



INTERNATIONAL
DAIRY FEDERATION

ANNUAL REPORT 2021-22





IDF is the leading source of scientific and technical expertise for all stakeholders of the dairy chain. Since 1903, IDF has provided a mechanism for the dairy sector to reach global consensus on how to help feed the world with safe and sustainable dairy products. A

recognised international authority in the development of science-based standards for the dairy sector, IDF has an important role to play in ensuring the right policies, standards, practices and regulations are in place to ensure the world's dairy products are safe and sustainable.

CONTENT

01	President's Introduction	1
02	Message from the Director General	3
03	Message from the Chair of the Science and Programme Coordination Committee	5
04	Global Reach	6
05	At a glance	8
06	IDF Programme of Work	13
	A. Standards	13
	B. Safety and Quality	18
	C. Nutrition and Health	21
	D. Sustainability	26
07	IDF continues to maintain relevance and grow	33
08	Publications	34
09	Awards and events	39
10	Board	40
11	Science and Programme Coordination Committee	42
12	IDF Head Office	43
13	National Committees	44
14	Financial statement	46



01

President's introduction

If I had to choose one single word to describe the 2021-2022 period, it would be pride. I feel proud in so many ways: I am proud of having the opportunity to be president of such a dynamic and impactful organisation as IDF, but also proud to be part of the global dairy sector as a whole. Let me explain why in a few words.

If the previous period was marked by outburst of the Covid-19 pandemic, while in the second half of 2021 and most of 2022 we were still impacted by its consequences in sanitary, economic and social terms, and the entire planet was trying to reach certain normality, a new global defy emerged from the conflict in Europe and its direct impact, certainly on human lives and wellbeing, but also on grains, energy and input prices, threatening the food supply and security, both by reducing stocks as well as transportation and logistics capacity, for the entire Humanity.

However, as it had happened in 2020, during this period the global dairy sector showed its unparalleled resiliency and recovery skills, as well as its everlasting commitment to nourish the world with safe, nutritious, and sustainable dairy.

Like it has been the case for the last 119 years, IDF made essential contributions to help the global dairy sector meet this lasting commitment by providing essential input in four key areas: standardisation, safety and quality compliance, sustainability, and nutrition and health. And yet, IDF provided key work as well in climate action, animal health and welfare, school milk knowledge and innovation, to name only a few of them, bringing us closer to meeting the UN Sustainable Development Goals, we have been actively engaged with, since the dairy Declaration of Rotterdam of 2016.

These are some of the reasons why I am so proud of IDF and the Dairy sector in general, but please allow me to put it in other words, to make the point even clearer: The World is facing a unique situation composed of several disruptions simultaneously.

So, no matter how hard the challenges may be, I am very optimistic and confident of the future that lies ahead of us. If we work together like we have been working over the last few months, we will certainly achieve much of the goals that we set for ourselves, like the Pathways to Dairy Net Zero and many more, leaving a better dairy and, most of all, a better world for the generations to come. This is IDF's aim for the future and certainly for the next period.

I want to end by thanking my colleagues on the IDF Board and SPCC, all IDF experts and IDF Secretariat for your enormous contribution during this period and I invite you all to keep on working as hard to meet these challenging and inspiring goals.

Piercristiano Brazzale

President of the International Dairy Federation



DELIVERING IN A DISRUPTED WORLD

IDF, as an organisation, is constantly adapting to a changing and uncertain world to support the sector and its members. Our devoted and motivated team contributes to the implementation of the IDF Strategy 2022-2025 and IDF Strategic Action Plan 2022-2025, adopted by the General Assembly in October 2021 and the delivery of the programme of work.

Over the past 12 months, we have continued to prioritise and support the dairy sector on vital work to:

- Ensure dairy is recognised as an essential component in sustainable food systems and healthy diets
- Contribute to vital standard setting and scientific advice to intergovernmental organisations
- Remain a global forum for knowledge and experience sharing
- Show how milk and dairy foods are delivering on the UN Sustainable Development Goals

IDF influence and leadership is well recognized. We actively collaborate with our stakeholders on important work at Codex, ISO, OIE, FAO, CFS, and OECD. In 2023, we will celebrate 60 years of collaboration with Codex and 20 years with ISO. Moreover, IDF is one of the oldest FAO stakeholders. We have a dynamic engagement with our colleagues from the livestock sector, including with the Global Alliance for Sustainable Livestock (GASL) and Livestock Environmental Assessment Performance Partnership (LEAP).

IDF has consistently demonstrated its expertise and its ability to collect data, information and good practices and the capacity to develop useful technical, communication and advocacy tools to help our members be impactful in their countries. With a strong expert base, a devoted IDF Head Office team and a healthy financial position, we end this period well-placed to take on the challenges and opportunities ahead of us.

I am proud of being part of IDF's dynamic community. My sincere thank you to our Board members for their support, the SPCC members' commitment, the National Committee Secretaries engagement and to the IDF Head Office Team. You all made the IDF achievements possible.

Caroline Emond

Director General, International Dairy Federation



Message from the Chair of the Science and Programme Coordination Committee

The period under analysis was determined by the implementation of the 2022 – 2025 IDF Strategic Work Plan which was developed by a team integrated by various stakeholders of our organisation, who identified nine strategic goals to pursue. These goals require specific actions and imply certain resources in order to ensure an effective impact on the main areas of IDF's programme of work, as well as a more productive way of functioning and operating as an organisation.

In 2021, 17 new items were added to this programme of work. At the same time, 26 items were removed, most of them being completed. This can be interpreted as a very dynamic and efficient turn-out that shows that IDF's programme of work is progressing and meeting its goals.

Moreover, we continued to showcase and promote relevant cases of sustainable practices among dairy around the world, through our Dairy Sustainability Outlook and contribute with new methodology to reduce environmental impact by proposing new ways of measuring and decreasing Carbon Footprint, Greenhouse Gas emissions and Energy saving. You will find all these information on the four bulletins we published in this period at <https://shop.fil-idf.org/collections/publications>.

Regarding our work on Nutrition and Health, we made sensible progress in areas as crucial to the sector as food labelling and terminology, protein methodology and the nutritional value of food, while we also organised the II IDF Nutrition and Health Symposium, under the title "Nutrition, Dairy and Health across the life course: childhood, adolescence and elderly years", which engaged experts and audiences from all over the world on the importance of milk and dairy consumption at all ages, directly addressing some of the most damaging and discouraging misinformation around milk and dairy on traditional and social media.

In this regard, IDF also made vital contributions in the field of advocacy in favour of Milk and Dairy before governments, intergovernmental organisations and other relevant target publics, by continuing to promote and educate about the Codex General Standard on Use of Dairy

Terms (GSUDT), an international guideline that indicates the way in which dairy terms should be used.

In terms of standardisation, we continued our long-lasting collaboration with Codex, a joint work that is about to turn 60 years in 2023, exactly half of IDF's existence, and we resumed the IDF / ISO Analytical week with a hybrid meeting that took place in Germany after the recess imposed by the Pandemic. This is also an interesting example of how this crisis accelerated some of the digitalisation processes that we as a global, dynamic organization, have been implementing for years now, but are now here to stay for good, pushing new technologies adoption and innovation even further.

Another positive outcome of this period is that we began to travel and meet in person again. Even when we were able to keep colleagues and experts engaged remotely during the pandemic, the possibility to resume hybrid and fully in person events was enthusiastically welcomed by us all since nothing equals the level of collaboration and exchange that can be achieved during face-to-face meetings. We truly hope that this dynamic is back for good.

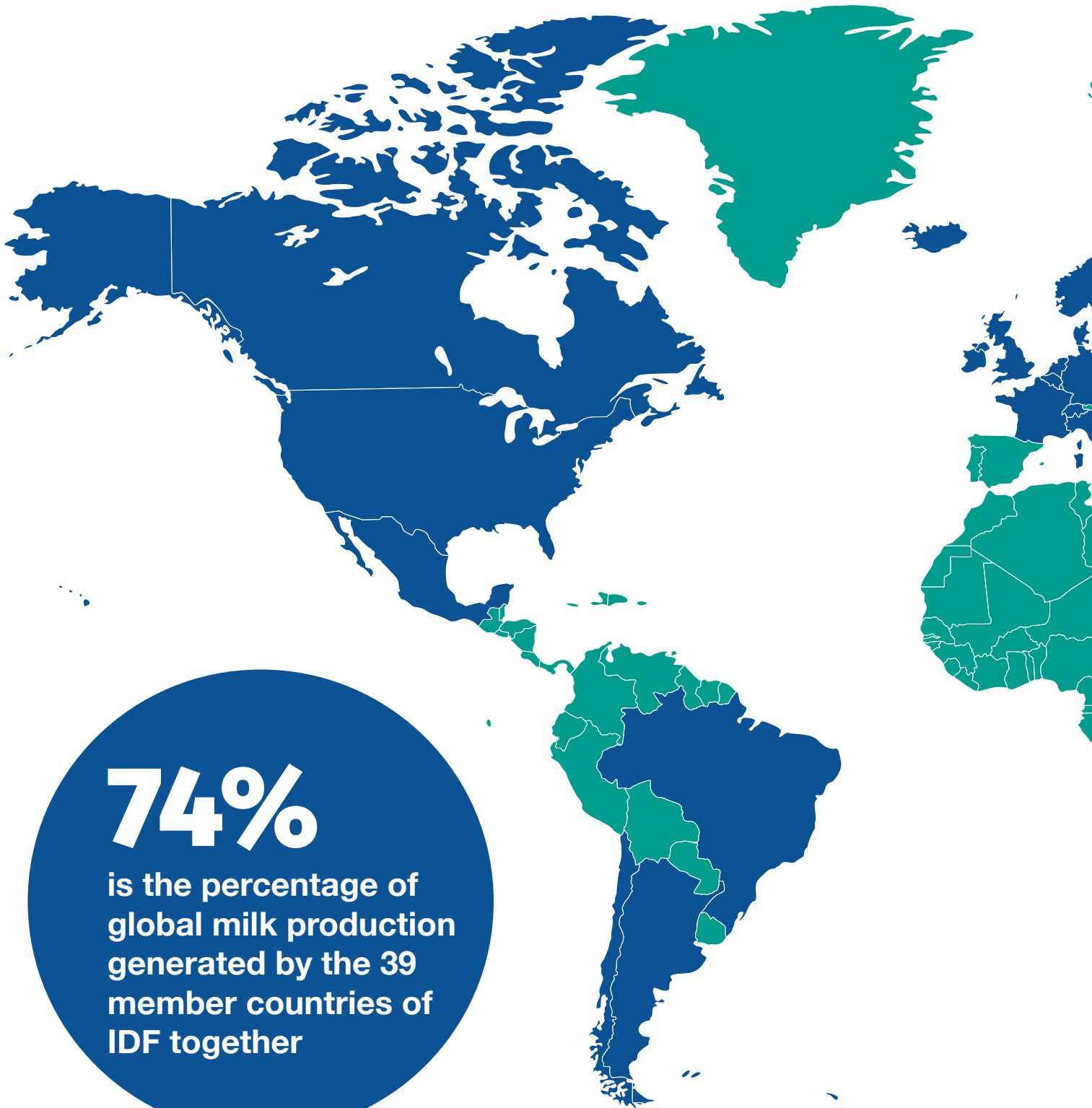
Having said this, I would like to thank all experts involved, whether in a leader or contributing role, for the efforts they did to adapt with flexibility to the requirements to complete the work we set for ourselves. We look forward to working together in the upcoming period.

Dr Jamie Jonker

Chair of the IDF Science and Programme Coordination Committee (SPCC)

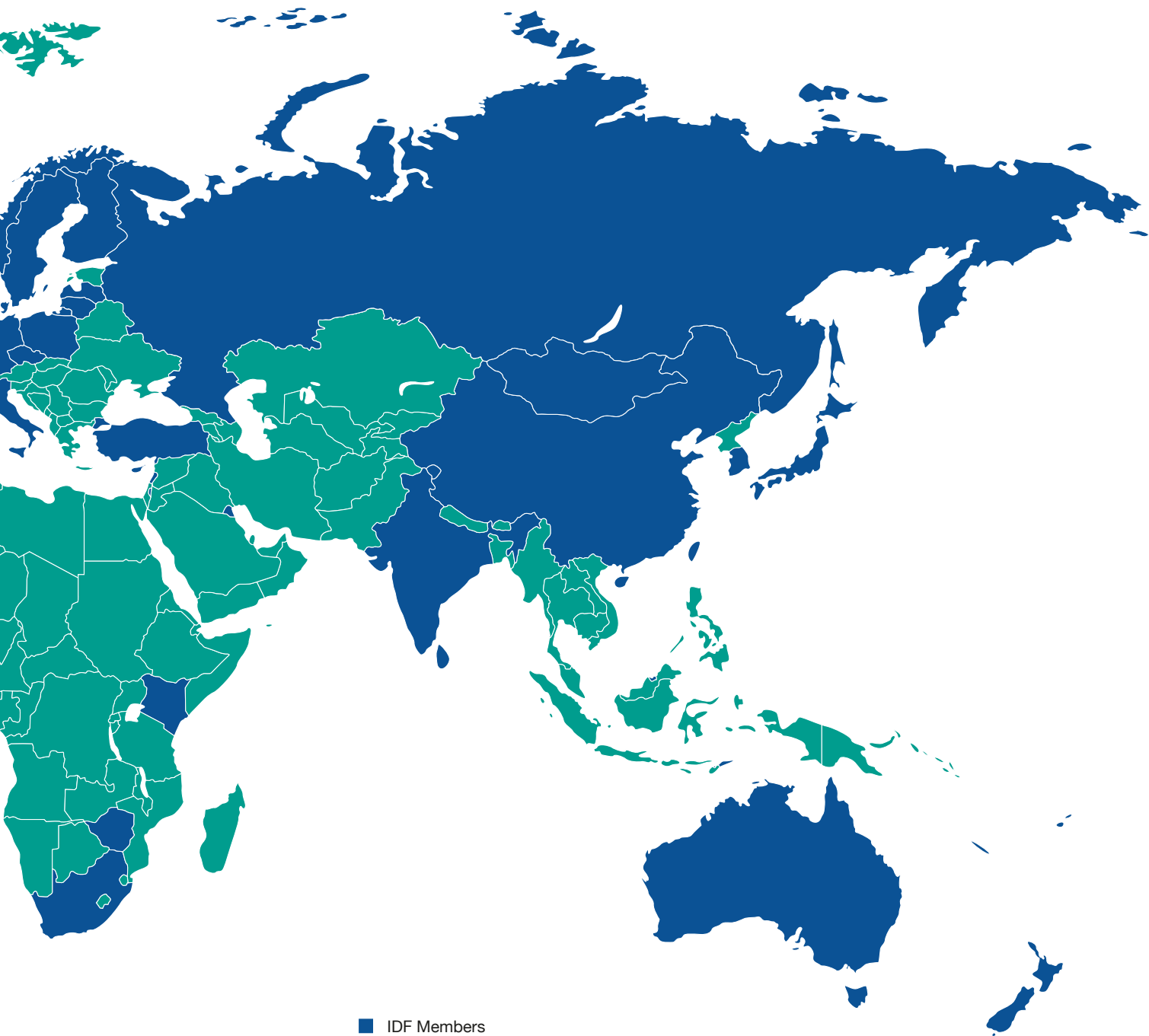
04

Global Reach



74%

is the percentage of global milk production generated by the 39 member countries of IDF together



05

At a Glance



Launch of Pathways to Dairy Net Zero

22 September 2021

This is a vibrant, growing movement, the first of its kind in the world. It brings together dairy farms of every size and type, as well as organisations throughout the dairy supply chain. No matter where you are or how you contribute to the dairy production system, there is a pathway for you towards Dairy Net Zero.



IDF welcomes Mexico to its membership

October 12, 2021

At the IDF General Assembly, IDF admitted Mexico as a new member of the IDF Community. As members of IDF, Mexico will benefit from being part of a dynamic network of leading dairy experts whose aim it is to support and develop the global dairy sector.



IDF Global Dairy Conference 2021

13-15 October 2021

The first IDF Global Dairy Conference was held in Copenhagen, Denmark. Despite the fact that the world was still struggling with the effects of the Covid Pandemic and all the difficulties and restrictions it implied, IDF and the Danish Dairy Board were able to create a Hybrid space to discuss the main topics of the global dairy agenda. The theme of the conference was "A changing climate for dairy."

IDF created a new Task Force on Women in Dairy

Gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment are essential to achieving all Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, as well as ensuring food systems that are economically, socially, and environmentally sustainable.

A large body of evidence demonstrates the positive links between gender equality and food security and nutrition. Gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment is not only fundamental to the realisation of human rights, but also essential for poverty reduction, economic growth, sustainable natural resource management, mitigating and adapting to climate change, protecting ecosystems, and conserving biodiversity. Supporting the empowerment of women and girls is one of the most effective ways to improve nutrition outcomes not only of women but of all family members, lowering infant mortality and reducing child malnutrition, thereby helping to break intergenerational cycles of malnutrition.

Gender inequality in food systems reduces women's and girls' ability to reach their full potential. It limits women's access to resources, affecting productivity and women's ability to manage risks; women's participation and voice in farmer groups; women's access to, as well as time and energy for, remunerated activities, constraining their contribution to their family's income.

Investing in women and girls and promoting gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment are not only the right things to do to achieve food security and nutrition, but they are also the smart things to do.

For the occasion of International Women's Day (March 8 '22) IDF organised a (virtual) roundtable inviting different experts to share their thoughts and experience on the role of women in dairy. The event attracted a significant interest from IDF membership around the world, showcasing the interest in the topic within the dairy community.



Women in Dairy March 2022





IDF Nutrition and Health Symposium 2022

May 2022

The free virtual symposium on the role of dairy across the life course was tailored to provide the latest scientific knowledge to nutritionists, dietitians, and other health professionals on the role of dairy in the health of children, adolescents, and ageing populations.

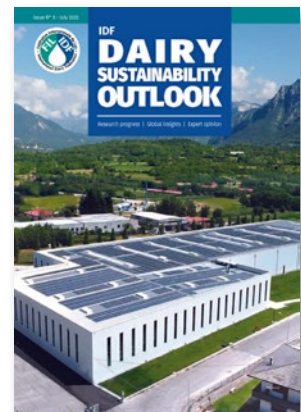


New Dairy Declaration of Rotterdam and Dairy Sustainability Outlook on the website

September 2022

In order to highlight IDF's and the dairy sector's commitment to Sustainability and Climate Action, IDF launched a whole new section of its corporate website devoted to the Dairy Declaration of Rotterdam and the IDF Dairy Sustainability Outlook where the 5 issues of this publication will be found. Stories and articles on specific subjects will be displayed as well.

The 5th edition of the dairy Sustainability Outlook was published.



IDF/ISO Analytical Week 2022

25-28 April

This annual event organized under the aegis of IDF and ISO/TC 34/SC 5 was held in Constance, Germany. 2 years after the last in person meeting, the analytical experts were able to advance the development of IDF/ISO standards, network and exchange ideas on the latest development and the launching of new initiatives.



World Milk Day

1st June 2022

On 1 June every year, World Milk Day celebrates dairy's vital role in global food systems, providing economic, nutritional, and social benefits to a large proportion of the world's population. IDF and its members work together to convey this message to the public by promoting activities taking place on and around this day.



World Food Safety Day

7 June, 2022

On World Food Safety Day, we interviewed IDF Science and Standards Programme Managers, Aurelie Dubois and Laurence Rycken, who engaged in an interesting dialogue about food safety and its impact on nutrition.



IDF in figures

How we have reached out over the last 12 months



Twitter

330 posts
220,151 impressions
10,038 engagements
7,799 reactions
69 comments
1,556 shares
5,305 link clicks



Facebook

411 posts
212,704 impressions
9,560 engagements
2,378 reactions
225 comments
627 shares
729 link clicks



LinkedIn

280 posts

429,876 impressions

23,830 engagements

6,111 reactions

229 comments

994 shares

14,808 link clicks

We're active on social!

27,687 total followers across channels
(Facebook, LinkedIn, Twitter)

Total Engagements: **43,428**

18 press releases

16 articles

5 blog posts



06

IDF Programme of Work

A. STANDARDS: High quality standards for the dairy sector and advancing current knowledge in the field of dairy science

During this period, we continued the collaboration initiated with Codex and ISO nearly 60 years ago. Moreover, it has been 20 years since IDF and ISO published their first joint standards.

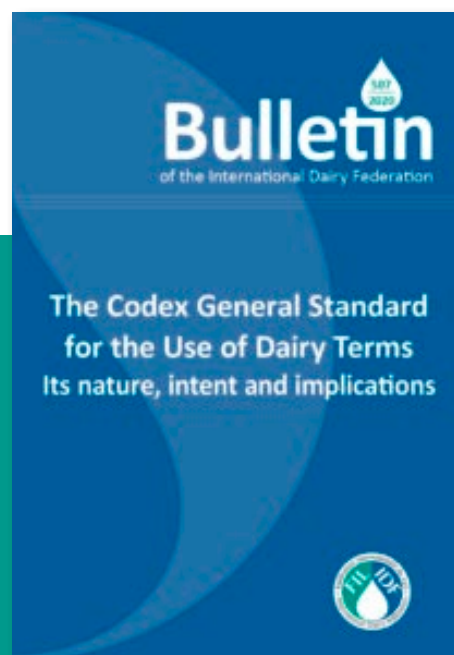
GSUDT

One of the highlights of IDF's programme of work on Standards is the continuous support and promotion of the GSUDT. The general principle laid down in the GSUDT is that dairy terms are reserved to milk and milk products and that the consumer should not be misled.

The GSUDT is an international standard on how dairy terms should be used. Established in 1999 by the CAC, it was developed by the Codex Committee on Milk and Milk Products (CCMMP) with the help of IDF. Its predecessor was the CAC Code of Principles concerning Milk and Milk Products, published as early as 1958.

The CAC has currently 189 members: 188 countries and the European Union (EU). All members are committed to acknowledge and implement the numerous Codex Standards, including a wide range of standards within the dairy sector, inter alia the GSUDT.

Given the high number of members of the CAC, the GSUDT is accepted nearly worldwide. The content of the GSUDT plays an important role in the extensive global trade with dairy products, as well as in marketing dairy products within the single countries, especially to the consumer.



The GSUDT is explained in depth in the Bulletin n°507/2020, and a new Bulletin is on its way deep diving into the national regulations to safeguard the protection of dairy terms. The goal of this corresponding Bulletin is to give a detailed picture of how the GSUDT has been translated and is implemented in the various national legislations. As a concrete example of the safeguarding of the GSUDT, IDF is currently participating in the ISO working group on Plant-based foods -Terms and definitions (ISO/TC 34 W26). The scope of the work is to define the characteristics and terms of plant-based products. IDF involvement aims to ensure there is no misuse of the dairy terms.

With this and more actions, IDF is on the mission to protect the provisions of the Codex GSUDT.

CODEX and food policies

The revision of the Code of Practice in order to contain and minimise Foodborne AntiMicrobial Resistance has been completed with IDF's help. The new "Guidelines for the integrated monitoring and surveillance of foodborne antimicrobial resistance" were also finalised.

Code of Practice

The newly updated and revised code of practice constitutes a significant step forward in the global fight against AMR. The current text considers improvements done in many countries as well as new tools available and accomplishes the aim to address the risks of foodborne AMR from production to consumption.

Guidelines for the integrated monitoring and surveillance of foodborne antimicrobial resistance

The new guidelines will assist governments in the design and implementation of integrated monitoring and surveillance programmes on AMR providing flexible options based on the resources, infrastructure, capacity and priorities of individual countries.

IDF looks forward to seeing continual improvements in global AMR mitigation, which is now supported by the Code of Practice and Guidelines in conjunction with the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) Code.

Both documents are available from the Codex website: [Antimicrobial Resistance | CODEXALIMENTARIUS FAO-WHO](#)

Joint IDF/ISO standardisation programme

IDF/ISO Analytical Week and its Standing Committees



After nearly three years of remote work, more than 160 participants were able to gather again for the 2022 IDF/ISO Analytical Week in Constance Germany, 25-28 April.

The week started with a symposium dedicated to the importance of international collaboration in the development of IDF/ISO standards and how these are implemented within the German legislation, to ensure the quality and safety of dairy products for the consumers. Two more days were busy with business meetings, including the 6 IDF Standing Committees, which also serve as a meeting of ISO/TC 34/SC 5, and ran in a hybrid way to maximise participation. About half of participants attended online.

The most important outcomes were:

- A New Work Item proposal will be introduced to review the reference method for somatic cell counting
- The creation of a new joint IDF/ICAR group to address the use of data obtained from Infrared analysis and formalise collaboration with AOAC on phospholipids and urea,
- Several revisions are well underway for microbiological standards,
- IDF/ISO standards expected to be published next: determination of amino acids in infant formula and dairy products, revision of the 3 parts of ISO 22935|IDF 99 on sensory analysis.

Revision of key standards for determination of fat in dairy products

2022 will see the publication of a revision of 10 IDF/ISO standards for various dairy products, and their combination into 2 standards. The first of them is focused on matrices requiring the use of the principle of Schmidt-Bondzynski-Raztlaff, while the second one is based on the Röse-Gottlieb principle.

The merge of these 10 standards into 2 aims at a full editorial alignment in the description for the concerned matrices, and facilitates their utilisation by the users of the standards.

Old standards

- cheeses and processed cheeses (ISO 1735 | IDF 5)
- caseins and caseinates (ISO 5543 | IDF 127)

- milk (ISO 1211 | IDF 1);
- dried milk, dried buttermilk and butter serum (ISO 1736 | IDF 9),
- cream (ISO 2450 | IDF 16),
- whey cheese (ISO 1854 | IDF 59),
- liquid, concentrated, powdered milk-based infant food (ISO 8381 | IDF 123),
- milk-based edible ices and ice mixes (ISO 7328 | IDF 116),
- evaporated and sweetened condensed milk (ISO 1737 | IDF 13);
- liquid skimmed milk, whey, buttermilk (ISO 7208 | IDF 22)

New standards

- ISO 23319 | IDF 250 : 2022 -Cheese and processed cheese products, caseins and caseinates — Determination of fat content — Gravimetric method — Schmidt-Bondzynski-Raztlaff principle



- ISO 23318 | IDF 249 : 2022 - Milk, dried milk products and cream — Determination of fat content — Gravimetric method - Röse -Gottlieb principle.

Validation data available for milk, dried milk products and cream. The method will remain applicable to other products as well but precision figures of the former standards do not conform to the requirements from ISO 5725-2 in terms of number of samples (< 6) and number of participating laboratories (< 8) and will be provided for information only.

Conversion equation

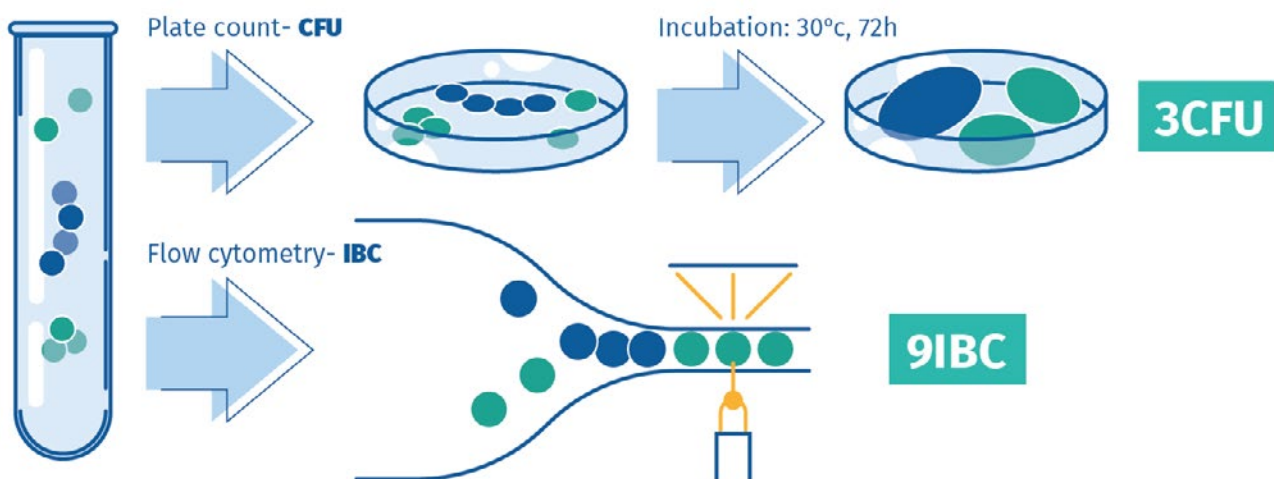
The concept of conversion of units Total Bacteria Counts of raw milk is now a piece of cake!

Microbiological analysis is key to ensure the safety of dairy products. Historically, the methods developed relied on Standard Plate Counting, which allows to determine the Colony Forming Units. Nowadays, most of the routine analysis is done with automated flow cytometry-based instruments technologies and provide a Total Bacteria Count. Because the methods are different and defining in their own way, their results are not equivalent.

Therefore, it is sometimes necessary to convert the units of the alternative analysers, Total Bacteria Counts, into anchor method units, Colony Forming Units.

The [Bulletin of the IDF n° 511](#) and [ISO 21187|IDF 196](#) constitute a very needed effort to make conversion of different Total Bacteria Count (TBC) units easy to manage for the dairy sector.

The concept of “Conversion” was considered an extremely complex issue for specialists only – however the 2 documents allow persons with little microbial knowledge to make decisions on whether or not to apply conversion and develop conversion relationships.



This figure illustrates how analysing a milk sample using 2 different TBC-testing methods may produce very different results, depending on the measuring principle. In this case it is classical Plate Counting and Flow Cytometry, which is applied by rapid and automated bacteria analysers.

Bulletin of the IDF n° 511 - Guidance on the application of conversion equations for determination of the microbiological quality of raw milk

Complementary to the standard ISO 21187|IDF 196, this Bulletin describes the experiences gained during almost 40 years and illustrates situations where conversion of the TBC-units is relevant as well as where the units of alternative methods could be used. It provides a comparison of three possible approaches to conversion to help the users to choose the best approach. The information provided is intended to help the dairy sector in arriving at an optimal decision for each laboratory/region/country or other specific purpose.

Update of ISO 21187|IDF 196: A guide to convert the units of routine bacteria analysers to anchor method units or vice versa is now available

The aims of this update of the IDF/ISO guide on conversion of bacteria units have been to improve on the statistical model and at the same time increase the user-friendliness, as levels of statistical knowledge between users varies considerably. ISO 21187|IDF 196 is especially important to laboratories accredited according to ISO 17025, such as interprofessional laboratories analyzing raw milk for farmer settlement. However also dairy plants make use of bacteria counters for instant testing of raw milk for regulatory purposes and self-monitoring programs. By giving clear examples on how to develop a conversion relationship and how to verify its statistical difference with an already existing one, the document will serve as practical guide for stakeholders - from the smaller dairy laboratories to the highly specialized raw milk payment organisations and regulatory bodies. The document can help make decisions on how to carry out development and maintenance of conversion equations.



B. SAFETY AND QUALITY: IDF promotes best practices to produce safe dairy products

What IDF does for food safety

Safety is one of the four pillars upon which IDF's work is based. IDF is engaged in a preventive approach for the safety of the dairy sector that starts with the implementation of good hygienic practices at the different points of the chain, from the farm to the fork.

Thanks to a wide network of worldwide experts with various backgrounds and expertise, IDF produce publications to share knowledge and best practices to mitigate risks along the dairy chain, such as promoting good agricultural practices, good milking practices for the primary production, good manufacturing and good hygienic practices for the transformation of raw milk into dairy products, in collaboration with international organisations and regional / national agencies.

IDF is involved in the standardization of methods of analysis and sampling together with the International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO) to ensure that the results of measurement are comparable. Many of the IDF/ISO standards are referenced by Codex Alimentarius to guarantee that the provisions in

the dairy standards are verified with equivalent methods for that purpose. For example, IDF and ISO have finalized guidelines for the validation of qualitative screening methods for the detection of residues of veterinary drugs in milk and milk products. This new guidance will aid in the standardization of the different antibiotic surveillance programs across many different countries.

Another way to make an impact on food safety is by engaging with international organisations. IDF has been working since the earliest steps with the Codex Alimentarius, participating in the work of the different committees as an observer organisation, strongly implicated in the support and writing of the code of practices. IDF has significantly contributed to the development of the [Codex Code on Hygienic Practice for milk and milk products](#), it has been implicated in the recent revision of the general principles of food hygiene, the guidelines for the establishment of microbiological criteria, and the code of hygienic practices for low moisture foods among many other documents of the Codex Alimentarius.

Heat treatment

IDF has also its own set of publications in the field of Food Safety, from straightforward field proof documents to scientific publications in peer review journals accessible from the academic institutes to the farmers and food workers.

The most recent example of this is the [Bulletin of the IDF n°516 on Heat Treatment of Milk](#).

Heat treatment is the most widely used processing technology in the dairy sector to guarantee product safety and longer shelf-life.

The main purpose of this treatment is to destroy microorganisms, both pathogenic and spoilage, to ensure the milk is safe and has a reasonable shelf-life.

Due to the potential impact of heat on taste, odour, colour and nutritional value, it is advantageous to process as little as possible, while achieving adequate food safety and desired shelf life, so it is important to determine the appropriate type of heat treatment for a specific food product.

This publication provides an overview of the different heat treatments applied to milk for direct consumption or prior to further processing, and their verification procedures, and is aimed at professionals in the dairy sector, those working in the field of processing or those interested in it. It can help choose the most appropriate treatment and in implementing legal requirements for heat treatment.

This Bulletin complements the recently published [Bulletin of the IDF n°496/2019 on The technology of pasteurisation and its effect on the microbiological and nutritional aspects of milk](#).





Advances in Codex for the dairy sector

IDF contributed to the three following topics of the session of the Codex Committee on Food Hygiene (CCFH) that took place from 28 February to 4 March 2022:

- Decision tree on the General Principles for Food Hygiene, which was finalized.
- Draft guidelines for the control of STEC in raw beef, fresh leafy vegetables, raw milk and raw milk cheeses, and sprouts. IDF contributed in particular to the annex for raw milk and raw milk cheeses, for which work continues.
- Proposed draft guidelines for the safe use and reuse of water in food production. A volunteer Codex member is needed to lead the drafting of the dairy Annex. IDF has offered its assistance.

Inventory of microbial food cultures with safety demonstration in fermented food products

IDF announced the publication of the updated inventory of microbial food cultures (MFC), with a demonstration of the safety of use in fermented foods. As food science in the fermentation process is ever-evolving, this initiative has been ongoing for 20-plus years. This is presently the fourth bulletin on this topic to be released, replacing the ones published in 2002, 2012, and 2018. [Read more](#)

C. Nutrition and Health

Following its aims to promote balanced, holistic diets that support good health, during the present period IDF engaged in various initiatives and activities related to Nutrition and Health.

On May 23rd, IDF organised the 2nd edition of the IDF Nutrition and Health Symposium under the title “Dairy’s essential role in a healthy diet: “Nutrition, Dairy and Health across the life course: childhood, adolescence and elderly years”, focusing on the role dairy plays across the life stages.

Over 200 nutrition and health professionals from all over the world virtually attended the event led by 8 experts and 2 moderators from various regions of the world. Good nutrition is key for health and wellbeing throughout life and can help us live our life to the fullest. Dairy products are nutrient-rich and are a source of protein, B vitamins, iodine, calcium, phosphorus, vitamin A, zinc and potassium – making them an excellent choice for nutritional needs at all ages and stages of life. The unique combination of nutrients and bioactive factors, and how they interact with each other in the dairy matrix, combine to produce the overall effect on health.

Nutrition and health professionals from all over the world listened to international experts discuss the latest research on dairy, nutrition, and health. During the first session, experts presented on the role of dairy in maternal diets, for children and teenagers.

One of the main challenges during pregnancy and lactation is the increased demand for micronutrients, such as folate, vitamin B12, iodine and calcium. Dairy products contain these nutrients naturally, helping to nourish both mother and foetus, as explained by Professor Ian Givens from Reading University: “Those who chronically consume suboptimal amounts of calcium may be at risk of excessive bone loss and may need additional calcium to meet both foetal and maternal needs. Milk and dairy foods are often the primary sources of calcium which are generally of higher bioavailability than from other sources”.

Dairy products are an important source of essential amino acids, fatty acids, vitamins, and minerals which can prevent undernutrition and support healthy growth and development during childhood through to adulthood: “However important, the



focus on the first 1000 days is insufficient, as intervention is also required in three later phases: middle childhood (5-9 years), when infection and malnutrition constrain growth; adolescent growth spurt (10-14 years) and the adolescent phase of growth, brain maturation and consolidation (15-19 years) if a child is to achieve his full potential as an adult – an important but often overlooked area being the diet”, Professor Seema Puri from Delhi University said.

Food-based dietary guidelines are key to provide healthy eating guidance in every life stage. However, only a few countries such as South Africa, Kenya or Nigeria have guidelines tailored to the specific nutritional needs of children. Professor Lisanne Du Plessis, from Stellenbosch University explained: “Barriers to following the guidelines included limited physical and financial access to resources, cultural/family practices, poor social support, and time constraints”.

The last speaker of the first session touched on the type of milk that children should drink. Contrary to popular belief, there are no additional health benefits to consuming reduced-fat dairy for children, as Professor Theresa O’Sullivan concluded in her study: “changing to reduced-fat dairy does not result in improvements to markers of adiposity or cardiometabolic disease risk in healthy children”.

The physiological and psychological changes that accompany us throughout adulthood lead to new challenges and needs, and the role of health professionals is to prevent and manage illness that may arise. Therefore, the second session of the Symposium discussed the role of nutrition for the ageing population. Dairy, as part of a protein-rich diet, is essential to prevent Sarcopenia, a condition that reduces muscle mass and strength. Dairy’s protein content, especially in the amino acid leucine, is an essential ally in maintaining mobility and independence. “Acute protein intake increases muscle protein synthesis, essential for maintaining muscle protein anabolism and muscle mass. On the contrary, lack of protein intake, especially in breakfast, has been shown to increase the risk of skeletal muscle loss regardless of the age group”, Professor Fujita Satoshi from the Ritsumeikan University of Japan affirms.

The nutritional quality of dairy products complements healthy muscles and a healthy skeleton, two areas intrinsically connected. They make up the easiest to use and most cost-effective





food group to achieve great effects in fracture prevention and maintenance of mobility. This was well demonstrated by Professor Sandra Iuliano, from the University of Melbourne: “Dairy foods, such as milk, yoghurt and cheese are the major dietary sources of these nutrients [high-quality protein and calcium] so supplementation using these foods may be an effective way to address bone fragility and fracture risk in our ageing population. Dairy supplementation either in part or as a whole food is associated with attenuation of bone and muscle loss in older adults”.

Milk and dairy show signs of supporting brain health. Some bioactive components from milk such as cysteine could contribute to improving brain health in ageing population. The bioactive milk peptides in dairy products display antioxidant potential, including in the nervous system, which justifies the benefits of including 3 portions of dairy in the diet of those experiencing a decline in cognitive function, such as seen in Multiple Sclerosis. As Professor In-Young Choi expresses, “A recent randomised controlled dietary intervention trial confirms the potential benefit of milk intake to raise brain Gluthation, a major brain antioxidant, in older adults”

Dr Estêvão, a registered dietitian from Portugal, demonstrated how dairy products can be used in clinical settings as an easy, affordable, and reliable source of high-quality and bioavailable protein, calcium and phosphorus for a population with a very high risk of malnutrition, sarcopenia and fractures.

As IDF Director General, Caroline Emond, said in her opening remarks, Nutrition and Health is one of IDF’s pillars and therefore part of its mission is to stress the vital role of Dairy in nutrition all throughout life’s course. This year’s edition of IDF’s Nutrition and Health Symposium sought to underline both the importance of milk and dairy intake as well as IDF’s commitment to promoting its relevance for a healthy life.



Sustainability indicators

Another landmark of IDF's programme of work on Nutrition and Health during this period was the analysis of the development of Sustainability Indicators to express the environmental impact (LCA) of food on a mass or volume. The main conclusion of this analysis is that the use of Sustainability Indicators for foods is not recommended on mass basis, as it gives no indication of the nutritional value of the food. This is an important consideration to take into account when comparing foods, as the environmental cost of the food should be expressed in relation to a value or benefit derived from that food (i.e., nutrition/health). This cost-to-benefit ratio better allows for trade-offs to be considered.

Another important conclusion is that integrating nutrition into LCAs is a complex process and should consider holistic nutritional aspects of products and not solely selected essential nutrients. There is no single nutritional indicator that allows accurate capturing of the full nutritional value of food items across categories that is readily integrated in nLCAs available now. This should be done through multiple indicators.

While the road to standardized nLCAs for food items remains wide open, clear guidance should be created to facilitate the validity of comparison of food items on a nLCA basis.

Protein methodology

Dietary protein is linked to many aspects of life on the planet (nutrition, sustainability, food safety, and quality and standards). Therefore, it is crucial to have reliable methods for protein determination.

The Task Force on Protein from a Dairy Perspective has developed a report that provides an overview of the protein methodologies that are used to measure protein quantity and quality (i.e., value considering both the protein content and its use in the gut). It is aimed to support the dairy community, in particular non-protein experts informing them on the implications of the choice of methodologies.

The content and quality of proteins can be measured using different methods and analytical principles. The report highlights the importance to understand what each technique measures and what “protein” actually means with each method. This is crucial to properly compare between protein values of food sources.

In light of the wide selection of methods for protein determination, the selection of the methodology needs to consider both the sample nature and the purpose of protein analysis. This report provides guidance on the suitability of methods for protein quantification and quality.

School Milk Programmes

School feeding programmes are a significant safety net for children and their communities. As one of the primary means for children to get healthy meals, they help combat poverty and malnutrition. Their impact on education is seen in increased engagement from students. They also serve as incentives for families to send their children, especially girls, to schools, thus supporting children’s rights to education, nutrition and well-being.

Evidence shows that dairy foods such as milk, yoghurt and cheese offer a unique combination of essential nutrients that work together to provide multiple health benefits, including optimal growth and development in children and a reduced risk of developing non-communicable diseases such as obesity, type 2 diabetes and heart disease. The wide variety of milk and dairy food offerings provide an array of options that can fit within culturally relevant dietary patterns, meet personal needs, tastes and preferences.





Over 160 million children around the world currently receive and benefit from school milk. Milk is an integral part of food systems and part of the solution to sustainably nourishing a growing population.

The dairy sector understands the role that milk and dairy foods play in supporting the health of children worldwide. IDF has prioritized this work through the creation of an Action Team with a renewed mandate to promote the inclusion of milk and dairy products in school feeding programs by disseminating the latest science and sharing good practices. Maintaining IDF School Milk Knowledge Hub relevant and dynamic will continue to be at the core of the work.

This year we have again enriched the hub with case studies.

D. SUSTAINABILITY

Sustainability claims

Environmental labelling

Sustainability considerations are becoming increasingly present in national food policies and communications around the world. During the post pandemic period that coincided with the period in question these conversations seem to have grown in intensity. IDF was an active actor within these conversation with science based and strong arguments supporting the idea that dairy is part of the solution to sustainability issues.

In late 2021 and 2022, we heard many passionate voices not only contributing to the sustainability debate, about what constitutes healthy dietary patterns produced in a sustainable way, but also proposing environmental labelling of individual foods, so that consumers can more easily assess the environmental impacts of the foods they consume.

This is growing debate around environmental metrics and methodology given the inconsistencies between labels and the potential to cause confusion or mislead consumers.

At the same time, the nutritional value and established health outcomes of dairy foods may be overlooked in favour of individual metrics and simplistic messaging around consuming plant based and low greenhouse gas emission diets.

With governments and private industry groups proposing the introduction of environmental labelling schemes on foods and beverages, there are many different environmental metrics, tools and databases currently under consideration.

IDF is consolidating the views of the sector to suggest a common approach on this topic similar as what was done for the FOPNL. An IDF position on environmental labelling has been finalised and provided to IDF membership to speak in a unified voice.



IDF global standard to Carbon Footprint for the dairy sector

IDF is the leading source of scientific and technical expertise for all stakeholders of the dairy value chain. With this publication, the dairy industry takes an additional step forward in carbon footprinting for the dairy sector. Future work by the Action Team includes the creation of a verification process of new and existing tools against this revised IDF standard.

During this period, IDF also revised a global methodology for assessing Carbon Footprint in the dairy sector. This is the only global dairy standard to measure carbon footprint.

The purpose of this standard is to assist the dairy sector in its efforts to reduce GHG emissions across all its value chain. It has been developed by IDF to be used by the dairy cattle farming and dairy manufacturing sectors as well as anyone else committed to assess the Carbon Footprint of their production systems and products by using a Life cycle assessment (LCA) approach.

This update includes changes in some key areas supported by robust scientific evidence in order to ensure the highest degree of consistency, as well as to allow comparability with the previous version and subsequent revisions. The first LCA methodology for the dairy sector was developed and published in 2010 by the IDF Standing Committee on Environment (SCENV) with active participation of the Food and Agriculture Organization of





the United Nations (FAO) and the Sustainable Agriculture Initiative Platform (SAI Platform), it was continuously reviewed and revised by our experts to reflect evolving science.

The new version of the guide includes the following major changes:

- It identifies an approach, based on current best knowledge, for addressing common LCA challenges when calculating CF of dairy production and dairy products.
- It identifies the key areas in which there is currently ambiguity or differing views on approach.
- Recommends a practical yet scientific approach that can also be inserted into existing or developing methodologies.
- It adopts an approach that can be applied equally in any dairy system across the world, both for local livelihoods and industrial dairy systems.
- It allows to identify mitigations and reductions options.

The new methodology will be fundamental to support the dairy sector in quantifying both its impacts and progress, and importantly aligning language around GHG emissions to enable the sharing of mitigation learnings and opportunities with sector peers.

With the IDF being one of the six founding partner organizations of the Pathways to Dairy Net Zero initiative, our organisation is playing its part in providing the dairy sector with knowledge and tools in support of the ambitious commitment that was launched in September 2021.

IDF work on Energy-Saving Dairy Technologies

A new Bulletin on eco-friendly and energy-saving dairy technologies was published in June 2022. The purpose of these new guidelines was to assist sustainability managers and leaders of the global Dairy Sector in improving energy management across the dairy supply chain.

The utilisation of energy in the world as a result of burning fossil carbon sources is the main reason for the increase in carbon dioxide (CO₂) concentration in the atmosphere and, as a consequence, the global warming effect. Dairy processing (post farm) makes relatively moderate demands in the context of overall global energy use, but nevertheless, it has an impact and therefore shares responsibility for energy consumption by the sector.

However, the dairy processing sector has proven to be a committed adopter of energy saving technologies over the years. We to reduce the consumption of energy using a range of measures that include voluntary initiatives such as agreements between dairy associations and governmental institutions. Economic approaches include carbon trading, while understanding energy demands and cost. The sector must comply with legal measures and respond to consumer demands for a green and responsible industry.

To date, evolving energy conserving measures have been incorporated in virtually all traditional unit processes deployed in dairy processes without compromising food safety and security. Moreover, post-farm dairy processing makes relatively little demands of energy in the context of overall global use.

Furthermore, new opportunities are opening up to expand combined heat and power (CHP) units to encompass tri-generation by combining heat pumps which exploit the principles of absorption refrigeration in conjunction with CHP to transform low-grade waste energy into useful process heat. Dairy plants with their extensive buildings are well suited to maximise the recovery of solar energy using photovoltaic cells and the energy saving possibilities afforded by converting to LED lighting. Recent research shows that shelf-life of milk concentrates can be substantially extended using a select combination of unit processes thus





facilitating opportunistic ‘just-in-time’ business-to-business trade without recourse to expending further energy by having to dry the concentrates. These are examples of how the sector’s commitment to sustainability is supported by concrete, actual measures. You can read the full article on <https://shop.fil-idf.org/collections/publications/products/bulletin-of-the-idf-n-517-2022-eco-friendly-and-energy-saving-dairy-technologies>.

Animal health and welfare

Also, during this period relevant work was performed in the area of Animal Health and Welfare, like:

Novel ways to use sensor data to improve mastitis management

This consists of a new vision on how to use sensor data to support the management of dairy farmers regarding mastitis, which is the most prevalent and important disease in dairy cattle. Current mastitis sensor systems aim to detect abnormal milk or clinical mastitis and do not consider the need for specific cow and herd-level intervention.

Definitions of new and cured clinical and subclinical mastitis cases

Under the supervision of the IDF Standing Committee on Animal Health and Welfare, the IDF Mastitis Action Team prepared a complementary document to the Bulletin of the IDF n°321/1997 Recommendations for presentation of mastitis related data and Bulletin of the IDF n°448/2011: Suggested interpretation of mastitis terminology.

This paper provides relevant guidelines on how to provide clearer definitions of a new case of clinical and subclinical mastitis as well as cure from clinical and subclinical mastitis based on scientific literature and expert opinion including use of the latest technology where available.





**07**

IDF continues to maintain relevance and grows

Mexico, Latam's dairy Giant joined IDF

In October 2021, Mexico, which holds one of the largest dairy sectors in Latin America, was admitted as a new member of the IDF community, joining other important Latin-American dairying countries such as Brazil and Chile. This is particularly relevant to foster the region's participation in IDF and the global dairy sector in general. With this addition, IDF now represents over 75% of the world's milk supply and counts 39 countries among its membership.

As IDF President, Piercristiano Brazzale IDF was thrilled to welcome Mexico into the IDF membership to work with their experts on the key issues facing the global dairy sector today. Mexico's expertise and perspective will not only be valuable to the global dairy sector but having a Latin America's Dairy giant as Mexico at the table alongside with other major milk producers and processors will be incredibly important adding even more strength to our global voice, knowledge and expertise.

As members of IDF, Mexico will benefit from being part of a dynamic network of leading dairy experts whose aim it is to support and develop the global dairy sector. They will also benefit from easy and quick access to all IDF publications and data, network with key influencers and global dairy experts, as well as contribute to joint responses to intergovernmental organisations. The IDF National Committee in Mexico is led by Carlos Villarreal Tricio.

As part of Mexico's admission to IDF, the Director General, Caroline Emond, and the Communications Manager, Sebastian Dates, travelled to Mexico from April 24th to April 30th, to participate in the Mexican Dairy Federation Congress (FEMELECHE) in the city of Leon, Guanajuato, where the Ms. Emond gave a presentation on IDF programme of work and the organisation's contribution to the Mexican Dairy sector. It was also an opportunity for engagement and networking with relevant local stakeholders and other attendees from abroad as well as with accredited members of foreign diplomatic missions in Mexico.

Later in the week, they travelled to Torreon to visit dairy farms in the region of La Laguna, the epicentre of Mexican dairying, and discuss topics related to innovation, sustainability and to animal health and welfare practices. They also visited LALA's plant (Mexican biggest milk company) in Torreon and talked about school milk and food programmes in the region with local experts. The mission finalised with a press conference at a farmers' association venue that was attended by numerous journalists.

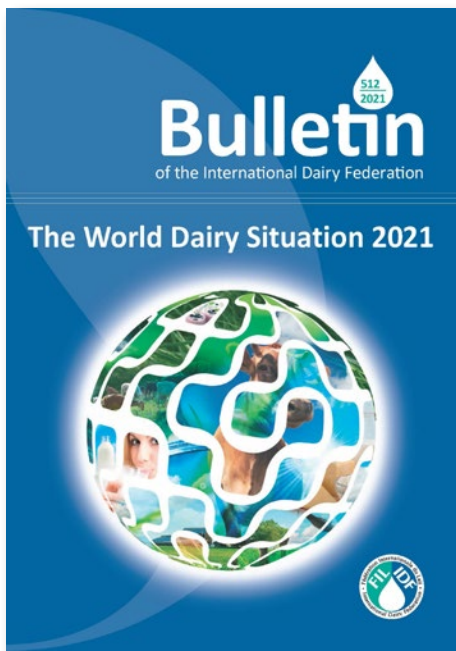
08 Publications



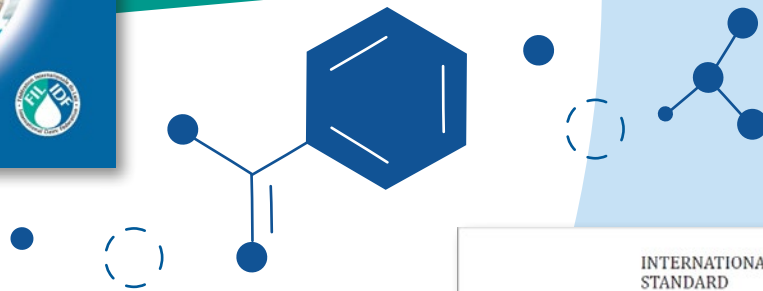
1. IDF Factsheet 19/ 2021: IDF Reproductive Technology: Artificial Insemination

2. IDF Factsheet 20/ 2021: IDF Reproductive Technology: Embryo Transfer

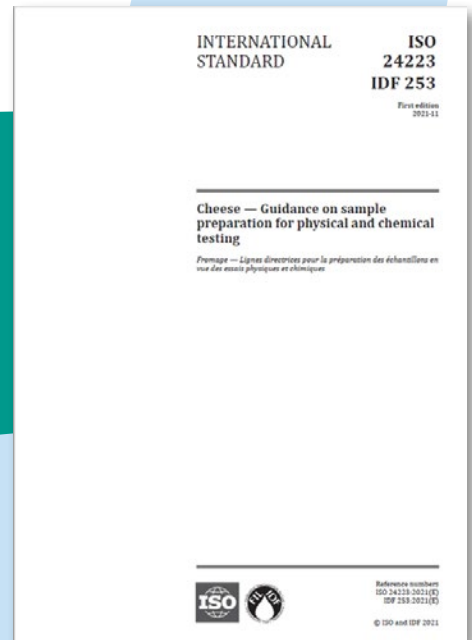




3. Bulletin of the IDF N° 512/2021: The World Dairy Situation 2021

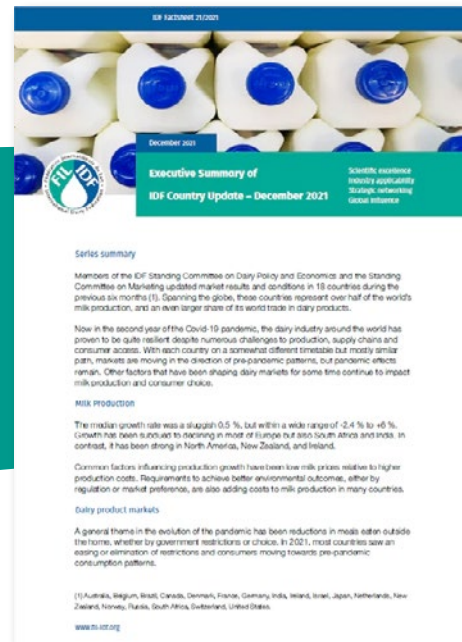


4. ISO 24223 | IDF 253: 2021 Cheese - Guidance on sample preparation for physical and chemical testing



5. IDF Animal Health Report N° 15

6. IDF Factsheet 21/ 2021: Executive Summary of IDF Country Update – December 2021



Bulletin of the International Dairy Federation

Identification of Probiotics at the strain level - Guidance Document

Update of Bulletin of IDF N°462



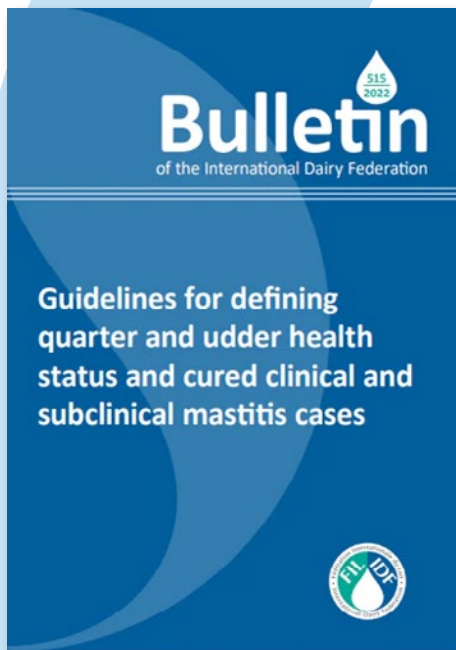
7. Bulletin of the IDF N° 513/2021: Identification of Probiotics at the strain level - Guidance Document

Bulletin of the International Dairy Federation

Inventory of microbial food cultures with safety demonstration in fermented food products

Update of the Bulletins of the IDF N°377-2002, N°455-2012 and N°495-2018





9. Bulletin of the IDF N° 515/2022: Guidelines for defining quarter and udder health status and cured clinical and subclinical mastitis cases



10. ISO 23319 | IDF 250: 2022 -Cheese and processed cheese products, caseins and caseinates — Determination of fat content — Gravimetric method

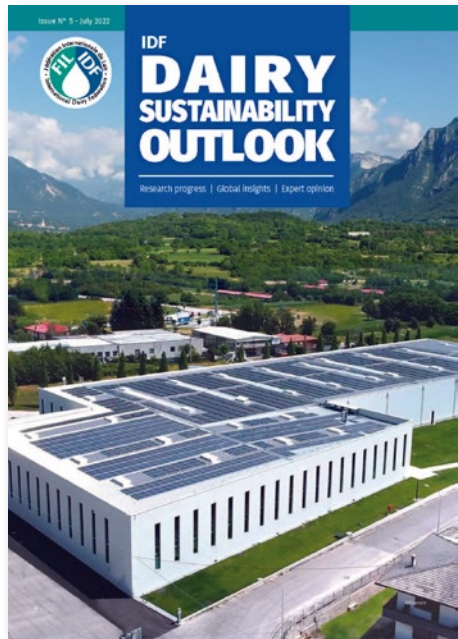
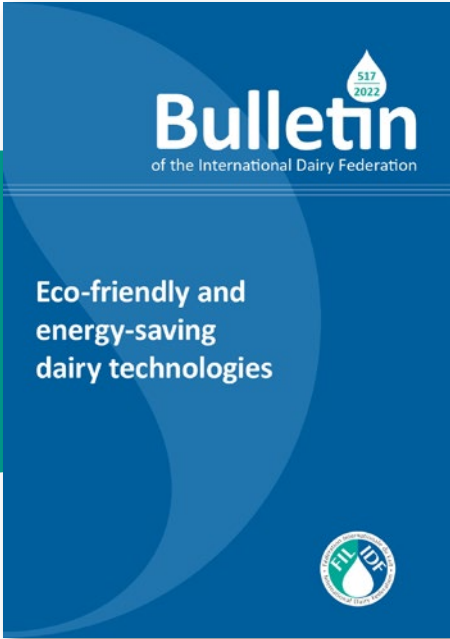


11. Bulletin of the IDF N° 516/2022: Heat Treatment of Milk



12. ISO 8196-3 | IDF 128-3: 2022 - Milk — Definition and evaluation of the overall accuracy of alternative methods of milk analysis — Part 3: Protocol for the evaluation and validation of alternative quantitative methods of milk analysis

13. Bulletin of the IDF N° 517/2022: Eco-friendly and energy-saving dairy technologies



14. Issue 5: IDF Dairy Sustainability Outlook

Technical webinars

28 October 2021

Greenhouse gas reduction from smallholder dairy farms in Asia. A joint IDF - WUR - CGIAR webinar

8 December 2021

IDF/ISO Joint Webinar on Use and Harmonisation of Global Standards

24 February 2022

Management of calves from birth to weaning

8 March 2022

Roundtable on Women in dairy - International Women's Day

10 March 2022

Impact of eco-labelling for dairy – French and Belgian experience

10 March 2022

IDF Dairy Farmers Roundtable V

29 March 2022

Bulletin: Guidelines for defining quarter and udder health status and cured clinical and subclinical mastitis cases

30 March 2022

Mastitis definitions

7 April 2022

Successful IDF Advocacy and Engagement with Codex

28 June 2022

Bulletin on Heat Treatment

21 June 2022

Overview of the new Chinese dietary guidelines

22 June 2022

Guidelines for the calculation of carbon sequestration for the dairy cattle sector

23 June 2022

IDF Dairy Farmers Roundtable VI

11 August 2022

IDF Dairy Farmers Roundtable VII

IDF Events held

13-15 October

IDF Global Dairy Conference 2021

25 – 28 April 2022

IDF/ISO Analytical week

11 May 2022

IDF Nutrition and Health Symposium 2022

12 June 2022

8th IDF Paratuberculosis Forum

10

Board



Piercristiano Brazzale
IDF PRESIDENT



Jamie Jonker
CHAIR OF THE SPCC



Eric Grande
DELEGATE OF GA



Harrie van den Bijgaart
DELEGATE OF GA



Gilles Froment
DELEGATE OF GA



R.S. Sodhi
DELEGATE OF GA



Andrew Hoggard
DAIRY SECTOR (FARMING)



Minfang Lu
DAIRY SECTOR (PROCESSING)



Helle Huseby
CHAIR OF THE NATIONAL
COMMITTEES SECRETARIES

Board members' professional background

Piercristiano Brazzale IDF President – Brazil

Piercristiano joined the IDF Board in 2018. A former member of the IDF SPCC for Environment, then Chair of SPCC, Piercristiano works in the family company Brazzale S.p.A. Piercristiano was elected President of IDF in 2020.

Dr Jamie Jonker United States of America

Jamie joined the IDF Board in 2020 as the elected Chair of the Science and Programme Coordination Committee. He is a former SPCC member on Animal Health and former Chair of the: IDF Standing Committee on Farm Management and Expert Group on Animal Feeding, and a member of the IDF Standing Committees on Animal Health and Welfare, Residues and Chemical Contaminants, and Environment. He is Chief Science Officer, of the National Milk Producers Federation (NMPF).

Eric Grande IDF Treasurer – France

Eric joined the IDF Board in 2018 as a representative elected by the General Assembly. He is the Quality Director, of LACTALIS International and is also the President of the IDF French National Committee. Eric has been involved in IDF since 1995 and has contributed as an expert in several Standing Committees.

Dr Harrie van den Bijgaart The Netherlands

Harrie joined the IDF Board in 2018 a representative elected by the General Assembly. He has been involved in IDF work since 1993 and has been active in the area of methods and analysis. Harrie has held several key positions in the Standing Committees, SPCC and Methods Standards Steering Group.

Gilles Froment Canada

Gilles joined the IDF Board in 2020 as a representative elected by the General Assembly. He is Vice-President Government and Industry Relations for Lactalis Canada. Former chair of the Standing Committee for Dairy Policies and Economics for 6 years.

Dr R S Sodhi India

Elected to IDF Board a representative elected by the General Assembly on 1 June 2021. Managing director - Gujarat Cooperative Milk Marketing Federation Ltd or GCMMF-Amul branded products in India.

Andrew Hoggard New Zealand

Andrew joined the IDF Board in 2020 as a dairy sector (farming) representative. He is a dairy farmer in NZ and the National President of the Federated Farmers.

Minfang Lu China

Mr Jeffrey (Minfang) Lu, Mengniu Group joined the IDF Board in 2019 as a dairy sector (processing) representative. He is the Chief Executive Officer and Executive Director of the Mengniu Dairy in China.

Helle Huseby Norway

Helle joined the IDF Board in 2019 as the National Committee representative. She is Chair of the National Secretaries Committee. In addition to her role as the National Secretary of IDF Norway, Helle is the Trade Policy and Government Relations Manager at TINE SA.

11

Science and Programme Coordination Committee

SPCC position	Name and country	Terms of office
Chair	Jamie Jonker (US)	2020-2024
Academia	Andrew Novakovic (US)	2021-2023 (3 rd term)
Methods of Analysis and Sampling	Steve Holroyd (NZ)	2020-2022 (2 nd term)
Animal Health	Henk Hogeveen (NL)	2020-2022 (1 st term)
Dairy Sector (farming)	David Cotton (UK)	2020-2022 (1 st term)
Dairy Processing	Virginie Rivas (FR)	2022-2024 (1 st term)
Economics and Policies	Benoît Rouyer (FR)	2021-2023 (2 nd term)
Food Standards	Allen Saylor (US)	2020-2022 (1 st term)
Hygiene and Safety	Kieran Jordan (IE)	2021-2023 (2 nd term)
Marketing	Richard Walton (JP)	2021-2023 (2 nd term)
Nutrition	Maretha Vermaak (ZA)	2021-2023 (2 nd term)
Technology	David Everett (NZ)	2020-2022 (1 st term)
Environment	Pierre Barrucand (FR)	2021-2023 (1 st term)
Farm Management	Lynda McDonald (SE)	2021-2023 (1 st term)

12

IDF Head Office



Ms. Caroline Emond
DIRECTOR GENERAL



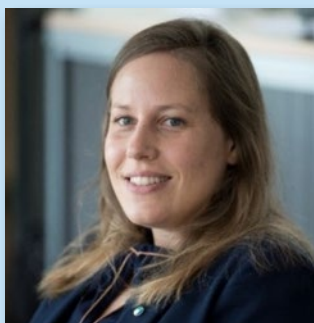
Ms. Apolina Fos
OFFICE AND MEMBERSHIP
MANAGER



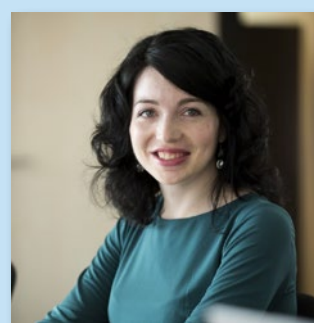
Raquel Sousa
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT



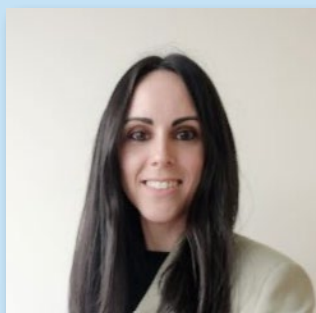
Ms. Aurélie Dubois-Lozier
SCIENCE & STANDARDS
PROGRAMME MANAGER



Ms. Laurence Rycken
SCIENCE & STANDARDS
PROGRAMME MANAGER



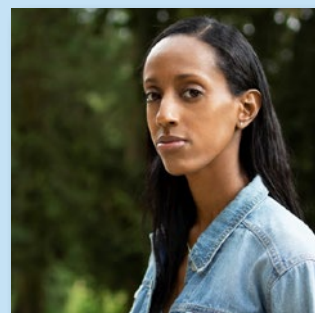
Dr. María Sánchez Mainar
SCIENCE & STANDARDS
PROGRAMME MANAGER



Dr. Anabel Mulet Cabero
SCIENCE OFFICER



Mr. Sebastian Dates
COMMUNICATIONS MANAGER



Ms. Fatima Ahmed
COMMUNICATIONS OFFICER

13

National Committees

Country	Name
Argentina	Juan Carlos Pagano
Australia	Helen Dornom
Belgium	Lien Callewaert
Belgium	Apolina Fos
Brazil	Guillaume Tessier
Canada	Pierre Doyle
Chile	Octavio Oltra Hidalgo
China	Jingquan Fang
Cyprus	Georgios Papaioannou
Czech Republic	Jiri Kopacek
Denmark	Sanne Bastholm Rasmussen
Finland	Kajsa Haga-Henelius
France	Thierry Geslain
Germany	Ludwig Börger
Iceland	Bjarni Ragnar Brynjolfsson
India	Meenesh Shah
Ireland	Mark Fenelon
Israel	Tova Avrech
Italy	Massimo Forino

Country	Name
Japan	Osamu Suganuma
Kenya	Margaret Rugut Kibogy
Korea, Republic of	Byung Gab Son
Kuwait	Henrik Kjaerbye
Latvia	Erna Galvanovska
Lithuania	Laima Urbsiene
Luxembourg	Jeanne Bormann
Mexico	Miguel Angel Garcia Paredes
Mongolia	Narantungalag Sarandagina
Netherlands	Jurgen Jansen
New Zealand	Sharon Mitchell
Norway	Helle Huseby
Poland	Piotr Kolakowski
Russian Federation	Artyom Sergeevich Belov
South Africa	Edu Roux
Sweden	Maria Karlsson
Switzerland	Andreas Aeschlimann
Turkey	Nevzat Artik
United Kingdom	Ian Wakeling
United States	Debra Wendorf-Boyke
Zimbabwe	Tendayi Clementine Marecha

14

Financial statement

After appropriation of the 2021 result the balance total is € 2.237.502. The equity amounts to € 1.882.689; this is € 222.495 more than at end 2020 due to the surplus over 2021 which is further detailed below.

IDF balance sheet	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
Fixed assets	3.822	4.528
Receivables <1 yr	4.040	18.482
Investments	1.481.644	
Cash	708.823	2.044.666
Deferred charges	39.173	2.540
TOTAL ASSETS	2.237.502	2.070.216
Equity	1.882.689	1.660.194
Payable <1 yr	317.313	400.022
Deferred income	37.500	10.000,00
TOTAL LIABILITIES	2.237.502	2.070.216

IDF Income Statement

Year	2021	2020
REVENUES	1,480,226	1,468,177
Membership fees	1,324,360	1,323,000
Income from IDF publications	82,538	70,784
Income from IDF events	13,000	29,120
Partnership income	30,000	6,249
Financial income	10,000	0
Other income	20,327	39,024
COSTS	1,218,151	1,281,412
Staff salaries, social security, pensions	872,875	878,013
Office rent and charges	86,829	94,383
IT and phone (*)	31,577	29,819
Insurances, maintenance, leasing	7,363	8,789
Taxes	31,264	30,696
Travel	5,914	10,654
Meeting costs	2,470	80
Variable office costs	9,321	14,275
Audit, consultants and outsourcing	33,247	35,384
Depreciations	4,317	9,159
Financial charges	11,912	14,021
Communications		
Website & Intranet	15,094	30,371
Publications	66,962	70,041
Events	25	1,943
Communications materials	10,342	25,145
IDF contributions	28,638	28,638
Other charges		
Result of ordinary activities	262,075	186,765
Exceptional results	39,580	51,187
RESULT	222,495	135,578

GLOBAL DAIRY EXPERTISE SINCE 1903

Helping nourish the world with safe and sustainable dairy

IDF is the leading source of scientific and technical expertise for all stakeholders of the dairy chain. Since 1903, IDF has provided a mechanism for the dairy sector to reach global consensus on how to help feed the world with safe and sustainable dairy products. A recognised international authority in the development of science-based standards for the dairy sector, IDF has an important role to play in ensuring the right policies, standards, practices and regulations are in place to ensure the world's dairy products are safe and sustainable.



INTERNATIONAL DAIRY FEDERATION

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1030 Brussels - Belgium
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