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MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR GENERAL



In contrast to the large majority of other foods, milk has evolved to be consumed. It is therefore no surprise that the many nutrients present in milk have value not only individually, but even more when combined in the unique milk matrix. Another strong advantage of milk is that ruminants can produce it using feed that humans cannot digest. Altogether, milk and dairy products play a key role in food and nutrition security for many

populations worldwide, as will be highlighted in this year’s IDF World Dairy Leaders Forum in Vilnius, Lithuania, which is described in more detail in this issue of the IDF Newsbrief.

The UN Committee for World Food Security (CFS), an intergovernmental organization that reviews and follows up on food security policies, has commissioned a High Level Panel of Experts to prepare a study on “Sustainable agricultural development for food security and nutrition, including the role of livestock”. IDF is closely following this work, and with the support of the relevant Standing Committee experts will ensure that the important role of dairy in nutrition security is brought to the attention of the Panel.

Fiat lactis! I hope to see you all at the [IDF World Dairy Summit](#) in Vilnius later this month.

Dr Nico van Belzen
IDF Director General

THE DECADE OF NUTRITION – IMPLEMENTATION OF ICN2

IDF attended part of the 39th FAO Conference, including the discussion on the implementation of the Framework for Action of the Second International Conference on Nutrition (ICN2). FAO's activities on ICN2 implementation include establishing the Action for Nutrition Trust Fund to support governments in transforming the ICN2 commitments into concrete actions. FAO and WHO are working on detailed 10-year plan on nutrition. The UN Committee for World Food Security (CFS) will also have a role in ICN2 implementation. Precise specification of ICN2 implementation actions will probably only be done after the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which include actions on nutrition, will be finalized and adopted by the UN in September 2015. Given the large number of SDG targets, monitoring of their progress is expected to be a challenge.

IDF Director General Dr Nico van Belzen chaired a session on ICN2 implementation on 18th June 2015 during NutrEvent. This interactive conference focused on food innovation, which will be impacted by the nutrition policies countries will develop when implementing ICN2.

Dr Francesco Branca (WHO) presented WHO's point of view on ICN2 implementation, highlighting the role of unhealthy diets and poor nutrition in non-communicable diseases (NCDs). In developing countries alone, it is estimated that NCDs will cause 7 trillion US\$ lost output between 2011 and 2015. WHO considers a health diet to start with breast feeding. For adults, WHO recommends that total fat intake should not exceed 30% of total energy intake, with a shift from saturated fats towards unsaturated fats and elimination from industrial trans fats. Intake of free sugars should be less than 10% of total energy, while reduction to less than 5% is suggested for additional health benefits. WHO recommends salt intake of less than 5 g per day. During the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition from 2016-2025, WHO would like to end marketing of what it considers "unhealthy foods", building on nutrient profiling developed by WHO Europe. During the discussion, Dr Van Belzen asked for worldwide public consultation on the profiling model before it would be proposed for global use.

Dr Stefanie Oude Elferink (FrieslandCampina, NL) presented the contributions of milk and dairy products to a healthy diet and ICN2 implementation. FrieslandCampina has successfully reduced sugar in several products, and is supporting dairy development and thereby nutrition in Asia and Africa. She also presented initiatives in energy and water use efficiency which reduce the environmental impact of milk production and processing.

The plenary discussion highlighted the challenges that governments, intergovernmental organisations and the food industry will face during ICN2 implementation, such as technical and social barriers to product reformulation, the difficulty of defining "healthy foods" and the definition of criteria to measure progress in worldwide nutrition.

OTHER NEWS FROM THE 39TH FAO CONFERENCE

FAO member states expressed their continued support for the Global Agenda for Sustainable Livestock (GASL), in which IDF represents the dairy sector. Collaboration with other global livestock activities should be sought, and guidelines for multi stakeholder initiatives should be developed.

Speaking on behalf of the EU regional group, the UK said that antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is an unprecedented threat to human and animal health. Mankind could return to pre-antibiotic area when a simple infection could be lethal. Currently there are 750.000 AMR-related deaths per year, this could rise to 10 million/year in 2050. The FAO members supported the collaboration between FAO, WHO and OIE on AMR, noting that FAO should increase its AMR activities, funded from the general budget to avoid impacting other livestock work. Responsible use of antimicrobial agents in livestock is important, and

alternatives need to be developed. Developing countries will need support to tackle AMR.

The FAO member countries supported the 10-year FAO/OIE programme on Peste des Petit Ruminants (PPR) eradication. A joint secretariat for this is being established.

Regarding the Committee on Commodity Problems, it was noted that food price levels and volatility, which are both a concern, have declined. However the reasons for this are not completely clear, and there are no safeguards at international level to prevent the recurrence of price spikes and volatility. The Director Generals from FAO and WTO have agreed to collaborate closely on this topic.

The UN Committee for World Food Security (CFS) is considered the most innovative, most inclusive UN platform for food stakeholders. The work of CFS is cited by the G20. The CFS reports on Responsible Agricultural Investment (RAI) and Food Loss and Waste (FLW) are well appreciated; their implementation needs support from CFS member countries.

“NO MORE FOOD TO WASTE” CONFERENCE

IDF attended part of the “No more food to waste” conference organized by the Netherlands in collaboration with FAO and UNEP. As a third of all food produced is estimated to be wasted, reducing food loss and waste (FLW) presents a tremendous opportunity to substantially increase productivity and sustainability of the food sector. For instance, the total green house gas emissions related to FLW are larger than those of all individual countries except China and the USA.

However, significant challenges need to be overcome, such as the tension between “save” food and “safe” food as well as legal and liability barriers to the recycling of leftover food for human use. It is also important to use a hierarchic approach to leftover food, preferably reusing it for food, feed, bioenergy/biomaterials or composting, respectively; and resorting to burning or landfill only if ‘higher end’ options are not feasible.



Dr Ren Wang (FAO) addressing the “No more food to waste” conference

Dr Ren Wang (FAO) presented the “Save Food Initiative”, where FAO collaborates with other UN agencies, the private sector and civil society to reduce FLW. It is recognized that while all stakeholders can play a role, only the private sector and consumers can reduce food loss and waste at a significant scale.

SDG goal 12.3 will be “halving per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer level and reduce food losses along production and supply chains including post-harvest losses by 2030.” The Netherlands plans to take the lead in assembling a committed group of leaders from governments, private business and civil society dedicated to implementing this target and mobilizing governments, intergovernmental organizations, companies and civil society.

During the conference week the Dutch Dairy Board highlighted a new logo to reduce consumer waste of dairy products. It encourages consumers to “Get ALL from this pack” by keeping it cool, emptying completely and checking after the ‘best by’ date if it is still good by looking, smelling and tasting.

It is foreseen that



The Dutch logo to help prevent waste of dairy products

MEETINGS AT EXPO 2015 MILAN

The World Expo 2015 theme “Feeding the Planet, Energy for Life” provides an excellent opportunity to discuss food-related topics in the special ambiance of country pavilions at the Expo in Milan.

IDF attended the workshop “Food Security and Climate Change - Sustainable Livestock and Climate Smart Agriculture: Joint Actions for Common Challenges?” at the Swiss Pavilion at Expo 2015, Milan. Hosted by the Swiss government, FAO and ILRI, the workshop discussed the achievements and future of three sustainability projects: the Global Agenda for Sustainable Livestock (GASL), in which IDF represents the dairy sector; the Global Alliance for Climate-Smart Agriculture (GACSA); and the Global Research Alliance on agricultural greenhouse gases (GRA). Whereas GASL and GACSA are multi-stakeholder initiatives, the GRA accepts only countries as members. Its Livestock Research Group promotes ways to improve the greenhouse gas intensity of livestock production systems and increase the quantity of carbon in its soils. GASL could provide multi-stakeholder discussion, dissemination and implementation support to the outcomes of GRA work. The Chairs of GASL, GRA and GACSA will explore areas of synergy and collaboration.

IDF participated in a panel discussion in the French pavilion on the economic and social value of livestock in developed and developing countries. Organized by the French government and FAO, the panel session provided an excellent opportunity to demonstrate the contribution of dairy to nutritional security as well as social and economic wellbeing. Questions on water use and antimicrobial resistance raised in the panel discussion facilitated showcasing IDF’s contributions in these areas.



Albeit a coincidence, the featuring of both cows and The Netherlands’ second largest city at the Dutch Expo2015 pavilion appears a good omen for the IDF World Dairy Summit 2016 in Rotterdam

IDF EVENTS



IDF World Dairy Summit 2015 provides an opportunity to keep up with the latest scientific achievements

Under the theme of **Closing the Nutritional Gap with Sustainable Dairy**, this year's Summit features a rich scientific programme with **9 conferences** and an impressive line-up of as many as **160 speakers** representing all parts of the global dairy sector. Renowned scientists, political decision makers, dairy production and farming experts as well as other dairy professionals from the EU, China, Russia, USA and other countries will gather in Vilnius to share their expertise on the most pressing issues in today's global dairy sector.

The **Dairy Policies and Economics** conference will provide state-of-the-art of the dairy sector from global and regional perspectives, while the **Nutrition and Health** conference will discuss the essential role dairy can have in contributing to nutrition security.

Farmers are particularly invited to the **Dairy Farming** conference, which will focus on the most important challenges and risk management in farming; and to the **Animal Health and Welfare** conference, which will seek solutions to the latest cattle health issues.

The **Dairy Science and Technology** conference will feature a comprehensive update on top notch technologies for the isolation of biologically active components (bio-actives) from milk and whey. Modern technologies will also be part of the focus at the **Food Safety** conference, where the main risks and progress in microbiology and chemical safety will be discussed.

The integration of analytics in the sustainable raw milk control chain will be discussed in the **Analytic Tools** conference, which will also present good practices from different countries.

The **Marketing** conference will address current marketing challenges and practices, emphasising the role of social media in communicating the importance of dairy in delivering nutrition and health to the consumer. Finally, the **Environment** conference will present a comprehensive analysis of environmental sustainability along the dairy supply chain from the perspectives of emerging as well as industrialised sectors all around the world.

The World Dairy Summit will also feature the **World Dairy Leaders Forum**. This year's theme is **Fiat lactis: improving nutrition security with dairy**. It will focus on the critical role that dairy must play in helping to close the gap in the availability of essential nutrients for the world's population. Under the chairmanship of Dr Nico van Belzen, IDF Director General, the keynote speaker H.E. Gerda Verburg, Chair of the UN Committee on World Food Security (CFS) will set the tone of the forum by presenting *"The challenge of global food security and nutrition."*

It will be followed by introduction remarks presenting **how is dairy contributing to nutrition security**. We will hear perspectives from public and private sector leaders from different continents. A discussion will follow these panel presentations. Concluding remarks will be made by Dr. Jeremy Hill, IDF President.

Under the chairmanship of Dr Jeremy Hill, the **IDF Forum** will demonstrate the value and positive impact that IDF generates for the global dairy sector. Starting with an overview on IDF's strategy refresh, the

session will outline IDF work programme strategy and the recent accomplishments and future priorities under each of the four IDF pillars standards, nutrition, sustainability and food safety and quality.

You can still [choose between registration options](#) and [register for the Summit](#), seizing the opportunity to catch up with the latest developments in the dairy sector.

SAVE THE DATE - IDF/ISO Analytical Week 2016 – Copenhagen, Denmark, May 30 - June 3
Symposium on Fighting food fraud: the ongoing initiatives to trace materials and counteract fraudulent practices



The IDF/ISO Analytical Week 2016 is planned in Copenhagen, Denmark, from May 30 to June 3, 2016. The venue will be Axeborg in the heart of Copenhagen, just opposite Tivoli.

This annual event, under the aegis of the International Dairy Federation (IDF) and the International Organization Standardization (ISO) subcommittee on milk and milk products, will be hosted by the Danish Dairy Board with the support of the Danish National Committee of IDF.

During the week, Project Groups and Standing Committees will progress their work, leading to the publication of ISO/IDF international standards and accompanying material. These meetings are only open to IDF and ISO experts.

On 1st June 2016, within the framework of the Analytical Week, A symposium on “*Fighting food fraud: the ongoing initiatives to trace materials and counteract fraudulent practices*” will be open to all.

Although traceability was originally implemented to ensure food safety, recent food fraud incidents have invoked the application of effective traceability tools.

Food fraud is a complex challenge that cannot be handled by a single company or organization. This half-day Symposium will look at new developments in tracing and tracking approaches and at the cross-industry teamwork that is already in progress in the fight against the growing threat to our supply chain.

Guest speakers will bring you up to date with a range of initiatives from developments in tracing authentic foods to Europol’s fight against food fraud.

While the problem of food fraud will probably never completely disappear, there are clear opportunities to improve defenses through shared knowledge and cross-industry cooperation.

For more information, please visit www.copenhagen2016.dk

VISIT TO THE JAPAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE IDF

The IDF President Dr Jeremy Hill recently visited Japan where he met with the Japan National Committee of the IDF and also talked to a group of senior executives from Japanese dairy companies about the importance of IDF to the modern dairy sector.

At the meeting with the Japan NC topics included the new IDF strategy, priorities, communications, membership, funding and relationship with the Global Dairy Platform. Dr Hill emphasized that to have a strong Federation it is essential to have active and engaged National Committees and that the on-going commitment and support of the IDF from Japan was greatly appreciated.



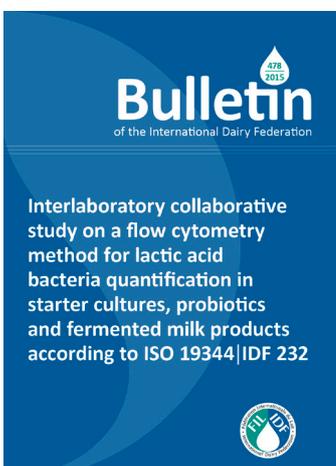
From left: Mr Hiroyuki Arita (obscured), Mr Kaoru Koide, Mr Masahiko Suneya, Dr Jeremy Hill, Mr Kenichi Unno, Mr Masao Yamato



Back row: Mr Hiroyuki Arita, Mr Osamu Sukanuma, Mr Masao Yamato, Mr Masahiko Suneya, Mr Kaoru Koide. Front row: Mr Kenichi Unno, Dr Jeremy Hill

IDF PUBLICATIONS

Bulletin of the IDF n° 478 - Interlaboratory collaborative study on a flow cytometry method for lactic acid bacteria quantification in starter cultures, probiotics and fermented milk products according to ISO 19344 | IDF 232



Quantification of lactic acid bacteria is important in assessing the quality of starter cultures, probiotics and fermented milk products. Examination of lactic acid bacteria in these products can be carried out using different methods, with plate count techniques being the most traditional and widely used. Newer techniques include flow cytometry, which is able to determine the proportion of active cells and/or total units. Advantages of the use of flow cytometry include low variation, differentiation between active and total cells and the possibility of high analysis throughput. Furthermore, quantification of the fraction of active cells per total cells is a key feature of flow cytometry and is important for evaluation of the fitness of a given cell population. This is of special relevance for certain applications such as optimization of production processes and stability assessment during shelf-life.

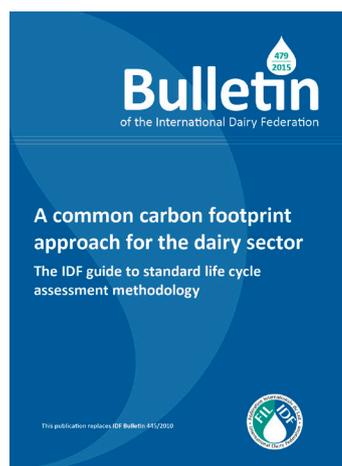
To answer the need for an IDF/ISO international standard dealing with the measurement of lactic acid bacteria by means of flow cytometry, a reliable standard method for this purpose was developed.

This publication presents the report and results of the international collaborative study conducted to validate the international standard *ISO 19344 / IDF 232, Milk and milk products – Starter cultures, probiotics and fermented products – Quantification of lactic acid bacteria by flow cytometry*.

To purchase a copy of the Bulletin, please visit the [IDF catalogue](#).

Bulletin of the IDF n° 478/2015 – Price: 54 Euro (electronic) – Date 2015

Publication of revised 'A common carbon footprint approach for the dairy sector: The IDF guide to standard life cycle assessment methodology'



Demonstrating IDF's commitment to contribute to further reductions in greenhouse gas emissions by an increasingly sustainable global dairy industry, we have revised 'A common carbon footprint approach for the dairy sector: The IDF guide to standard life cycle assessment methodology' that was published in 2010. The revision ensures that the guide remains practical to use for the dairy industry globally, up-to-date scientifically and aligned with developments in other standards, and with the current draft of the *FAO Livestock Environmental Assessment and Performance (LEAP) Partnership guidance, Environmental performance of large ruminant supply chains: Guidelines for assessment*. As life cycle assessment often informs policy discussions on the climatic impact of food production, the work of the SCENV Action Team on LCA Development Monitoring has continued relevance.

In this first update of the original guide, a minor adjustment has been made in the equation for allocation of emissions between milk and meat at dairy farm level, and the section on carbon sequestration has been expanded. Based on a proposal by IDF experts participating in FAO LEAP technical advisory groups and upon approval by the IDF Standing Committee on Environment, the following guidance provided in the FAO LEAP document, 'Environmental performance of large ruminant supply chains: Guidelines for assessment' [1] has also been referenced or incorporated into this revision: a decision tree for production units and co-products; an improved description of the IDF allocation method for milk and meat; information on the allocation method for manure, which treats manure as a residual (this is a change from the previous IDF guidance); and more detailed information on attributional and consequential LCA methods.

The revised guide (Bulletin 479/2015) can be downloaded freely on the [IDF website](#) and replaces Bulletin 445/2010.

[1] FAO (2015) Environmental performance of large ruminant supply chains: Guidelines for assessment. Draft for public review. Livestock Environmental Assessment and Performance (LEAP) Partnership. Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, Rome. Available at <http://www.fao.org/partnerships/leap/en/>

IDF FACTSHEET

Why semicarbazide is not a suitable marker for nitrofurazone in dairy products

The factsheet explains why for dairy products it is important to directly measure intact nitrofurazone rather than its breakdown product semicarbazide, which can arise from other sources such as protein interactions during storage and packaging materials.

The factsheet is available on the [factsheet section of the IDF website](#).

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