) | Central procurement (region) | Local procurement |
|----|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | Argentina | x | | x | | |
| 2 | Australia | | x | | | x |
| 3 | Austria | | | | | x |
| 4 | Barbados | | | x | | |
| 5 | Belgium | | | | x | x |
| 6 | Belize | | | | | |
| 7 | Botswana | x | | x | | |
| 8 | Canada, Alberta | | x | | | x |
| 9 | Canada, British Columbia | x | | | x | x |
| 10 | Canada, Ontario | | | | x | x |
| 11 | Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick | x | | | x | x |
| 12 | Chile | x | | | | |
| 13 | Colombia | | | x | | |
| 14 | Denmark | | x | | | |
| 15 | Dominican Republic | | x | | | |
| 16 | Ecuador | x | | x | | |
| 17 | El Salvador | | | x | | |
| 18 | Finland | | | x | | |
| 19 | France | | x | | | |
| 20 | Great Britain | | x | | x | x |
| 21 | Germany | | x | | | x |
| 22 | Haiti | | x | | | |
| 23 | Honduras | | | | x | |
| 24 | Iceland | | | | | x |
| 25 | Iran | x (for each province separately) | | | | |
| 26 | Ireland | | x | | | |
| 27 | Jamaica | x | | | | |
| 28 | Japan | x | | | | |
| 29 | Kazakhstan | x | | | | x |
| 30 | Kenya | | | | | x |
| 31 | Republic of Korea | x | x | | | |
| 32 | Latvia | | x | | | x |
| 33 | Luxembourg | | x | | | x |
| 34 | Malaysia | x | | | | |
| 35 | Malawi | | | | | |
| 36 | Mexico | x | | x | | |
| 37 | Myanmar | | x | | | |
| 38 | Netherlands | | x | | | |
| 39 | New Zealand | | | | | |
| 40 | Norway | | | | | x |
| 41 | P.R . China | | x | | x | |
| 42 | Panama | x | | x | | |

Q6. How is milk procured?

| | | Open Tender | Direct negotiation | Central procurement (govt) | Central procurement (region) | Local procurement |
|----|------------------------|-------------|--------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|
| 43 | Paraguay | x | | | x | |
| 44 | Peru | | | | x | |
| 45 | Poland | | | | | x |
| 46 | Republic of Congo | | x | | | |
| 47 | Romania | x | | | | |
| 48 | Russia | x | x | | x | x |
| 49 | Senegal | x | | | | |
| 50 | Slovak republic | | x | | | |
| 51 | South Africa | | x | | x | x |
| 52 | Sudan | | | | | x |
| 53 | Sweden | | | | | x |
| 54 | Thailand | | | x | | |
| 55 | Turkey | | | x | | |
| 56 | Ukraine | x | x | | | x |
| 57 | Uruguay | x | | x | x | |
| 58 | USA | x | | | | |
| 59 | Vietnam | x | | x | | |
| 60 | Zambia | x | x | x | | |
| | Total Responses | 23 | 21 | 14 | 12 | 21 |

Q7. a How many children benefit from school milk?

| | | No. of Children | % of Children |
|----|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| 1 | Argentina | more than 2,5 million | 70 |
| 2 | Australia | n/a | n/a |
| 3 | Austria | 137.000 (including kindergarten) | 10 |
| 4 | Barbados | 23998 | 90 |
| 5 | Belgium | 428771 | 23 |
| 6 | Belize | | |
| 7 | Botswana | +/- 260000 | Total school population of country 450 000 |
| 8 | Canada, Alberta | +/- 65,000 children in 418 schools | 25 |
| 9 | Canada, British Columbia | | |
| 10 | Canada, Ontario | 1000000 | 35 |
| 11 | Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick | 240,000 (approx total school population) | 25 |
| 12 | Chile | 2000000 | 45 |
| 13 | Colombia | 700000 | |
| 14 | Denmark | 170000 | 25 |
| 15 | Dominican Republic | 1319842 | 90 |
| 16 | Ecuador | 464164 | 35 |
| 17 | El Salvador | 700000 | |
| 18 | Finland | | |
| 19 | France | 7000000 | 56 |
| 20 | Great Britain | 1000000+ | |
| 21 | Germany | 583766 (2011/2012) | ~6 |
| 22 | Haiti | 43000 | 3 |
| 23 | Honduras | 526928 | 35 |
| 24 | Iceland | appr 42000 | 100 |
| 25 | Iran | 13500000 students (approximately 1000000 teaching and non-teaching staff of the ministry are also among the school milk consumers) | 90% (at secondary level only female students are provided with school milk) |
| 26 | Ireland | 56897 | 6 |
| 27 | Jamaica | 136000 | 20 |
| 28 | Japan | 9790000 (2011) | 91,8 |
| 29 | Kazakhstan | | |
| 30 | Kenya | 200000 | 1,67 |
| 31 | Republic of Korea | 3,538,331(including elementary, middle, high school and special education school) | 53 |
| 32 | Latvia | 60558 (in 2011/2012) | 20,4 |
| 33 | Luxembourg | 10936 | 23 |
| 34 | Malaysia | 1400000 | 40 |
| 35 | Malawi | | |
| 36 | Mexico | 3,2mio | |
| 37 | Myanmar | 20000only | |
| 38 | Netherlands | 82000 | 5 |
| 39 | New Zealand | 350,000 eligible | 100% eligible |
| 40 | Norway | 230000 | 50 |

Q7. a How many children benefit from school milk?

| | | No. of Children | % of Children |
|------------------------|-------------------|---|---------------|
| 41 | P.R . China | nearly 20 million (# 8 million children without subsidy, nearly 12 million children in rural areas subsidized by the central and local governments. | unkown |
| 42 | Panama | 244,351 per day | 40 |
| 43 | Paraguay | 864808 | 80 |
| 44 | Peru | 1629988 | 65 |
| 45 | Poland | 2,44 million | 41 |
| 46 | Republic of Congo | don't know | don't know |
| 47 | Romania | 2428266 | 100 |
| 48 | Russia | 2060478 | 15 |
| 49 | Senegal | 82000 | |
| 50 | Slovak republic | 540000 | 49 |
| 51 | South Africa | unknown | unknown |
| 52 | Sudan | 16000 | |
| 53 | Sweden | +/- 1700000 | 95 |
| 54 | Thailand | 6.7 (2013) | 85 |
| 55 | Turkey | 6171692 | 100 |
| 56 | Ukraine | 11000 | 3% |
| 57 | Uruguay | 238000 | 53 |
| 58 | USA | 43.000.000 | 80 |
| 59 | Vietnam | ~50,000 | ~90 |
| 60 | Zambia | 18,500 Public + 540 Private | |
| Total Responses | | 55 | 47 |

Q7. b Do children in your country have access to milk at school?

| | | Nursery | Primary | Secondary | University |
|----|---------------------------------------|---------|---------|-----------|------------|
| 1 | Argentina | Most | Most | Some | |
| 2 | Australia | Most | Most | Most | Most |
| 3 | Austria | Some | Most | Some | Some |
| 4 | Barbados | | Most | | |
| 5 | Belgium | All | All | All | None |
| 6 | Belize | | | | |
| 7 | Botswana | | Most | | |
| 8 | Canada, Alberta | Some | Some | Some | Some |
| 9 | Canada, British Columbia | | Most | Most | Most |
| 10 | Canada, Ontario | | Most | All | All |
| 11 | Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick | All | Most | Most | Most |
| 12 | Chile | Some | Some | Some | Some |
| 13 | Colombia | Most | Some | | |
| 14 | Denmark | Some | All | All | None |
| 15 | Dominican Republic | | Most | | |
| 16 | Ecuador | | Some | | |
| 17 | El Salvador | | Most | | |
| 18 | Finland | All | All | All | All |
| 19 | France | All | All | All | None |
| 20 | Great Britain | All | All | All | None |
| 21 | Germany | Some | Most | Some | Some |
| 22 | Haiti | None | Some | None | None |
| 23 | Honduras | | Some | | |
| 24 | Iceland | All | Most | Most | Most |
| 25 | Iran | All | All | All | |
| 26 | Ireland | Most | Most | Most | |
| 27 | Jamaica | Some | Some | Some | |
| 28 | Japan | Some | All | Most | None |
| 29 | Kazakhstan | | | | |
| 30 | Kenya | Some | Some | | |
| 31 | Republic of Korea | | Some | Some | |
| 32 | Latvia | All | All | All | None |
| 33 | Luxembourg | Some | Some | Some | |
| 34 | Malaysia | | Most | | |
| 35 | Malawi | | | | |
| 36 | Mexico | | Most | | |
| 37 | Myanmar | | Some | | |
| 38 | Netherlands | | All | All | |
| 39 | New Zealand | | All | | |
| 40 | Norway | All | All | Most | Some |
| 41 | P.R. China | | Some | Some | |
| 42 | Panama | Some | Most | | |
| 43 | Paraguay | | Most | | |
| 44 | Peru | | Most | | |
| 45 | Poland | Some | Most | Some | None |
| 46 | Republic of Congo | None | | | |
| 47 | Romania | All | All | All | |

Q7. b Do children in your country have access to milk at school?

| | | Nursery | Primary | Secondary | University |
|----|------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| 48 | Russia | | Some | Some | |
| 49 | Senegal | Some | Some | | |
| 50 | Slovak republic | | Some | Some | |
| 51 | South Africa | Some | Some | Some | None |
| 52 | Sudan | | Some | | |
| 53 | Sweden | Most | All | All | Some |
| 54 | Thailand | Most | Most | None | None |
| 55 | Turkey | | All | | |
| 56 | Ukraine | Most | Some | | |
| 57 | Uruguay | Most | Most | | |
| 58 | USA | Most | Most | Most | Most |
| 59 | Vietnam | Some | Some | | |
| 60 | Zambia | Some | Some | Some | |
| | Total Responses | 36 | 56 | 35 | 23 |

Q8. How often is milk served in schools?

| | | Days per year | Days per week | Other |
|----|---------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------|---|
| 1 | Argentina | 115 | 3 | |
| 2 | Australia | | 5 | |
| 3 | Austria | 180 | 5 | |
| 4 | Barbados | 180 | 3 | |
| 5 | Belgium | 185 | 5 | |
| 6 | Belize | | | |
| 7 | Botswana | | 1 | |
| 8 | Canada, Alberta | varies by school | varies by school | |
| 9 | Canada, British Columbia | | 2-5 | |
| 10 | Canada, Ontario | 150 | 3-5 | |
| 11 | Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick | 185 | 5 | |
| 12 | Chile | 280 | 5-6 | |
| 13 | Colombia | 180 | 5 | |
| 14 | Denmark | 200 | 5 | |
| 15 | Dominican Republic | 160 | 3 | |
| 16 | Ecuador | 200 | 5 | |
| 17 | El Salvador | 160 | 2 | |
| 18 | Finland | 190* | 5 | *all school days |
| 19 | France | 160 | 5 | |
| 20 | Great Britain | | 5 | |
| 21 | Germany | ~200 | 5 | |
| 22 | Haiti | 120 | 3 | |
| 23 | Honduras | 150 | 5 | |
| 24 | Iceland | approximate 2 | 5 | |
| 25 | Iran | | 3 | |
| 26 | Ireland | 175 average | 5 | |
| 27 | Jamaica | | 1-4 | |
| 28 | Japan | 180 | 5 | |
| 29 | Kazakhstan | | 3 | |
| 30 | Kenya | 108-144 | 3-4 | |
| 31 | Republic of Korea | 180 | 5 | |
| 32 | Latvia | | | 1-5 days per week, depending on agreement between school and supplier |
| 33 | Luxembourg | | 5 | |
| 34 | Malaysia | | twice | |
| 35 | Malawi | | | |
| 36 | Mexico | 190 | 5 | |
| 37 | Myanmar | | 1-2 | |
| 38 | Netherlands | 175 | 5 | |
| 39 | New Zealand | | 5 | |
| 40 | Norway | 190 - every school day | 5 | |
| 41 | P.R . China | 180-200 | 5 | |
| 42 | Panama | 140 | 5 | |
| 43 | Paraguay | 160 | 3 | |
| 44 | Peru | 160 | 5 | |

Q8. How often is milk served in schools?

| | | Days per year | Days per week | Other |
|----|------------------------|---------------|--|------------------------|
| 45 | Poland | 96 | 3 | |
| 46 | Republic of Congo | | | don't know |
| 47 | Romania | | 5 | |
| 48 | Russia | 135/180 | 3/5 | in some regions 2/week |
| 49 | Senegal | | 3 | |
| 50 | Slovak republic | | 5 | |
| 51 | South Africa | | 5 | |
| 52 | Sudan | | 5 | |
| 53 | Sweden | | 5 | |
| 54 | Thailand | 260 | | |
| 55 | Turkey | | 3 | |
| 56 | Ukraine | | 3-5 | |
| 57 | Uruguay | 180 | 5 | |
| 58 | USA | 180 | 5 | |
| 59 | Vietnam | | ranging 2-5 days for kindergartens in big cities | |
| 60 | Zambia | | 3 | |
| | Total Responses | 35 | 55 | 4 |

Q9. a Which of these distribution methods are the main methods of milk availability?

| | In the classroom | Vending machines | School restaurant | Brought from home | Not available | Other | Verbatim |
|--|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|-------|---|
| 1 Argentina | Some | | Most | | | | |
| 2 Australia | | | Some | Some | | | milk is available through most school canteens rather than restaurant |
| 3 Austria | Most | Some | Some | Most | | | |
| 4 Barbados | Most | | | | | | |
| 5 Belgium | Most | | Most | Some | | | |
| 6 Belize | | | | | | | |
| 7 Botswana | Every | | | | | | |
| 8 Canada, Alberta | Most | Some | Some | Some | Some | | |
| 9 Canada, British Columbia | Some | Some | Most | Some | Some | | |
| 10 Canada, Ontario | Most | Some | Most | None | Some | | |
| 11 Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick | Some | Some | Most | None | Some | Most | |
| 12 Chile | None | Some | Most | Every | | | |
| 13 Colombia | | | | | | Every | The flag ship program from Government is for kids under 5. they don't go to school yet. they go to an specific place in their town, and have a enriched cookie and 200 ml portion of milk |
| 14 Denmark | Every | Some | Some | None | | | |
| 15 Dominican Republic | Most | Most | Most | | | | |
| 16 Ecuador | Some | Some | Some | | | | |
| 17 El Salvador | Most | | | | | | |
| 18 Finland | Some | | Most | | | | |
| 19 France | Some | None | Some | None | | | |
| 20 Great Britain | Some | DK | Some | None | None | | |
| 21 Germany | Some | Some | Some | Some | Some | | |
| 22 Haiti | Some | | | | | | |
| 23 Honduras | Some | | | | | | |
| 24 Iceland | Some | None | Most | None | None | | |
| 25 Iran | Every | | | | | | in classrooms along with teachers |

Q9. a Which of these distribution methods are the main methods of milk availability?

| | In the classroom | Vending machines | School restaurant | Brought from home | Not available | Other | Verbatim |
|----------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|-------|--|
| 26 Ireland | Most | DK | Some | DK | | | |
| 27 Jamaica | Most | | Some | | | | |
| 28 Japan | Most | | Some | | | | |
| 29 Kazakhstan | Some | DK | Most | DK | DK | | |
| 30 Kenya | Most | None | Some | Some | | | |
| 31 Republic of Korea | Most | None | Some | None | None | | |
| 32 Latvia | Some | Some | Most | None | DK | Some | vending machines in the premises of school restaurants |
| 33 Luxembourg | Most | | Some | | | | |
| 34 Malaysia | Most | None | Some | Some | | | |
| 35 Malawi | | | | | | | |
| 36 Mexico | Most | | | | | | |
| 37 Myanmar | Every | | | | | | |
| 38 Netherlands | Most | None | Most | Some | | | prim schools: classrooms; sec schools: restaurant [not all schools participate] |
| 39 New Zealand | Most | None | Some | Some | Some | Most | Distributed at break times |
| 40 Norway | Most | Some | Some | None | None | Some | In the school kanteen - bag in boxes |
| 41 P.R . China | Most | | | | | | |
| 42 Panama | Most | | | | | | |
| 43 Paraguay | Most | | Most | | | | |
| 44 Peru | Most | | | | | | |
| 45 Poland | Most | None | None | None | DK | Most | In kindergardens canteen milk is served for children (3-5 years old) by teachers and staff |
| 46 Republic of Congo | DK | DK | DK | DK | DK | DK | |
| 47 Romania | Every | | | | | | |
| 48 Russia | Most | | Most | | | | |
| 49 Senegal | Every | | | | | | |
| 50 Slovak republic | Most | Some | | | | | |
| 51 South Africa | Some | Some | Some | Some | DK | | |

Q9. a Which of these distribution methods are the main methods of milk availability?

| | In the classroom | Vending machines | School restaurant | Brought from home | Not available | Other | Verbatim |
|------------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|----------|--|
| 52 Sudan | Every | | | | | | All responses are in respect to the schools engaged in the programme |
| 53 Sweden | | | Every | | | | |
| 54 Thailand | Most | None | Some | Some | | | |
| 55 Turkey | Every | | Some | | | | |
| 56 Ukraine | Most | | Some | | | | |
| 57 Uruguay | | | Most | | | | |
| 58 USA | Some | Some | Every | DK | | | |
| 59 Vietnam | Some | | Some | Some | | | |
| 60 Zambia | Some | | Some | Some | | | |
| Total Responses | 54 | 28 | 41 | 29 | 15 | 8 | 9 |

Q9. b Which group or groups of people normally administer/organize the milk within the school premises?

| | Concierge/ Janitor | Teachers | Pupils | Parents | Elderly/ pensioners | Staff in restaurants | Milk man | Other | Verbatim |
|--|-----------------------|----------|--------|---------|------------------------|-------------------------|----------|---------------------------------|---|
| 1 Argentina | | Some | | | | Most | | | |
| 2 Australia | | | | Most | | Most | | | |
| 3 Austria | Most | Some | Some | Some | None | Some | None | | |
| 4 Barbados | Most | Most | | | | | | | |
| 5 Belgium | | Most | | | | Most | | | |
| 6 Belize | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 Botswana | | Every | | | | | | | |
| 8 Canada, Alberta | None | Some | Some | Some | DK | DK | DK | | |
| 9 Canada, British Columbia | None | Some | Some | Some | DK | Some | None | | |
| 10 Canada, Ontario | None | Most | Some | Some | None | None | None | | |
| 11 Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick | None | Some | Some | Some | None | Most | None | | |
| 12 Chile | None | None | None | None | None | Most | None | | |
| 13 Colombia | | | | | | | | voluntiers from their community | |
| 14 Denmark | Most | | Some | | | Some | None | | |
| 15 Dominican Republic | Every | Every | | Some | | | | | |
| 16 Ecuador | Most | Every | | | | | | | |
| 17 El Salvador | Most | Most | | | | | | | |
| 18 Finland | | Some | Some | | | Every | | | |
| 19 France | | Some | | | | Every | | | |
| 20 Great Britain | Some | Some | Some | None | DK | Some | None | DK | Nursery school milk tends to be administered/organised by childminders and nursery school teachers and attendants |
| 21 Germany | Most | Some | Some | Some | | Some | None | | |
| 22 Haiti | | Some | | | | | | | |
| 23 Honduras | | Some | | | | | | | |
| 24 Iceland | Some | Some | DK | None | None | Most | None | | |
| 25 Iran | Every | Every | | | | | Every | | |

Q9. b Which group or groups of people normally administer/organize the milk within the school premises?

| | Concierge/ Janitor | Teachers | Pupils | Parents | Elderly/ pensioners | Staff in restaurants | Milk man | Other | Verbatim |
|----------------------|-----------------------|----------|--------|---------|------------------------|-------------------------|----------|-------|---|
| 26 Ireland | DK | Most | Some | DK | DK | DK | None | | Pupils may help hand out the milk but overall I think it is the teachers that organise the milk but I am not 100% sure. |
| 27 Jamaica | | Most | | | | | | | |
| 28 Japan | | Most | | | | Some | | | |
| 29 Kazakhstan | None | Some | None | None | None | Most | None | None | |
| 30 Kenya | Some | Most | Some | | | | | | |
| 31 Republic of Korea | | Every | | | | | | | |
| 32 Latvia | None | Some | None | None | None | Most | None | None | |
| 33 Luxembourg | Most | Most | Most | | | Some | | | |
| 34 Malaysia | Some | Some | None | None | None | None | None | None | |
| 35 Malawi | | | | | | | | | |
| 36 Mexico | | Most | | | | | | | |
| 37 Myanmar | | Some | | | | | | | |
| 38 Netherlands | Some | Some | None | Some | None | Some | None | | prim schools: teacher/parent; sec school: concierge/staff restaurant |
| 39 New Zealand | Some | Most | Most | Some | Some | DK | None | | |
| 40 Norway | | Some | Most | DK | DK | DK | None | Some | In most schools the lady in the office or a teacher organize it at school, means taking it out of the fridge. Pupils (2 from each class pick up the milk from outside the fridge and brings it to the class room) |
| 41 P.R . China | | Most | Most | | Most | | | | |
| 42 Panama | | Every | | | | | | | |
| 43 Paraguay | Most | Most | | | | | | | |
| 44 Peru | Most | Most | | Most | | | | | |
| 45 Poland | Some | Most | Most | None | None | None | None | | |
| 46 Republic of Congo | DK | DK | DK | DK | DK | DK | DK | DK | |
| 47 Romania | Every | Every | | | | | | | |

Q9. b Which group or groups of people normally administer/organize the milk within the school premises?

| | Concierge/ Janitor | Teachers | Pupils | Parents | Elderly/ pensioners | Staff in restaurants | Milk man | Other | Verbatim |
|------------------------|-----------------------|----------|--------|---------|------------------------|-------------------------|----------|-------|--|
| 48 | Russia | Most | | | | Most | | | |
| 49 | Senegal | Every | | | | | | | |
| 50 | Slovak republic | Most | | | | | | | |
| 51 | South Africa | Some | None | DK | DK | Some | None | | |
| 52 | Sudan | Every | | | | | | | All responses are in respect to the schools engaged in the programme |
| 53 | Sweden | | | | | Every | | | |
| 54 | Thailand | Most | Some | None | None | Some | DK | | |
| 55 | Turkey | Every | | | | | | | |
| 56 | Ukraine | | | Some | | | | Most | SM program is organize by Regional government |
| 57 | Uruguay | Most | | | | Most | | | |
| 58 | USA | Some | | | | Most | | | |
| 59 | Vietnam | Some | | Some | | Some | | | parents sent milk to schools, kindergarten teachers take care of milk for kids or it's available in some school rest/shops |
| 60 | Zambia | Some | Some | | | Some | | | |
| Total Responses | | | | | | | | | 8 |

Q10. a Is milk available in schools to children?

| | Given free | Subsidized | Full cost | Don't know | Not available | Verbatim |
|--|------------|------------|-----------|------------|---------------|---|
| 1 Argentina | x | | | | | |
| 2 Australia | | | x | | | |
| 3 Austria | | x | | | | some school milk products are without subsidy (3-5%) |
| 4 Barbados | x | | | | | |
| 5 Belgium | | x | | | | |
| 6 Belize | | | | | | |
| 7 Botswana | x | | | | | |
| 8 Canada, Alberta | | | x | | | |
| 9 Canada, British Columbia | x | x | x | | | |
| 10 Canada, Ontario | | | x | | | |
| 11 Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick | | x | | | | |
| 12 Chile | x | | | | | |
| 13 Colombia | | | | | | it depends either is public or private school. Private is full price and public sometimes is given free |
| 14 Denmark | | x | | | | EU subsidy |
| 15 Dominican Republic | x | | | | | |
| 16 Ecuador | x | | | | | |
| 17 El Salvador | x | | | | | |
| 18 Finland | x | | | | | |
| 19 France | | x | | | | |
| 20 Great Britain | | | | | | mixture of free, subsidised and full cost |
| 21 Germany | x | x | x | | | |
| 22 Haiti | x | | | | | |
| 23 Honduras | x | | | | | |
| 24 Iceland | | | x | | | |
| 25 Iran | x | | | | | all expenses pertaining to school milk are covered by the government |

Q10. a Is milk available in schools to children?

| | Given free | Subsidized | Full cost | Don't know | Not available | Verbatim |
|----------------------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|---------------|---|
| 26 Ireland | x | x | | | | Schools classified as disadvantaged receive milk for free with the national government subsidizing the milk that is not covered by the EU subsidization. |
| 27 Jamaica | | x | | | | |
| 28 Japan | | x | | | | |
| 29 Kazakhstan | x | | | | | |
| 30 Kenya | | x | | | | |
| 31 Republic of Korea | | | x | | | Students normally pay about the amount of the production cost but some students are given free with the support of the government and the local government. |
| 32 Latvia | x | x | | | | for kindergartens and primary schools (up to 4th grade) milk is for free, for older pupils up to secondary education - at a subsidized cost |
| 33 Luxembourg | x | x | | | | both: free in primary schools (municipality pays a lower price at subsidized costs) ; in secondary schools: pupils pay a lower price at subsidized cost |
| 34 Malaysia | x | | | | | |
| 35 Malawi | | | | | | |
| 36 Mexico | x | | | | | |
| 37 Myanmar | x | | | | | |
| 38 Netherlands | | x | | | | applies to prim schools; in sec schools milk is increasingly sold without subsidy (increasingly not sold!) |
| 39 New Zealand | x | | | | | |
| 40 Norway | | x | | | | |
| 41 P.R . China | | x | | | | subsidy 3 Yuan per capita per day for rural compulsory students Age from 6-15. no subsidies for National School Milk Program in urban areas. |
| 42 Panama | x | | | | | |
| 43 Paraguay | x | | | | | |
| 44 Peru | x | | | | | |

Q10. a Is milk available in schools to children?

| | Given free | Subsidized | Full cost | Don't know | Not available | Verbatim |
|------------------------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|---------------|--|
| 45 Poland | x | x | | | | milk without flavourings is free for children in primary schools; in others at subsidized cost |
| 46 Republic of Congo | | | | x | | |
| 47 Romania | x | | | | | |
| 48 Russia | x | | | | | |
| 49 Senegal | x | | | | | |
| 50 Slovak republic | | x | | | | |
| 51 South Africa | | | | x | | |
| 52 Sudan | x | | | | | DDF handles this as CSR |
| 53 Sweden | x | | | | | |
| 54 Thailand | x | | | | | at a subsidized cost only with Private School |
| 55 Turkey | x | | | | | |
| 56 Ukraine | | x | | | | |
| 57 Uruguay | x | | | | | |
| 58 USA | x | x | | | | Many students receive milk for free, but some pay. |
| 59 Vietnam | x | x | | | | only given free in Ba ria-Vung tau (BRVT) province's school milk program. 2 times/week for kindergartens kids and 4 times/week for malnutrition children in the community (whose parents can't afford/send them to kindergartens). The milk price is a subsidized one from milk supplier (they gave special price for school milk program) in BRVT province. |
| 60 Zambia | x | x | x | | | In Zambia, 3 models are being tested/used. 1. In Private schools - with milk being provided at full cost (discounted though) and parents pay. 2. Government supported - with milk being given free to children and paid in full by Government. 3. Donor Supported - with milk being given free of charge and subsidized by processor (through discounts), packaging material supplier (discounts) and donor. |
| Total Responses | 36 | 22 | 8 | 2 | 0 | 17 |

Q10. b If the milk or dairy products provided is subsidized, please indicate who is providing the subsidy and write in the level of subsidy provided for each product type

| | European Commission | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---------------------------------------|----|------------|-------------------|----------------|---------|--------|--------------|-------|--|
| | subsidy | | Whole milk | Semi-skimmed milk | Flavoured milk | Yoghurt | Cheese | Other (list) | Other | |
| | Yes | No | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Argentina | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Australia | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Austria | x | 10 | 10 | 10 | 8 | | | | |
| 4 | Barbados | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | Belgium | x | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | | | | |
| 6 | Belize | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | Botswana | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | Canada, Alberta | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | Canada, British Columbia | | x | | | | | | | |
| 10 | Canada, Ontario | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | Chile | | x | | | | | | | |
| 13 | Colombia | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | Denmark | x | 12 | 12 | | | | | | |
| 15 | Dominican Republic | | | | | | | | | |
| 16 | Ecuador | | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | El Salvador | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | Finland | x | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | France | x | | 30 | 20 | 10 | 15 | | | |
| 20 | Great Britain | x | 12 | 12 | | | | | | |
| 21 | Germany | x | 18 | 18 | 18 | 6 | | | | |
| 22 | Haiti | | | | | | | | | |
| 23 | Honduras | | | | | | | | | |
| 24 | Iceland | | x | | | | | | | |
| 25 | Iran | | | | | | | | | |
| 26 | Ireland | x | 65 | | 65 | | | | | |
| 27 | Jamaica | | | | | | | | | |
| 28 | Japan | | | | | | | | | |

Q10. b If the milk or dairy products provided is subsidized, please indicate who is providing the subsidy and write in the level of subsidy provided for each product type

| | | European Commission | | | | | | | | | |
|----|-------------------|---------------------|----|------------|-------------------|----------------|---------|--------|---------------|-------|--|
| | | subsidy | | Whole milk | Semi-skimmed milk | Flavoured milk | Yoghurt | Cheese | Other (list) | Other | |
| | | Yes | No | | | | | | | | |
| 29 | Kazakhstan | | x | | | | | | | | |
| 30 | Kenya | | x | | | | | | | | |
| 31 | Republic of Korea | | | | | | | | | | |
| 32 | Latvia | x | | 28 | 28 | <28 | <28 | | kephir | <28 | |
| 33 | Luxembourg | x | | 61,65 | | | | | | | |
| 34 | Malaysia | | x | | | | | | | | |
| 35 | Malawi | | | | | | | | | | |
| 36 | Mexico | | | | | | | | | | |
| 37 | Myanmar | | | | | | | | | | |
| 38 | Netherlands | x | | 10 | 10 | | | | drink yoghurt | 10 | |
| 39 | New Zealand | | | | | | | | | | |
| 40 | Norway | | | | | | | | | | |
| 41 | P.R. China | | | | | | | | | | |
| 42 | Panama | | | | | | | | | | |
| 43 | Paraguay | | | | | | | | | | |
| 44 | Peru | | | | | | | | | | |
| 45 | Poland | x | | 25 | 25 | 19 | 15 | | | | |
| 46 | Republic of Congo | | x | | | | | | | | |
| 47 | Romania | x | | | 20 | | | | | | |
| 48 | Russia | | x | | | | | | | | |
| 49 | Senegal | | | | | | | | | | |
| 50 | Slovak republic | x | | | 25 | 25 | | | | | |
| 51 | South Africa | | x | | | | | | | | |
| 52 | Sudan | | | | | | | | | | |
| 53 | Sweden | x | | | | | | | | | |
| 54 | Thailand | | | | | | | | | | |
| 55 | Turkey | | | | | | | | | | |

Q10. b If the milk or dairy products provided is subsidized, please indicate who is providing the subsidy and write in the level of subsidy provided for each product type

| | European Commission | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|-----------|------------|-------------------|----------------|----------|----------|--------------|----------|----------|
| | subsidy | | Whole milk | Semi-skimmed milk | Flavoured milk | Yoghurt | Cheese | Other (list) | Other | |
| | Yes | No | | | | | | | | |
| 56 | Ukraine | | | | | | | | | |
| 57 | Uruguay | | | | | | | | | |
| 58 | USA | | | | | | | | | |
| 59 | Vietnam | | | | | | | | | |
| 60 | Zambia | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Responses | | 15 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 8 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 2 |

Q10. b If the milk or dairy products provided is subsidized, please indicate who is providing the subsidy and write in the level of subsidy provided for each product type

| | National Government | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---------------------------------------|----|------------|-------------------|----------------|---------|--------|--------------|-------|--|
| | subsidy | | Whole milk | Semi-skimmed milk | Flavoured milk | Yoghurt | Cheese | Other (list) | Other | |
| | Yes | No | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Argentina | x | | 70 | | 10 | 20 | | | |
| 2 | Australia | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Austria | x | | 3 | 3 | 2 | | | | |
| 4 | Barbados | x | | | | 100 | | | | |
| 5 | Belgium | | x | | | | | | | |
| 6 | Belize | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | Botswana | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | Canada, Alberta | | x | | | | | | | |
| 9 | Canada, British Columbia | | x | | | | | | | |
| 10 | Canada, Ontario | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | Chile | x | | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | | |
| 13 | Colombia | x | | 100 | | 100 | | | | |
| 14 | Denmark | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | Dominican Republic | x | | 25 | | 75 | | | | |
| 16 | Ecuador | x | | | | 100 | | | | |
| 17 | El Salvador | x | | 100 | | | | | | |
| 18 | Finland | | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | France | x | | | 3 | 3 | | | | |
| 20 | Great Britain | x | | 3 | 3 | | | | | |
| 21 | Germany | x | | | | | | | | |
| 22 | Haiti | | | | | | | | | |
| 23 | Honduras | x | | 100 | | | | | | |
| 24 | Iceland | | x | | | | | | | |
| 25 | Iran | | | | | | | | | |
| 26 | Ireland | x | | 35 | | 35 | | | | |
| 27 | Jamaica | x | | | | | | | | |

Q10. b If the milk or dairy products provided is subsidized, please indicate who is providing the subsidy and write in the level of subsidy provided for each product type

| | National Government | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---------------------|----|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------|--------|-----------------|-------|--|
| | subsidy | | Whole milk | Semi-skimmed milk | Flavoured milk | Yoghurt | Cheese | Other (list) | Other | |
| | Yes | No | | | | | | | | |
| 28 | x | | various by region | | | | | | | |
| 29 | x | | 100 | | 100 | | | | | |
| 30 | | x | | | | | | | | |
| 31 | x | | | | | | | | | |
| 32 | x | | 72 | 72 | | | | | | |
| 33 | x | | 38,35 | | | | | | | |
| 34 | x | | 100 | | | | | | | |
| 35 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 36 | x | | | | 100 | | | | | |
| 37 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 38 | | x | | | | | | | | |
| 39 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 40 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 41 | x | | | | 70 | | | | | |
| 42 | x | | | | 100 | | | | | |
| 43 | x | | 100 | | | | | | | |
| 44 | x | | 100 | | | | | Evaporated milk | | |
| 45 | x | | 75 | 75 | 57 | 53 | | | | |
| 46 | | x | | | | | | | | |
| 47 | x | | | 80 | | 100 | | | | |
| 48 | | x | | | | | | | | |
| 49 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 50 | x | | | 25 | 25 | | | | | |
| 51 | | x | | | | | | | | |
| 52 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 53 | | | | | | | | | | |

Q10. b If the milk or dairy products provided is subsidized, please indicate who is providing the subsidy and write in the level of subsidy provided for each product type

| | National Government | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|----------|------------|-------------------|----------------|----------|----------|--------------|----------|----------|----------|
| | subsidy | | Whole milk | Semi-skimmed milk | Flavoured milk | Yoghurt | Cheese | Other (list) | Other | | |
| | Yes | No | | | | | | | | | |
| 54 Thailand | x | | 100 | | | | | | | | |
| 55 Turkey | x | | 100 | | | | | | | | |
| 56 Ukraine | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 57 Uruguay | x | | 90 | | 10 | | | | | | |
| 58 USA | x | | | 100 | 100 | | | | | | |
| 59 Vietnam | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 60 Zambia | x | | 15 | | | | | | | | |
| Total Responses | 33 | 9 | 21 | 9 | 15 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Q10. b If the milk or dairy products provided is subsidized, please indicate who is providing the subsidy and write in the level of subsidy provided for each product type

| | Local Government | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---------------------------------------|----|------------|-------------------|----------------|---------|--------|--------------|-------|--|
| | subsidy | | Whole milk | Semi-skimmed milk | Flavoured milk | Yoghurt | Cheese | Other (list) | Other | |
| | Yes | No | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Argentina | x | | 70 | | 10 | 20 | | | |
| 2 | Australia | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Austria | | x | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Barbados | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | Belgium | | x | | | | | | | |
| 6 | Belize | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | Botswana | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | Canada, Alberta | | x | | | | | | | |
| 9 | Canada, British Columbia | | x | | | | | | | |
| 10 | Canada, Ontario | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick | | x | | 70 | | | | | |
| 12 | Chile | | x | | | | | | | |
| 13 | Colombia | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | Denmark | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | Dominican Republic | | | | | | | | | |
| 16 | Ecuador | | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | El Salvador | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | Finland | | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | France | | | | | | | | | |
| 20 | Great Britain | | | | | | | | | |
| 21 | Germany | | x | | | | | | | |
| 22 | Haiti | | | | | | | | | |
| 23 | Honduras | | | | | | | | | |
| 24 | Iceland | | x | | | | | | | |
| 25 | Iran | | | | | | | | | |
| 26 | Ireland | | x | | | 35 | | | | |
| 27 | Jamaica | | | | | | | | | |
| 28 | Japan | | | | | | | | | |

Q10. b If the milk or dairy products provided is subsidized, please indicate who is providing the subsidy and write in the level of subsidy provided for each product type

| | Local Government | | | | | | | | | |
|----|-------------------|----|------------|-------------------|----------------|---------|--------|--------------|-------|--|
| | subsidy | | Whole milk | Semi-skimmed milk | Flavoured milk | Yoghurt | Cheese | Other (list) | Other | |
| | Yes | No | | | | | | | | |
| 29 | Kazakhstan | x | | 60 | | | | | | |
| 30 | Kenya | | x | | | | | | | |
| 31 | Republic of Korea | x | | | | | | | | |
| 32 | Latvia | | x | | | | | | | |
| 33 | Luxembourg | | | | | | | | | |
| 34 | Malaysia | | x | | | | | | | |
| 35 | Malawi | | | | | | | | | |
| 36 | Mexico | | | | | | | | | |
| 37 | Myanmar | | | | | | | | | |
| 38 | Netherlands | | x | | | | | | | |
| 39 | New Zealand | | | | | | | | | |
| 40 | Norway | | | | | | | | | |
| 41 | P.R. China | | | | | | | | | |
| 42 | Panama | | | | | | | | | |
| 43 | Paraguay | x | | 100 | | | | | | |
| 44 | Peru | | | | | | | | | |
| 45 | Poland | | x | | | | | | | |
| 46 | Republic of Congo | | x | | | | | | | |
| 47 | Romania | | | | | | | | | |
| 48 | Russia | x | | 100 | | | | | | |
| 49 | Senegal | x | | | 100 | | | | | |
| 50 | Slovak republic | | | | | | | | | |
| 51 | South Africa | x | | 100 | | | | | | |
| 52 | Sudan | | | | | | | | | |
| 53 | Sweden | | | | | | | | | |
| 54 | Thailand | | | | | | | | | |
| 55 | Turkey | | | | | | | | | |
| 56 | Ukraine | x | | 100 | | | | | | |

Q10. b If the milk or dairy products provided is subsidized, please indicate who is providing the subsidy and write in the level of subsidy provided for each product type

| | Local Government | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|------------------|-----------|------------|-------------------|----------------|----------|----------|--------------|----------|----------|
| | subsidy | | Whole milk | Semi-skimmed milk | Flavoured milk | Yoghurt | Cheese | Other (list) | Other | |
| | Yes | No | | | | | | | | |
| 57 | Uruguay | x | 90 | | | 10 | | | | |
| 58 | USA | | | | | | | | | |
| 59 | Vietnam | | | | | | | | | |
| 60 | Zambia | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Responses | | 13 | 11 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 |

Q10. b If the milk or dairy products provided is subsidized, please indicate who is providing the subsidy and write in the level of subsidy provided for each product type

| | School | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---------------------------------------|----|------------|-------------------|----------------|---------|--------|--------------|-------|---|
| | subsidy | | Whole milk | Semi-skimmed milk | Flavoured milk | Yoghurt | Cheese | Other (list) | Other | |
| | Yes | No | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Argentina | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Australia | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Austria | | x | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Barbados | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | Belgium | | x | | | | | | | |
| 6 | Belize | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | Botswana | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | Canada, Alberta | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | Canada, British Columbia | | x | | | | | | | |
| 10 | Canada, Ontario | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | Chile | | | | | | | | | x |
| 13 | Colombia | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | Denmark | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | Dominican Republic | | | | | | | | | |
| 16 | Ecuador | | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | El Salvador | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | Finland | | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | France | | | | | | | | | x |
| 20 | Great Britain | | | | | | | | | |
| 21 | Germany | | | | | | | | | |
| 22 | Haiti | | | | | | | | | |
| 23 | Honduras | | | | | | | | | |
| 24 | Iceland | | | | | | | | | x |
| 25 | Iran | | | | | | | | | |
| 26 | Ireland | | | | | | | | | x |
| 27 | Jamaica | | | | | | | | | |
| 28 | Japan | | | | | | | | | |

Q10. b If the milk or dairy products provided is subsidized, please indicate who is providing the subsidy and write in the level of subsidy provided for each product type

| | School | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---------|----|------------|-------------------|----------------|---------|--------|--------------|-------|--|
| | subsidy | | Whole milk | Semi-skimmed milk | Flavoured milk | Yoghurt | Cheese | Other (list) | Other | |
| | Yes | No | | | | | | | | |
| 29 | | x | | | | | | | | |
| 30 | | x | | | | | | | | |
| 31 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 32 | | x | | | | | | | | |
| 33 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 34 | | x | | | | | | | | |
| 35 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 36 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 37 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 38 | | x | | | | | | | | |
| 39 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 40 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 41 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 42 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 43 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 44 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 45 | | x | | | | | | | | |
| 46 | | x | | | | | | | | |
| 47 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 48 | | x | | | | | | | | |
| 49 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 50 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 51 | | x | | | | | | | | |
| 52 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 53 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 54 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 55 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 56 | | | | | | | | | | |

Q10. b If the milk or dairy products provided is subsidized, please indicate who is providing the subsidy and write in the level of subsidy provided for each product type

| | School | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|---------|----------|------------|-------------------|----------------|----------|----------|--------------|----------|----------|----------|
| | subsidy | | Whole milk | Semi-skimmed milk | Flavoured milk | Yoghurt | Cheese | Other (list) | Other | | |
| | Yes | No | | | | | | | | | |
| 57 | Uruguay | | | | | | | | | | |
| 58 | USA | | | | | | | | | | |
| 59 | Vietnam | | | | | | | | | | |
| 60 | Zambia | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Responses | | 1 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Q10. b If the milk or dairy products provided is subsidized, please indicate who is providing the subsidy and write in the level of subsidy provided for each product type

| | Dairy Processors | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---------------------------------------|----|------------|-------------------|----------------|---------|--------|--------------|-------|--|
| | subsidy | | Whole milk | Semi-skimmed milk | Flavoured milk | Yoghurt | Cheese | Other (list) | Other | |
| | Yes | No | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Argentina | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Australia | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Austria | | x | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Barbados | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | Belgium | | x | | | | | | | |
| 6 | Belize | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | Botswana | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | Canada, Alberta | | x | 70 | 70 | | | | | |
| 9 | Canada, British Columbia | | | x | | | | | | |
| 10 | Canada, Ontario | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick | | x | 70 | 70 | | | | | |
| 12 | Chile | | | x | | | | | | |
| 13 | Colombia | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | Denmark | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | Dominican Republic | | | | | | | | | |
| 16 | Ecuador | | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | El Salvador | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | Finland | | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | France | | | x | | | | | | |
| 20 | Great Britain | | | | | | | | | |
| 21 | Germany | | | | | | | | | |
| 22 | Haiti | | | | | | | | | |
| 23 | Honduras | | | | | | | | | |
| 24 | Iceland | | | x | | | | | | |
| 25 | Iran | | | | | | | | | |
| 26 | Ireland | | | x | | | | | | |
| 27 | Jamaica | | | | | | | | | |
| 28 | Japan | | | | | | | | | |

Q10. b If the milk or dairy products provided is subsidized, please indicate who is providing the subsidy and write in the level of subsidy provided for each product type

| | Dairy Processors | | | | | | | | | |
|----|-------------------|----|------------|-------------------|----------------|---------|--------|--------------|-------|--|
| | subsidy | | Whole milk | Semi-skimmed milk | Flavoured milk | Yoghurt | Cheese | Other (list) | Other | |
| | Yes | No | | | | | | | | |
| 29 | Kazakhstan | | | | | | | | | |
| 30 | Kenya | x | | 40 | | | | | | |
| 31 | Republic of Korea | | | | | | | | | |
| 32 | Latvia | | x | | | | | | | |
| 33 | Luxembourg | | | | | | | | | |
| 34 | Malaysia | | x | | | | | | | |
| 35 | Malawi | | | | | | | | | |
| 36 | Mexico | | | | | | | | | |
| 37 | Myanmar | x | | 100 | | | | | | |
| 38 | Netherlands | | x | | | | | | | |
| 39 | New Zealand | | | | | | | | | |
| 40 | Norway | | | | | | | | | |
| 41 | P.R . China | | | | | | | | | |
| 42 | Panama | | | | | | | | | |
| 43 | Paraguay | | | | | | | | | |
| 44 | Peru | | | | | | | | | |
| 45 | Poland | | x | | | | | | | |
| 46 | Republic of Congo | x | | | 100 | | 100 | | | |
| 47 | Romania | | | | | | | | | |
| 48 | Russia | | x | | | | | | | |
| 49 | Senegal | | | | | | | | | |
| 50 | Slovak republic | | | | | | | | | |
| 51 | South Africa | x | | 50 | | | | Inkomazi | 50 | |
| 52 | Sudan | | | | | | | | | |
| 53 | Sweden | | | | | | | | | |
| 54 | Thailand | | | | | | | | | |
| 55 | Turkey | | | | | | | | | |
| 56 | Ukraine | | | | | | | | | |

Q10. b If the milk or dairy products provided is subsidized, please indicate who is providing the subsidy and write in the level of subsidy provided for each product type

| | Dairy Processors | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|------------------|----------|------------|-------------------|----------------|----------|----------|--------------|----------|----------|
| | subsidy | | Whole milk | Semi-skimmed milk | Flavoured milk | Yoghurt | Cheese | Other (list) | Other | |
| | Yes | No | | | | | | | | |
| 57 | Uruguay | | | | | | | | | |
| 58 | USA | | | | | | | | | |
| 59 | Vietnam | x | 10 | | | | | | | |
| 60 | Zambia | x | 15 | | | | | | | |
| Total Responses | | 8 | 13 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |

Q10. b If the milk or dairy products provided is subsidized, please indicate who is providing the subsidy and write in the level of subsidy provided for each product type

| | Dairy Farmers | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---------------------------------------|----|------------|-------------------|----------------|---------|--------|--------------|-------|--|
| | subsidy | | Whole milk | Semi-skimmed milk | Flavoured milk | Yoghurt | Cheese | Other (list) | Other | |
| | Yes | No | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Argentina | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Australia | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Austria | | x | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Barbados | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | Belgium | | x | | | | | | | |
| 6 | Belize | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | Botswana | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | Canada, Alberta | | x | 70 | 70 | | | | | |
| 9 | Canada, British Columbia | | x | | | | | | | |
| 10 | Canada, Ontario | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick | | x | 70 | 70 | | | | | |
| 12 | Chile | | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | Colombia | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | Denmark | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | Dominican Republic | | | | | | | | | |
| 16 | Ecuador | | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | El Salvador | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | Finland | | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | France | | | | | | | | | |
| 20 | Great Britain | | x | | | | | | | |
| 21 | Germany | | | | | | | | | |
| 22 | Haiti | | | | | | | | | |
| 23 | Honduras | | | | | | | | | |
| 24 | Iceland | | | | | | | | | |
| 25 | Iran | | | | | | | | | |
| 26 | Ireland | | | | | | | | | |
| 27 | Jamaica | | x | | | | | | | |
| 28 | Japan | | | | | | | | | |

Q10. b If the milk or dairy products provided is subsidized, please indicate who is providing the subsidy and write in the level of subsidy provided for each product type

| | Dairy Farmers | | | | | | | | | |
|----|-------------------|----|------------|-------------------|----------------|---------|--------|--------------|-------|--|
| | subsidy | | Whole milk | Semi-skimmed milk | Flavoured milk | Yoghurt | Cheese | Other (list) | Other | |
| | Yes | No | | | | | | | | |
| 29 | Kazakhstan | | x | | | | | | | |
| 30 | Kenya | | x | | | | | | | |
| 31 | Republic of Korea | | | | | | | | | |
| 32 | Latvia | | x | | | | | | | |
| 33 | Luxembourg | | | | | | | | | |
| 34 | Malaysia | | x | | | | | | | |
| 35 | Malawi | | | | | | | | | |
| 36 | Mexico | | | | | | | | | |
| 37 | Myanmar | | | | | | | | | |
| 38 | Netherlands | | x | | | | | | | |
| 39 | New Zealand | | | | | | | | | |
| 40 | Norway | x | | 13 | | 13 | | | | |
| 41 | P.R . China | | | | | | | | | |
| 42 | Panama | | | | | | | | | |
| 43 | Paraguay | | | | | | | | | |
| 44 | Peru | | | | | | | | | |
| 45 | Poland | | x | | | | | | | |
| 46 | Republic of Congo | | x | | | | | | | |
| 47 | Romania | | | | | | | | | |
| 48 | Russia | | x | | | | | | | |
| 49 | Senegal | | | | | | | | | |
| 50 | Slovak republic | | | | | | | | | |
| 51 | South Africa | x | | 100 | | | | | | |
| 52 | Sudan | | | | | | | | | |
| 53 | Sweden | | | | | | | | | |
| 54 | Thailand | | | | | | | | | |
| 55 | Turkey | | | | | | | | | |
| 56 | Ukraine | | | | | | | | | |

Q10. b If the milk or dairy products provided is subsidized, please indicate who is providing the subsidy and write in the level of subsidy provided for each product type

| | Dairy Farmers | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------|----------|------------|-------------------|----------------|----------|----------|--------------|----------|----------|
| | subsidy | | Whole milk | Semi-skimmed milk | Flavoured milk | Yoghurt | Cheese | Other (list) | Other | |
| | Yes | No | | | | | | | | |
| 57 | Uruguay | | | | | | | | | |
| 58 | USA | | | | | | | | | |
| 59 | Vietnam | | | | | | | | | |
| 60 | Zambia | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Responses | | 5 | 14 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Q10. b If the milk or dairy products provided is subsidized, please indicate who is providing the subsidy and write in the level of subsidy provided for each product type

| | | subsidy | | Other (list) | Other | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---------------------------------------|---------|----|--------------|------------|-------------------|---------------|---------|--------|-------|--|-----|--|--|
| | | Yes | No | | Whole milk | Semi-skimmed milk | Flavored milk | Yoghurt | Cheese | Other | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Argentina | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Australia | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Austria | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Barbados | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | Belgium | | x | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | Belize | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | Botswana | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | Canada, Alberta | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | Canada, British Columbia | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | Canada, Ontario | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | Chile | | x | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | Colombia | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | Denmark | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | Dominican Republic | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16 | Ecuador | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | El Salvador | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | Finland | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | France | | x | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20 | Great Britain | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 21 | Germany | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22 | Haiti | | x | NGO | | | | | | | | 100 | | |
| 23 | Honduras | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24 | Iceland | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Q10. b If the milk or dairy products provided is subsidized, please indicate who is providing the subsidy and write in the level of subsidy provided for each product type

| | | subsidy | | Other (list) | Other | | | | | | | | |
|----|-------------------|---------|----|---|------------|-------------------|---------------|---------|--------|-------|--|--|--|
| | | Yes | No | | Whole milk | Semi-skimmed milk | Flavored milk | Yoghurt | Cheese | Other | | | |
| 25 | Iran | | | note: in Iran there is no subsidized milk except school milk (plain 2,5% fat) which is provided to the students free of charge. All the cost for school milk is covered by government and even at some special education schools and boarding schools students are provided with free of charge nutrition and meals | | | | | | | | | |
| 26 | Ireland | x | | Pupils - only schools classed as disadvantaged don't pay anything for milk | 35 | | | | | | | | |
| 27 | Jamaica | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 28 | Japan | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 29 | Kazakhstan | x | | parents | 40 | | | 40 | | | | | |
| 30 | Kenya | x | | Tetra Pak | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| 31 | Republic of Korea | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 32 | Latvia | | x | | | | | | | | | | |
| 33 | Luxembourg | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 34 | Malaysia | | x | | | | | | | | | | |
| 35 | Malawi | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 36 | Mexico | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 37 | Myanmar | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 38 | Netherlands | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 39 | New Zealand | x | | Dairy Cooperative (Farmers/Processor) | | | | 100 | | | | | |

Q10. b If the milk or dairy products provided is subsidized, please indicate who is providing the subsidy and write in the level of subsidy provided for each product type

| | | subsidy | | Other (list) | Other | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|--|------------|-------------------|----------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | | Yes | No | | Whole milk | Semi-skimmed milk | Flavoured milk | Yoghurt | Cheese | Other | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 40 | Norway | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 41 | P.R. China | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 42 | Panama | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 43 | Paraguay | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 44 | Peru | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 45 | Poland | x | | parents | | | 24 | | 32 | | | | |
| 46 | Republic of Congo | | x | | | | | | | | | | |
| 47 | Romania | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 48 | Russia | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 49 | Senegal | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 50 | Slovak republic | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 51 | South Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 52 | Sudan | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 53 | Sweden | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 54 | Thailand | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 55 | Turkey | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 56 | Ukraine | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 57 | Uruguay | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 58 | USA | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 59 | Vietnam | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 60 | Zambia | x | | Donor funding is used to cover a large part of the cost for the school milk programme. | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Responses | | 13 | 11 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

Q10. c Indicate plans/intentions on the future subsidy policy on school milk

| | Subsidy will: | | | | | Introduced | Stop | Reduce | Continue | Increase | verbatim |
|--|---------------|----------|--------|------|------------|------------|------|--------|----------|--|----------|
| | Increase | Continue | Reduce | Stop | Introduced | | | | | | |
| 1 Argentina | | x | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 Australia | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 Austria | | x | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 Barbados | | x | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 Belgium | | | | | | | | | | no specific plans | |
| 6 Belize | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 Botswana | | x | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 Canada, Alberta | | | | | | | | | | no plans for a subsidy | |
| 9 Canada, British Columbia | | x | | | | | | | | there will be a small subsidy provided by the provincial government | |
| 10 Canada, Ontario | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick | | x | | | | | | | | In NS, milk is subsidized by government, In NB, milk is subsidized by dairy producers and processors | |
| 12 Chile | x | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13 Colombia | x | | | | | | | | | increasing numbers of days | |
| 14 Denmark | | | x | | | | | | | The EU Commission is considering whether to maintain the separate School Milk Scheme and School Fruit schemes or to unify them in the future. We can expect a pressure on the subsidies in the future. | |
| 15 Dominican Republic | | x | | | | | | | | | |
| 16 Ecuador | x | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17 El Salvador | | x | | | | | | | | A school milk has been approved by Congress in 2013 | |
| 18 Finland | | x | | | | | | | | | |
| 19 France | | x | | | | | | | | | |
| 20 Great Britain | | x | | | | | | | | | |
| 21 Germany | | | | | | | | | | under evaluation | |
| 22 Haiti | | x | | | | | | | | 3 year program based on external donation from the World Bank Education for All Fast Track Initiative | |
| 23 Honduras | | | | | | | x | | | Lack of funding is affecting the program | |
| 24 Iceland | | | | | | | | | | | |

Q10. c Indicate plans/intentions on the future subsidy policy on school milk

| | | Subsidy will: | | | | | verbatim |
|----|-------------------|---------------|----------|--------|------|------------|--|
| | | Increase | Continue | Reduce | Stop | Introduced | |
| 25 | Iran | | | | | | answering this question depends on the government policies for the future |
| 26 | Ireland | | x | | | | |
| 27 | Jamaica | | x | | | | |
| 28 | Japan | | x | | | | |
| 29 | Kazakhstan | | | x | | | |
| 30 | Kenya | | x | | | | New President plans to re-introduce nationwide school milk subsidized by government |
| 31 | Republic of Korea | | x | | | | Subsidy is not applied on the products but for students who has a poor economic circumstance that they are given at free charge(government 60%, local government 40%) |
| 32 | Latvia | | x | | | | The EU part of the subsidy will remain at current level (according to CAP 2020 discussions); national top-up subsidy will depend on budget availability |
| 33 | Luxembourg | | x | | | | |
| 34 | Malaysia | x | | | | | |
| 35 | Malawi | | | | | | |
| 36 | Mexico | | x | | | | School Milk Law. Programme has been there since 1960's. |
| 37 | Myanmar | x | | | | | |
| 38 | Netherlands | | | | | | Subsidy by the EU is evaluated; all decisions [increase/same/decrease] are possible |
| 39 | New Zealand | | x | | | | |
| 40 | Norway | | x | x | | | Some political parties and organizations work for that the school milk should be free of charge for the pupil. Fruit and vegetables are free of charge in school with pupils in the age 13 to 16. It is also free when the schools with pupils age 13 to 16 are combined with school with pupil 6 to 12. |
| 41 | P.R . China | | x | | | | |
| 42 | Panama | | x | | | | There is a school milk law since 1995 which guarantees locally produced milk to be given at schools by the Ministry of Education. |
| 43 | Paraguay | | x | | | | Locally produced milk is prioritized under the national school feeding law |

Q10. c Indicate plans/intentions on the future subsidy policy on school milk

| | Subsidy will: | | | | | Introduced | Stop | Reduce | Continue | Increase | Subsidy will: |
|----|------------------------|----------|-----------|----------|------------|------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|---|
| | Increase | Continue | Reduce | Stop | Introduced | | | | | | |
| 44 | Peru | x | | | | | | | | | verbatim |
| 45 | Poland | x | | | | | | | | | SFP law prioritizing locally produced milk |
| 46 | Republic of Congo | | | | | | | | | | don't know |
| 47 | Romania | | | x | | | | | | | Potential threat of replacement with sandwich or hot meal |
| 48 | Russia | x | | | | | | | | | |
| 49 | Senegal | | | x | | | | | | | elections are to be held in 2014 and there is no guarantee of the program being continued |
| 50 | Slovak republic | x | | | | | | | | | |
| 51 | South Africa | | | | | x | | | | | |
| 52 | Sudan | | | | | x | | | | | Current support from DDF will continue in the foreseeable future through funds from partners |
| 53 | Sweden | x | | | | | | | | | |
| 54 | Thailand | x | | | | | | | | | The subsidy budget is maintain or declined depends on birth rate / number of students in each year |
| 55 | Turkey | x | | | | | | | | | |
| 56 | Ukraine | x | | | | | | | | | |
| 57 | Uruguay | x | | | | | | | | | |
| 58 | USA | x | | | | | | | | | |
| 59 | Vietnam | x | | | | x | | | | | dairy processor will continue subsidy and government subsidy will be introduced. the whole funding for nationwide program will be so huge, other more potential is government subsidy via preferable tax or tax exemption for processors. |
| 60 | Zambia | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total Responses | 5 | 37 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 26 |

Q11. a Which age groups receive subsidized or free milk?

| | Subsidized | | | | | | Free | | | | | |
|--|------------|-----|------|-------|-------|-----------|-------|-----|------|-------|-------|------------------------------|
| | pre 5 | 5-7 | 8-10 | 11-13 | 14-16 | 17 & over | pre 5 | 5-7 | 8-10 | 11-13 | 14-16 | 17 & over |
| 1 Argentina | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | |
| 2 Australia | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 Austria | x | x | x | x | x | | | | | | | |
| 4 Barbados | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | |
| 5 Belgium | x | x | x | x | x | | | | | | | |
| 6 Belize | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 Botswana | | | | | | | | x | x | | | |
| 8 Canada, Alberta | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 Canada, British Columbia | | x | x | x | | | | | | | | |
| 10 Canada, Ontario | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick | | x | x | x | x | x | | | | | | |
| 12 Chile | | | | | | | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| 13 Colombia | x | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 Denmark | x | x | x | x | x | | | | | | | |
| 15 Dominican Republic | | | | | | | | x | x | | | |
| 16 Ecuador | | | | | | | | x | x | | | |
| 17 El Salvador | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | |
| 18 Finland | | | | | | | | x | x | x | x | |
| 19 France | x | x | x | x | x | | | | | | | |
| 20 Great Britain | | x | x | x | x | | x | | | | | |
| 21 Germany | x | x | x | x | x | | | x | x | | | |
| 22 Haiti | | | | | | | | x | x | | | |
| 23 Honduras | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | |
| 24 Iceland | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 25 Iran | | | | | | | x | x | x | x | x | x (only for female students) |
| 26 Ireland | x | x | x | x | x | | | | | | x | |
| 27 Jamaica | | x | x | x | x | | | | | | | |
| 28 Japan | | x | x | x | x | | | | | | | |
| 29 Kazakhstan | | x | x | x | | | | | | | | |
| 30 Kenya | x | x | x | x | | | | | | | | |

Q11. a Which age groups receive subsidized or free milk?

| | Subsidized | | | | | | Free | | | | | | |
|----|-------------------|-----|------|-------|-------|-----------|-------|-----|------|-------|-------|-----------|---|
| | pre 5 | 5-7 | 8-10 | 11-13 | 14-16 | 17 & over | pre 5 | 5-7 | 8-10 | 11-13 | 14-16 | 17 & over | |
| 31 | Republic of Korea | | x | x | x | x | | | | | | | |
| 32 | Latvia | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | |
| 33 | Luxembourg | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | | x | |
| 34 | Malaysia | | | | | | | x | x | | | | |
| 35 | Malawi | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 36 | Mexico | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | |
| 37 | Myanmar | | | | | | | x | x | | | | |
| 38 | Netherlands | | x | x | x | x | | | | | | | |
| 39 | New Zealand | | | | | | | x | x | | | | |
| 40 | Norway | | x | x | x | x | x | | | | | | |
| 41 | P.R. China | | x | x | x | x | | | | | | | |
| 42 | Panama | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | |
| 43 | Paraguay | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | |
| 44 | Peru | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | |
| 45 | Poland | x | x | | | x | | | | | | | |
| 46 | Republic of Congo | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 47 | Romania | | | | | | | x | x | x | x | | |
| 48 | Russia | | | | | | | x | x | x | x | | |
| 49 | Senegal | | x | x | x | x | | | | | | | |
| 50 | Slovak republic | | x | x | x | x | | | | | | | |
| 51 | South Africa | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | | |
| 52 | Sudan | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 53 | Sweden | x | x | x | x | x | | | | | | | |
| 54 | Thailand | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 55 | Turkey | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 56 | Ukraine | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | |
| 57 | Uruguay | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 58 | USA | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | |
| 59 | Vietnam | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 60 | Zambia | | x | x | x | x | | | | | | | |
| | Total Responses | 15 | 26 | 25 | 24 | 21 | 8 | 16 | 31 | 30 | 24 | 9 | 5 |

Q11. b Which are the main organizers of school milk programmes in your country?

| | | School | Communities | Teachers | Parents | Dairies | Distributors | NDC | Other | verbatim |
|----|---------------------------------------|--------|-------------|----------|---------|---------|--------------|-----|-------|---|
| 1 | Argentina | | x | | | | x | x | | |
| 2 | Australia | | | | | | | | | n/a |
| 3 | Austria | x | x | x | x | x | x | | | |
| 4 | Barbados | | x | | | x | | x | | |
| 5 | Belgium | x | | | | | x | | | Flemish and Walloon government pay the aid and are responsible for controls |
| 6 | Belize | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | Botswana | | | | | | | | x | national Government |
| 8 | Canada, Alberta | | | | | | | | x | dairy farmer organization |
| 9 | Canada, British Columbia | x | | x | x | | | | | |
| 10 | Canada, Ontario | | | | | | | x | | |
| 11 | Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick | | | | | x | | x | | |
| 12 | Chile | | | | | | | | x | There's only a permanent National Meal Program. Other programs are occasionally presented by dairy companies or dairy organizations but |
| 13 | Colombia | | | | | | | | x | central government |
| 14 | Denmark | | | | | | | x | | Central organized Scheme from the Dairy Board |
| 15 | Dominican Republic | | x | | | x | | x | | |
| 16 | Ecuador | x | x | x | | x | | x | | |
| 17 | El Salvador | x | x | x | x | x | | x | | |
| 18 | Finland | x | x | | | x | | x | | |
| 19 | France | x | | | | | | | | national government |
| 20 | Great Britain | x | x | | | | x | | x | Varies amongst the Local Education Authority, schools, nurseries, childminders etc |
| 21 | Germany | x | x | | | x | x | | | |
| 22 | Haiti | | | | | x | | | x | NGO |
| 23 | Honduras | x | x | | | x | | x | | |
| 24 | Iceland | | | | | x | | | | |
| 25 | Iran | | | | | | | | x | In Iran school milk programmes are organized by a special committee represented by experts from Presidential Office, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health and Ministry of Commerce |
| 26 | Ireland | | | | | x | | x | | |
| 27 | Jamaica | | | | | | | | x | the ministry of Education |
| 28 | Japan | | x | | | | | | | |
| 29 | Kazakhstan | | | | | | | | x | tetra pak |
| 30 | Kenya | x | | x | x | x | | x | | Private organizations (Tetra Pak/ Orion Mktng Soltns) Development partners (UNICEF, IFAD World Vision, Land O' Lakes) |
| 31 | Republic of Korea | x | x | | | | x | x | | Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs |

Q11. b Which are the main organizers of school milk programmes in your country?

| | | School | Communities | Teachers | Parents | Dairies | Distributors | NDC | Other | verbatim |
|-----------------|-------------------|--------|-------------|----------|---------|---------|--------------|-----|-------|---|
| 32 | Latvia | x | x | | | x | | | | |
| 33 | Luxembourg | x | | x | | x | | | | |
| 34 | Malaysia | | | | | x | x | | | |
| 35 | Malawi | | | | | | | | | |
| 36 | Mexico | x | x | | | x | | x | | |
| 37 | Myanmar | | | | | x | | x | | |
| 38 | Netherlands | | | | | x | | | | |
| 39 | New Zealand | x | | x | | | | | | Fonterra as largest Dairy Co-operative |
| 40 | Norway | | | | | x | | | | In Norway with apx 600 000 pupils between 6 and 16, with have just two producers of milk. One big and one tiny. There is just the big one that offers a school milk programme |
| 41 | P.R . China | x | x | | | x | | | | |
| 42 | Panama | x | x | x | | x | x | | | |
| 43 | Paraguay | x | x | | | x | | x | | |
| 44 | Peru | x | x | | | x | x | | | |
| 45 | Poland | x | x | | | x | x | | | |
| 46 | Republic of Congo | | | | | | | | | don't know |
| 47 | Romania | | x | | | | | | | |
| 48 | Russia | | x | | | | | x | | school milk adoption idea is driven by Russian Union of Dairy Enterprises, but implemented & subsidised by regional governments |
| 49 | Senegal | | x | | | | | | | |
| 50 | Slovak republic | | | | | | | x | | |
| 51 | South Africa | | x | | | x | | | x | dairy farmers individually |
| 52 | Sudan | x | | | | x | | | | The programme is managed by DDF & Ministry of Education |
| 53 | Sweden | | | | | | | x | | |
| 54 | Thailand | | | | | | | | x | School Milk board (comprised of Government offices, Farmers, Milk Producers) |
| 55 | Turkey | | | | | | | | x | FOOD,AGRICULTURE and LIVESTOCK MINISTRY |
| 56 | Ukraine | | | | x | | | | | National BF organization Ukrkonservmoloko |
| 57 | Uruguay | | x | x | | | | | | |
| 58 | USA | | | | | | | | x | National Gov't. - but it is NOT a milk program -- rather the entire meal |
| 59 | Vietnam | | x | | | x | | | | local government organize/implement it. Dairy supplies milk and support implementation. |
| 60 | Zambia | x | | x | x | x | | x | | United Nations Agencies, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Health |
| Total Responses | | 23 | 25 | 10 | 6 | 29 | 10 | 20 | 13 | 27 |

Q11. c Is the program integrated into lessons or other activities? (please give details)

| | | |
|----|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1 | Argentina | |
| 2 | Australia | In some schools, School curriculum address where milk comes from and the nutrition value of dairy foods |
| 3 | Austria | sometimes....no fix plan (national and world school milk day), special trained personal ("Seminarbäuerinnen") gives informations for milk and holds workshops (please have a look at www.rund-um-die-schulmilch.at) |
| 4 | Barbados | |
| 5 | Belgium | 3 educational programs for milk available |
| 6 | Belize | |
| 7 | Botswana | no |
| 8 | Canada, Alberta | For schools who choose to use it, there is a leadership module that fits within the elementary curriculum |
| 9 | Canada, British Columbia | no |
| 10 | Canada, Ontario | no |
| 11 | Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick | no |
| 12 | Chile | Mainly nutritional education and healthy living. In recent years there's a national initiative led by the National First Lady (www.eligevivirsano.cl) |
| 13 | Colombia | there must be a plan of Environmental Management in order to recycle the packages. the TGT is 25% |
| 14 | Denmark | Education in health, promotion and campaigns |
| 15 | Dominican Republic | |
| 16 | Ecuador | |
| 17 | El Salvador | |
| 18 | Finland | |
| 19 | France | Yes- Milk is part of nutrition official programm |
| 20 | Great Britain | no |
| 21 | Germany | Yes there are additional programms/ Projects about healthy diet, e.g. common breakfast during the break |
| 22 | Haiti | |
| 23 | Honduras | |
| 24 | Iceland | |
| 25 | Iran | not yet, but we are going to have this programme at schools |
| 26 | Ireland | Moo Crew: The Primary Dairy Moovement, is a new initiative by the National Dairy Council, Republic of Ireland. The programme is designed to teach children about the importance of dairy in their diets and encourage children to consume the recommended daily portions relevant to their age group from the milk, yogurt and cheese food group in order to have a healthy and balaced lifestyle. There are lesson plans, activities and games as part of Moo Crew, all of which can all be found at www.moocrew.ie . |
| 27 | Jamaica | no |
| 28 | Japan | |
| 29 | Kazahakstan | We used to arrange Milk Breaks to educate kids and teachers about the program and milk consumption benefits for health etc. |
| 30 | Kenya | no |
| 31 | Republic of Korea | |
| 32 | Latvia | No integration in lessons. In previous years different educational and promotional campaigns have been carried out separately from the school programs |
| 33 | Luxembourg | no |

Q11. c Is the program integrated into lessons or other activities? (please give details)

| | | |
|----|------------------------|---|
| 34 | Malaysia | no |
| 35 | Malawi | |
| 36 | Mexico | |
| 37 | Myanmar | |
| 38 | Netherlands | Not in the school milk program. The Dairy Council distributes educational material and is organizing excursions to farms |
| 39 | New Zealand | This is planned as the programme rolls out |
| 40 | Norway | no |
| 41 | P.R . China | health lesson once a week |
| 42 | Panama | |
| 43 | Paraguay | Yes, they have educational contests organized by the national dairy processors association. The contests focus on dairy value chain knowledge, nutritional benefits of milk. Prizes are awarded to schools and children. |
| 44 | Peru | |
| 45 | Poland | schools realize their educational programs through lessons and other activities (competitions, sport) |
| 46 | Republic of Congo | don't know |
| 47 | Romania | Milk is served in class break at 10am for primary grades, while for secondary schools -> pupils are invited to serve themselves from concierge. |
| 48 | Russia | most of the regions where SM is introduced have different activities to support & popularize the programme (interactive lessons on value of regular milk consumption, school milk days, competitions, creative contests) |
| 49 | Senegal | not systematically |
| 50 | Slovak republic | no |
| 51 | South Africa | Just during School Milk Days |
| 52 | Sudan | Currently not but planned from next Academic year |
| 53 | Sweden | don't know |
| 54 | Thailand | no |
| 55 | Turkey | during the lessons |
| 56 | Ukraine | no |
| 57 | Uruguay | |
| 58 | USA | not really |
| 59 | Vietnam | Tetra Pak Vietnam organized activities in kindergartens and primary schools to educate about milk benefits and call children to drink milk frequently (3 milk packs per day). the educational program also teach children to flat the carton packs after drinking, put in wast bin for collection & recycling. The program also calls for awareness and for nationwide school milk program. |
| 60 | Zambia | not to my knowledge |
| | Total Responses | 42 |

Q12. How is the milk supplier usually paid?

| | | Cash | Vouch- ers | Invoice | Other | verbatim |
|----|--|------|---------------|---------|-------|--|
| 1 | Argentina | | | x | | |
| 2 | Australia | | | x | | prom |
| 3 | Austria | x | | | | |
| 4 | Barbados | | | x | | |
| 5 | Belgium | | | x | | |
| 6 | Belize | | | | | |
| 7 | Botswana | | | x | | |
| 8 | Canada, Alberta | | | x | | |
| 9 | Canada, British Columbia | | | x | | |
| 10 | Canada, Ontario | | | x | | |
| 11 | Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick | | | x | | |
| 12 | Chile | | | x | | |
| 13 | Colombia | | | x | | |
| 14 | Denmark | | | | x | Pre-paid by parents - 99% use internet payment |
| 15 | Dominican Republic | | | x | | |
| 16 | Ecuador | | | x | | |
| 17 | El Salvador | | | x | | |
| 18 | Finland | | | x | | |
| 19 | France | | | x | | |
| 20 | Great Britain | | | | x | Usually paid by bank automated transfer and a small number by cheque |
| 21 | Germany | | | x | | |
| 22 | Haiti | | | x | | |
| 23 | Honduras | | | x | | |
| 24 | Iceland | | | x | | |
| 25 | Iran | x | | | | |
| 26 | Ireland | x | | x | | cheque |
| 27 | Jamaica | | | | x | It is not fresh milk that is used but reconstituted milk bought through a tender process |
| 28 | Japan | | | x | | |
| 29 | Kazakhstan | | | x | | |
| 30 | Kenya | | | x | | |
| 31 | Republic of Korea | | | x | | |
| 32 | Latvia | | | x | | |
| 33 | Luxembourg | | | x | | |
| 34 | Malaysia | | | x | | |
| 35 | Malawi | | | | | |
| 36 | Mexico | | | x | | |
| 37 | Myanmar | | | | x | In Myanmar donation only |
| 38 | Netherlands | | | x | | |
| 39 | New Zealand | | | | x | N/A - provided free of cost |

Q12. How is the milk supplier usually paid?

| | | Cash | Vouch- ers | Invoice | Other | verbatim |
|------------------------|-------------------|----------|---------------|-----------|----------|--|
| 40 | Norway | | | x | | Mainly the parents order and pay the milk through Internet. The schools get list from the producer/supplier with the names of the children that want (and have paid) for milk. |
| 41 | P.R . China | | x | x | | |
| 42 | Panama | | | x | | |
| 43 | Paraguay | | | x | | |
| 44 | Peru | | | x | | |
| 45 | Poland | x | | | | |
| 46 | Republic of Congo | | | | | don't know |
| 47 | Romania | | | x | | |
| 48 | Russia | | | x | | |
| 49 | Senegal | | | x | | |
| 50 | Slovak republic | x | | | | |
| 51 | South Africa | | | x | | n/a |
| 52 | Sudan | | | | x | The supplier (DAL Dairy Factory) does not get paid. It is purely CSR |
| 53 | Sweden | | | x | | |
| 54 | Thailand | | | x | | |
| 55 | Turkey | | | x | | |
| 56 | Ukraine | | | x | | |
| 57 | Uruguay | | | x | | |
| 58 | USA | | | x | | |
| 59 | Vietnam | | | x | | |
| 60 | Zambia | x | | x | | |
| Total Responses | | 6 | 1 | 47 | 6 | 11 |

Q13. How frequently does the milk supplier usually receive payments

| | | weekly | monthly | end of term | quarterly | verbatim |
|----|---------------------------------------|--------|---------|-------------|-----------|--|
| 1 | Argentina | | | | x | It should be monthly, but in general there is a delay that could be for months. |
| 2 | Australia | | | | | Would depend on the contract the school canteen had with the supplier which would relate to product turnover for that school |
| 3 | Austria | | x | | | |
| 4 | Barbados | | x | | | |
| 5 | Belgium | | x | | | |
| 6 | Belize | | | | | |
| 7 | Botswana | | x | | | |
| 8 | Canada, Alberta | | x | | | varies from school to school |
| 9 | Canada, British Columbia | | x | | | |
| 10 | Canada, Ontario | x | | | | |
| 11 | Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick | x | x | | | varies from school to school |
| 12 | Chile | | x | | | |
| 13 | Colombia | | x | | | |
| 14 | Denmark | | | x | | twice a year |
| 15 | Dominican Republic | | x | | | |
| 16 | Ecuador | | x | | | |
| 17 | El Salvador | | x | | | |
| 18 | Finland | | x | | | |
| 19 | France | | x | | | |
| 20 | Great Britain | | | | | Varies depending on the scheme under which the milk is supplied. |
| 21 | Germany | | x | | | depending on ordering term |
| 22 | Haiti | | x | | | |
| 23 | Honduras | | x | | | |
| 24 | Iceland | | x | | | |
| 25 | Iran | | x | | | |
| 26 | Ireland | | | x | | |
| 27 | Jamaica | | | | | |
| 28 | Japan | | x | | | |
| 29 | Kazakhstan | | x | | | |
| 30 | Kenya | x | | | | |
| 31 | Republic of Korea | | x | | | |
| 32 | Latvia | | x | | | |
| 33 | Luxembourg | | | x | | |
| 34 | Malaysia | | | x | x | |
| 35 | Malawi | | | | | |
| 36 | Mexico | | x | | | |
| 37 | Myanmar | | | | | |
| 38 | Netherlands | | | | | trimesterly (3x a year) |
| 39 | New Zealand | | | | | N/A - no cost |

Q13. How frequently does the milk supplier usually receive payments

| | | weekly | monthly | end of term | quarterly | verbatim |
|----|------------------------|----------|-----------|-------------|-----------|---|
| 40 | Norway | | | x | | The pupils (partents) order the milk either once a year or one time each term. They have to pay in advance for the whole year or term |
| 41 | P.R . China | | x | x | | |
| 42 | Panama | | x | | | |
| 43 | Paraguay | | x | | | |
| 44 | Peru | | x | | | |
| 45 | Poland | | x | | | |
| 46 | Republic of Congo | | | | | don't know |
| 47 | Romania | | x | | | |
| 48 | Russia | | | | | it differs from region to region & the scope of tender, in many cases they are arranged on quaterly basis |
| 49 | Senegal | | x | | | |
| 50 | Slovak republic | | | | | |
| 51 | South Africa | | x | | | n/a |
| 52 | Sudan | | | | | The supplier (DAL Dairy Factory) does not get paid. It is purely CSR |
| 53 | Sweden | | | x | | |
| 54 | Thailand | | | | | 60days or more |
| 55 | Turkey | | x | | | |
| 56 | Ukraine | | | | | According to the contract terms, it could be as prepayments, so postpayments |
| 57 | Uruguay | | | | x | |
| 58 | USA | x | | | | |
| 59 | Vietnam | | x | | x | it's moving toward annual contract on quarterly term of payment. |
| 60 | Zambia | | | x | x | |
| | Total Responses | 4 | 34 | 8 | 5 | 17 |

Q14. Which are the most commonly used package type, pack sizes and serving size?

| | | Most common - recode | Next most common - recode |
|----|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | Argentina | Glass | |
| 2 | Australia | Aseptic | Plastic |
| 3 | Austria | Cups | Glass |
| 4 | Barbados | Aseptic | |
| 5 | Belgium | Glass | Aseptic |
| 6 | Belize | | |
| 7 | Botswana | | |
| 8 | Canada, Alberta | Carton | Plastic |
| 9 | Canada, British Columbia | Carton | Plastic |
| 10 | Canada, Ontario | Carton | |
| 11 | Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick | Carton | Plastic |
| 12 | Chile | Aseptic | |
| 13 | Colombia | Aseptic | Pouch |
| 14 | Denmark | Aseptic | |
| 15 | Dominican Republic | Aseptic | Carton |
| 16 | Ecuador | Aseptic | |
| 17 | El Salvador | Plastic | Aseptic |
| 18 | Finland | Carton | Dispenser |
| 19 | France | Aseptic | |
| 20 | Great Britain | Aseptic | Glass |
| 21 | Germany | Glass | Aseptic |
| 22 | Haiti | Aseptic | Glass |
| 23 | Honduras | Loose | Aseptic |
| 24 | Iceland | Dispenser | Aseptic |
| 25 | Iran | Plastic Cup | Aseptic |
| 26 | Ireland | Aseptic | Plastic |
| 27 | Jamaica | Plastic | |
| 28 | Japan | Carton | Glass |
| 29 | Kazakhstan | Aseptic | |
| 30 | Kenya | Aseptic | |
| 31 | Republic of Korea | Carton | Aseptic |
| 32 | Latvia | Aseptic | Plastic |
| 33 | Luxembourg | Aseptic | |
| 34 | Malaysia | Aseptic | |
| 35 | Malawi | | |
| 36 | Mexico | Aseptic | |
| 37 | Myanmar | Plastic | |
| 38 | Netherlands | Aseptic | |
| 39 | New Zealand | Aseptic | |
| 40 | Norway | Aseptic | |
| 41 | P.R . China | Aseptic | |
| 42 | Panama | Aseptic | Carton |
| 43 | Paraguay | Aseptic | |
| 44 | Peru | Can | Plastic & Aseptic |
| 45 | Poland | Aseptic | |
| 46 | Republic of Congo | | |
| 47 | Romania | Aseptic | Plastic |
| 48 | Russia | Aseptic | Plastic |

Q14. Which are the most commonly used package type, pack sizes and serving size?

| | | Most common - recode | Next most common - recode |
|----|------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 49 | Senegal | Aseptic | |
| 50 | Slovak republic | Aseptic | Plastic Cup |
| 51 | South Africa | Aseptic | Plastic |
| 52 | Sudan | Aseptic | |
| 53 | Sweden | Dispenser | |
| 54 | Thailand | Carton | Pouch |
| 55 | Turkey | Aseptic | |
| 56 | Ukraine | Aseptic | Plastic |
| 57 | Uruguay | Aseptic | Pouch |
| 58 | USA | Carton | Plastic |
| 59 | Vietnam | Aseptic | |
| 60 | Zambia | Aseptic | Plastic |
| | Total Responses | 56 | 31 |

Q14. Most common pack size

| | | Most common size-recode | Next most common size-recode |
|----|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 | Argentina | 200ml | 250ml |
| 2 | Australia | 250ml | 500ml |
| 3 | Austria | 250ml | 200ml |
| 4 | Barbados | 1 l | 250ml |
| 5 | Belgium | 250ml | 1 l |
| 6 | Belize | | |
| 7 | Botswana | 340ml | |
| 8 | Canada, Alberta | 250ml | |
| 9 | Canada, British Columbia | 250ml | 4 l |
| 10 | Canada, Ontario | 250ml | |
| 11 | Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick | 250ml | |
| 12 | Chile | 1 l | 200ml |
| 13 | Colombia | 200ml | |
| 14 | Denmark | 250ml | 500ml |
| 15 | Dominican Republic | 200ml | |
| 16 | Ecuador | 200ml | |
| 17 | El Salvador | 1 l | |
| 18 | Finland | 1 l | 10 l |
| 19 | France | 1 l | 200ml |
| 20 | Great Britain | 189ml | 189ml |
| 21 | Germany | 250ml | 200ml |
| 22 | Haiti | 150ml | 237ml |
| 23 | Honduras | 1 l | |
| 24 | Iceland | 10 l | 250ml |
| 25 | Iran | 200ml | |
| 26 | Ireland | 189ml | 250ml |
| 27 | Jamaica | 237ml | |
| 28 | Japan | 200ml | 250ml |
| 29 | Kazakhstan | 200ml | |
| 30 | Kenya | 200ml | |
| 31 | Republic of Korea | | |
| 32 | Latvia | 1 l | 10 l |
| 33 | Luxembourg | 1/1 l | 250ml |
| 34 | Malaysia | 200ml | |
| 35 | Malawi | | |
| 36 | Mexico | 250ml | |
| 37 | Myanmar | 200ml | |
| 38 | Netherlands | 200ml | |
| 39 | New Zealand | 180ml | 200ml |
| 40 | Norway | 250ml | 500ml |
| 41 | P.R . China | 200ml | 250ml |
| 42 | Panama | 250ml | |
| 43 | Paraguay | 200ml | 1 l |
| 44 | Peru | 250ml | 1 l |
| 45 | Poland | 250ml | 200ml |
| 46 | Republic of Congo | | |
| 47 | Romania | 200ml | |
| 48 | Russia | 200ml | 1 l |

Q14. Most common pack size

| | | Most common size-recode | Next most common size-recode |
|----|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| 49 | Senegal | 200ml | |
| 50 | Slovak republic | | |
| 51 | South Africa | 250ml | 150ml |
| 52 | Sudan | 200ml | |
| 53 | Sweden | 20 l | 10 l |
| 54 | Thailand | 200ml | |
| 55 | Turkey | | |
| 56 | Ukraine | 200ml | 150ml |
| 57 | Uruguay | 1 l | |
| 58 | USA | 237ml | 296ml |
| 59 | Vietnam | 180ml | 110ml |
| 60 | Zambia | 250ml | 200ml |
| | Total Responses | 54 | 31 |

Q14. Most common serving size

| | | Most common serving size - recode |
|----|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | Argentina | 50 ml |
| 2 | Australia | 250ml |
| 3 | Austria | |
| 4 | Barbados | 250ml |
| 5 | Belgium | 250ml |
| 6 | Belize | |
| 7 | Botswana | |
| 8 | Canada, Alberta | 250ml |
| 9 | Canada, British Columbia | 250ml |
| 10 | Canada, Ontario | 250ml |
| 11 | Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick | 250ml |
| 12 | Chile | 200ml |
| 13 | Colombia | |
| 14 | Denmark | 250ml |
| 15 | Dominican Republic | 200ml |
| 16 | Ecuador | 200ml |
| 17 | El Salvador | 200ml |
| 18 | Finland | 125ml |
| 19 | France | 200ml |
| 20 | Great Britain | 189ml |
| 21 | Germany | 250ml |
| 22 | Haiti | 150ml |
| 23 | Honduras | 200ml |
| 24 | Iceland | 200ml |
| 25 | Iran | 200ml |
| 26 | Ireland | 189ml |
| 27 | Jamaica | |
| 28 | Japan | 200ml |
| 29 | Kazakhstan | 200ml |
| 30 | Kenya | 200ml |
| 31 | Republic of Korea | 200ml |
| 32 | Latvia | 250ml |
| 33 | Luxembourg | 1 l |
| 34 | Malaysia | 200ml |
| 35 | Malawi | |
| 36 | Mexico | 250ml |
| 37 | Myanmar | 200ml |
| 38 | Netherlands | 200ml |
| 39 | New Zealand | 200ml |
| 40 | Norway | 200ml |
| 41 | P.R . China | 200ml |
| 42 | Panama | 236ml |
| 43 | Paraguay | 200ml |
| 44 | Peru | 250ml |
| 45 | Poland | 250ml |
| 46 | Republic of Congo | |
| 47 | Romania | 200ml |
| 48 | Russia | 200ml |

Q14. Most common serving size

| | | Most common serving size - recode |
|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|
| 49 | Senegal | 200ml |
| 50 | Slovak republic | |
| 51 | South Africa | 250ml |
| 52 | Sudan | 200ml |
| 53 | Sweden | |
| 54 | Thailand | 200ml |
| 55 | Turkey | 200ml |
| 56 | Ukraine | 1 pack |
| 57 | Uruguay | 250ml |
| 58 | USA | 237 ml |
| 59 | Vietnam | 180ml |
| 60 | Zambia | 250ml |
| Total Responses | | 51 |

Q15. a What is the current price of milk consumed in schools paid by pupils, and specify if it is Whole, Semi-skimmed or Skimmed Milk?

| | | Price | Pack size | Type |
|----|---------------------------------------|--|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1 | Argentina | - | - | - |
| 2 | Australia | varies from region to region and whether the school canteen is subsidised | | |
| 3 | Austria | 0,45euro | 0,25l | Whole milk |
| 4 | Barbados | | | |
| 5 | Belgium | 0,35euro | 25cl | whole milk |
| 6 | Belize | | | |
| 7 | Botswana | | | |
| 8 | Canada, Alberta | \$0,75 | 250ml | semi-skimmed |
| 9 | Canada, British Columbia | \$0,79-\$1,00 | 250ml | semi-skimmed |
| 10 | Canada, Ontario | \$0,60 | 250ml | semi-skimmed |
| 11 | Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick | \$0.35 (NS)/0.45 (NB) | 250ml | semi-skimmed |
| 12 | Chile | \$250 (VAT 19% incl.) | 200 cc | flavored semi skimmed |
| 13 | Colombia | \$ 1.000 | TBA 200 ml | whole |
| 14 | Denmark | 3,50dkr | 250ml | skimmed |
| 15 | Dominican Republic | US\$0.26 | | |
| 16 | Ecuador | | | |
| 17 | El Salvador | | | |
| 18 | Finland | 0 | | skimmed |
| 19 | France | | 1L | Semi-skimmed milk |
| 20 | Great Britain | | | |
| 21 | Germany | 40cent | 250ml | semi skimmed |
| 22 | Haiti | | | |
| 23 | Honduras | | | |
| 24 | Iceland | 33 | 250ml | semi-skimmed |
| 25 | Iran | | | |
| 26 | Ireland | Between 0.17c-0.25c depending on co-op (flavoured milk - .33c, only offered by one co-op and not ordered frequently) | Either 189ml or 250ml (330ml is also available from one co-op but not a popular choice) 250ml flavoured milk available from one co-op too, again not a popular choice. | whole milk |
| 27 | Jamaica | | | |
| 28 | Japan | | 0,20l | whole milk |
| 29 | Kazakhstan | 100 | 200 | Flavoured milk |
| 30 | Kenya | 15 | 200ml | tetra Pak |
| 31 | Republic of Korea | 380won | 200ml | Whole, Fortified milk, Low-fat milk |
| 32 | Latvia | 0 | all | all types |
| 33 | Luxembourg | 0 euro | 1l | whole milk |
| 34 | Malaysia | RM1,30 | 200 | flavored |
| 35 | Malawi | | | |

Q15. a What is the current price of milk consumed in schools paid by pupils, and specify if it is Whole, Semi-skimmed or Skimmed Milk?

| | | Price | Pack size | Type |
|----|------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|--|
| 36 | Mexico | | | |
| 37 | Myanmar | | | |
| 38 | Netherlands | € 0.36 | 200cc | brick tetrapack |
| 39 | New Zealand | n/a | | |
| 40 | Norway | 4,19 to 4,22 - 5,47 - 6,81 | 250 | semi-skimmed - flavored, organic with flavor |
| 41 | P.R . China | | | |
| 42 | Panama | | | |
| 43 | Paraguay | | | |
| 44 | Peru | | | |
| 45 | Poland | 0 PLN | 250ml | semi-skimmed |
| 46 | Republic of Congo | - | - | - |
| 47 | Romania | N/A | 200ml | Semi-skimmed |
| 48 | Russia | 12rubles | 200ml | whole milk |
| 49 | Senegal | | | |
| 50 | Slovak republic | | 250 | tetrapak |
| 51 | South Africa | R4,99 | 250ml | whole |
| 52 | Sudan | 0 | 200ml | whole milk |
| 53 | Sweden | Not allowed for me to know | | |
| 54 | Thailand | 10-12 THB | 200ml | whole milk |
| 55 | Turkey | | 200ml | whole |
| 56 | Ukraine | n/a | 200ml | semi-skimmed |
| 57 | Uruguay | - | - | - |
| 58 | USA | \$.40 | 8 oz gable carton | low fat or skim |
| 59 | Vietnam | VND 6,000 | 180ml | Swetened white milk |
| 60 | Zambia | 1300-2200 | 250mls | plastic |
| | Total Responses | 38 | 37 | 38 |

Q15. b What is the current price of milk consumed in schools paid by organizing body, i.e.school/ government, etc?

| | | Price | Type |
|----|---------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1 | Argentina | 28 \$/Kg or \$ 4,-/l | powder / pouch whole |
| 2 | Australia | n/a | |
| 3 | Austria | 0,47euro | whole milk |
| 4 | Barbados | | |
| 5 | Belgium | 0,31 | 25cl |
| 6 | Belize | | |
| 7 | Botswana | P3.75 | 340ml brick |
| 8 | Canada, Alberta | 0 | |
| 9 | Canada, British Columbia | \$0,69 | semi-skimmed |
| 10 | Canada, Ontario | \$0,52 | semi-skimmed |
| 11 | Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick | \$0.34 (NB) | semi-skimmed |
| 12 | Chile | \$200 (VAT 19% inc) | flavored semi skimmed |
| 13 | Colombia | \$ 700 | whole |
| 14 | Denmark | | |
| 15 | Dominican Republic | | |
| 16 | Ecuador | | |
| 17 | El Salvador | | |
| 18 | Finland | | |
| 19 | France | 0,18 €/L | Semi-skimmed milk |
| 20 | Great Britain | | |
| 21 | Germany | 45cent | |
| 22 | Haiti | | |
| 23 | Honduras | | |
| 24 | Iceland | 1069 | 10liter |
| 25 | Iran | rials 6000/rials 4500 | 200cc Tetrapacks/ 200cc plastic cups |
| 26 | Ireland | The same price as above | |
| 27 | Jamaica | | |
| 28 | Japan | various by region | whole milk |
| 29 | Kazakhstan | 80 | whole |
| 30 | Kenya | 15 | tetra pak |
| 31 | Republic of Korea | 380won | Whole, Fortified milk, Low-fat milk |
| 32 | Latvia | 0,46LVL | all types |
| 33 | Luxembourg | 0,94 euro | whole milk (1L) |
| 34 | Malaysia | RM1,35 | flavored |
| 35 | Malawi | | |
| 36 | Mexico | | |
| 37 | Myanmar | 200 Kyats / 200 ml | Pasteurized milk |
| 38 | Netherlands | | |
| 39 | New Zealand | n/a | |
| 40 | Norway | n/a | n/a |
| 41 | P.R . China | 2.1-2.2 Yuan for 200ml; 2.7-2.8 Yuan for 250ml | flavoured whole milk |
| 42 | Panama | | |
| 43 | Paraguay | | |

Q15. b What is the current price of milk consumed in schools paid by organizing body, i.e.school/ government, etc?

| | | Price | Type |
|----|------------------------|--|---------------------|
| 44 | Peru | | |
| 45 | Poland | 0,74 PLN/250 ml | semi-skimmed |
| 46 | Republic of Congo | - | - |
| 47 | Romania | price is per package (Milk portion + bun) = 1.17 RON/child (aprox. 0,25 EUR) | |
| 48 | Russia | 10rubles | whole milk |
| 49 | Senegal | 100 | TCA |
| 50 | Slovak republic | | |
| 51 | South Africa | n/a | n/a |
| 52 | Sudan | 0 | whole milk |
| 53 | Sweden | Not allowed for me to know | |
| 54 | Thailand | 7 THB | whole milk |
| 55 | Turkey | | whole |
| 56 | Ukraine | 1,9 | semi-skimmed |
| 57 | Uruguay | 13 | whole |
| 58 | USA | \$.22 | 8 oz. gable carton |
| 59 | Vietnam | VND 5,400 | Swetened white milk |
| 60 | Zambia | 2000 | tetrapack |
| | Total Responses | 41 | 35 |

Q15. c What is the current retail price for the same pack size?

| | | Price | Type |
|----|---------------------------------------|--|-----------------------|
| 1 | Argentina | 6,50 /l | pouch whole |
| 2 | Australia | \$1.70 - 2.50 (costs more in remote areas) | Flavoured Milk |
| 3 | Austria | 0,51euro | whole milk |
| 4 | Barbados | | |
| 5 | Belgium | 0,35 | |
| 6 | Belize | | |
| 7 | Botswana | | not in retail |
| 8 | Canada, Alberta | \$0,99 | semi-skimmed |
| 9 | Canada, British Columbia | \$1,29 | semi-skimmed |
| 10 | Canada, Ontario | \$1,29 | semi-skimmed |
| 11 | Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick | \$1,29 | semi-skimmed |
| 12 | Chile | \$250 (VAT 19% incl.) | flavored semi skimmed |
| 13 | Colombia | \$ 1.00 | TBA 200 slim |
| 14 | Denmark | 3,80dkr | skimmed |
| 15 | Dominican Republic | | |
| 16 | Ecuador | | |
| 17 | El Salvador | | |
| 18 | Finland | | |
| 19 | France | | |
| 20 | Great Britain | | |
| 21 | Germany | | |
| 22 | Haiti | | |
| 23 | Honduras | | |
| 24 | Iceland | 115 | 250ml |
| 25 | Iran | the same price | the same size |
| 26 | Ireland | 189ml - 0.262, figure from only one co-op as most other sizes are restricted to schools and not sold in shops. | |
| 27 | Jamaica | | |
| 28 | Japan | | |
| 29 | Kazakhstan | 100 | whole |
| 30 | Kenya | 25 | tetra pak |
| 31 | Republic of Korea | 650won | Whole milk(200ml) |
| 32 | Latvia | 0,58LVL | 2-2,5% milk |
| 33 | Luxembourg | 1,25euro | 1L |
| 34 | Malaysia | RM1,50 | flavored |
| 35 | Malawi | | |
| 36 | Mexico | | |
| 37 | Myanmar | 300 Kyats | Pasteurized milk |
| 38 | Netherlands | € 0.21 | tetrapack |
| 39 | New Zealand | n/a | |
| 40 | Norway | appr. 5,00,- | semi skim milk |
| 41 | P.R . China | 3.0-3.2 Yuan | whole milk |
| 42 | Panama | | |
| 43 | Paraguay | | |

Q15. c What is the current retail price for the same pack size?

| | | Price | Type |
|----|------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| 44 | Peru | | |
| 45 | Poland | 1,10 PLN | semi-skimmed |
| 46 | Republic of Congo | - | - |
| 47 | Romania | no milk at 200ml on the market | |
| 48 | Russia | 14,5rubles | whole milk |
| 49 | Senegal | 200 | TCA |
| 50 | Slovak republic | 0,78 EUR | ambient flavoured milk inTBA 250 ml |
| 51 | South Africa | n/a | n/a |
| 52 | Sudan | 2SDG/Pack | Tetra Pak TFA 200ml |
| 53 | Sweden | There is no such package available in stores. | |
| 54 | Thailand | 10-12 THB | whole milk |
| 55 | Turkey | 0,75 LIRAS/200ml PACKET | whole |
| 56 | Ukraine | 3,5 | semi-skimmed |
| 57 | Uruguay | 15 | whole |
| 58 | USA | \$.50 | 8 oz. gable carton |
| 59 | Vietnam | VND 6,000 | Swetened white milk |
| 60 | Zambia | 2500 | plastic |
| | Total Responses | 41 | 37 |

Q16. Are there statistics for wastage in terms of product or packaging or both? If yes, please provide any information available.

| | | |
|----|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1 | Argentina | no |
| 2 | Australia | no |
| 3 | Austria | production and consumption are identical (order on demand) |
| 4 | Barbados | |
| 5 | Belgium | |
| 6 | Belize | |
| 7 | Botswana | no |
| 8 | Canada, Alberta | no |
| 9 | Canada, British Columbia | no |
| 10 | Canada, Ontario | |
| 11 | Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick | no |
| 12 | Chile | no statistics |
| 13 | Colombia | don't know |
| 14 | Denmark | No statistic. But we see an increased focus from School boards regarding that subject - Also in relation to school milk |
| 15 | Dominican Republic | Recycling program has been initiated. |
| 16 | Ecuador | |
| 17 | El Salvador | |
| 18 | Finland | |
| 19 | France | |
| 20 | Great Britain | not available |
| 21 | Germany | no |
| 22 | Haiti | |
| 23 | Honduras | |
| 24 | Iceland | |
| 25 | Iran | all of the cost that is related to wastage product will be covered and paid by the relevant dairy factor |
| 26 | Ireland | no |
| 27 | Jamaica | no |
| 28 | Japan | |
| 29 | Kazakhstan | |
| 30 | Kenya | none reported |
| 31 | Republic of Korea | n/a |
| 32 | Latvia | no information available |
| 33 | Luxembourg | |
| 34 | Malaysia | none |
| 35 | Malawi | |
| 36 | Mexico | |
| 37 | Myanmar | no |
| 38 | Netherlands | not available |
| 39 | New Zealand | Recycling programme has been included. |
| 40 | Norway | most of the packaging (98 % or something like that) go to recycling |
| 41 | P.R . China | According to the Dairy Newspaper, there are nearly several ten billion pieces of Tetra Packs per year, only under 20% are recycled. |

Q16. Are there statistics for wastage in terms of product or packaging or both? If yes, please provide any information available.

| | | |
|----|------------------------|--|
| 42 | Panama | Recycling program has been introduced. |
| 43 | Paraguay | Recycling program has been initiated. |
| 44 | Peru | |
| 45 | Poland | |
| 46 | Republic of Congo | no |
| 47 | Romania | |
| 48 | Russia | - |
| 49 | Senegal | |
| 50 | Slovak republic | NA |
| 51 | South Africa | n/a |
| 52 | Sudan | There is no waste in the product. Waste packages are either incinerated or collected by waste handlers |
| 53 | Sweden | no |
| 54 | Thailand | no |
| 55 | Turkey | no |
| 56 | Ukraine | no statistics |
| 57 | Uruguay | no |
| 58 | USA | rough estimate = 20=25%. |
| 59 | Vietnam | |
| 60 | Zambia | no |
| | Total Responses | 39 |

Q17. a Which other drinks are available in schools?

| | carbonated drinks | fruit juice | tea | coffee | water | other | verbatim |
|----|---------------------------------------|-------------|------|--------|-------|-------|--|
| 1 | Argentina | Most | Some | NA | All | | |
| 2 | Australia | Some | Most | DK | Most | | |
| 3 | Austria | Most | Most | Some | All | | |
| 4 | Barbados | Most | | | | | |
| 5 | Belgium | Most | All | | All | | |
| 6 | Belize | | | | | | |
| 7 | Botswana | DK | DK | DK | DK | | |
| 8 | Canada, Alberta | Some | Some | DK | Most | | |
| 9 | Canada, British Columbia | NA | Most | NA | All | | |
| 10 | Canada, Ontario | NA | Most | NA | Most | | |
| 11 | Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick | NA | Most | NA | Most | | |
| 12 | Chile | All | All | Some | All | Most | whey based drinks |
| 13 | Colombia | Most | All | Some | All | | |
| 14 | Denmark | NA | Most | | Most | | |
| 15 | Dominican Republic | All | All | | Some | | |
| 16 | Ecuador | Most | Most | | | | |
| 17 | El Salvador | Most | | | | | |
| 18 | Finland | Some | Some | Some | All | | |
| 19 | France | NA | NA | Some | All | | |
| 20 | Great Britain | | All | All | All | All | Note on carbonated drinks. Fizzy water allowed but not fizzy soft/sugary drinks. With regard to other, hot chocolate, vegetable juice and soya, rice and oat drinks enriched with calcium. |
| 21 | Germany | Some | Some | Some | Some | | |
| 22 | Haiti | Some | Some | | | | |
| 23 | Honduras | Most | | | | | |
| 24 | Iceland | DK | DK | DK | All | | |
| 25 | Iran | | Most | | All | | milk in all schools |

Q17. a Which other drinks are available in schools?

| | carbonated drinks | fruit juice | tea | coffee | water | other | verbatim |
|----|-------------------|-------------|------|--------|-------|-------|--|
| 26 | Ireland | Some | Some | Some | All | | Tea, coffee and fruit juices would be available in Secondary Schools. I think carbonated are available in some secondary schools but not all. |
| 27 | Jamaica | All | | | All | | |
| 28 | Japan | Some | Some | | | | |
| 29 | Kazakhstan | All | All | All | All | | |
| 30 | Kenya | Most | Some | | Most | | other dairy products such as youghurt |
| 31 | Republic of Korea | | | | All | | |
| 32 | Latvia | Most | Most | Most | Most | | Regulation of Cabinet of Ministers "Hygiene requirements for institutions of comprehensive primary, comprehensive secondary and vocational education" (2006) and "Hygiene requirements for institutions of education implementing pre-school education programs" (2006) (aim - to restrict the availability in the institutions of education of food products, which are unnecessary in children's daily diet (chips, salty nuts, colored candies, sweetened and colored beverages) with prohibiting distribution in the institutions of education beverages, sugar confectionery and chewing gums, containing certain food additives – colorings, sweeteners, preservatives, amino acids and caffeine and other substances, as well as food products with high concentration of salt). However, pupils in most schools may purchase carbonated drinks, as well as other restricted drinks and food, in nearby shops. Some schools are disobeying the restriction to sell these drinks and food in their premises. |
| 33 | Luxembourg | Some | Some | | Most | | |
| 34 | Malaysia | Some | Some | Some | Some | | |
| 35 | Malawi | | | | | | |
| 36 | Mexico | | | | | | Legislation passing carbonated drinks was passed. |
| 37 | Myanmar | | | | All | | |

Q17. a Which other drinks are available in schools?

| | carbonated drinks | fruit juice | tea | coffee | water | other | verbatim | |
|-----------------|-------------------|-------------|------|--------|-------|-------|---|--|
| 38 | | | | | All | | applies to prim schools; at sec schools all drinks above mentioned are available | |
| 39 | Some | Some | DK | DK | All | | | |
| 40 | NA | Some | NA | NA | All | | In school with pupils above 17 years old - some school have vending machines with carbonated drinks. Most school do not allow them in school. Tea = ice tea (mostly sweetend) | |
| 41 | NA | Some | | | Most | | | |
| 42 | All | All | | | All | | | |
| 43 | Most | Most | | | Most | | | |
| 44 | Most | | | | | | | |
| 45 | Some | Some | Some | NA | Some | | | |
| 46 | | | | | Some | | | |
| 47 | DK | DK | DK | DK | Some | | | |
| 48 | Some | Some | Some | NA | All | | | |
| 49 | | | | | | | | |
| 50 | Most | Most | | | | | | |
| 51 | Most | Most | Most | Most | All | | | |
| 52 | Some | Some | | | Some | | | |
| 53 | Some | Some | Some | Some | All | | | |
| 54 | Some | Most | Some | NA | All | | | |
| 55 | | All | | | All | All | flavored milk | |
| 56 | | Most | Most | Some | Most | | | |
| 57 | | Some | | | Some | | | |
| 58 | Most | All | Some | Some | All | Most | Lemonade; Flavored Waters. Carbonated drinks are low or no calorie only. | |
| 59 | | Some | | | Most | | | |
| 60 | Most | Most | | | All | | | |
| | 45 | 48 | 30 | 30 | 48 | 4 | 11 | |
| Total Responses | | | | | | | | |

Q17. b How are these products available in schools?

| | | carbonated drinks | | | | | | fruit juice | | | | | | tea | | | | | | |
|----|---------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------|-----------|------------|-------|-------------|-------------------|-------|-----------|------------|-------|----------|----------|-------------------|-------|-----------|------------|-------|
| | | automats | school restaurant | shops | from home | don't know | other | automats | school restaurant | shops | from home | don't know | other | verbatim | automats | school restaurant | shops | from home | don't know | other |
| 1 | Argentina | | | x | | | | | x | x | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Australia | | | | x | | | | x | | x | | | | | | | | x | |
| 3 | Austria | x | x | x | | | | x | | x | x | | x | | | x | | | | |
| 4 | Barbados | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | Belgium | x | x | x | | | | | x | | x | | | | | x | | | | |
| 6 | Belize | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | Botswana | | | | | x | | | | | | x | | | | | | | x | |
| 8 | Canada, Alberta | x | x | x | | | | x | x | x | x | | | | | x | x | | | |
| 9 | Canada, British Columbia | | | | | | | x | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | Canada, Ontario | | | | | | | x | | | x | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick | | | | | | | x | x | | x | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | Chile | x | x | x | x | | | x | x | x | x | | | | | x | x | | | |
| 13 | Colombia | | x | x | x | | | | x | x | x | | | | | x | x | x | | |
| 14 | Denmark | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | Dominican Republic | | | x | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16 | Ecuador | | | x | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | El Salvador | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | Finland | x | | x | | | | | | x | | | | | x | | x | | | |
| 19 | France | | | x | x | | | | | x | x | | | | x | | x | | | |
| 20 | Great Britain | | x | x | | | | | x | x | | | | | | x | x | | | |
| 21 | Germany | | | | | x | | | | | | x | | | | | | | x | |
| 22 | Haiti | | | x | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | |
| 23 | Honduras | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24 | Iceland | | | | | x | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | x |
| 25 | Iran | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 26 | Ireland | | x | x | x | | | | x | x | x | | | | | x | x | | | |
| 27 | Jamaica | | x | x | x | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | |
| 28 | Japan | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | x |
| 29 | Kazakhstan | x | x | x | | | | x | x | x | x | | | | | x | | | | |
| 30 | Kenya | | x | x | | | | | x | x | | | | | | x | | | | |
| 31 | Republic of Korea | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 32 | Latvia | | x | x | x | | | x | x | x | x | | | | x | x | | | | |
| 33 | Luxembourg | | x | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 34 | Malaysia | | x | x | | | | | x | x | | | | | | x | x | | | |

Q17. b How are these products available in schools?

| | | carbonated drinks | | | | | | fruit juice | | | | | | tea | | | | | | |
|----|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|----------|-------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|----------|----------|----------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|----------|
| | | automats | school restaurant | shops | from home | don't know | other | automats | school restaurant | shops | from home | don't know | other | verbatim | automats | school restaurant | shops | from home | don't know | other |
| 35 | Malawi | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 36 | Mexico | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 37 | Myanmar | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 38 | Netherlands | x | x | | x | | | x | x | | x | | | | x | x | | | | |
| 39 | New Zealand | | | | | x | | | | | x | | | | | | | | x | |
| 40 | Norway | x | | x | | | | x | x | | | | | | | | x | | | |
| 41 | P.R . China | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 42 | Panama | | x | x | | | | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 43 | Paraguay | | x | x | | | | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 44 | Peru | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 45 | Poland | x | | x | x | | x | | x | x | | x | | | | | | | | x |
| 46 | Republic of Congo | | | | x | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | |
| 47 | Romania | | | | | x | | | | | x | | | | | | | | x | |
| 48 | Russia | | | x | x | | | x | x | x | | | | | x | | | | | |
| 49 | Senegal | | | x | | | | | x | x | | | | | | | | | | |
| 50 | Slovak republic | x | | | | | | | | | | x | ** | | | | | | | |
| 51 | South Africa | x | x | x | x | | | x | x | x | x | | | | x | | | | | |
| 52 | Sudan | | x | x | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 53 | Sweden | | | x | | | | | x | | | | | | | | x | | | |
| 54 | Thailand | | x | x | | | | x | x | | | | | | x | x | | | | |
| 55 | Turkey | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 56 | Ukraine | | | x | | | | x | x | | | | | | x | | | | | |
| 57 | Uruguay | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 58 | USA | x | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | x | x | x | | | | |
| 59 | Vietnam | | | x | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | x | | | |
| 60 | Zambia | | x | x | x | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total Responses | 12 | 20 | 35 | 13 | 5 | 1 | 12 | 28 | 33 | 22 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 17 | 13 | 1 | 6 | 2 |

** Fruit juices are distributed by the teachers as well as the school milk.

Q17. c What is the most popular alternative to milk and what does it cost to the pupil?

| | product | price | pack size |
|----|--|-----------------------------|------------|
| 1 | Argentina mate cocido | 15% of milk | prepared |
| 2 | Australia water | free through water bubblers | |
| 3 | Austria different carbonated drinks (soft drinks) | 0,80 - 1,20 Euro | 0,33liter |
| 4 | Barbados carbonated soft drinks | | |
| 5 | Belgium apple juice | 0,4 | 25cl |
| 6 | Belize | | |
| 7 | Botswana | | |
| 8 | Canada, Alberta | | |
| 9 | Canada, British Columbia 100% juice | \$0,35-0,40 | 241ml |
| 10 | Canada, Ontario 100% juice | \$0,65 | 241ml |
| 11 | Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick 100% juice | \$1,50 | 241ml |
| 12 | Chile carbonated drinks | \$300 | 250cc |
| 13 | Colombia fruit drinks | \$ 1.000 | TBA 200 ml |
| 14 | Denmark bottled water | 7DKR | 500ml |
| 15 | Dominican Republic carbonated soft drinks | | |
| 16 | Ecuador carbonated soft drinks | | |
| 17 | El Salvador carbonated soft drinks | | |
| 18 | Finland water | 0 | / |
| 19 | France Carbonated drinks | 2 | 0,33L |
| 20 | Great Britain | | |
| 21 | Germany | | |
| 22 | Haiti | | |
| 23 | Honduras | | |
| 24 | Iceland | | |
| 25 | Iran don't know | | |
| 26 | Ireland water | Free from taps | |
| 27 | Jamaica | | |
| 28 | Japan tea | | |
| 29 | Kazakhstan flavoured milk | 100 | 200 |
| 30 | Kenya RTD Juices | 20-30 | 300ml |
| 31 | Republic of Korea | | |

Q17. c What is the most popular alternative to milk and what does it cost to the pupil?

| | product | price | pack size |
|------------------------|--|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 32 | Beverages (carbonated drinks, juices) | 0,4-0,6 LVL | 0,33 - 0,5 ml |
| 33 | water | 0 | glass |
| 34 | tea | RM0,90 | TBA250S |
| 35 | | | |
| 36 | | | |
| 37 | Pasteurized milk | 200Kyats | 200ml |
| 38 | water | 0 | tabwater |
| 39 | water | 0 | |
| 40 | water | free | most pupils have a bottle they fill. |
| 41 | soya milk | | |
| 42 | | | |
| 43 | carbonated soft drinks and juice | | |
| 44 | | | |
| 45 | carbonated drink | 2,80 PLN | 0,5l |
| 46 | water | XAF 100 | 1liter |
| 47 | Carbonated drinks | 3RON | 500ml |
| 48 | juice | 15 | 200ml |
| 49 | coffee | 50 | small cup |
| 50 | NA | | |
| 51 | juice | R5,04 | 250ml |
| 52 | | | |
| 53 | water | 0 | |
| 54 | Tonic food drink | 10-12 | 200-250ml |
| 55 | fruit juice | 0,65 Liras | 200ml |
| 56 | tea | UAH 1,5 | 200ml |
| 57 | yoghurt | | 200 |
| 58 | juice | same as milk | 8 oz. |
| 59 | Soyamilk, flavoured milk, yogurt, cheese | vary on brand, products | 180ml |
| 60 | juice | 2500-3000 | 375mls |
| Total Responses | | 35 | 32 |
| | | 45 | |

Q18. Are there any other non-beverage foods available at schools which compete with milk?

| | | |
|----|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1 | Argentina | yoghurt |
| 2 | Australia | would vary considerably |
| 3 | Austria | |
| 4 | Barbados | |
| 5 | Belgium | |
| 6 | Belize | |
| 7 | Botswana | |
| 8 | Canada, Alberta | no |
| 9 | Canada, British Columbia | no |
| 10 | Canada, Ontario | |
| 11 | Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick | no |
| 12 | Chile | |
| 13 | Colombia | |
| 14 | Denmark | no |
| 15 | Dominican Republic | yes, snacks and fried foods |
| 16 | Ecuador | |
| 17 | El Salvador | |
| 18 | Finland | |
| 19 | France | |
| 20 | Great Britain | Yes, all of those listed in the standard but none are subsidised other than milk. |
| 21 | Germany | |
| 22 | Haiti | |
| 23 | Honduras | |
| 24 | Iceland | water, okr from the tab |
| 25 | Iran | no |
| 26 | Ireland | |
| 27 | Jamaica | |
| 28 | Japan | |
| 29 | Kazakhstan | all the snacks such as chocolate bars, chips, cookies & biscuits |
| 30 | Kenya | none |
| 31 | Republic of Korea | |
| 32 | Latvia | biscuits, potato chips, salted nuts, jelly candies, chewing gums, sweets, etc. Some of these foods are restricted to sell in schools, but due to certain factors (please see comment under point 17.a)) they are still available to pupils. |
| 33 | Luxembourg | |
| 34 | Malaysia | none |
| 35 | Malawi | |
| 36 | Mexico | |
| 37 | Myanmar | no |
| 38 | Netherlands | primary: none; secondary: all you can find in snackbars |
| 39 | New Zealand | |
| 40 | Norway | No, other non-beverage. Sweetend ice-tea and juice compete with milk. Ice tea comes in 5 ml and cost about NOK 2. Juice comes in either 25 ml (apx NOK 1) or 5 ml (apx NOK 2). |
| 41 | P.R . China | ice cream |

Q18. Are there any other non-beverage foods available at schools which compete with milk?

| | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|---|
| 42 | Panama | snacks and junk food |
| 43 | Paraguay | |
| 44 | Peru | |
| 45 | Poland | sweetness |
| 46 | Republic of Congo | no |
| 47 | Romania | processed cheese |
| 48 | Russia | hot meal |
| 49 | Senegal | local biscuits and juices |
| 50 | Slovak republic | |
| 51 | South Africa | soya mince and pilchards |
| 52 | Sudan | Not within the current schools receiving school milk |
| 53 | Sweden | |
| 54 | Thailand | snacks, candies |
| 55 | Turkey | ice cream, waffles and milk sweets |
| 56 | Ukraine | cookies and others bakeries |
| 57 | Uruguay | |
| 58 | USA | In Elementary: Juice and Water. In Secondary: Sports Drinks, Water, Ice Tea, Juice. |
| 59 | Vietnam | some primary schools' shops sell all kinds of drinks and the children can select what they want each day. |
| 60 | Zambia | Maheu - this is a cerea and dairy based beverage |
| Total Responses | | 32 |

Q19. What level of consumption does milk have in schools?

| | | Compared to other drinks... | | | | | |
|----|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|------|-------------|----------|------------|
| | | a lot more | a little more | same | little less | lot less | don't know |
| 1 | Argentina | | | | x | | |
| 2 | Australia | | | | | | x |
| 3 | Austria | x | | | | | |
| 4 | Barbados | | | | | | x |
| 5 | Belgium | | | | | x | |
| 6 | Belize | | | | | | |
| 7 | Botswana | | | | | x | |
| 8 | Canada, Alberta | | | | | x | |
| 9 | Canada, British Columbia | | | | x | | |
| 10 | Canada, Ontario | | | | | x | |
| 11 | Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick | | | | | x | |
| 12 | Chile | | | | | | x |
| 13 | Colombia | | | | | x | |
| 14 | Denmark | | | x | | | |
| 15 | Dominican Republic | | x | | | | |
| 16 | Ecuador | | | | | | x |
| 17 | El Salavador | | | | | | |
| 18 | Finland | x | | | | | |
| 19 | France | | | | | x | |
| 20 | Great Britain | | | | | x | |
| 21 | Germany | | | | x | | |
| 22 | Haiti | | | | | | x |
| 23 | Honduras | | | | | x | |
| 24 | Iceland | | x | | | | |
| 25 | Iran | x | | | | | |
| 26 | Ireland | | | | | x | |
| 27 | Jamaica | | | | | | x |
| 28 | Japan | x | | | | | |
| 29 | Kazahakstan | | | | x | | |
| 30 | Kenya | | | | x | | |
| 31 | Republic of Korea | | | x | | | |
| 32 | Latvia | | | | x | | |
| 33 | Luxembourg | | | | | | x |
| 34 | Malasyia | | | | | x | |
| 35 | Malawi | | | | | | |
| 36 | Mexico | | | | | | |
| 37 | Myanmar | | x | | | | |
| 38 | Netherlands | | | | | x | |
| 39 | New Zealand | | | | | | x |
| 40 | Norway | x | x | | | | |
| 41 | P.R . China | x | | | | | |
| 42 | Panama | | | | | x | |
| 43 | Paraguay | | | | | | x |
| 44 | Peru | | | | | | |
| 45 | Poland | | | | x | | |

Q19. What level of consumption does milk have in schools?

| | | Compared to other drinks... | | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|----------|-------------|-----------|------------|
| | | a lot more | a little more | same | little less | lot less | don't know |
| 46 | Republic of Congo | | | | | | x |
| 47 | Romania | | x | | | | |
| 48 | Russia | | | | | x | |
| 49 | Senegal | | | | x | | |
| 50 | Slovak republic | | | | | | x |
| 51 | South Africa | | | | | x | |
| 52 | Sudan | | | | | | x |
| 53 | Sweden | | x | | | | |
| 54 | Thailand | | | x | | | |
| 55 | Turkey | | | | | x | |
| 56 | Ukraine | | | | | x | |
| 57 | Uruguay | | x | | | | |
| 58 | USA | x | | | | | |
| 59 | Vietnam | | x | | | | |
| 60 | Zambia | | | | | x | |
| Total Responses | | 7 | 8 | 3 | 8 | 18 | 12 |

Q20. a Is milk promoted in schools?

| | | Yes | No | Don't know |
|----|---------------------------------------|-----|----|------------|
| 1 | Argentina | | x | |
| 2 | Australia | x | | |
| 3 | Austria | x | | |
| 4 | Barbados | x | | |
| 5 | Belgium | x | | |
| 6 | Belize | | | |
| 7 | Botswana | | x | |
| 8 | Canada, Alberta | | | x |
| 9 | Canada, British Columbia | x | | |
| 10 | Canada, Ontario | x | | |
| 11 | Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick | | x | |
| 12 | Chile | x | | |
| 13 | Colombia | | x | |
| 14 | Denmark | x | | |
| 15 | Dominican Republic | x | | |
| 16 | Ecuador | x | | |
| 17 | El Salvador | x | | |
| 18 | Finland | x | | |
| 19 | France | x | | |
| 20 | Great Britain | x | | |
| 21 | Germany | x | | |
| 22 | Haiti | x | | |
| 23 | Honduras | x | | |
| 24 | Iceland | x | | |
| 25 | Iran | x | | |
| 26 | Ireland | | x | |
| 27 | Jamaica | | x | |
| 28 | Japan | x | | |
| 29 | Kazakhstan | x | | |
| 30 | Kenya | | x | |
| 31 | Republic of Korea | x | | |
| 32 | Latvia | | | x |
| 33 | Luxembourg | | x | |
| 34 | Malaysia | | | x |
| 35 | Malawi | | | |
| 36 | Mexico | x | | |
| 37 | Myanmar | x | | |
| 38 | Netherlands | | x | |
| 39 | New Zealand | x | | |
| 40 | Norway | x | | |
| 41 | P.R . China | x | | |
| 42 | Panama | x | | |
| 43 | Paraguay | x | | |
| 44 | Peru | | x | |
| 45 | Poland | x | | |
| 46 | Republic of Congo | | | x |
| 47 | Romania | x | | |

Q20. a Is milk promoted in schools?

| | | Yes | No | Don't know |
|----|------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| 48 | Russia | x | | |
| 49 | Senegal | | x | |
| 50 | Slovak republic | | | x |
| 51 | South Africa | | x | |
| 52 | Sudan | | x | |
| 53 | Sweden | x | | |
| 54 | Thailand | x | | |
| 55 | Turkey | x | | |
| 56 | Ukraine | | x | |
| 57 | Uruguay | | x | |
| 58 | USA | x | | |
| 59 | Vietnam | x | | |
| 60 | Zambia | x | | |
| | Total Responses | 38 | 15 | 5 |

Q20. b Which type of activity does the milk industry level body in your country carry out?

| | Provision of refrigerators | Dispensers | Milk bars | Incentives/promotions | Special payments | Sponsorships | Educational resources | Internet sites | others | verbatim |
|----|---------------------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------------------|------------------|--------------|-----------------------|----------------|--------|--|
| 1 | Argentina | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Australia | | | x | | | x | x | | It is difficult to determine effectiveness as we don't have access to school milk sales data, and our activities also target out of school consumption |
| 3 | Austria | x | | x | x | x | x | x | | |
| 4 | Barbados | | | | | | x | | | |
| 5 | Belgium | | | | | | x | x | | |
| 6 | Belize | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | Botswana | | | | | | x | | | |
| 8 | Canada, Alberta | | | x | | | x | x | | |
| 9 | Canada, British Columbia | x | | x | | | x | x | | |
| 10 | Canada, Ontario | | | x | | | | x | | |
| 11 | Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick | | | | | | x | x | | |
| 12 | Chile | | x | | | | x | | | |
| 13 | Colombia | | | | | x | x | x | | |
| 14 | Denmark | | | x | | x | x | x | | |
| 15 | Dominican Republic | | | x | | x | x | | | |
| 16 | Ecuador | | | | | x | x | | | |
| 17 | El Salvador | | | | | x | x | | | |
| 18 | Finland | x | | x | | | x | | | |
| 19 | France | x | | x | | | x | x | | |
| 20 | Great Britain | x | x | x | | | x | x | | |
| 21 | Germany | x | | x | | | x | x | | |
| 22 | Haiti | | | | | x | x | | | |
| 23 | Honduras | | | | | x | x | | | |
| 24 | Iceland | x | x | x | | x | x | x | | |
| 25 | Iran | | | x | | x | x | x | | |

Q20. b Which type of activity does the milk industry level body in your country carry out?

| | Provision of refrigerators | Dispensers | Milk bars | Incentives/promotions | Special payments | Sponsorships | Educational resources | Internet sites | others | verbatim |
|----|----------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------------------|------------------|--------------|-----------------------|----------------|--------|--|
| 26 | Ireland | x | | x | | | x | x | | |
| 27 | Jamaica | | | | | | | | | |
| 28 | Japan | | | | | | x | x | | |
| 29 | Kazakhstan | x | | x | | | x | x | x | There was PR campaign related to Healthy Milk consumption promotion |
| 30 | Kenya | | | | | x | | | | |
| 31 | Republic of Korea | x | x | x | | | | x | | |
| 32 | Latvia | | | | | | | | | the industry level body currently does not take any action in promotion of milk in schools |
| 33 | Luxembourg | | | | | | | | x | the distributing dairy recently sent a promotional leaflet to the municipalities in charge of primary schools. The SER (administration in charge) is currently working on a way to improve the milk program in the future. |
| 34 | Malaysia | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | | |
| 35 | Malawi | | | | | | | | | |
| 36 | Mexico | | | | x | x | x | x | | Sesame Street Workshop promoting healthy eating habits and nutrimentum newsletter |
| 37 | Myanmar | | | x | | x | | | | |
| 38 | Netherlands | x | x | | | | | | | |
| 39 | New Zealand | | | | | | | | | |
| 40 | Norway | x | x | | | | x | x | | |
| 41 | P.R. China | | | x | | | x | | | |
| 42 | Panama | x | | | | x | x | | | |
| 43 | Paraguay | | | | | | x | | | |
| 44 | Peru | | | | | | | | | |
| 45 | Poland | x | | x | | | x | x | | |
| 46 | Republic of Congo | | | | | | | | | |
| 47 | Romania | | | | | x | | | x | Tetra Pak or other milk processors carry out educational activities to promote milk consumption |

Q20. b Which type of activity does the milk industry level body in your country carry out?

| | Provision of refrigerators | Dispensers | Milk bars | Incentives/promotions | Special payments | Sponsorships | Educational resources | Internet sites | others | verbatim | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------------------|------------------|--------------|-----------------------|----------------|--------|--|----|---|----|---|----|----|----|---|---|
| 48 | Russia | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 49 | Senegal | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 50 | Slovak republic | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 51 | South Africa | | | | | | x | x | x | television ads | | | | | | | | | |
| 52 | Sudan | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 53 | Sweden | | x | | | x | | x | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 54 | Thailand | | | x | | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 55 | Turkey | x | | | | | | | | non of the milk industry carries out the activities above. | | | | | | | | | |
| 56 | Ukraine | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 57 | Uruguay | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 58 | USA | | | x | | | x | x | x | Coolers for Breakfast in the Classroom offering milk | | | | | | | | | |
| 59 | Vietnam | | | x | | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 60 | Zambia | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Responses | | | | | | | | | | 16 | 11 | 6 | 26 | 7 | 22 | 39 | 28 | 5 | 9 |

Q20. b Which type of activity does the milk industry level body in your country carry out?

| | | provision of refrigerators | | | | | dispensers | | | | | milk bars | | | | |
|----|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|---|---|---|---|------------|---|---|---|---|-----------|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1 | Argentina | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Australia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Austria | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Barbados | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | Belgium | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | Belize | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | Botswana | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | Canada, Alberta | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | Canada, British Columbia | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | Canada, Ontario | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | Chile | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | |
| 13 | Colombia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | Denmark | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | Dominican Republic | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16 | Ecuador | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | El Salvador | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | Finland | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | France | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | |
| 20 | Great Britain | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 21 | Germany | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22 | Haiti | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 23 | Honduras | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24 | Iceland | x | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | |
| 25 | Iran | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 26 | Ireland | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 27 | Jamaica | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 28 | Japan | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 29 | Kazakhstan | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 30 | Kenya | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 31 | Republic of Korea | x | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | |
| 32 | Latvia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 33 | Luxembourg | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 34 | Malaysia | | | | | x | | | | | x | | | | | x |
| 35 | Malawi | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 36 | Mexico | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 37 | Myanmar | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 38 | Netherlands | | | | | x | | x | | | | | | | | |
| 39 | New Zealand | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 40 | Norway | x | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | |
| 41 | P.R . China | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 42 | Panama | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 43 | Paraguay | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 44 | Peru | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 45 | Poland | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 46 | Republic of Congo | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| incentives | | | | | special payments | | | | | sponsorships | | | | | educational resources | | | | | internet sites | | | | | others | | | | |
|------------|---|---|---|----|------------------|---|---|---|---|--------------|---|---|---|---|-----------------------|---|---|---|---|----------------|---|---|---|---|--------|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | x | | | | | x | | | | | x | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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Q20. b Which type of activity does the milk industry level body in your country carry out?

| | | provision of refrigerators | | | | | dispensers | | | | | milk bars | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------------|---|---|---|---|------------|---|---|---|---|-----------|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 47 | Romania | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 48 | Russia | | | | | x | | | | x | | | | | | x |
| 49 | Senegal | | | | x | | | | | x | | | | | x | |
| 50 | Slovak republic | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 51 | South Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 52 | Sudan | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 53 | Sweden | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x |
| 54 | Thailand | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 55 | Turkey | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 56 | Ukraine | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 57 | Uruguay | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 58 | USA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 59 | Vietnam | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 60 | Zambia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Responses | | 7 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 |

Q20. c Are there plans to

| | | Increase activity | Maintain activity | Decrease activity | Don't know |
|----|---------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------|
| 1 | Argentina | | | | x |
| 2 | Australia | | x | | |
| 3 | Austria | | x | | |
| 4 | Barbados | | x | | |
| 5 | Belgium | | x | | |
| 6 | Belize | | | | |
| 7 | Botswana | | x | | |
| 8 | Canada, Alberta | | | x | |
| 9 | Canada, British Columbia | x | | | |
| 10 | Canada, Ontario | | x | | |
| 11 | Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick | x | | | |
| 12 | Chile | x | | | |
| 13 | Colombia | | | | x |
| 14 | Denmark | x | | | |
| 15 | Dominican Republic | x | | | |
| 16 | Ecuador | x | | | |
| 17 | El Salvador | | x | | |
| 18 | Finland | | x | | |
| 19 | France | | x | | |
| 20 | Great Britain | | x | | |
| 21 | Germany | | | | x |
| 22 | Haiti | | x | | |
| 23 | Honduras | x | | | |
| 24 | Iceland | | x | | |
| 25 | Iran | | x | | |
| 26 | Ireland | x | | | |
| 27 | Jamaica | | | | |
| 28 | Japan | | | | x |
| 29 | Kazakhstan | x | | | |
| 30 | Kenya | | | | x |
| 31 | Republic of Korea | | x | | |
| 32 | Latvia | | | | x |
| 33 | Luxembourg | x | | | |
| 34 | Malaysia | x | | | |
| 35 | Malawi | | | | |
| 36 | Mexico | x | | | |
| 37 | Myanmar | x | | | |
| 38 | Netherlands | x | | | |
| 39 | New Zealand | x | | | |
| 40 | Norway | x | | | |
| 41 | P.R . China | x | | | |
| 42 | Panama | x | | | |
| 43 | Paraguay | | x | | |
| 44 | Peru | | x | | |
| 45 | Poland | x | | | |
| 46 | Republic of Congo | | | | x |
| 47 | Romania | | | | x |

Q20. c Are there plans to

| | | Increase activity | Maintain activity | Decrease activity | Don't know |
|----|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------|
| 48 | Russia | x | | | |
| 49 | Senegal | x | | | |
| 50 | Slovak republic | | x | | |
| 51 | South Africa | x | | | |
| 52 | Sudan | x | | | |
| 53 | Sweden | | | x | |
| 54 | Thailand | | x | | |
| 55 | Turkey | | | | x |
| 56 | Ukraine | | x | | |
| 57 | Uruguay | | | | |
| 58 | USA | | x | | |
| 59 | Vietnam | | x | | |
| 60 | Zambia | x | | | |
| | Total Responses | 24 | 21 | 2 | 9 |

Q21. a, b, c Primary Schools

| | | # Schools | # Pupils | # Schools w/ promotion | Promtion mandatory or voluntary? |
|----|---------------------------------------|-----------|-------------|------------------------|--|
| 1 | Argentina | 40.000 | 6.200.000 | 28.000 | mandatory |
| 2 | Australia | 6.357 | 2.000.000 | 2.430 | voluntary |
| 3 | Austria | 3.135 | 328.100 | 1.693 | voluntary |
| 4 | Barbados | | | | |
| 5 | Belgium | | 1.115.000 | | voluntary |
| 6 | Belize | | | | |
| 7 | Botswana | | 315.000 | | |
| 8 | Canada, Alberta | 1.643 | 315.552 | 418 | voluntary |
| 9 | Canada, British Columbia | | | | |
| 10 | Canada, Ontario | 4.000 | 1.320.000 | 2.900 | voluntary |
| 11 | Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick | 1.000 | 250.000 | 1.000 | voluntary |
| 12 | Chile | 8.820 | 2.000.000 | | |
| 13 | Colombia | | | | voluntary |
| 14 | Denmark | 2.100 | 500.000 | 1.950 | voluntary |
| 15 | Dominican Republic | | | | |
| 16 | Ecuador | | | | |
| 17 | El Salavador | 2.400 | | | |
| 18 | Finland | 1.950 | 358.750 | 1.950 | |
| 19 | France | 53.400 | 6.700.000 | | voluntary |
| 20 | Great Britain | 21.398 | 4.855.667 | | voluntary |
| 21 | Germany | | 11.425.507 | 18.400 | voluntary |
| 22 | Haiti | | | | |
| 23 | Honduras | | | 761 | |
| 24 | Iceland | 170 | 42.000 | 170 | voluntary |
| 25 | Iran | 58.936 | 6.858.500 | 58.936 | mandatory |
| 26 | Ireland | 3.300 | 521.679 | | voluntary if done |
| 27 | Jamaica | 792 | 246.105 | 0 | N/A |
| 28 | Japan | 21.721 | 6.887.000 | | |
| 29 | Kazahakstan | 7.750 | 953.000 | | |
| 30 | Kenya | 21.000 | 12.000.000 | 100 | voluntary |
| 31 | Republic of Korea | 5.899 | 2.951.995 | 5.635 | voluntary |
| 32 | Latvia | 48 | 76.921 | 48 | voluntary |
| 33 | Luxembourg | 101 | 46.961 | 31 | voluntary |
| 34 | Malasyia | 8.000 | 3.000.000 | 2.000 | voluntary |
| 35 | Malawi | | | | |
| 36 | Mexico | | | | |
| 37 | Myanmar | | | 100 | voluntary |
| 38 | Netherlands | 7.000 | 1.600.000 | 3.000 | voluntary |
| 39 | New Zealand | 2.050 | 350.000 | 1.600 | voluntary |
| 40 | Norway | 3.000 | 420.000 | 2.970 | Voluntary in a way. It is a tradition to offer/promote milk in school. |
| 41 | P.R . China | 310.000 | 140.000.000 | 73.000 | mandatory |
| 42 | Panama | | | | |

Q21. a, b, c Primary Schools

| | | # Schools | # Pupils | # Schools w/ pro-motion | Promtion mandatory or voluntary? |
|----|------------------------|-----------|------------|-------------------------|---|
| 43 | Paraguay | | | | |
| 44 | Peru | | | | |
| 45 | Poland | 13.800 | 2.187.000 | 11.900 | voluntary |
| 46 | Republic of Congo | | | | - |
| 47 | Romania | 21.775 | 1.133.994 | 300 | voluntary, industry-led |
| 48 | Russia | 45.000 | 4.877.953 | 7.000 | mandatory |
| 49 | Senegal | | | 51 | only primary schools under the municipality jurisdiction are in the program |
| 50 | Slovak republic | | 400.000 | | voluntary |
| 51 | South Africa | 16.000 | 7.000.000 | | n/a |
| 52 | Sudan | | | 20 | voluntary |
| 53 | Sweden | 8.000 | 600.000 | | voluntary |
| 54 | Thailand | 32.000 | 7.100.000 | 32.000 | n.a. |
| 55 | Turkey | 30.752 | 6.171.692 | 30.752 | - |
| 56 | Ukraine | 20.000 | 1.700.000 | 190 | voluntary |
| 57 | Uruguay | 2.363 | 356.091 | | |
| 58 | USA | 65.000 | 27.000.000 | 45.000 | voluntrary |
| 59 | Vietnam | 28.803 | 7.100.000 | | voluntary for all primary schools |
| 60 | Zambia | 4.400 | 4.000.000 | 45 | voluntary |
| | Total Responses | 39 | 42 | 33 | 41 |

Q22. a, b, c Secondary Schools

| | | # Schools | # Pupils | # Schools w/ promotion | Promtion mandatory or voluntary? |
|----|---------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 | Argentina | 13.400 | 368.000 | | |
| 2 | Australia | 1.409 | 1.500.000 | | voluntary |
| 3 | Austria | 2.985 | 82.500 | 567 | voluntary |
| 4 | Barbados | | | | |
| 5 | Belgium | | 753.000 | | voluntary |
| 6 | Belize | | | | |
| 7 | Botswana | | 200.000 | 0 | |
| 8 | Canada, Alberta | 489 | 282.566 | 85 | voluntary |
| 9 | Canada, British Columbia | | | | |
| 10 | Canada, Ontario | 775 | 581.250 | 0 | voluntary |
| 11 | Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick | 300 | | 0 | voluntary |
| 12 | Chile | 3.275 | 1.000.000 | | |
| 13 | Colombia | | | | voluntary |
| 14 | Denmark | 1.500 | 300.000 | 500 | voluntary |
| 15 | Dominican Republic | | | | |
| 16 | Ecuador | | | | |
| 17 | El Salavador | | | | |
| 18 | Finland | 690 | 161.250 | 690 | |
| 19 | France | 11.300 | 5.400.000 | | voluntary |
| 20 | Great Britain | 3.941 | 3.708.143 | | voluntary |
| 21 | Germany | | | | voluntary |
| 22 | Haiti | | | | |
| 23 | Honduras | | | | |
| 24 | Iceland | 170 | 42.000 | 170 | voluntary |
| 25 | Iran | 23.389 | 215.143 | 23.389 | mandatory |
| 26 | Ireland | 722 | 359.047 | | voluntary if done |
| 27 | Jamaica | 361 | 231.845 | 0 | N/A |
| 28 | Japan | 10.751 | 3.574.000 | | |
| 29 | Kazahakstan | | | | |
| 30 | Kenya | | | | don't know |
| 31 | Republic of Korea | 5.465 | 3.769.181 | 3.487 | voluntary |
| 32 | Latvia | 698 | 123.785 | 432 | voluntary |
| 33 | Luxembourg | 33 | 39.305 | 3 | voluntary |
| 34 | Malasyia | 9.000 | 3.500.000 | 1.350 | voluntary |
| 35 | Malawi | | | | |
| 36 | Mexico | | | | |
| 37 | Myanmar | | | 0 | |
| 38 | Netherlands | 2.500 | 1.200.000 | | voluntary |
| 39 | New Zealand | 700 | 350.000 | 0 | |
| 40 | Norway | 600 | 180.000 | 400 | voluntary |
| 41 | P.R . China | | | | |
| 42 | Panama | | | | |
| 43 | Paraguay | | | | |
| 44 | Peru | | | | |
| 45 | Poland | 14.600 | 2.611.100 | 80 | voluntary |

Q22. a, b, c Secondary Schools

| | | # Schools | # Pupils | # Schools w/ pro-motion | Promtion mandatory or voluntary? |
|----|------------------------|-----------|------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 46 | Republic of Congo | | | | - |
| 47 | Romania | 21.775 | 823.414 | 300 | voluntary, industry-led |
| 48 | Russia | 45.000 | 8.536.417 | 7.000 | mandatory |
| 49 | Senegal | | | | voluntary |
| 50 | Slovak republic | | 265.000 | | voluntary |
| 51 | South Africa | 9.600 | 4.500.000 | 0 | n/a |
| 52 | Sudan | | | | N/A |
| 53 | Sweden | 1.000 | 5.000 | | voluntary |
| 54 | Thailand | 4.800 | 4.400.000 | | N.a. |
| 55 | Turkey | | | 0 | |
| 56 | Ukraine | 20.000 | 2.350.000 | 0 | - |
| 57 | Uruguay | 289 | 227.858 | | |
| 58 | USA | 30.000 | 27.000.000 | 15.000 | voluntary |
| 59 | Vietnam | 10.700 | 4.900.000 | | voluntary |
| 60 | Zambia | 100 | 80.000 | 0 | voluntary |
| | Total Responses | 34 | 36 | 25 | 36 |

Q23. a What type of claims do you make in your promotion of school milk?

| | Calcium | Protein | Vitamins | Minerals | Healthy diet | Balanced diet | Fuel for Energy | Helps with growth | Good taste | Other |
|----|---------------------------------------|---------|----------|----------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 | Argentina | x | x | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Australia | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | |
| 3 | Austria | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | regional product, local press |
| 4 | Barbados | x | x | x | x | | | | | |
| 5 | Belgium | | | | x | | x | x | | |
| 6 | Belize | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | Botswana | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | Canada, Alberta | | | | x | | x | x | | |
| 9 | Canada, British Columbia | | | | x | x | | x | x | |
| 10 | Canada, Ontario | | | | x | x | x | | x | |
| 11 | Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick | | | | x | x | x | | x | |
| 12 | Chile | x | x | | x | | | x | | |
| 13 | Colombia | x | x | | x | | | x | | |
| 14 | Denmark | x | | | | | | | x | |
| 15 | Dominican Republic | | x | x | x | | | | | |
| 16 | Ecuador | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | |
| 17 | El Salvador | | x | x | | | | | | |
| 18 | Finland | x | x | x | x | x | | x | x | |
| 19 | France | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | |
| 20 | Great Britain | x | x | x | x | x | | | | |
| 21 | Germany | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | |
| 22 | Haiti | | x | x | | | | | | |
| 23 | Honduras | x | x | x | | | | | | |
| 24 | Iceland | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | |
| 25 | Iran | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | |
| 26 | Ireland | x | x | x | x | x | | | | |
| 27 | Jamaica | | | | | | | | | |

Q23. a What type of claims do you make in your promotion of school milk?

| | Calcium | Protein | Vitamins | Minerals | Healthy diet | Balanced diet | Fuel for Energy | Helps with growth | Good taste | Other |
|----|-------------------|---------|----------|----------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------|--|
| 28 | Japan | x | x | | | x | | | | |
| 29 | Kazakhstan | x | x | | | x | | x | | |
| 30 | Kenya | x | x | x | | x | | | x | Fun Drink |
| 31 | Republic of Korea | x | | | x | x | | x | | |
| 32 | Latvia | | | | x | x | | | | Milk promotion for school children poster |
| 33 | Luxembourg | x | x | x | x | | x | x | | |
| 34 | Malaysia | x | | | x | | | | | |
| 35 | Malawi | | | | | | | | | |
| 36 | Mexico | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | |
| 37 | Myanmar | | | | x | | | | | |
| 38 | Netherlands | x | x | | | | | | x | easy to purchase; it's comfortable for the parents |
| 39 | New Zealand | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | |
| 40 | Norway | x | x | | | x | x | | | |
| 41 | P.R. China | x | x | x | | x | | x | | |
| 42 | Panama | x | | | x | | | | | |
| 43 | Paraguay | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | |
| 44 | Peru | | | | | | | | | |
| 45 | Poland | x | | | x | x | | x | | |
| 46 | Republic of Congo | | | | | | | | | |
| 47 | Romania | x | x | | | x | | x | | |
| 48 | Russia | x | x | x | x | | x | x | | |
| 49 | Senegal | | | | x | | | x | | |
| 50 | Slovak republic | | | | | | | | | |
| 51 | South Africa | | | | | | x | | | |
| 52 | Sudan | x | x | x | x | x | | x | | |
| 53 | Sweden | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | |
| 54 | Thailand | x | x | x | | | | x | | |
| 55 | Turkey | x | | | x | | | x | | |

Q23. a What type of claims do you make in your promotion of school milk?

| | Calcium | Protein | Vitamins | Minerals | Healthy diet | Balanced diet | Fuel for Energy | Helps with growth | Good taste | Other |
|------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------|--|
| 56 Ukraine | x | | x | x | x | x | x | x | | |
| 57 Uruguay | | | | | | | | | | |
| 58 USA | x | x | x | | x | x | x | x | x | |
| 59 Vietnam | x | | | | x | | x | x | | milk is good for health, to make children stronger, taller, faster and smarter. it helps both physical and mental development, it helps children to gain good rates at school. |
| 60 Zambia | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | whole food or complete meal |
| Total Responses | 40 | 29 | 34 | 27 | 38 | 30 | 23 | 32 | 20 | 7 |

Q23. b Who are the targets of your promotional activity?

| | Parents | Teachers | Children | Nutritionists | Education authorities | Other |
|----|---------------------------------------|----------|----------|---------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 | Argentina | x | | x | x | |
| 2 | Australia | x | x | x | | |
| 3 | Austria | x | x | | | |
| 4 | Barbados | x | x | x | x | |
| 5 | Belgium | x | x | | | |
| 6 | Belize | | | | | |
| 7 | Botswana | | | | | |
| 8 | Canada, Alberta | x | x | | x | |
| 9 | Canada, British Columbia | x | | x | x | |
| 10 | Canada, Ontario | x | | | x | |
| 11 | Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick | x | x | | x | |
| 12 | Chile | x | x | | | |
| 13 | Colombia | x | x | x | | |
| 14 | Denmark | x | x | x | x | |
| 15 | Dominican Republic | x | x | x | x | |
| 16 | Ecuador | x | x | x | x | |
| 17 | El Salvador | x | x | x | x | |
| 18 | Finland | x | x | x | x | |
| 19 | France | x | x | | x | |
| 20 | Great Britain | x | x | x | | health visitors, school nurses |
| 21 | Germany | x | x | | | |
| 22 | Haiti | x | x | x | x | |
| 23 | Honduras | x | x | x | x | |
| 24 | Iceland | x | x | x | x | |
| 25 | Iran | x | x | | | |
| 26 | Ireland | x | x | | | |
| 27 | Jamaica | | | | | |

Q23. b Who are the targets of your promotional activity?

| | Parents | Teachers | Children | Nutritionists | Education authorities | Other |
|----|-------------------|----------|----------|---------------|-----------------------|---|
| 28 | Japan | x | x | x | | |
| 29 | Kazakhstan | x | x | | x | |
| 30 | Kenya | x | x | | | |
| 31 | Republic of Korea | x | x | x | x | |
| 32 | Latvia | x | x | | x | Educational and promotional activities have been financed by Ministry of Agriculture and carried out by Latvian Dairy Committee (dairy industry body) |
| 33 | Luxembourg | | x | | | |
| 34 | Malaysia | | x | | | |
| 35 | Malawi | | | | | |
| 36 | Mexico | x | x | x | x | |
| 37 | Myanmar | x | x | | x | |
| 38 | Netherlands | x | | | | |
| 39 | New Zealand | x | x | | | |
| 40 | Norway | x | | | | The school is the target. To get them to understand that organizing milk is not a big hazel. The schools have now and then complained the organizing milk takes much time. That is one of the reasons for that parents now can order and pay the milk on Internet. The schools still have to organize the hand-out to the pupils. |
| 41 | P.R. China | x | x | | x | |
| 42 | Panama | x | x | | | |
| 43 | Paraguay | x | x | x | x | |
| 44 | Peru | | | | | |
| 45 | Poland | | x | | | |
| 46 | Republic of Congo | x | x | x | x | |
| 47 | Romania | x | x | | | |
| 48 | Russia | x | x | x | x | government authorities |
| 49 | Senegal | | x | | | |
| 50 | Slovak republic | | | | | |
| 51 | South Africa | x | x | x | | |

Q23. b Who are the targets of your promotional activity?

| | Parents | Teachers | Children | Nutritionists | Education authorities | Other |
|------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------------|-----------------------|--|
| 52 Sudan | x | x | x | | x | general public |
| 53 Sweden | | x | | x | x | |
| 54 Thailand | | x | x | | | |
| 55 Turkey | | | x | | | |
| 56 Ukraine | x | x | x | | x | |
| 57 Uruguay | | | | | | |
| 58 USA | | | x | x | | |
| 59 Vietnam | x | x | x | | x | information for mass audience including parents, teachers and authorities plus educate children. |
| 60 Zambia | x | x | x | x | x | whole food or complete meal |
| Total Responses | 44 | 44 | 47 | 23 | 29 | 6 |

Q23. c Which channels of communication do you use in your promotional activity?

| | Personal visit | Direct mail | Advertising | Dinning room managers | Nutritionist | Other |
|--|----------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|--------------|---|
| 1 Argentina | | | | | x | |
| 2 Australia | | x | | x | | We have had communication with School Canteen Managers - we don't have dining rooms |
| 3 Austria | x | x | x | | | |
| 4 Barbados | | | | | | |
| 5 Belgium | | x | x | | | |
| 6 Belize | | | | | | |
| 7 Botswana | | | | | | |
| 8 Canada, Alberta | | x | x | | | |
| 9 Canada, British Columbia | | x | x | x | x | |
| 10 Canada, Ontario | | x | x | | | |
| 11 Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick | | x | x | x | x | |
| 12 Chile | x | | | | | |
| 13 Colombia | | | x | | | |
| 14 Denmark | x | x | x | x | x | |
| 15 Dominican Republic | | | | | | |
| 16 Ecuador | | | | | | |
| 17 El Salvador | x | | | | x | |
| 18 Finland | x | x | x | x | x | |
| 19 France | x | x | | x | | |
| 20 Great Britain | x | x | x | | x | |
| 21 Germany | x | x | | | | |
| 22 Haiti | | | | | | |
| 23 Honduras | x | | | | x | |
| 24 Iceland | | | x | | | |
| 25 Iran | x | | x | x | x | |
| 26 Ireland | | x | x | | | |

Q23. c Which channels of communication do you use in your promotional activity?

| | Personal visit | Direct mail | Advertising | Dinning room managers | Nutritionist | Other |
|----------------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|--------------|---|
| 27 Jamaica | | | | | | |
| 28 Japan | | | x | | | |
| 29 Kazakhstan | x | | | | | |
| 30 Kenya | | | x | | | All advertising is "below the line" i.e. posters, fliers and communication to parents and schools through letters |
| 31 Republic of Korea | | x | x | | x | |
| 32 Latvia | x | | x | x | | Educational and promotional activities have been financed by Ministry of Agriculture and carried out by Latvian Dairy Committee (dairy industry body) |
| 33 Luxembourg | | | | | | poster sent to schools by our administration; communication is done through the distributing dairy |
| 34 Malaysia | | | x | | | |
| 35 Malawi | | | | | | |
| 36 Mexico | x | x | x | | x | |
| 37 Myanmar | | | x | | | |
| 38 Netherlands | x | x | x | | | |
| 39 New Zealand | x | x | | | | |
| 40 Norway | | x | | | | Until recently a sales person visited the school and the school had their own contact person at the producer. They stop it, mainly to save money. Some school miss that person. Easy when they had questions or if something didn't work out the way it should. |
| 41 P.R . China | x | | x | | x | suggestions to the Central government ; communication with dairy suppliers |
| 42 Panama | | | | | | |
| 43 Paraguay | | | | | | |
| 44 Peru | | | | | | |
| 45 Poland | x | | | | | |
| 46 Republic of Congo | | | | | | |
| 47 Romania | x | x | x | | | |
| 48 Russia | x | x | x | | | arrangement of seminars, round tables, participation in conferences, exhibitions |

Q23. c Which channels of communication do you use in your promotional activity?

| | Personal visit | Direct mail | Advertising | Dinning room managers | Nutritionist | Other |
|------------------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|--------------|---|
| 49 Senegal | | | | | | |
| 50 Slovak republic | | | | | | |
| 51 South Africa | | | x | | x | |
| 52 Sudan | x | | | | | Forums with school heads |
| 53 Sweden | x | x | | x | x | |
| 54 Thailand | | x | | | | |
| 55 Turkey | | x | x | x | | web site; www.okulsutu.com |
| 56 Ukraine | x | x | | | | communication with responsible government organizations |
| 57 Uruguay | | | | | | |
| 58 USA | x | x | x | x | x | |
| 59 Vietnam | x | | | | | communication program with shows directly to school pupils at the school yard with all pupil attendance |
| 60 Zambia | x | | x | x | | questionnaires to parents and school authorities/proprietors |
| Total Responses | 44 | 44 | 47 | 23 | 29 | 6 |

Q24. a Do the suppliers of competitive products currently promote their products to schools?

| | | Yes | No | Don't know |
|----|---------------------------------------|-----|----|------------|
| 1 | Argentina | x | | |
| 2 | Australia | x | | |
| 3 | Austria | x | | |
| 4 | Barbados | x | | |
| 5 | Belgium | | | x |
| 6 | Belize | | | |
| 7 | Botswana | | x | |
| 8 | Canada, Alberta | | x | |
| 9 | Canada, British Columbia | | | x |
| 10 | Canada, Ontario | | x | |
| 11 | Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick | | x | |
| 12 | Chile | | x | |
| 13 | Colombia | x | | |
| 14 | Denmark | | x | |
| 15 | Dominican Republic | x | | |
| 16 | Ecuador | x | | |
| 17 | El Salvador | x | | |
| 18 | Finland | x | | |
| 19 | France | | x | |
| 20 | Great Britain | x | | |
| 21 | Germany | | | x |
| 22 | Haiti | x | | |
| 23 | Honduras | x | | |
| 24 | Iceland | | | x |
| 25 | Iran | | x | |
| 26 | Ireland | | x | |
| 27 | Jamaica | x | | |
| 28 | Japan | | | x |
| 29 | Kazakhstan | x | | |
| 30 | Kenya | x | | |
| 31 | Republic of Korea | | x | |
| 32 | Latvia | x | | |
| 33 | Luxembourg | | x | |
| 34 | Malaysia | x | | |
| 35 | Malawi | | | |
| 36 | Mexico | | | |
| 37 | Myanmar | x | | |
| 38 | Netherlands | | x | |
| 39 | New Zealand | | | x |
| 40 | Norway | | x | |
| 41 | P.R . China | x | | |
| 42 | Panama | x | | |
| 43 | Paraguay | x | | |
| 44 | Peru | | | |
| 45 | Poland | x | | |
| 46 | Republic of Congo | | | x |
| 47 | Romania | | x | |

Q24. a Do the suppliers of competitive products currently promote their products to schools?

| | | Yes | No | Don't know |
|----|------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| 48 | Russia | x | | |
| 49 | Senegal | x | | |
| 50 | Slovak republic | x | | |
| 51 | South Africa | | | x |
| 52 | Sudan | | x | |
| 53 | Sweden | | | x |
| 54 | Thailand | x | | |
| 55 | Turkey | | x | |
| 56 | Ukraine | x | | |
| 57 | Uruguay | | x | |
| 58 | USA | x | | |
| 59 | Vietnam | | x | |
| 60 | Zambia | x | | |
| | Total Responses | 29 | 18 | 9 |

Q24. b Which type of activity do they carry out?

| | Provision of refrigerators | Dispensers | Incentives/products | Special payments | Sponsorships | Educational resources | Internet sites | Other |
|----|---------------------------------------|------------|---------------------|------------------|--------------|-----------------------|----------------|--|
| 1 | Argentina | | | | x | | x | |
| 2 | Australia | x | | | x | x | x | |
| 3 | Austria | | x | | | x | x | info boxes on agricultural fair trade |
| 4 | Barbados | | | | x | x | | |
| 5 | Belgium | | | | | | | |
| 6 | Belize | | | | | | | |
| 7 | Botswana | | | | | | | |
| 8 | Canada, Alberta | | | | | | | |
| 9 | Canada, British Columbia | | | | | | | don't know |
| 10 | Canada, Ontario | | | | | | | |
| 11 | Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick | x | | | | | | |
| 12 | Chile | | | | x | x | | theater plays, sports sponsorship, video contest |
| 13 | Colombia | x | | | x | | x | |
| 14 | Denmark | | | | | | | |
| 15 | Dominican Republic | | | | | | | |
| 16 | Ecuador | x | x | | x | x | | |
| 17 | El Salvador | x | | x | x | | | |
| 18 | Finland | x | | x | x | | x | |
| 19 | France | | | | | | | |
| 20 | Great Britain | | x | | | x | x | |
| 21 | Germany | | | | | | | |
| 22 | Haiti | | | | x | | | |
| 23 | Honduras | x | x | | x | | | |
| 24 | Iceland | | | | | | | |
| 25 | Iran | | | | | | | |
| 26 | Ireland | | | | | | | |
| 27 | Jamaica | x | x | | x | | | |
| 28 | Japan | | | | | | | |

Q24. b Which type of activity do they carry out?

| | Provision of refrigerators | Dispensers | Incentives/products | Special payments | Sponsorships | Educational resources | Internet sites | Other |
|----|----------------------------|------------|---------------------|------------------|--------------|-----------------------|----------------|--|
| 29 | Kazakhstan | x | x | | x | | x | |
| 30 | Kenya | | | x | | x | | |
| 31 | Republic of Korea | | | | | | | |
| 32 | Latvia | x | | | | x | | |
| 33 | Luxembourg | | | | | | | |
| 34 | Malaysia | x | x | | x | x | x | |
| 35 | Malawi | | | | | | | |
| 36 | Mexico | | | | | | | |
| 37 | Myanmar | | | | x | | | |
| 38 | Netherlands | | x | x | x | | | only for sec schools |
| 39 | New Zealand | | | | | | | |
| 40 | Norway | | | | | | | A few upper secondary school get visit from companies that sell carbonated drinks. |
| 41 | P.R. China | | x | | | x | x | |
| 42 | Panama | | | | | | | |
| 43 | Paraguay | x | x | | | | | |
| 44 | Peru | | | | | | | |
| 45 | Poland | | x | | | x | x | |
| 46 | Republic of Congo | | | | | | | |
| 47 | Romania | | | | | | | |
| 48 | Russia | x | | | | x | x | |
| 49 | Senegal | | | | x | | | |
| 50 | Slovak republic | | | | | | x | |
| 51 | South Africa | | | | | x | x | |
| 52 | Sudan | | | | | | | General below the line ads |
| 53 | Sweden | | | | | | | |
| 54 | Thailand | x | | | | x | x | |
| 55 | Turkey | | | | | | | |

Q24. b Which type of activity do they carry out?

| | Provision of refrigerators | Dispensers | Incentives/products | Special payments | Sponsorships | Educational resources | Internet sites | Other |
|------------------------|----------------------------|------------|---------------------|------------------|--------------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 56 Ukraine | | | | | | x | | |
| 57 Uruguay | | | | | | | | |
| 58 USA | | | | | | x | x | sampling events |
| 59 Vietnam | | | x | | x | x | | |
| 60 Zambia | x | | x | x | x | | | |
| Total Responses | 12 | 8 | 13 | 4 | 19 | 17 | 15 | 7 |

Q24. c Do you expect them to

| | | Increase activity | Maintain activity | Decrease activity | Don't know |
|----|---------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------|
| 1 | Argentina | | x | | |
| 2 | Australia | | | | x |
| 3 | Austria | | x | | |
| 4 | Barbados | | x | | |
| 5 | Belgium | | | | x |
| 6 | Belize | | | | |
| 7 | Botswana | | | | x |
| 8 | Canada, Alberta | | | | x |
| 9 | Canada, British Columbia | | | | x |
| 10 | Canada, Ontario | | | | x |
| 11 | Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick | | | | x |
| 12 | Chile | x | | | |
| 13 | Colombia | x | | | |
| 14 | Denmark | | x | | |
| 15 | Dominican Republic | | | | |
| 16 | Ecuador | x | | | |
| 17 | El Salvador | x | | | |
| 18 | Finland | | x | | |
| 19 | France | | | | |
| 20 | Great Britain | x | | | |
| 21 | Germany | | | | x |
| 22 | Haiti | x | | | |
| 23 | Honduras | x | | | |
| 24 | Iceland | | | | x |
| 25 | Iran | | | | |
| 26 | Ireland | | | | |
| 27 | Jamaica | | | | x |
| 28 | Japan | | | | |
| 29 | Kazakhstan | x | | | |
| 30 | Kenya | | x | | |
| 31 | Republic of Korea | x | | | |
| 32 | Latvia | | | | x |
| 33 | Luxembourg | | | | x |
| 34 | Malaysia | x | | | |
| 35 | Malawi | | | | |
| 36 | Mexico | | | | |
| 37 | Myanmar | x | | | |
| 38 | Netherlands | x | | | |
| 39 | New Zealand | | | | x |
| 40 | Norway | | x | | |
| 41 | P.R. China | x | | | |
| 42 | Panama | | x | | |
| 43 | Paraguay | x | | | |
| 44 | Peru | | | | |
| 45 | Poland | x | | | |
| 46 | Republic of Congo | | | | x |
| 47 | Romania | | | | x |

Q24. c Do you expect them to

| | | Increase activity | Maintain activity | Decrease activity | Don't know |
|----|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------|
| 48 | Russia | | x | | |
| 49 | Senegal | x | | | |
| 50 | Slovak republic | | x | | |
| 51 | South Africa | x | | | |
| 52 | Sudan | | | | x |
| 53 | Sweden | | | | x |
| 54 | Thailand | x | | | |
| 55 | Turkey | | | | |
| 56 | Ukraine | | x | | |
| 57 | Uruguay | | | | |
| 58 | USA | x | | | |
| 59 | Vietnam | x | | | |
| 60 | Zambia | x | | | |
| | Total Responses | 21 | 11 | 0 | 17 |

Q25. a Please identify the volume of milk distributed through schools in your country (approximately) over the last 5 school years"

| | | In Thousand Liters | | | | |
|----|--|--------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | | 2013 (recode) | 2012 (recode) | 2011 (recode) | 2010 (recode) | 2009 (recode) |
| 1 | Argentina | 90.000 | 90.000 | 85.000 | 85.000 | 90.000 |
| 2 | Australia | | | | | |
| 3 | Austria | 3.945 | 3.941 | 3.937 | 3.923 | 3.992 |
| 4 | Barbados | 1.000 | | | | |
| 5 | Belgium | | 3.813 | 3.814 | 4.186 | 5 |
| 6 | Belize | | | | | |
| 7 | Botswana | 4.000 | 4.000 | 4.000 | 4.000 | 4.000 |
| 8 | Canada, Alberta | 450 | 460 | 480 | 610 | 830 |
| 9 | Canada, British Columbia | | | | | |
| 10 | Canada, Ontario | 6.800 | 6.000 | 6.800 | 6.800 | 6.800 |
| 11 | Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick | 1.400 | | | | |
| 12 | Chile | | | | | |
| 13 | Colombia | 35.000 | 25.000 | 35.000 | | |
| 14 | Denmark | 8.900 | 8.900 | 9.000 | 9.100 | 9.100 |
| 15 | Dominican Republic | 25.000 | | | | |
| 16 | Ecuador | 12.000 | | | | |
| 17 | El Salvador | 6.000 | | | | |
| 18 | Finland | | | | | |
| 19 | France | | 71.825 | 81.920 | 71.960 | 77.710 |
| 20 | Great Britain | 76.000 | 74.500 | 74.000 | 74.000 | 63.000 |
| 21 | Germany | | | 32.967 | 34.961 | 35.503 |
| 22 | Haiti | 150 | | | | |
| 23 | Honduras | 18.500 | | | | |
| 24 | Iceland | 1.225 | 1.224 | 1.253 | 1.289 | 1.345 |
| 25 | Iran | | 160.000 | 203.000 | 160.000 | 160.000 |
| 26 | Ireland | 2.035 | 2.487 | 2.477 | 2.632 | 2.960 |
| 27 | Jamaica | | | | | |
| 28 | Japan | | | 383.525 | 384.189 | 384.232 |
| 29 | Kazakhstan | 12.000 | 11.000 | 12.000 | 12.000 | 13.000 |
| 30 | Kenya | 1.500 | 700 | 640 | 370 | |
| 31 | Republic of Korea | | 133.976 | 138.280 | 142.434 | 143.689 |
| 32 | Latvia | 1.889 | 1.893 | 647 | 91 | 713 |
| 33 | Luxembourg | 100 | 107 | 108 | 116 | 123 |
| 34 | Malaysia | 12.000 | 12.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 11.000 |
| 35 | Malawi | | | | | |
| 36 | Mexico | 155.000 | | | | |
| 37 | Myanmar | | 24 | | | |
| 38 | Netherlands | 3.300 | 3.300 | | | |
| 39 | New Zealand | 2.000 | 300 | | | |
| 40 | Norway | 11.900 | 12.000 | 12.300 | | |
| 41 | P.R. China | 4.000 | 4.000 | 1.680 | 1.000 | 940 |
| 42 | Panama | 6.000 | | | | |
| 43 | Paraguay | 25.000 | | | | |
| 44 | Peru | | | | | |

Q25. a Please identify the volume of milk distributed through schools in your country (approximately) over the last 5 school years"

| | | In Thousand Liters | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | | 2013 (recode) | 2012 (recode) | 2011 (recode) | 2010 (recode) | 2009 (recode) |
| 45 | Poland | 52.174 | 50.821 | 49.952 | 60.773 | 74.783 |
| 46 | Republic of Congo | | | | | |
| 47 | Romania | 54.410 | 56.093 | 52.449 | 49.327 | 54.899 |
| 48 | Russia | 54.100 | 49.200 | 41.400 | 36.000 | 30.000 |
| 49 | Senegal | 5.800 | 5.700 | 3.750 | 500 | |
| 50 | Slovak republic | | | | | |
| 51 | South Africa | | | | | |
| 52 | Sudan | | 263 | 427 | | |
| 53 | Sweden | 5.040 | 5.040 | 5.040 | 5.040 | 5.040 |
| 54 | Thailand | 307.000 | 310.000 | 310.000 | 329.000 | 284.000 |
| 55 | Turkey | 60 | 29 | | | |
| 56 | Ukraine | 300 | 267 | 197 | 224 | |
| 57 | Uruguay | 8.000 | 8.000 | 8.000 | 8.500 | 8.500 |
| 58 | USA | 1.700.000 | 1.711.000 | 1.730.000 | 1.748.000 | 1.760.000 |
| 59 | Vietnam | 760 | 750 | 740 | 715 | 700 |
| 60 | Zambia | 350 | 175 | 175 | | |
| Total Responses | | 41 | 37 | 35 | 31 | |

Q25. b Current per capita milk consumption per school week in litres

| | | Liter per week |
|----|---------------------------------------|----------------|
| 1 | Argentina | 0,60 |
| 2 | Australia | |
| 3 | Austria | 1,25 |
| 4 | Barbados | |
| 5 | Belgium | 0,24 |
| 6 | Belize | |
| 7 | Botswana | 0,60 |
| 8 | Canada, Alberta | |
| 9 | Canada, British Columbia | |
| 10 | Canada, Ontario | 0,25 |
| 11 | Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick | 0,25 |
| 12 | Chile | |
| 13 | Colombia | |
| 14 | Denmark | 2,50 |
| 15 | Dominican Republic | |
| 16 | Ecuador | |
| 17 | El Salvador | |
| 18 | Finland | 0,75 |
| 19 | France | 0,33 |
| 20 | Great Britain | |
| 21 | Germany | |
| 22 | Haiti | |
| 23 | Honduras | |
| 24 | Iceland | |
| 25 | Iran | 0,60 |
| 26 | Ireland | |
| 27 | Jamaica | |
| 28 | Japan | 1,00 |
| 29 | Kazakhstan | |
| 30 | Kenya | |
| 31 | Republic of Korea | |
| 32 | Latvia | 0,85 |
| 33 | Luxembourg | 0,15 |
| 34 | Malaysia | |
| 35 | Malawi | |
| 36 | Mexico | |
| 37 | Myanmar | |
| 38 | Netherlands | 1,00 |
| 39 | New Zealand | 0,70 |
| 40 | Norway | 1,25 |
| 41 | P.R . China | 1-1,25 |
| 42 | Panama | 3,50 |
| 43 | Paraguay | |
| 44 | Peru | |
| 45 | Poland | 0,75 |
| 46 | Republic of Congo | |
| 47 | Romania | 1,00 |
| 48 | Russia | 0,2-0,6 |

Q25. b Current per capita milk consumption per school week in litres

| | | Liter per week |
|----|------------------------|----------------|
| 49 | Senegal | 0,60 |
| 50 | Slovak republic | |
| 51 | South Africa | |
| 52 | Sudan | |
| 53 | Sweden | 2,00 |
| 54 | Thailand | |
| 55 | Turkey | 0,60 |
| 56 | Ukraine | 1,00 |
| 57 | Uruguay | 1,25 |
| 58 | USA | 0,89 |
| 59 | Vietnam | |
| 60 | Zambia | 0,68 |
| | Total Responses | 28 |

Q26. a What proportion of your country's total milk sales are provided via schools?

| | | % Total milk sales |
|----|---------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | Argentina | 5% |
| 2 | Australia | |
| 3 | Austria | |
| 4 | Barbados | |
| 5 | Belgium | |
| 6 | Belize | |
| 7 | Botswana | 8% |
| 8 | Canada, Alberta | <1% |
| 9 | Canada, British Columbia | <1% |
| 10 | Canada, Ontario | <1% |
| 11 | Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick | <1% |
| 12 | Chile | |
| 13 | Colombia | < .05% |
| 14 | Denmark | 2,50% |
| 15 | Dominican Republic | |
| 16 | Ecuador | |
| 17 | El Salvador | |
| 18 | Finland | 5% |
| 19 | France | 2% |
| 20 | Great Britain | 1,50% |
| 21 | Germany | |
| 22 | Haiti | < 1% |
| 23 | Honduras | |
| 24 | Iceland | 4% |
| 25 | Iran | 2% |
| 26 | Ireland | 0,50% |
| 27 | Jamaica | |
| 28 | Japan | 9,70% |
| 29 | Kazakhstan | |
| 30 | Kenya | <1% |
| 31 | Republic of Korea | 9,80% |
| 32 | Latvia | 3% |
| 33 | Luxembourg | |
| 34 | Malaysia | 5% |
| 35 | Malawi | |
| 36 | Mexico | |
| 37 | Myanmar | |
| 38 | Netherlands | <1% |
| 39 | New Zealand | 0 |
| 40 | Norway | 3,50% |
| 41 | P.R . China | |
| 42 | Panama | |
| 43 | Paraguay | |
| 44 | Peru | |
| 45 | Poland | 3,60% |
| 46 | Republic of Congo | |
| 47 | Romania | 23% |
| 48 | Russia | 0,01% |

Q26. a What proportion of your country's total milk sales are provided via schools?

| | | % Total milk sales |
|----|------------------------|--------------------|
| 49 | Senegal | 20% |
| 50 | Slovak republic | 0 |
| 51 | South Africa | |
| 52 | Sudan | |
| 53 | Sweden | |
| 54 | Thailand | |
| 55 | Turkey | 4,48% |
| 56 | Ukraine | 3% |
| 57 | Uruguay | 1% |
| 58 | USA | 7,20% |
| 59 | Vietnam | |
| 60 | Zambia | 0,39% |
| | Total Responses | 33 |

Q26. b Within all milk provided via schools, what proportion is standard or whole milk and what proportion is low fat,

| | | standard | low fat |
|----|---------------------------------------|----------|---------|
| 1 | Argentina | 98% | 2% |
| 2 | Australia | | |
| 3 | Austria | 100% | 0% |
| 4 | Barbados | 100% | 0% |
| 5 | Belgium | 80% | 20% |
| 6 | Belize | | |
| 7 | Botswana | 100% | 0% |
| 8 | Canada, Alberta | 0% | 100% |
| 9 | Canada, British Columbia | 0% | 100% |
| 10 | Canada, Ontario | 0% | 100% |
| 11 | Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick | 0% | 100% |
| 12 | Chile | | |
| 13 | Colombia | 100% | 0% |
| 14 | Denmark | 2% | 98% |
| 15 | Dominican Republic | | |
| 16 | Ecuador | | |
| 17 | El Salvador | 100% | 0% |
| 18 | Finland | 3% | 97% |
| 19 | France | 0% | 100% |
| 20 | Great Britain | 25% | 75% |
| 21 | Germany | | |
| 22 | Haiti | | |
| 23 | Honduras | 100% | 0% |
| 24 | Iceland | 0% | 100% |
| 25 | Iran | | |
| 26 | Ireland | 100% | 0% |
| 27 | Jamaica | | |
| 28 | Japan | 100% | 0% |
| 29 | Kazakhstan | 3% | 97% |
| 30 | Kenya | 100% | 0% |
| 31 | Republic of Korea | | |
| 32 | Latvia | 0% | 100% |
| 33 | Luxembourg | 100% | 0% |
| 34 | Malaysia | 35% | 65% |
| 35 | Malawi | | |
| 36 | Mexico | 100% | 0% |
| 37 | Myanmar | 100% | 0% |
| 38 | Netherlands | 0% | 100% |
| 39 | New Zealand | 0% | 100% |
| 40 | Norway | 0% | 100% |
| 41 | P.R. China | 100% | 0% |
| 42 | Panama | 0% | 100% |
| 43 | Paraguay | | |
| 44 | Peru | 100% | 0% |
| 45 | Poland | 6% | 94% |
| 46 | Republic of Congo | | |
| 47 | Romania | 0% | 100% |

Q26. b Within all milk provided via schools, what proportion is standard or whole milk and what proportion is low fat,

| | | standard | low fat |
|----|------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| 48 | Russia | 100% | 0% |
| 49 | Senegal | 0% | 100% |
| 50 | Slovak republic | 0% | 100% |
| 51 | South Africa | 100% | 0% |
| 52 | Sudan | 100% | 0% |
| 53 | Sweden | 10% | 90% |
| 54 | Thailand | 100% | 0% |
| 55 | Turkey | 100% | 0% |
| 56 | Ukraine | 0% | 100% |
| 57 | Uruguay | 99% | 1% |
| 58 | USA | 0% | 100% |
| 59 | Vietnam | 100% | 0% |
| 60 | Zambia | 90% | 10% |
| | Total Responses | 47 | 47 |

Q26. c. Which dairy products are available in schools?

| | | Plain whole milk | Plain semi-skimmed milk | Plain skimmed milk | Butter milk | Chocolate milk | Other flavoured milk | Flavour additives |
|----|---------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|-------------|----------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | Argentina | Most | Some | NA | NA | Some | NA | NA |
| 2 | Australia | Some | Some | Some | DK | Some | Some | Some |
| 3 | Austria | Most | NA | NA | Some | All | All | NA |
| 4 | Barbados | | | | | Most | | |
| 5 | Belgium | Most | Most | Most | | Most | Most | |
| 6 | Belize | | | | | | | |
| 7 | Botswana | Most | | | | | | |
| 8 | Canada, Alberta | NA | Some | Some | NA | Some | DK | DK |
| 9 | Canada, British Columbia | NA | Most | NA | NA | Most | NA | NA |
| 10 | Canada, Ontario | NA | Most | NA | NA | Most | NA | NA |
| 11 | Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick | NA | Most | NA | NA | Most | NA | NA |
| 12 | Chile | Some | Some | Some | DK | All | Some | DK |
| 13 | Colombia | Most | DK | DK | NA | Some | Some | NA |
| 14 | Denmark | Most | All | All | All | Some | | |
| 15 | Dominican Republic | Most | | | | Most | | |
| 16 | Ecuador | Some | | | | Some | | |
| 17 | El Salvador | | | | | | | |
| 18 | Finland | Some | Most | All | | NA | NA | |
| 19 | France | Some | All | NA | NA | Some | Some | Some |
| 20 | Great Britain | All | All | Some | NA | Some | Some | NA |
| 21 | Germany | Most | Some | NA | Some | Most | Most | DK |
| 22 | Haiti | | | | | Some | | |
| 23 | Honduras | Some | | | | Some | Some | |
| 24 | Iceland | Some | All | Some | NA | Some | NA | NA |
| 25 | Iran | | All | | | | | |
| 26 | Ireland | All | | | | Some | Some | |
| 27 | Jamaica | | | | | | Some | |
| 28 | Japan | All | | | | | | |
| 29 | Kazakhstan | | | | | Most | Most | |
| 30 | Kenya | Most | Some | Some | NA | Some | Some | NA |
| 31 | Republic of Korea | All | Some | NA | NA | NA | Some | NA |
| 32 | Latvia | Some | Most | | NA | Some | Some | DK |
| 33 | Luxembourg | Most | | | | | | |
| 34 | Malaysia | | | | | Most | Most | |
| 35 | Malawi | | | | | | | |
| 36 | Mexico | | | | | Most | Most | |
| 37 | Myanmar | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| 38 | Netherlands | Some | All | Some | Some | Most | NA | NA |
| 39 | New Zealand | DK | Most | DK | DK | DK | DK | DK |

| Lactose reduced milk | Lactose-free milk | Organic Milk | Other types of milk | (list) | Yoghurt | Cheese - fresh | Cheese - processed/hard | Other products | (list) |
|----------------------|-------------------|--------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------|----------------|-------------------------|----------------|--|
| NA | NA | NA | | | Most | Some | NA | | |
| DK | DK | DK | | | Some | Some | Some | Some | dairy desserts |
| NA | NA | Some | Some | yoghurt drinks | Some | NA | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Some | Most | | NA | NA | NA | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| DK | DK | NA | | | DK | DK | DK | DK | |
| NA | NA | NA | | | Most | Some | Some | Some | cheese strings mozzarella |
| Some | NA | Some | | | Some | | | Some | cheese strings mozzarella |
| | NA | NA | | | Most | Some | Some | Some | cheese strings mozzarella |
| DK | | NA | | | All | Some | Some | | |
| NA | Some | NA | | | Most | Some | Some | | |
| | All | | Some | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Most | Most | Some | | | Some | | | Most | soup days cheese |
| NA | NA | Some | | | All | All | All | | |
| Some | Some | Some | Some | Kosher | Most | Most | Most | Some | Dairy based desserts and other dairy based foods |
| DK | DK | Some | | | | | | | |
| | | | Some | evaporated milk | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Some | NA | Some | NA | | Most | Some | Most | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | Most | | |
| | | | | | Some | | Some | | |
| | | | | | Most | | | | |
| NA | NA | NA | | | Some | NA | NA | | |
| NA | NA | NA | NA | | NA | NA | NA | Some | plain yoghurt |
| NA | NA | NA | DK | | NA | NA | NA | Some | kephir |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| NA | NA | NA | NA | | NA | NA | NA | NA | |
| NA | NA | Some | Most | yoghurt drinks | NA | NA | NA | | |
| DK | DK | DK | DK | | DK | DK | DK | DK | |

Q26. c. Which dairy products are available in schools?

| | | Plain whole milk | Plain semi-skimmed milk | Plain skimmed milk | Butter milk | Chocolate milk | Other flavoured milk | Flavour additives |
|----|------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|-------------|----------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| 40 | Norway | NA | Most | NA | NA | Most | Most | NA |
| 41 | P.R . China | All | | | | All | All | |
| 42 | Panama | Some | Some | | | Most | Most | Most |
| 43 | Paraguay | Most | | | | | | |
| 44 | Peru | Most | | | | | | |
| 45 | Poland | Some | Most | NA | NA | Some | Some | NA |
| 46 | Republic of Congo | DK | DK | DK | DK | DK | DK | DK |
| 47 | Romania | | All | | | | | |
| 48 | Russia | Most | Some | NA | NA | Some | Some | NA |
| 49 | Senegal | | | Most | | | | |
| 50 | Slovak republic | NA | Some | NA | NA | Some | Some | NA |
| 51 | South Africa | Some | Some | Some | DK | Some | Some | DK |
| 52 | Sudan | Some | | | | | Some | |
| 53 | Sweden | Some | Most | Some | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| 54 | Thailand | Most | NA | Some | NA | Most | Some | NA |
| 55 | Turkey | All | | | | All | All | |
| 56 | Ukraine | | Most | | | | | |
| 57 | Uruguay | Most | | Some | | Some | | |
| 58 | USA | NA | All | Most | NA | Most | Some | NA |
| 59 | Vietnam | | | | | | | |
| 60 | Zambia | Some | Some | Some | NA | Some | Some | DK |
| | Total Responses | 46 | 36 | 33 | 30 | 45 | 41 | 30 |

| Lactose reduced milk | Lactose-free milk | Organic Milk | Other types of milk | (list) | Yoghurt | Cheese - fresh | Cheese - processed/hard | Other products | (list) |
|----------------------|-------------------|--------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------|----------------|-------------------------|----------------|--------|
| Most | NA | Most | | | Some | NA | NA | | |
| Some | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| NA | NA | NA | NA | | Some | NA | NA | NA | |
| DK | DK | DK | DK | | DK | DK | DK | DK | |
| | | | | | Most | | | | |
| NA | NA | | Some | | Some | Most | | | |
| | | | Some | | | | | | |
| NA | NA | NA | DK | | NA | NA | | | |
| Some | Some | Some | DK | | Some | Some | Some | DK | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Some | Some | Some | | | Some | NA | Some | | |
| NA | NA | NA | | | Most | NA | NA | | |
| | | | | | Most | | Most | | |
| | | | | | Some | | Some | | |
| | | | | | Some | | | | |
| Some | Some | Some | | | Most | Most | Most | | |
| | | | Most | sweetened white milk | Most | | | | |
| NA | NA | NA | | | Some | | DK | | |
| 30 | 30 | 30 | 18 | 5 | 37 | 27 | 29 | 14 | 8 |

Q26. d How are these products consumed?

| | | |
|----|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1 | Argentina | food |
| 2 | Australia | Food, Beverage and Ingredients |
| 3 | Austria | beverages |
| 4 | Barbados | |
| 5 | Belgium | beverages |
| 6 | Belize | |
| 7 | Botswana | beverage |
| 8 | Canada, Alberta | |
| 9 | Canada, British Columbia | as a food |
| 10 | Canada, Ontario | |
| 11 | Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick | as a food |
| 12 | Chile | Mainly as ingredient, then as beverage |
| 13 | Colombia | food and beverage |
| 14 | Denmark | beverage |
| 15 | Dominican Republic | |
| 16 | Ecuador | |
| 17 | El Salvador | |
| 18 | Finland | milk |
| 19 | France | Food, beverage and ingredients |
| 20 | Great Britain | Depending on the product, all of the above. |
| 21 | Germany | beverages |
| 22 | Haiti | |
| 23 | Honduras | |
| 24 | Iceland | as food or beverage |
| 25 | Iran | as beverage |
| 26 | Ireland | beverages |
| 27 | Jamaica | |
| 28 | Japan | beverage, food |
| 29 | Kazakhstan | on the go |
| 30 | Kenya | as beverage |
| 31 | Republic of Korea | beverages |

Q26. d How are these products consumed?

| | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|--|
| 32 | Latvia | Mostly as beverage, sometimes as ingredient in cocktails or cereals (not allowed in food preparation involving heat treatment) |
| 33 | Luxembourg | as beverage |
| 34 | Malaysia | beverage mostly sometimes as meal supplements |
| 35 | Malawi | |
| 36 | Mexico | |
| 37 | Myanmar | |
| 38 | Netherlands | beverages |
| 39 | New Zealand | |
| 40 | Norway | Beverage along with their packed lunch (just a very very few schools offer a school meal or other types of food in school) |
| 41 | P.R. China | The whole milk and flavoured milk are consumed as food in all schools. |
| 42 | Panama | |
| 43 | Paraguay | |
| 44 | Peru | |
| 45 | Poland | beverages |
| 46 | Republic of Congo | - |
| 47 | Romania | beverage |
| 48 | Russia | ingredients mostly, milk (inc. flavoured) may be consumed as beverage |
| 49 | Senegal | beverage and ingredient |
| 50 | Slovak republic | |
| 51 | South Africa | Food/ Beverage & Ingredient |
| 52 | Sudan | as beverage |
| 53 | Sweden | mostly as beverage but also as food and ingredients |
| 54 | Thailand | food and beverage, either to supplement or replacement regular meal |
| 55 | Turkey | as food |
| 56 | Ukraine | as food and beverage |
| 57 | Uruguay | food |
| 58 | USA | milk as a beverage; Yogurt and Cheese as food/ingredient. |
| 59 | Vietnam | beverage and food |
| 60 | Zambia | As food, beverages and ingredients |
| Total Responses | | 42 |

Q26. e How is refrigeration of milk supported in your country?

| | | |
|----|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1 | Argentina | bad refrigeration |
| 2 | Australia | School Canteens provide their own refrigeration facilities |
| 3 | Austria | mainly daily fresh delivery - in some school with refrigeration (delivery 2 or 3 times per week) |
| 4 | Barbados | Lack of refrigeration in schools. |
| 5 | Belgium | not supported |
| 6 | Belize | |
| 7 | Botswana | about 30% of milk market |
| 8 | Canada, Alberta | typically, schools buy their own refrigerator |
| 9 | Canada, British Columbia | standard dairy practice - typically, schools buy their own refrigerator or suppliers provide fridges at cost |
| 10 | Canada, Ontario | standard dairy practice - schools buy their own refrigerator |
| 11 | Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick | standard dairy practice - typically, schools buy their own refrigerator or suppliers provide fridges at cost |
| 12 | Chile | |
| 13 | Colombia | trend is going to aseptic (ambient) however pasteurized still some volumes |
| 14 | Denmark | Refrigerators is paid 100% by the dairies (Dansih Dairy Board) |
| 15 | Dominican Republic | Lack of infrastructure and frequent power outages |
| 16 | Ecuador | Lack of refrigeration, Cold chain is very deficient. Distribution is challenging |
| 17 | El Salvador | Lack of refrigeration in schools. Insufficient infrastructure. |
| 18 | Finland | |
| 19 | France | Only for milk dispensers: financial subsidy by local authorities |
| 20 | Great Britain | Occasionally by private dairy companies. Privately funded by schools on an ad-hoc basis |
| 21 | Germany | some dairys and distributors offer special prizes for fridges and boxes. most schools order refrigerated milk (est. 70 % fresh milk and roundabout 30 % uht-milk) |
| 22 | Haiti | Does not exist. No cold chain. |
| 23 | Honduras | Lack of refrigeration in schools. Lack of infrastructure. |
| 24 | Iceland | The Dairies provide cooling machines free to the schools |
| 25 | Iran | dairy factories are responsible for this job and fresh sterilized milk in plastic and tetrapack packages are consumed immediately upon delivery at schools |
| 26 | Ireland | The Nation Dairy Council supplies each school that needs a fridge with a fridge completely free of charge when they sign up to the school milk scheme. |
| 27 | Jamaica | |
| 28 | Japan | |
| 29 | Kazahakstan | it's not supported |

Q26. e How is refrigeration of milk supported in your country?

| | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|---|
| 30 | Kenya | It is supported by the commercial trade. School milk is UHT milk and refrigeration therefor not needed. |
| 31 | Republic of Korea | Keep the temperature of the refrigeration 5 degree from the supply to distribution channel(10 degree in winter) |
| 32 | Latvia | not supported |
| 33 | Luxembourg | refrigerator available in all schools |
| 34 | Malaysia | retailer owned mostly some brand owned |
| 35 | Malawi | |
| 36 | Mexico | Lack of infrastructure and cold chain. Most schools lack refrigeration. |
| 37 | Myanmar | store in ice block |
| 38 | Netherlands | primary schools have the possibility to get a refrigerator |
| 39 | New Zealand | Fonterra funds a fridge for schools participating in their programme |
| 40 | Norway | |
| 41 | P.R . China | There is no refrigeration of milk supported in China, and only UHT for school milk in China. |
| 42 | Panama | Poor infrastructure and lack of cold chain. UHT milk is growing faster |
| 43 | Paraguay | Lack of refrigeration. Cold chain is deficient. |
| 44 | Peru | |
| 45 | Poland | UHT milk in room temperature; pasteurized milk - refrigerator |
| 46 | Republic of Congo | - |
| 47 | Romania | Occasionally, schools have their own refrigerators |
| 48 | Russia | n/d |
| 49 | Senegal | poor |
| 50 | Slovak republic | |
| 51 | South Africa | don't know |
| 52 | Sudan | |
| 53 | Sweden | very well |
| 54 | Thailand | milk producer provide ice bucket to schools |
| 55 | Turkey | school canteen |
| 56 | Ukraine | good |
| 57 | Uruguay | bad quality |
| 58 | USA | walk-in refrigerators in cafeteria plus milk boxes for display |
| 59 | Vietnam | UHT milk is popular as distribution channel not developed. no refrigeration required. |
| 60 | Zambia | Through establishment of milk collection centers |
| Total Responses | | 50 |

Q27. a What do you consider the main reason why children would not drink milk at school?

| | | |
|----|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1 | Argentina | not having enough milk |
| 2 | Australia | availability of competitive products, warm climate in some states so difficult to include in lunch boxes and storage in school canteen |
| 3 | Austria | education, not so cool, problem with the organisation in the schools and kindergarten |
| 4 | Barbados | lactose intolerance |
| 5 | Belgium | not a good image |
| 6 | Belize | |
| 7 | Botswana | availability at school, pack sizes too big |
| 8 | Canada, Alberta | Parents not buying it for them at schools where it is available |
| 9 | Canada, British Columbia | cost |
| 10 | Canada, Ontario | Parents not buying it for them at schools where it is available |
| 11 | Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick | Parents not buying it for them at schools where it is available |
| 12 | Chile | |
| 13 | Colombia | they drink it at home and out of it more fun products are available |
| 14 | Denmark | Milk is basicly childish, not trendy, no innovation from a childs point |
| 15 | Dominican Republic | No government regulation to control the type of food sold in schools. |
| 16 | Ecuador | Lack of government regulation for healthy eating habits in schools |
| 17 | El Salvador | No official healthy schools policy that regulates the type of unhealthy food that is sold inside the school property(kiosks). |
| 18 | Finland | |
| 19 | France | taste |
| 20 | Great Britain | It isn't "cool", poor experience in the past, don't like the taste, it is warm, preference for carbonated drinks |
| 21 | Germany | milk is less attractive than other beverages (taste, fashionable, food habits) |
| 22 | Haiti | Lack of funds from Government to supply locally produced milk |
| 23 | Honduras | |
| 24 | Iceland | To much misleading propoganda has reached their parents |
| 25 | Iran | there is no problem for consumption in our country |
| 26 | Ireland | Milk can be perceived as boring and uncool by students, administrative 'headache' for schools - collection of money, liaising with co-ops, parents can't afford the fee even wit the subsidy, spills/smell of milk a problem for schools, delivery problems to rural areas, overall lack of understanding of the benefits of dairy and calcium requirements for children. |

Q27. a What do you consider the main reason why children would not drink milk at school?

| | | |
|----|-------------------|--|
| 27 | Jamaica | They don't like plain milk |
| 28 | Japan | |
| 29 | Kazakhstan | low level of health education, the presence of myths within society |
| 30 | Kenya | Affordability |
| 31 | Republic of Korea | - Concerns regarding the obesity -They tend to care more about the taste rather than the nutritional benefits of the fluid milk that they prefer processed milk, soda and fruit juice. |
| 32 | Latvia | milk lacks appeal compared to other drinks |
| 33 | Luxembourg | competition with other beverages; unpopularity, not enough promotion in schools (teachers see this as an additional burden to their tasks); lactose intolerance. |
| 34 | Malaysia | lack of availability and awareness |
| 35 | Malawi | |
| 36 | Mexico | |
| 37 | Myanmar | unaffordable |
| 38 | Netherlands | Because school won't have the possibility;parents presume it's too expensive; taken drinks can change daily |
| 39 | New Zealand | taste preference |
| 40 | Norway | to get enough nutrient, the alternatives are not good |
| 41 | P.R . China | the main reason is shortage of nutrition knowledge. |
| 42 | Panama | No government regulation to control the type of food sold in the school kiosks. |
| 43 | Paraguay | |
| 44 | Peru | |
| 45 | Poland | school decision |
| 46 | Republic of Congo | the main reason is th elack of milk because the country does not produce. |
| 47 | Romania | Hygiene & safety concerns (i.e. milk is either not distributed in proper conditions, like accompanied by straw, or not at correct temperature or not stored in proper locations). |
| 48 | Russia | lack of budget money subsidised for the programme |
| 49 | Senegal | not used to drink milk |
| 50 | Slovak republic | milk is not popular and milk is drink for babies |
| 51 | South Africa | lactose intolerant |
| 52 | Sudan | lactose intolerance |
| 53 | Sweden | Small children - avaliability, older children - they don't like or think it's a childrens beverage. |
| 54 | Thailand | Don't like the taste |
| 55 | Turkey | children may think milk is for babies |

Q27. a What do you consider the main reason why children would not drink milk at school?

| | | |
|------------------------|---------|---|
| 56 | Ukraine | Don't have such opportunity. Milk is not popular product among teenagers. |
| 57 | Uruguay | not having it |
| 58 | USA | don't like taste and low fat level |
| 59 | Vietnam | no reason. |
| 60 | Zambia | Lack of adequate support to promote and implement the programme in schools. |
| Total Responses | | 51 |

Q27. b What do you consider to be the single most serious problem related to the promotion of school milk in your country?

| | | |
|----|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1 | Argentina | There is a general idea that milk should be given free of charge. |
| 2 | Australia | fat content of some dairy foods |
| 3 | Austria | school staff want more money for the support, ordering and collecting money |
| 4 | Barbados | |
| 5 | Belgium | low subsidy level, for adolescents- negative image of drinking milk |
| 6 | Belize | |
| 7 | Botswana | we have to find the right pack size for school children, 340ml is too big i think to be affordable for children to purchase for themselves. |
| 8 | Canada, Alberta | time required for teachers to administer milk delivery to students |
| 9 | Canada, British Columbia | regulations around promotion in schools |
| 10 | Canada, Ontario | Lack of parent and school staff volunteers to support more milk sales |
| 11 | Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick | regulations around promotion in schools |
| 12 | Chile | There's a formal state policy on encouraging healthy eating in children and teens created this 2013, but resources to promote milk are very limited. |
| 13 | Colombia | |
| 14 | Denmark | Innovation, new products that can fulfill the recommendations about no sugar, low fat, but still taste well! |
| 15 | Dominican Republic | lack of funds |
| 16 | Ecuador | |
| 17 | El Salvador | Lack of funds prioritizing dairy development and milk consumption. |
| 18 | Finland | milk |
| 19 | France | Hard competition with other drinks |
| 20 | Great Britain | Insufficient expenditure on promotion |
| 21 | Germany | Required effort in schools, payment problems, distribution in schools |
| 22 | Haiti | Lack of funds |
| 23 | Honduras | |
| 24 | Iceland | Propaganda about unhealthy animal fat |
| 25 | Iran | there is no serious problem for school milk in Iran |
| 26 | Ireland | Limited resources |
| 27 | Jamaica | |
| 28 | Japan | |
| 29 | Kazakhstan | financial source |
| 30 | Kenya | Lack of unity and trust amongst Processors |
| 31 | Republic of Korea | The most serious problem is that people do not prefer the fluid milk and the school authority has a lack of interest in the importance of milk. |

Q27. b What do you consider to be the single most serious problem related to the promotion of school milk in your country?

| | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|--|
| 32 | Latvia | budget resources and initiative from the dairy industry |
| 33 | Luxembourg | impopularity, competition with other beverages; additional burden to teachers |
| 34 | Malaysia | consistency and commitment of the program holders |
| 35 | Malawi | |
| 36 | Mexico | |
| 37 | Myanmar | funding |
| 38 | Netherlands | promotion to kids is not easy to make because of the restrictions to promotion aimed at young children and business case is negative already |
| 39 | New Zealand | high cost of running free milk programme |
| 40 | Norway | The pupils don't want to have it. They don't know way they prefer to drink milk. Some parents are of the same opinion. |
| 41 | P.R . China | The lack of nutrition legislation for school milk |
| 42 | Panama | |
| 43 | Paraguay | |
| 44 | Peru | |
| 45 | Poland | lack of money |
| 46 | Republic of Congo | - |
| 47 | Romania | Lack of teacher motivation to educate and monitor children consumption behaviour, lack of promotion endorsed by Ministry of Health |
| 48 | Russia | school milk programme is not adopted at the federal level |
| 49 | Senegal | availability and support |
| 50 | Slovak republic | promotional investments |
| 51 | South Africa | lack of Government support |
| 52 | Sudan | government commitment |
| 53 | Sweden | Milk is un-cool |
| 54 | Thailand | Quality of school milk from milk producer |
| 55 | Turkey | there is no problem related to the promotion of school milk program. |
| 56 | Ukraine | lack of government support |
| 57 | Uruguay | low quantity of consumers |
| 58 | USA | Activists forcing low fat white and fat-free flavors - when children have higher fat levels at home |
| 59 | Vietnam | cost |
| 60 | Zambia | Inadequate resource allocation by government to the programme for promotion, implementation and monitoring |
| Total Responses | | 48 |

Q28. If you have had success in promoting milk in schools, describe briefly the nature of this success

| | | |
|----|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1 | Argentina | To succeed in promoting milk, it should be associated with learning more, less absence, and more nutrition. |
| 2 | Australia | National Healthy Bones week - promotional activities linking dairy foods to healthy bones includes competitions, classroom activities and promotional packs for the school canteen |
| 3 | Austria | In Austria we have good cooperation between ministry of agriculture, the national agency (AMA), the dairy industry, the camber of agriculture and the school milk farmers, some meetings and activities in this field |
| 4 | Barbados | |
| 5 | Belgium | |
| 6 | Belize | |
| 7 | Botswana | did some educational drives in schools previously while i was at Clover. I believe this will yield success over a longer period of time. Clover have stopped doing that however. At Delta Dairies i do not have the resources yet to launch such a campaign. |
| 8 | Canada, Alberta | |
| 9 | Canada, British Columbia | |
| 10 | Canada, Ontario | developing an online software program to help make managing milk programs less time consuming for the volunteers |
| 11 | Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick | contest for a chance to win a \$4000 travel voucher (online participation)/no |
| 12 | Chile | |
| 13 | Colombia | |
| 14 | Denmark | Promotion targeting the parents of "new school kids in grade 0". The truly unique thing about this campaign is the fact that we managed to establish an entirely new channel with which we could connect to the parents in an exceptional touch point. The book is handed out for free to the parents when they go to the school for the first time with their child to sign him/her up. In Denmark, being signed up for school is a special event that involves the whole family. It is a momentous occasion where the level of attention is very high. So it is special and without precedent to make use of this occasion for a purpose such as ours. The book is automatically endorsed by the school system and parents are reminded of the messages of the book when school starts in the summer and they are asked to join the school milk initiative. |
| 15 | Dominican Republic | Yes. Nutrition programs and school milk day |
| 16 | Ecuador | |
| 17 | El Salvador | Yes. Tours to the dairy plant. School milk day. President visited schools for the inauguration of the school milk programme |

Q28. If you have had success in promoting milk in schools, describe briefly the nature of this success

| | | |
|----|-------------------|--|
| 18 | Finland | |
| 19 | France | National convention with Education authorities allowed us to promote milk in schools to all targets (teachers, pupils, parents, dining room managers) |
| 20 | Great Britain | |
| 21 | Germany | |
| 22 | Haiti | Yes, partially but has been supported fully by the private sector and NGOs. |
| 23 | Honduras | |
| 24 | Iceland | |
| 25 | Iran | enhancement of milk consumption is usually carried out through training and direct visit programs to dairy product factories and farms as well as theatre performances during schools opening and closing ceremonies |
| 26 | Ireland | The availability of a free fridge and the nutritional benefits of milk help with the success of school milk |
| 27 | Jamaica | |
| 28 | Japan | |
| 29 | Kazakhstan | joint program together with producers and authorities |
| 30 | Kenya | |
| 31 | Republic of Korea | Hold "World School Milk Day" to gather students and teachers to help them recognize the importance of the school milk program in order to expand the program among them. We also reward the best school milk program annually to motivate other schools without the school milk program. |
| 32 | Latvia | from 2005 to 2008 informative activities were carried out, including seminars, presentations, media coverage competitions etc. These activities helped to raising the popularity of School milk program in Latvia |
| 33 | Luxembourg | |
| 34 | Malaysia | none so far |
| 35 | Malawi | |
| 36 | Mexico | Sesame Street Workshop promoting healthy eating habits and benefits of milk. |
| 37 | Myanmar | |
| 38 | Netherlands | |
| 39 | New Zealand | Fonterra piloted a free school milk programme in the Northland region in 2012. An independent assessment of the pilot showed measurable increases in milk consumption |
| 40 | Norway | Visiting parent meetings, and/or have lessons for the pupils. |

Q28. If you have had success in promoting milk in schools, describe briefly the nature of this success

| | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|---|
| 41 | P.R . China | 1. formulate the related regulations and laws; 2. give priority and supports from all level governments; 3. play the role of large enterprises; 4. pay attention to quality and safety of milk products; 5. standerized management; 6. publicity and education of drinking milk correctly. Among them, the most importance is to mobilize all the resources, and keep on the school milk programme. |
| 42 | Panama | |
| 43 | Paraguay | Yes. Milk education contests were very successful |
| 44 | Peru | |
| 45 | Poland | In Poland since 2007/2008 school year national aid program has been started offering to primary school children plain milk for free. This caused increasing amount of pupils consuming milk by 240% and amount of primary schools taking part in milk programme by 180% comparing to school year 2004/2005. Positive example of milk consumption was spreaded among pupils who were not consuming milk before (change of consumption habits through positive example) |
| 46 | Republic of Congo | - |
| 47 | Romania | Advertising on pack, internet, posters in schools, contests with awards |
| 48 | Russia | educational & promotional activities at both federal & regional level |
| 49 | Senegal | milk is much appreciated by pupils and it helps on school attendance |
| 50 | Slovak republic | |
| 51 | South Africa | a pilot school milk project |
| 52 | Sudan | it is considered a meal for most of the kids targeted |
| 53 | Sweden | A Magazine sent to schools for 25 years, seminars, the whole acitivity of the National Dairy Board |
| 54 | Thailand | |
| 55 | Turkey | PR work well done. It just;1. Written notification letters to parents2. teachers in the classroom with the children drinking milk3. created for tv commercials4. explaining the benefits of school milk and milk cartoons created |
| 56 | Ukraine | Children prefer milk to carbonated drinks; know all about health of milk |
| 57 | Uruguay | |
| 58 | USA | We conduct a school milk survey each year and ask about the messages that we promote with our materials. In the past year we have seen a large increase in the number of school nutrition directors mentioning that they are aware of chocolate milk as a recovery beverage after exercise. |
| 59 | Vietnam | benefits of milk for children acknowledged but still issue of funding, government don't have fund for this on their tight |
| 60 | Zambia | success was with promoting milk in private schools by holding drama shows among pupils to educate them on the positives of milk, thereby making them good will message bearer to convince their parents/guardians. |
| Total Responses | | |

Q29. Is a significant (more than 5%) amount of the milk used in the school program imported?

| | | Yes | No |
|----|---------------------------------------|-----|----|
| 1 | Argentina | | X |
| 2 | Australia | | x |
| 3 | Austria | | X |
| 4 | Barbados | | X |
| 5 | Belgium | X | |
| 6 | Belize | | |
| 7 | Botswana | | X |
| 8 | Canada, Alberta | | X |
| 9 | Canada, British Columbia | | X |
| 10 | Canada, Ontario | | X |
| 11 | Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick | | X |
| 12 | Chile | | x |
| 13 | Colombia | | X |
| 14 | Denmark | | X |
| 15 | Dominican Republic | | x |
| 16 | Ecuador | | |
| 17 | El Salvador | | X |
| 18 | Finland | | X |
| 19 | France | | X |
| 20 | Great Britain | | X |
| 21 | Germany | | x |
| 22 | Haiti | X | |
| 23 | Honduras | | X |
| 24 | Iceland | | X |
| 25 | Iran | | X |
| 26 | Ireland | | X |
| 27 | Jamaica | X | |
| 28 | Japan | | X |
| 29 | Kazakhstan | | X |
| 30 | Kenya | | X |
| 31 | Republic of Korea | | X |
| 32 | Latvia | | X |
| 33 | Luxembourg | | X |
| 34 | Malaysia | X | |
| 35 | Malawi | | |
| 36 | Mexico | | X |
| 37 | Myanmar | | X |
| 38 | Netherlands | | X |
| 39 | New Zealand | | X |
| 40 | Norway | | X |
| 41 | P.R . China | | X |
| 42 | Panama | | X |
| 43 | Paraguay | | X |
| 44 | Peru | | |
| 45 | Poland | | X |
| 46 | Republic of Congo | | X |
| 47 | Romania | X | |
| 48 | Russia | | X |

Q29. Is a significant (more than 5%) amount of the milk used in the school program imported?

| | | Yes | No |
|----|------------------------|----------|-----------|
| 49 | Senegal | x | |
| 50 | Slovak republic | | x |
| 51 | South Africa | | x |
| 52 | Sudan | | x |
| 53 | Sweden | | x |
| 54 | Thailand | | x |
| 55 | Turkey | | x |
| 56 | Ukraine | | x |
| 57 | Uruguay | | x |
| 58 | USA | | x |
| 59 | Vietnam | | x |
| 60 | Zambia | | x |
| | Total Responses | 6 | 50 |

Q30. Has the impact of milk consumption in schools on subsequent adult consumption been monitored?

| | | |
|----|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1 | Argentina | |
| 2 | Australia | no, n/a |
| 3 | Austria | yes, the whole family profits by the good experiences from the school milk |
| 4 | Barbados | increased consumption |
| 5 | Belgium | no |
| 6 | Belize | |
| 7 | Botswana | no |
| 8 | Canada, Alberta | no |
| 9 | Canada, British Columbia | |
| 10 | Canada, Ontario | |
| 11 | Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick | |
| 12 | Chile | no |
| 13 | Colombia | not much |
| 14 | Denmark | yes |
| 15 | Dominican Republic | Yes. Milk consumption has grown. Currently, local milk production cannot meet demand. |
| 16 | Ecuador | |
| 17 | El Salvador | Programme just started a year ago. Consumption should increase and is serving as a catalyst for the dairy producers to increase production. |
| 18 | Finland | |
| 19 | France | no |
| 20 | Great Britain | no |
| 21 | Germany | no |
| 22 | Haiti | No. However, local milk production cannot meet high demand. The vast majority of milk is imported despite having local capacity to process locally. |
| 23 | Honduras | A school milk dairy development law has been approved. |
| 24 | Iceland | |
| 25 | Iran | Yes, according to the conducted surveys, consumption of school milk by the students has led to the ongoing consumption of the product at their adulthood. It seems that the product has been interesting to them and no resistance has been reported. Moreover, the parents have been acknowledged by the nutritional value of milk, in a way that they usually follow up school milk distribution among their children |
| 26 | Ireland | no |

Q30. Has the impact of milk consumption in schools on subsequent adult consumption been monitored?

| | | | |
|----|-------------------|---|--|
| 27 | Jamaica | | |
| 28 | Japan | no | |
| 29 | Kazakhstan | not yet | |
| 30 | Kenya | no | |
| 31 | Republic of Korea | | |
| 32 | Latvia | No impact yet, as the program only operates from 2004 | |
| 33 | Luxembourg | no | |
| 34 | Malaysia | no | |
| 35 | Malawi | | |
| 36 | Mexico | Local milk is used for the SMP and has helped increase production and consumption. | |
| 37 | Myanmar | no | |
| 38 | Netherlands | Yes. Drinking schoolmilk has an significant effect on drinking milk as an adult | |
| 39 | New Zealand | Yes. An evaluation result from the University of Auckland is available on request | |
| 40 | Norway | yes | |
| 41 | P.R. China | no | |
| 42 | Panama | Yes. Milk consumption has grown throughout the years. Local milk production currently cannot meet demand. | |
| 43 | Paraguay | Yes. Milk consumption has grown. The SMP is serving as a catalyst for the dairy producers to increase production. | |
| 44 | Peru | | |
| 45 | Poland | School milk program in Poland has caused reversal of negative trends in milk consumption/capita. During period time 2004-2012 consumption of milk and milk products increased from 174 l to 198 l per capita (source GUS and IERIGŻ). | |
| 46 | Republic of Congo | - | |
| 47 | Romania | No direct tracking between milk distributed in schools and how it influences adults' milk drinking habits. | |
| 48 | Russia | n/d | |
| 49 | Senegal | Municipality is running a health program at school and wants to relate both programs | |
| 50 | Slovak republic | no | |
| 51 | South Africa | non | |
| 52 | Sudan | Not yet, as the programe is barely 2 years old | |
| 53 | Sweden | Yes. A stable consumption in schools gives a higher consumption in adulthood. | |
| 54 | Thailand | no | |

Q30. Has the impact of milk consumption in schools on subsequent adult consumption been monitored?

| | | |
|------------------------|---------|---|
| 55 | Turkey | |
| 56 | Ukraine | no monitor |
| 57 | Uruguay | |
| 58 | USA | We believe there is a connection, but no studies that we are aware of. |
| 59 | Vietnam | not yet. for kindergartens, still some use powder milk for 1-2 years old. powder milk is imported but liquid is local milk. |
| 60 | Zambia | not adequately. More surveys required. |
| Total Responses | | 46 |

THE CONTRIBUTION OF SCHOOL MILK PROGRAMMES TO THE NUTRITION OF CHILDREN

ANALYSIS OF THE 2013 FAO/IDF SURVEY ON SCHOOL MILK PROGRAMMES

ABSTRACT

Good nutrition is important for people of all ages. During childhood, good nutrition promotes normal growth and development. Children spend a significant amount of time at school on a day-to-day basis. As a result, the school environment can have a major impact on attitudes to food. Around the world, school milk programmes exist to encourage the consumption of milk and milk products by children in order to make a positive contribution to their nutritional status, to address issues of malnutrition and to engender healthy eating habits. In 2013, the FAO and the IDF worked collaboratively to conduct an extensive review of global school milk programmes. In the largest global review to date, the FAO and the IDF looked at school milk programme implementation, administration, promotion, nutritional importance, competitor promotion, packaging and market value. This special bulletin provides the results of that review. The insights gained from the review will be invaluable both to those who run school milk programmes and to the industry that supplies the school milk.

Keywords: *School milk programmes, dairy, children, nutrition, consumption, eating habits, global*

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Example: 1 Singh, H. & Creamer, L.K. Aggregation & dissociation of milk protein complexes in heated reconstituted skim milks. *J. Food Sci.* 56:238-246 (1991).

Example: 2 Walstra, P. The role of proteins in the stabilization of emulsions. In: G.O. Phillips, D.J. Wedlock & P.A. Williams (Editors), *Gums & Stabilizers in the Food Industry* - 4. IRL Press, Oxford (1988).

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ANNEX 1

IDF CONVENTIONS ON SPELLING AND EDITING

In the case of native English speakers the author's national conventions (British, American etc.) are respected for spelling, grammar etc. but errors will be corrected and explanation given where confusion might arise, for example, in the case of units with differing values (gallon) or words with significantly different meanings (billion).

| | |
|--|---|
| “ | Usually double quotes and not single quotes |
| ? ! | Half-space before and after question marks, and exclamation marks |
| ± | Half-space before and after |
| microorganisms | Without a hyphen |
| Infra-red | With a hyphen |
| et al. | Not underlined nor italic |
| e.g., i.e.,... | Spelled out in English - for example, that is |
| litre | Not liter unless the author is American |
| ml, mg,... | Space between number and ml, mg,... |
| skimmilk | One word if adjective, two words if substantive |
| sulfuric, sulfite, sulfate | Not sulphuric, sulphite, sulphate (as agreed by IUPAC) |
| AOAC <u>INTERNATIONAL</u> | Not AOAC! |
| programme | Not program unless a) author is American or b) computer program |
| milk and milk product | rather than “milk and dairy product” - Normally some latitude can be allowed in non scientific texts |
| -ize, -ization | Not -ise, -isation with a few exceptions |
| Decimal comma | in Standards (only) in both languages (as agreed by ISO) |
| No space between figure and % - i.e. 6%, etc. | |
| Milkfat | One word |
| USA, UK, GB | No stops |
| Figure | To be written out in full |
| 1000-9000 | No comma |
| 10 000, etc. | No comma, but space |
| hours | ∅ h |
| second | ∅ s |
| litre | ∅ l |
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