# IDA News

## IDA Organizes a Seminar on "Technological Interventions in Indian Dairy"

The Indian Dairy Association (IDA), the leading authority in India's dairy sector, organized a seminar with the theme '**Technological Interventions in Indian Dairy**' on June 6, 2024 at Yashobhoomi (IICC), Dwarka, New Delhi. The seminar was held concurrently with the Inter FoodTech Exhibition and provided a dynamic platform for discussing the latest technological advancements in the dairy sector.


**Lighting the Ceremonial Lamp (L to R):** Dr. R.S. Sodhi, President-IDA; Dr. Dheer Singh, Director and Vice Chancellor, NDRI; Shri R.G. Chandramogan, Chairman, Hatsun Agro Products Ltd.; Shri S.S. Mann, Former Chairman, IDA (North Zone); and Shri Ajay Kumar Khosla, Vice President-IDA.

### The Inauguration

The event commenced with a warm welcome address by Ms. Richie Agarwal, Member-IDA (West Zone), followed by a ceremonial lamp lighting by Dr. R.S. Sodhi, President-IDA; Dr. Dheer Singh, Director and Vice Chancellor, NDRI; Shri R.G. Chandramogan, Chairman, Hatsun Agro Products Ltd.; Shri S.S. Mann, Former Chairman, IDA (North Zone); and Shri Ajay Kumar Khosla, Vice President-IDA.

While delivering the Keynote address, Dr. R.S. Sodhi emphasized on the technological advancements and government support as key to the future growth and global competitiveness of India's dairy industry. He talked on the need for automation in milk collection, creating more cold chains at the village level, ensuring food safety, and addressing supply chain challenges. He advocated to concentrate on feed conversion ratio (FCR) for milk production as the feed and fodder is the prime requirement for the sector and it contributes towards major cost of milk production. Apart from milk productivity, sustainability can be brought if the cost of milk production is reduced.


Dr. Sodhi presented a bouquet to the Chief Guest Smt. Varsha Joshi, Additional Secretary (CDD/IT), Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying, GoI

Dr. Sodhi further projected the promising future of the dairy sector, saying, "In the coming 25 years, if there is an industry that will grow, it is dairy. Policymakers and political leadership should recognize how dairy farmers can contribute to India's food security and livelihood." He also highlighted the need of support from the government, including measures like curbing imports, adjusting GST on ghee, and aligning budget allocations with the industry's significant contributions.

Chief Guest Smt. Varsha Joshi, Additional Secretary (CDD/IT), Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying, GoI emphasized on the pivotal role of the cooperative and private sector in advancing the dairy industry. She shed light on the Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF) and its associated benefits, urging stakeholders to leverage its resources. Furthermore, Smt. Joshi underscored the positive impact of AI, IoT, and other emerging technologies in the dairy sector. Addressing the challenge of rising feed and fodder costs, she stressed the necessity for innovation to drive down expenses in this area. She assured that government will bring schemes to promote the dairy sector in the country.

Dr. Dheer Singh, Director and Vice Chancellor, NDRI emphasized the need for a paradigm shift in the dairy industry amidst technological advancements. He stressed the importance of businesses prioritizing nutrition while considering the sustainability aspect of the dairy sector. He highlighted Indian dairy as a solution to the malnutrition and food security challenges faced by the country. He emphasized that smart and sustainable dairying is a pathway to enhance India's global food security index and income security. He advocated for promoting both bovine and non-bovine milk, reducing

production costs, enhancing animal productivity, and conducting awareness programs on dairy consumption and health.

**Innovations by the Industry Partners**

The first session was devoted to presentations of innovations by sponsoring companies. Innovations in entire value chain of dairy industry was shared by these companies. Shri Edwin Franklin, Category Head for Process Cooling, Steam & VAM at Thermax Global, shared his insights on sustainable energy transition solutions within the dairy industry. He discussed the implementation of vapor absorption chillers, which reduce energy consumption for cooling. This technology aids industries in achieving better resource productivity and improving their bottom line while maintaining a cleaner environment.

Shri Neeraj Kumar, Managing Director, DeLaval Pvt. Ltd., shared his insights on the importance of dairy farm mechanization, highlighting that DeLaval offers a diverse range of fully integrated solutions designed to enhance dairy operations. Ms. Ragini Sharma, Product Manager, Scientific and Digital Systems, discussed the theme 'Dairy Industry in Sync with Technology.' She explained about advanced instrumentation from overseas manufacturers who produce highly technical and application-oriented instruments.

Shri Karan Nangia, Managing Director, Benny Impex Pvt. Ltd., discussed the Ekomilk Spectra, an adulteration detection analyzer crucial for procuring quality milk. This technology is vital for the Indian dairy industry to expand its global market presence. Benny Impex offers cutting-edge automatic online testing solutions and system integration, leveraging emerging technologies and advancements in information technology. Shri Ashish Kumar Singh, Marketing Manager for India, Kanha Milk Testing Equipment Pvt. Ltd., shared insights on the evolution and acceptance of milk analyser manufacturing in India. Their product range includes the Ultrasonic Milk Analyzer, Ultrasonic Stirrer, Data Processing Unit with GSM & GPRS, DPU Milk Collection Unit, Electronic Weighing Scale, Vehicle Tracking System, and Automatic Milk Collection Unit.

**Panel 1: Embracing Innovation: The Future of Indian Dairy**

Dr. J.B. Prajapati, Chairman, IDA (West Zone) initiated

panel discussion with industry stalwarts with a remark the innovations in the entire value chain of dairy sector, starting from milk production to marketing are the key to success and sustainability. He also hinted that how the dairy professionals have to play a great role to balance the demands of


producers and consumers. The panel comprised of Shri R.G. Chandramogan, Chairman, Hatsun Agro Products Ltd.; Shri Manish Bandlish, Managing Director, Mother Dairy Fruit & Vegetable Pvt. Ltd.; Shri Sachin Raverkar, Director of Dairy Business, GEA Process Engineering (India); and Shri Jai Agarwal, Managing Director of CP Milk (Gyan Dairy). Each panellist shared their

company's journey, highlighted the technologies they employ, and proposed strategies to further elevate the dairy sector in India.

Shri Chandramogan narrated a success story of Hatsun Agro and how a private sector dairy helps dairy farmers. Extensive use of solar power for cooling milk and digitalization of payment to farmers are glaring examples of success. He advocated use of smart processing like extrusion technology for ice cream and efficient marketing channel. Shri Bandlish talked on Mother Dairy initiatives in marketing, developing health products, thrust on quality and safety brought continued growth performance over the years. Shri Agarwal indicated that how focus on farmer services and efficiency in supply chain brings effectiveness. He narrated success story of Gyan Dairy and their unique products developed keeping in view the preferences of local population. Shri Raverkar from GEA Processing dealt with some developments in UHT processing lines looking to future of high shelf-life products. He indicated measures that can reduce cost of packaging materials and be environmentally sustainable.

Dr. J.B. Prajapati, expertly moderated the discussion, ensuring a rich participation from the audience and exchange of ideas and insights.

**Panel 2: Innovation in Dairy Processing and Packaging**

The second panel discussion revolved around the theme of 'Innovation in Dairy Processing and Packaging.' Shri Ashutosh Manohar, former Managing Director, South Asia Market, Tetra Pak India moderated the session, by raising the important issues and gathering inputs from industry experts. The panellists comprised of Shri Ritesh Dhingra, Managing Director, Multivac Laraon India; Shri Parag Patwardhan, Vice President (Sales), Nichrome India Ltd.; Shri Pradeep Hada, Head of Sales, Krones India Pvt. Ltd.; and Shri Bhavin Soni, General Manager (Marketing), Samarpan Fabricators Pvt. Ltd.

All panellists shared their expertise and insights on various critical topics, including food security through automation, milk handling automation, resource efficiency in the dairy industry, achieving net-zero emissions, Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR), circular economy, and other relevant aspects of innovation in dairy processing and packaging.

Shri Hariom Gulati, Secretary General, IDA concluded the seminar by presenting a summary of discussions from each session. He also thanked all panellist, delegates, sponsors and supports for making the program successful and meaningful.

Panel 2: Innovation in Dairy Processing and Packaging

Team IDA with President-IDA

# Animal Health Camp and Convention on Clean Milk Production Organized by IDA Haryana State Chapter

Health for Animals is the voice of the animal health industry. It advocates for the fundamental role of healthy animals in improving global wellbeing, sustainability and prosperity. Health for Animals represents developers and manufacturers of animal health products, including vaccines, diagnostics, parasiticides, antibiotics, digital technologies and other tools that strengthen the health and well-being of animals. Good health of animals improves health for all. It is critical to the economy for a variety of reasons. As healthy animals are able to produce more offspring, which leads to increased economic activity, furthermore, healthy animals are able to convert food into valuable products like milk and meat more efficiently. Also, animal health helps prevent the spread of disease to humans.

The IDA Haryana State Chapter (HSC) organized an Animal Health Camp and a Convention on Clean Milk Production for the benefits of dairy farmers at village Rindal near Karnal on May 28, 2024. Over 120 farmers along with cattle, buffaloes and heifers participated in the Animal Health camp. Importance of Animal Health Camps are (i) to provide basic information about important aspects of different veterinary animals; (ii) to provide information on health, nutrition, breeding, feeding, management, insurance aspects to the farmers, (iii) to provide information about control and prevention of important livestock diseases, (iv) to administer preventive inoculation and other measures to the veterinary animals and (v) to provide free veterinary health check-up facilities and free distribution of veterinary medicines to the animals of the farmers. At Rindal Animal Health Camp, the animals were examined by veterinary doctors for general health and reproductive problems. The cases of repeat breeding, anestrus, uterine adhesions, metritis, ticks and diarrhea were the common incidence in buffaloes, crossbred and Sahiwal cows.

The farmers sought the solution of animal health problems from the experts. The farmers-expert convention during discussions with farmers regarding key problems mostly related to infertility, repeat breeding, silent heat, anestrus and low body weight/underweight. The use of mineral mixture in routine practice was emphasized by experts to minimize physiological and environmental stress. Dr. Mahendra Singh, Vice-chairman of IDA (HSC) explained the reasons of anestrus, repeat breeding which has become a major reproductive disorder in field condition. He emphasized that mineral mixture feeding is essential for milk production and reproduction in dairy animals. He emphasized on adverse effects of heat stress effects on milk yield and animal health and explained precaution measures to be taken by farmers for stress amelioration in the prevailing scenario. Dr. Parveen Kumar, Member, IDA (HSC) coordinated the event and mobilized the farmers. He thanked farmers for their active participation. On this occasion specific medicines and mineral mixture were given to the affected animals for


treatment. The farmers were encouraged to keep dairy animals healthy.

Dr. S.K. Kanawjia, Chairman, IDA (HSC) delineated the concept of clean milk production chain for getting the clean milk and milk products. The strategies for clean milk production should be education and training of milk producers on hygiene, housekeeping, sanitation, milking methods and good animal husbandry practices. It is important that how milk is handled subsequently after milking which affects the quality of raw milk reaching the dairy dock. Milk has the potential to cause food borne illness. Raw milk is also known to be associated with pathogenic bacteria which cause milk-borne diseases such as tuberculosis, brucellosis or typhoid fever, etc. Hygienic milk production, proper handling and storage of milk, and appropriate heat treatment can reduce or eliminate pathogens in milk. In many countries, milk processing factories are required by law to pasteurize milk before selling it to the public. It is in practice in most of our household to routinely boil milk before drinking. This habbit protects them from milk-borne diseases. Processed milk must be handled hygienically to avoid post-processing contamination. Milk drawn from the udder of healthy animals must be collected in clean, dry milking pail and free from extraneous matter like dirt, dust, flies, hay, manure etc. Clean milk has a normal flavour with low bacterial count and is safe for human consumption. Milk from udder - normally sterile, contains protein, lipid, lactose, minerals, etc. which is ideal medium for rapid proliferation of harmful micro-organism, needs to be protected from all possible sources of contamination. It is beneficial to both producers and consumers to maintain quality of milk. Clean and safe milk can protect us against diseases like typhoid, dysentery, diphtheria, septic sore throat etc. and at the same time producer can get benefitted from its high commercial value.

The following measures should be taken care for the production of clean milk: such as Animal Management at farm level, Feeding, Housing, Animal Health, Cleanliness of Milking equipment, Hygienic milking practices and cooling of milk.

The village Sarpanch insisted to organize such meaningful camps in future by the IDA Haryana State Chapter to enrich their knowledge.

# NATIONAL News

## GST Council Recommends a Uniform Rate of 12% on all Milk Cans Meaning Steel, Iron, Aluminium

The 53rd GST council has recommended uniform rate of 12% on all meaning steel, iron, aluminum which are irrespective of the use. The Finance Minister Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman presided over the 53rd meeting of the GST Council on June 22, 2024 at New Delhi with Revenue Secretary and Chairman, Central Board of Indirect Taxes & Customs. She said, "Council recommended to prescribe a uniform rate of 12% on all milk cans meaning steel, iron, aluminum which are irrespective of the use.

They are called milk cans but wherever they are used that will be the rate applicable so that no disputes arise out of it. The council also recommended to prescribe a uniform GST rate of 12% on all carton boxes and cases of both corrugated and non-corrugated paper and paper board. This will in particular help the apple growers of Himachal Pradesh and J&K. Council also clarified and recommended that the clarification be put out on that all types of sprinklers including fire water sprinklers will attract 12% GST."

Under the Goods and Services Tax regime in India, the taxation of milk cans, regardless of the material they are made of (steel, iron, or aluminium). Milk cans are typically classified under Chapter 73 (Articles of Iron or Steel) or Chapter 76 (Aluminium and Articles thereof) of the GST Tariff Schedule.

Earlier, the milk cans are subject to GST at a rate of 18%. This rate applies uniformly regardless of whether the milk cans are made of steel, iron, or aluminium. The GST is calculated on the transaction value of the milk cans, which includes the cost of the cans plus any other charges like packaging, transportation, and insurance, if applicable. The Council also recommended to exempt compensation cess on supply of aerated beverages and energy drinks to authorised customers by Unit Run Canteens under Ministry of Defence.

## IDA Congratulates Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh who takes charge of Minister of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, GOI

The Indian Dairy Association extends heartfelt congratulations to Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh who takes charge of Union Minister of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, GOI. He has also been given the portfolio of Minister of Panchayati Raj!

His visionary leadership in these critical areas is highly anticipated. We are confident that under his guidance, rural governance will be strengthened, and the fisheries, animal husbandry, and dairy sectors will see unprecedented growth and innovation.

IDA also welcomes Prof. S.P. Singh Baghel and Shri

George Kurian for taking charge as the Minister of State of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, GoI.

## NDDB, TERI and SRDI Inks MoU to Improve Rural Livelihoods & Promote Environmental Sustainability

The National Dairy Development Board (NDDB), The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) and the Suzuki R&D Center India Pvt. Ltd (SRDI) signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to collectively advance initiatives in renewable energy, circular economy, rural development and waste management in New Delhi on June 11, 2024. This collaboration aims to improve rural livelihoods by assisting stakeholders in generating carbon credits through mitigation measures, exploring mechanisms for carbon credit exchange and developing methodologies and tools for assessing carbon footprints of rural livelihood activities. All three organisations will also collectively undertake comprehensive studies, assessments, training programmes and share research & training facilities to further the objectives of MoU.

The MoU was signed in presence of Dr. Meenesh Shah, Chairman and Managing Director, NDDB; Dr Vibha Dhawan, Director General, TERI and Mr Kenichiro Toyofuku, Director, SRDI. The partners also agreed to jointly represent their collaborative research, methods, findings and policy solutions at various forums to promote sustainable rural development.

Speaking at the occasion, Dr. Meenesh Shah stated that this MoU represents a significant milestone towards sustainable rural development. By combining our strengths and resources, we are ready to develop innovative solutions that will not only improve rural livelihoods but also promote environmental sustainability. Our collaborative efforts in renewable energy, waste management and carbon credit mechanisms will lead to a greener and more prosperous future for rural communities and propel India towards net zero dairying.

Emphasising the importance of this collaboration, Dr. Vibha Dhawan said that since its establishment in 1974, TERI has been deeply committed to sustainable development. By blending our knowledge and research with practical experience, we provide viable solutions to the challenges of sustainable development. The partnership with NDDB and SRDI will enable us to expand our efforts in promoting sustainable practices in rural areas. Through research, training and capacity building, we empower farmers and rural communities to embrace eco-friendly methods and contribute to a circular economy.

Mr Kenichiro Toyofuku informed that SRDI, as an Indian subsidiary of Suzuki Motor Corporation, is focused on technology development for mobility and achieving carbon neutrality. One of our key objectives is to adopt clean fuels like dung-based biogas for mobility. This MoU with NDDB and TERI is a noteworthy step towards deeper engagement with the dairy sector, helping us achieve sustainability goals for both the automotive and dairy industries. Together, we can drive innovative solutions that benefit the environment and rural livelihoods.

The newly signed MoU outlines the roles of NDDB, TERI and SRDI in promoting sustainability and improving rural livelihoods. NDDB will support surveys and pilot initiatives by leveraging its rural network. Collaborating with TERI and SRDI, NDDB will assist in generating carbon credits and providing technical expertise. TERI will conduct assessments with focus on carbon credits and pilot projects, aligning their efforts with sustainability goals. SRDI will support assessments by linking with national and international entities, as well as assisting in carbon credit quantification. Additionally, SRDI will encourage innovative solutions for sustainability in the dairy sector.

## Amul Chocolate Factory Capacity to be Doubled: MD, GCMMF

Amul's chocolate factory in Gujarat is being expanded to double the quantum of chocolates it currently produces.

"We are doubling the capacity of the chocolate plant. When Prime Minister Narendra Modi had come to Mogar in 2018, we had increased the capacity by five times. That capacity got exhausted in two years. Since the last one year we have been working on the expansion," said Shri Jayen Mehta, Managing Director, GCMMF.

"We are currently installing the requisite machinery and the expansion work is expected to be completed in the next few months," said Shri Mehta.

The Amul chocolate plant at Mogar near Anand is the only such plant in the GCMMF network. The complex at

Mogar also consists of a 600 tonne per day take-home-ration plant and a therapeutic food plant with a 600 metric tonne per capacity.

When asked about how GCMMF is dealing with the rising prices of cocoa which is an important ingredient, Shri Mehta said, "In 25 years, the rates of Cocoa increased from Rs.150 to Rs.200 (per kilogram). Now it is difficult to get it at Rs.850-900." The increase in cocoa prices has been partly passed on to the consumers.

GCMMF procures most of the cocoa needed for chocolates, ice-creams and other products from CAMPCO (Central ArecaNut and Cocoa Marketing and Cooperative Society) which is a cooperative body in Karnataka.

## Average Monthly Per Capita Spending on Milk and Milk Products is More: Latest Survey

The latest official Household Consumption Expenditure Survey 2022-23, (August-July) shows that the average monthly per capita spending in rural India on vegetables (at Rs 202.86), fresh and dry fruits (Rs 140.16) and pulses (Rs 75.98) was lower than on milk and milk products (Rs 314.22). The value of per capita consumption was similarly higher for milk (Rs 466.01) than vegetables (Rs 245.37), fruits (Rs 245.73) and pulses (Rs 89.99) even in urban India.

Simply put, being vegetarian in India is not being vegan. Indians, if at all, are lacto-vegetarian. Even those who call themselves vegetarian generally don't abstain from consuming milk and dairy products.

The monthly per capita consumption expenditure on vegetables may be relatively low or even below the all-India average in Gujarat and Rajasthan. But the average rural Gujarati spends Rs. 476.35 and her urban counterpart Rs. 669.78 per month on milk, with these at Rs. 660.85 and Rs. 776.47 respectively for Rajasthan. The value of the per capita milk consumption in the two states is way above the corresponding average of Rs. 314.22 for rural India and Rs. 466.01 for urban India.

The survey report says that the states where the average household monthly per capita expenditure on milk and dairy products is higher than on egg, fish and meat - in other words, "vegetarian" — are primarily in North, West and Central India.

These cover the Vaishnav-Jain-Arya Samaj belt of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Haryana and Punjab, the Hindi heartland of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar, and, to a lesser extent, Maharashtra and Karnataka.

In all, there are some 14 "vegetarian" states. That includes Sikkim, although the average person's monthly spend on egg, fish and meat there (Rs. 555.02 in rural and Rs. 608.20 in urban) is much above the corresponding all-India numbers of Rs. 185.16 and Rs. 230.66 respectively.

At the other end are the "non-vegetarian" states. There are 16 of them, whose average consumption expenditure on egg, fish and meat exceeds that on milk, at least in rural areas.

These include not only the hard-core fish and meat (even beef) eating states such as Kerala, Goa, West Bengal and those in the Northeast. Equally interesting are Odisha, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh - states with significant tribal populations that is reflected in their high per capita consumption of egg, fish and meat relative to milk, especially in rural areas. Rural households in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, likewise, exhibit a preference for what Indians normally view as "non-vegetarian" items.

## India Set to Capitalise on Western Dairy Decline with Annual Expansion

India will expand its milk production by 10 per cent annually, as developed countries look at reducing their herds, the head of one of India's largest milk-processing facilities Dudhmansagar Dairy (part of the Amul group) Shri Prateek Kumar Mudgal said.

If other countries have issues with their cattle and milk production, it's good for us - markets are open for us. The comments came during a presentation to a group of International Nuffield Scholars in New Delhi recently, where the Chief General Manager highlighted the intention to expand on the volume of milk intake.

"We keep tabs on the international market. If there is a new product in New Zealand, America or wherever else, within three or four years it will come to India. Everybody has an issue with their natural resources. We also have that but we try to utilise the best options available. This is the only source of income which we have. We have 150m people working in agriculture in India and 70 per cent of the value stays in rural communities. Milk is the biggest source of income," Shri Mudgal said.

Amul, a $10bn business, spurred the world's largest dairy development programme, 'Operation Flood', which made India the world's leading producer of milk and dairy products at 24 per cent. Amul has 4m suppliers from across 18,000 villages, with farmers receiving an average milk price of 0.62c/L. The average supplier has around 2 to 3 cows. "It's purely production-based payments but in every village we have development

work such as reducing methane. Carbon credits we are also working on," Shri Mudgal said.

Amul's current maximum milk-handling capacity is 32m litres per day. The co-op is farmer-owned and 11 members are elected to the board every five years. The co-op states that 5 per cent of profit is retained for maintenance and expansion of processing capacity, with 80 per cent of income returning to farmers, who are paid every 10 days.

## Creamline Launches Milk Straight from Godrej's Farm to Consumer's Doorsteps

Creamline Dairy Products Limited (CDPL), a subsidiary of India's largest and diversified agribusiness, Godrej Agrovet Limited (GAVL), has announced the launch of Godrej My Farm Milk, a premium milk straight from Godrej's farm to consumers' doorsteps. With Godrej My Farm Milk being directly sourced from Godrej's own farm, pasteurised, and packaged using cutting-edge technology, it ensures that milk is fresh with its natural flavour and nutritional value intact. To be available only in Hyderabad, the entire process from milking to product reaching the consumer is automated, thereby making Godrej My Farm a zero human touch milk with a single point fully controlled supply chain starting from feed to breed.

Commenting on the launch, Shri Bhupendra Suri, CEO, Godrej Jersey, said", "We, at Godrej, are fully committed to the way our milk is produced and distributed. With the quality of milk dependent on how cows are treated, we take personalised care of 1,400 cows, including monitoring their food and health on a regular basis. This, coupled with our state-of-the-art processing plant and fully controlled supply chain, enables us to deliver untouched, nutritious, and fresh milk. Being a single source of milk with complete traceability from cow to packaging, ensuring its safety, consumers can now enjoy Godrej My Farm milk as if having a cow in their backyard and milk reaching their table."


## FSSAI to Take Action against Labs Sans Accreditation under Integrated Scheme

The food regulator has decided to initiate action against labs which do not have accreditation under NABL-FSSAI Integrated Scheme.

"It has been observed that several FSSAI-Notified Laboratories have not yet obtained Accreditation under the NABL-FSSAI Integrated Scheme, all these laboratories are directed to initiate the submission of applications to NABL within three months", reads an order issued by the FSSAI.

The order warned that if any laboratory fails to do so, appropriate administrative action shall be taken as per the provisions of Regulation 5 (7) of the Food Safety and Standards (Recognition and Notification of Laboratories) Regulations, 2018.

According to FSSAI, the validity and recognition of the FSSAI notified laboratories is subject to condition that FSSAI will only accept fresh proposals from laboratories for FSSAI recognition and notification if the laboratory has obtained accreditation under FSSAI-NABL Integrated Assessment.

However, many laboratories, already notified under Section 43(1) and 43 (2) of the FSS Act, 2006, by FSSAI, have not obtained FSSAI-NABL Integrated assessment accreditation, before the expiry of their NABL accreditation validity period or before March 31, 2024, whichever is earlier.

## GEA Takes Strides towards Eco-friendly Manufacturing at its Sites in India

According to the press release from GEA, they are taking a decisive step towards sustainability by implementing and expanding solar power at its Indian sites in Bengaluru and Vadodara. This initiative underscores GEA's commitment to reduce its carbon footprint and move towards greener production practices, closely aligned with its Climate Transition Plan 2040. The solar power installations at both sites are estimated to save nearly 900 metric tons of $CO_2$ emissions annually.

The installation of the photovoltaic panels, which use heat-safe photovoltaic technology, marks an important contribution to the use of renewable energy sources for operations. With a total installed capacity of 811 kilowatt peak (KWp), nearly 50 % of the power needs of all GEA-owned properties in India are covered by solar energy.

Solar panels with back glass and special features have been used to mitigate risks such as overheating and power surges, ensure optimal performance and protect against potential hazards such as fire incidents. Moreover, all installations at both sites comply with global safety standards, demonstrating GEA's commitment to industry-leading safety protocols and sustainable initiatives.

Mr. Johannes Giloth, Chief Operating Officer (COO) of GEA, said, "Fostering solar power at our Bengaluru and Vadodara sites is a significant step forward in our global sustainability strategy, enhancing our operational efficiency. This initiative reinforces our commitment to reducing carbon emissions and showcases GEA's dedication to being a leader in eco-friendly manufacturing practices."

In addition to solar power, GEA has implemented several other sustainable projects at its Indian sites, including the installation of LED lighting, wastewater recycling, waterless toilets, and the promotion of electric and hybrid vehicles across its supply chain. These efforts underscore GEA's determination to advance sustainable practices.


GEA Vadodara Site

Shri Suvneet Jain, Country Managing Director of GEA in India, added, "By investing in photovoltaic installations at all viable locations in the Vadodara and Bengaluru units, we are not only reducing our carbon footprint but also setting an example for the industry in India. Harnessing solar energy reflects our commitment to environmental stewardship and creating a sustainable future for generations to come."

# INTERNATIONAL News

## International Dairy Market: USDA

As per the latest USDA data of mid June, 2024, international market overview are as follows:

### EUROPEAN

**Western European**

Milk production in West Europe has been seasonally declining over the last month. In much of Europe, milk production levels have been above those of the previous year. However, cool wet weather has held back production in parts of Europe like the United Kingdom and Ireland. According to CLAL data made available to USDA, April 2024 EU cows' milk delivered to dairies is estimated at 12,907,000 MT, up 0.6 percent compared to last year. Year-to-date EU cows' milk delivered to dairies through April 2024 is estimated at 49,257,000 MT, up 1.0 percent when compared to January-April 2023 EU milk production. Among some of the top Western EU milk producers, the year-to-date milk deliveries and percentage changes from January-April 2023 are Germany, 10,970,000 MT, +0.3 percent; France, 8,296,000 MT, +1.3 percent; and Netherlands, 4,687,000 MT, - 1.2 percent. The provisional April 2024 cows' milk delivered to dairies in the UK was 1,348,800 MT, down 1.8 percent from April 2023. Year-to-date cows' milk deliveries in the UK for January-April 2024, 5,211,500 MT, was unchanged compared to total milk deliveries in January-April 2023.

Following the European parliament election held earlier in the month, Europeans are anticipating what the shift to the right may mean for EU agricultural policy and national elections held later in the year. The election results indicated declines in the number of seats held by the greens and liberals, while far-right conservative and nationalistic groups gained seats. Dairy market observers suggest that the formation of coalitions will ultimately shape the EU parliament for the next five years. Although the current leading coalition should maintain

its hold on the parliament, the extent and reach of some environmental and agricultural legislative efforts may be reined in somewhat.

According to a recent USDA Foreign Agricultural Service report, allowances known as 'derogations' provided under the EU Nitrate Directive to farmers in the Netherlands are set to expire and will not be reinstated. The Dutch derogations allowed farmers to spread more manure on agricultural land than generally allowed by the EU Nitrate Directive. The loss of these allowances may place more regulatory pressures on Dutch dairy farmers as they will now face a surplus supply of manure and the costs to dispose of the manure. The Dutch Ministry of Agriculture, Nature, and Food Quality is looking for solutions for the excess manure

**Eastern European**

Milk production continues to expand within East Europe. According to CLAL data made available to USDA, among some of the top Eastern EU milk producers, the year-to-date milk deliveries and percentage changes from January-April 2023 are Poland, 4,561,000 MT, +5.4 percent; Czech Republic, 1,113,000 MT, +3.6 percent; and Hungary, 595,000 MT, +4.9 percent. The provisional April 2024 cows' milk production in Belarus was 731,000 MT, up 7.9 percent from April 2023. January - April 2024 provisional milk production in Belarus, 2,865,000 MT, is up 8.2 percent from January - April 2023.

The EU Council has agreed in principle to the negotiating framework for accession talks with Ukraine and Moldova. Hungary was the last member state to agree to the talks after expressing concerns about the treatment of Hungarian minority groups within Ukraine. The first meetings are set to commence next week.

## OCEANIA DAIRY MARKET

**New Zealand**

Milk production data from New Zealand for April 2024 was recently released. This data showed total April 2024 production was down 6.2 percent on a tonnage basis compared to a year earlier. During April 2024, the total kg of milk solids decreased by 4.3 percent from the previous year.

A group in New Zealand, which forecasts dairy prices, decreased the forecasted milk price for the 2024/2025 season, following GDT event 358, by 32 cents, to $8.77/kgMS. The group stated results were mixed for ingredients during the most recent GDT event but the all contracts price declined by 2.5 percent from the previous auction which, contributed to the lower forecasted price for the upcoming season.

Recently released data from New Zealand for April showed the number of dairy cows sent to slaughter during the month was up by 22.5 percent from April 2023. The number of cows slaughtered in April 2024 was the highest during the month of April in the last 6 six years. From the start of 2024 through April, cow slaughter numbers are up 11.0 percent from the same time in 2023.

**Australia**

Dairy Australia recently released export data for Australia showing milk export volumes from July 2023 - April 2024 were 154,128 MT, down 26.1 percent from the same time period a year earlier.

The April 2024 Production Inputs Monitor from Dairy Australia was recently released. This report stated dry conditions persisted throughout May and were notable in the southern and western parts of Australia. Dryer soil conditions in dairy producing regions of the country have contributed to increased demand for supplementary feed and higher prices for hay and grain.

## SOUTH AMERICA DAIRY MARKET

Contacts in some areas of the South American region say weather patterns have become almost contradictory as winter approaches. They say clouds and rain have been constants, but the typically cooler weather those conditions bring have not been as persistent. Temperatures are warmer, leading to higher humidity late in the fall and expectations are that will persist into the early winter. Farmers are expecting higher humidity levels, but seasonal upticks are still expected in many parts of the continent. There are other hurdles confronting regional dairy farmers, according to reports, as prices for feed and more notably, fertilizer, have moved higher in recent months. Areas in Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil (namely the state of Rio Grande do Sul) are still recovering from recent months' flooding.

Traders in the region say mid-year market activity has cooled. Some contacts in Argentina and Uruguay relay Brazilian near-term needs are being met, but skim milk and whole milk powder availability is not bountiful. Brazilian importers relay an upcoming push for dry whey and whey protein blends is expected. They are eyeing global markets as well as availability trends from their neighboring trading partners. All that said, current markets are generally steady to quiet as traders are focusing in on Q3/Q4 contracts.

# Reshaping Global Trade Post-Increased Dairy Self-sufficiency of China

China's growing self-sufficiency in dairy production is having a profound influence on global dairy trade. As

China produces more dairy products domestically, New Zealand must seek alternative markets for its whole milk powder exports, leading to greater global dairy export competition and below-average milk powder prices.

China's monumental achievement in self-sufficiency in milk production, representing a staggering 11m metric tons from 2018 to 2023, has left an indelible mark on the global dairy sector. The country's whole milk powder (WMP) imports plunged from an average of 670,000 metric tons between 2018 and 2022 to a mere 430,000 metric tons in 2023.

Ms. Mary Ledman, Global Strategist for Dairy at Rabobank, describes the global dairy sector as a row of dominoes, with China's demand representing the first domino, followed by New Zealand's supply, and finally a key commodity: WMP.

"If China's demand falls, it triggers a chain reaction, causing each subsequent domino to topple. This has inevitably intensified competition among the existing dairy-exporting regions and led to lower-than-average global milk powder prices," says Ms. Ledman.

New Zealand accounts for less than 3% of world cow milk production but over 25% of global dairy trade. As the primary dairy exporter to China, it must now find alternative markets for the milk equivalent of nearly 150,000 metric tons of WMP. Almost 1.3m metric tons of milk - equivalent to 6% of New Zealand's annual milk production - is now in search of import destinations in the form of WMP, skim milk powder (SMP), milkfat, and cheese.

New Zealand's WMP exports peaked in 2021 due to China's robust demand, which dropped in the subsequent years. In response, New Zealand adjusted its export strategy, increasing exports of SMP, butterfat, and cheese, offsetting a 255,000 metric ton fall in WMP exports between 2021 and 2023.

In 2022 and 2023, New Zealand also multiplied its WMP imports to Algeria, the world's second-largest WMP importer. "This caused the New Zealand dairy supply domino to cascade into the European market, the traditional WMP and SMP supplier for Algeria," explains Ms. Ledman. New Zealand also diverted milk from WMP to SMP, resulting in a nearly 40% boost in its total SMP exports from 2021 to 2023, putting pressure on SMP exports from the EU and the US.

China's growing milk and dairy production offers opportunities for companies supporting animal health, genetics, nutrition, manure management, and milking and processing equipment. While it is doubtful that China would be become a net dairy exporter, says Ms. Ledman, "it nevertheless poses a significant challenge to the key dairy exporting regions, which have significant exposure to the Chinese market and will need to continue to adapt to the changing market dynamics."

She cautions that while the cost of production will play a role in competitiveness, shorter supply chains and increased trade protectionism could potentially offset these costs. China's increased self-sufficiency may serve as an example for other countries aiming to reduce reliance on trade.

## GDT Price Index Declines by 0.5 per cent

The Global Dairy Trade (GDT) price index has recorded its first decline since March 2024, falling by 0.5% on its latest trading event on June 18, 2024.

The price index now stands at 1,157, having decreased from 1,162 recorded at the previous GDT trading event on June 4, 2024. The drop comes after five consecutive increases. A total of 16,787MT was sold at an average price of USD 3,893/MT at the 358th GDT event held today. This compares to a price of USD 3,824/MT at the previous event.

The price index of butter recorded the biggest increase at the trading event, up by 6.2% to USD 7,350/MT. The price index of lactose saw a rise of 1.9% to USD 801/MT. An increase was also recorded for the price index of SMP, which rose slightly by 0.7% to UDS 2,766/MT. All other products offered recorded a drop in their price index.

The price index of WMP declined the most, down by 2.5% to USD 3,394/MT. Anhydrous milk fat and cheddar recorded similar drops, falling by 1.2% to USD 7,317/MT and by 1% to USD 4,205/MT respectively. The last trading event included a total of 159 participating bidders, of which 106 were winning bidders across 21 bidding rounds.

## Event CALENDAR

### IDF World Dairy Summit 2024

Date: October 15-18, 2024
Venue: Rendez-vous, Paris, France.
Visit **https://www.idfwds2024.com**

### Dairytech Africa Expo 2024

Date: 24-26, July, 2024
Kenyatta International Convention Centre
Nairobi, Kenya.
For Registration, visit **www.dairytechafrica.com**
Email: idahq@rediffmail.com
M.: +91 9099091102