



# Dairy Pulse

23<sup>rd</sup> Edition



Think Dairy



Suruchi Consultants  
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1<sup>st</sup> – 15<sup>th</sup> Oct, 2016

# Dairy Pulse 23<sup>rd</sup> Edition (1<sup>st</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup>, Oct 2016)

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## Suruchi endeavor in Skill/ Entrepreneur Development Domain

### ➔ *Diploma in Dairy Technology (DDT) in alliance with IGNOU*

Study Center authorized by School of Agriculture Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) Details as below:

Academy of Dairy Skill Development  
Unit of Suruchi Consultants  
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➔ *Aspiring entrepreneurs might attend our introductory session (Free) on how to set up dairy farm and plant on every 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> Saturday of month from 2 PM to 5 PM, Prior registration is must and for that contact our office.*

➔ *46th Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Program (DEDP) at Noida 10th to 13<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> Nov, 2016 with Guided Tour to a Dairy Farm plus a milk processing plant.*

For more information please visit on website [www.suruchiconsultants.com](http://www.suruchiconsultants.com)

➔ *Suruchi is coming to Chandigarh with its third Regional Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Program (RDEDP) in December 2016: Register soon*

For more information please visit on website [www.suruchiconsultants.com](http://www.suruchiconsultants.com)

➔ *Suruchi is launching 1<sup>st</sup> Practical Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Program (PDEDP) on 28<sup>th</sup> Nov to 3<sup>rd</sup> Dec, 2016 one week intensive hand on for indigenous milk products.*

For more information please email on [shikha@suruchiconsultants.com](mailto:shikha@suruchiconsultants.com) or contact at +91 0120 4370845

➔ *5th IFCN Regional Workshop – India “Global dairy crisis: Lessons to be learned for dairy development in India” at Anand, Gujarat, India on 28th-29th November 2016*

For more information please email on [prashant.tripathi@ifcndairy.org](mailto:prashant.tripathi@ifcndairy.org) or contact at +49 431 5606 263

## Depleting green pastures, droughts make it an open field for animal feed firms

By Ashish Kulshrestha, ET Bureau | Updated: Oct 13, 2016, 02.57 PM IST

<http://economictimes.indiatimes.com/>

HYDERABAD: Fast-depleting green pastures across India as a fallout of rapid urbanisation and frequent droughts owing to inadequate monsoons, coupled with booming dairy industry is boosting the prospects of animal feed manufacturers, who are looking at adding capacities. Reports by various agencies, both private and public, indicate fast depleting green pastures allocated for animal grazing, which are currently at 7 per cent of total arable land and estimated to further plunge to around 6 per cent by 2020 and 5 per cent by 2030.

Awareness among the dairy farmers over the benefits of higher productivity through manufactured feed is also helping the animal feed manufacturers to augment capacities through greenfield and brownfield expansions.

Several Indian manufacturers of compound feed or nutritionally balanced animal feed such as Godrej Agrovet, Cargill India and Anmol Group, among others, have been seeing impressive increase in the number of farmers under their networks buying sizeable quantities of animal feed.

A report by YES Bank, titled 'Indian Feed Industry : Revitalising Nutritional Security', says the Indian animal feed industry is barely meeting the growing requirements of farmers. Though the domestic animal feed industry is growing at 8 per cent, with poultry, aqua and dairy contributing significantly, only 11 per cent of the farmers' needs are currently being met by the industry.

Against a requirement of 67 million tonnes now, the industry is able to supply only 7.33 million tonnes, which includes 4 million tonnes by the private sector and 3.33 tonnes by co-operatives.

"The number of farmers under our network is increasing at the rate of 7-8% year-on-year while the cattle population registered with us has increased by 13-14% yearly," said Balram Yadav, Managing Director of Godrej Agrovet, India's largest compound feed manufacturer.

Buoyed by increasing demand, Godrej Agrovet has decided to spend at least Rs 100 crore on an average annually on both modernising manufacturing facilities as well as augmenting capacities. The company currently has 14 cattle feed manufacturing plants spread across the country, apart from 20 production facilities that focus on feed for poultry and aquaculture.

Another large animal feed producer, Cargill India, in February commissioned its 1.2 lakh tons feed facility in Bhatinda, Punjab, with an investment of Rs 90 crore and is now looking to expand capacity. The Indian arm of the US giant Cargill group is also looking to operate in new regions through own and leased out facilities.

Cargill India's managing director Achyuth Iyengar said the new plant will help the company cater to more number of dairy farmers in the Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan regions, who have been increasingly shifting to compound feed.

“Our total feed production has now reached over 1.5 lakh tonnes and is in line with our expanding customer base wherein we are adding 40,000 farmers ever year,” Iyengar said.

According to a report by advisory firm Suruchi Consultants, titled ‘Dairy Industry Vision 2030’, even as pastures and animal grazing declined, the demand for dairy products was expected to grow at 9-12% till 2030. Further, the report said, “with the increased pressure of urbanisation and modified land bills, it (green pastures) could further reduce to below 5% by 2030.”

## **Punjab has become largest milk-producing state: Ranike**

<http://www.tribuneindia.com/>

### **Tribune News Service**

**Amritsar, October 15**

Cabinet Minister Gulzar Singh Ranike, Minister for Animal Husbandry, Dairy, Fisheries, today lauded the state’s efforts to become the largest producer of milk in the country. Addressing a special seminar on ‘Milk as a complete diet’ by the Indian Dairy Association, North Zone, and the Punjab Dairy Department at the GNDU, he said with the right policies to support and by building infrastructure in the sector, it could also provide jobs opportunities to the rural youth.

“The state manages to produce seven per cent of the total national milk consumption with just 2.53 per cent milk-rearing animals and units. Given the right push and financial support, it could prove to be a promising sector for the state,” he said. Adding that scope of skill development and dairy development policies and subsidies given to the dairy farmers in the state has given desired results, he said the focus now is on increasing production. “We are planning to hold training and learning camps for the dairy farmers. We already have some encouraging activities like Pashu Dhan Championship, where the farmers with healthy, high-yielding animals are rewarded.”

GS Rajouria, vice-president, Indian Dairy Association, in his address said milk should be promoted as a complete diet. “In the junk-food generation, nutritional deficiencies are quite common. Children are developing bone deficiencies and growth problems due to the decreasing consumption of milk, which is an important source of required nutrients for our body. Punjab has approx 1032 gm of milk per person, still people here suffer from calcium and other deficiencies.”

Inderjit Singh, director, Punjab Dairy Development Department, said the solution to the problem could be arranging awareness camps among students to make them aware of benefits of drinking milk. “Health-awareness campaigns can help encourage children to understand the importance of milk as a health product. Also, they should be made aware of the methods of detecting adulteration in milk,” he said.

## Bengaluru student among 20 finalists of Peta contest

TNN | Updated: Oct 15, 2016, 05:21 IST

<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/>



*Kushal Hebbar*

BENGALURU: Beating hundreds of others, Bengalurean Kushal Hebbar has made it to the finals of People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (Peta) India's Cutest Vegetarian Next Door contest.

Kushal is among the 20 finalists selected by a panel of Peta judges, who took three factors into consideration - the contestants' physical features, dedication to protect animals and reasons for being vegetarian.

Now, the public can vote for their favourite contestants. The two winners, one male and one female, will be decided on the basis of the three parameters as well as public voting.

Kushal, a final-year computer science engineering student at [BNM Institute of Technology](#), has been a vegetarian all his life. "I love animals and wouldn't want to eat non-vegetarian just for the sake of taste," he said.

"On an average, vegetarians are slimmer and healthier than meat-eaters. And over their lifetime, they spare many animals the horror of factory farms, slaughterhouses and fishing nets," said Peta nutritionist [Bhuvaneshwari Gupta](#).

"In addition to causing animal suffering on a massive scale, eating meat and dairy products has been linked to heart disease, stroke, diabetes, cancer and obesity. Also, a United Nations report concluded that animal agriculture is "one of the top two or three most significant contributors to the most serious environmental problems," says Peta.

The winners of the contest, which was open to all non-celebrity Indian residents, will be declared on November 1.

## FSSAI looking at comprehensive regulation for nutrient-fortified food

MEENAKSHI VERMA AMBWANI

[HTTP://WWW.THEHINDUBUSINESSLINE.COM/](http://www.thehindubusinessline.com/)



Pawan Agarwal, CEO, FSSAI

### NEW DELHI, OCTOBER 14:

The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) could next look at setting standards for fortification of packaged foods products such as biscuits and breakfast cereals, with essential micro-nutrients.

Earlier this month, the regulator released draft standards for fortification of staples that includes milk, edible oil, vansapati, atta and maida, rice and salt, and plans to make them operational soon.

Fortification means increasing content of essential micro-nutrient in a food product to improve its nutritional quality to provide public health.

Pawan Agarwal, CEO, FSSAI, said that several states such as Karnataka are keen to include fortified food in their public schemes such as mid-day meal programmes, and therefore, the regulator will operationalise these draft standards soon to facilitate the same.

He said that the regulators will continue to engage with stakeholders to gain feedback and make changes in the standards, if required before finalising these standards.

Asked about other categories that may be added for food fortification, Agarwal said that the regulator will look at setting standards for food fortification for packaged food in the future.

FSSAI, which is organising a two-day national summit on food fortification over the weekend, will also release a logo which food manufacturers will need to use to indicate their products are fortified with micro-nutrients.

Agarwal said this will encourage food manufacturers to come out with products that have micro-nutrients and help consumers make better choices.

He said, "This is just the beginning. We are looking to come out with a comprehensive regulation that will help universal adoption of fortified food. We have started with setting standards for these five staples. Hunger is not just about lack of food but also lack of nutritional food."

With the establishing of these standards many States are likely to make induction of fortified food mandatory in public schemes. Recommendations have also come for making these standards mandatory for food producers for milk, edible oil, atta and maida, rice and vansapati to come out with fortified products.

Agarwal said, "For any such intervention, we will need to ensure that the suppliers are able to implement these fortification standards, which cannot happen immediately. We will need to give a transition time to the industry before we can make these standards mandatory."

The draft standards prescribe the minimum and maximum limits of essential nutrients that can be put in these five category of products.

The regulator will now focus on their compliance of these standards to address the challenges of malnutrition in the country.

At the same time, these standards will also ensure consumers are not misled with false claims.

(This article was published on October 14, 2016)

## **CAIRN INDIA Empowering rural women through skill development**

Friday, October 14, 2016  
<http://www.orissadiary.com/>

**New Delhi:** In honor of the International Day of Rural Women (October 15), Cairn India celebrates all the ordinary and remarkable rural women and recognizes their critical role in the rural economies. In India, women empowerment has different connotations.

The socio-economic empowerment of women is a prerequisite for development of the society. "Rural women are main agents for achieving the transformational economic, environmental and social changes required for sustainable development. Cairn India is committed to enhance the social status of rural women in its operational areas. We understand the importance of skill development and access to employment opportunities. The company has been consistently working towards initiating programs for regular mentoring and creating opportunities for their overall socio-economic enhancement."

Sudhir Mathur, Acting CEO of Cairn India Ltd To develop and modernise anganwadis in the country, the Ministry of Women and Child Development and Vedanta signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to build 4000 next generation anganwadis - Nand Ghar, a first of its kind public private partnership.

The Nand Ghars are in line with Prime Minister of India's vision of social development through initiatives such as Digital India, Swachh Bharat and Skilling India. Cairn India is committed to this path breaking initiative. The project Nand Ghar will help uplift the communities on a national scale by educating children, eradicating malnutrition and developing vocational skills among women in India.

In alignment with the government's Skill India initiative The Cairn Enterprise Centre (CEC) provided skill training, career counselling and linkage to employment opportunities to over 12,000 youth including

women since 2007. Through the Cairn Enterprise Centre (CEC), various income generation activities have also been introduced to empower women. CEC also provides financial support to help these women start their own businesses.

Breaking the barriers of gender roles is the Masonry training initiative by Cairn in the region. In a move away from the usual vocational training courses for women such as sewing or craft-making, Cairn India has empowered 50 women to be trained masons. The masonry training proved to be a great boon for Soni Devi, a 28 year old widow at Bhimda village in Barmer. As a value addition all the women participants of the masonry training are also being made literate through a special provisional literacy program specifically designed for them. This ensures that after completion of the training, the women are not only financially independent but are also empowered to face new challenges. Today, Soni and other inspiring women masons are now helping to build toilets as part of the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan.

Cairn India has also initiated the Dairy Development Program in Barmer where women are an integral important part. This Dairy Development Program is run through a model of a cooperative and women self help groups. The program helps women sustain their socio-economic status in the community. The program has been expanded to 2,398 households and milk production has increased from 7,500 to 9,500 liters per day.

In the remote, desert district of Barmer, farmers struggle to earn enough money to support their families. They raise a limited variety of crops and rarely introduce new innovation. Cairn's Barmer Unnati project, in partnership with Gravis, is working with farmers to introduce new crops and innovate new livelihoods.

Under this project, Dhapu, a village woman was introduced to Oyster mushroom cultivation. She sold 45 kg packed mushroom under the brand 'Barmer Unnati' to local hotels and restaurants and Barmer market. She has trained women in her village Self Help Group (SHG) and now manages a booming mushroom crop. The initiative has not just made her an earning member of her family, but it has also empowered all the women associated with this program.

Surasaniyanam is a remote village in East Godavari district in coastal Andhra Pradesh. Absence of requisite education and skills resulted in unavailability of sustainable livelihoods, increased migration and socio - economic challenges. The Ravva JV onshore terminal, operated by Cairn India, is the village's first and only tryst with industrialization. Here a unique initiative has been started called The Suraksha Project. Under this project, micro units of women self - help groups produce various articles of daily use.

One such example is broom making unit, started in December 2014 with 6 women as direct beneficiaries. Today, about 120 poor households from the project area are tied-up with this brooms unit as raw sticks suppliers. The Suraksha brooms and Suraksha Agarbatti making unit is touching the lives of community members in villages around Cairn India's operational areas in Ravva. The project has helped women, who are the driving force of this business, to save money, live a better life and help educate their children.

Cairn India, through various unique initiatives, aims to encourage more women to cross social barriers and chart out a new future for them and their families.

## Verka launches cow-milk products

Mohit Khanna

Tribune News Service

Ludhiana, October 14

<http://www.tribuneindia.com/>

To counter Patanjali's aggressive campaign on cow-based products, Verka has also launched an exclusive range of cow milk and desi ghee produced from cow milk.

Parminder Kumar, marketing manager of Verka Milk Plant, Ludhiana division, said the two new products were launched in four cities —Amritsar, Jalandhar, Ludhiana and Chandigarh in the first phase.

"We are enthusiastic as we have received encouraging response after its launch on October 1. Currently, both products are being procured from Jalandhar-based milk plant of Verka. The milk plant in Jalandhar has a good number of cows at its collection centres. We are also in process of segmenting our collection centres and soon cow milk processing will start at Ludhiana as well," said Parminder Kumar.

Sources said the sale of cooperative society had taken a hit after costumers began to switch to other companies which were offering cow-based products.

"We had witnessed a switch of customers who were buying cow milk from private milk vendors. Some customers had demanded that there should be a separate segment of cow milk-based products due to its health benefits," said Parminder Kumar.

The move proved beneficial and there has been a continuous rise in demand of products, he said.

He said, "One litre of cow milk is priced at Rs 42. The price of cow milk-based desi ghee for one litre is Rs 400 (box packing) and Rs 410 (tin pack)."

Verka has undergone a brand overhaul following competition from major players such as Amul which made an aggressive entry in the state last year. Initially, there were apprehensions that it would be the end of the road for the state-owned cooperative society Verka, but it has bounced back strongly and come up with a new concept to maintain its customer base.

# New food norms to open up value-added market

According to the draft guidelines, 850-1,100 parts per million iron can now be added to salt to hike level of micronutrients

Viveat Susan Pinto | Mumbai October 13, 2016 Last Updated at 00:58 IST  
<http://www.business-standard.com/>



Food Safety and standards  
 Authority of India

FSSAI

The Food Safety & Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) is drawing up guidelines on fortifying rice, milk, wheat flour, edible oil and salt.

Existing food standards require salt to be fortified with iodine. According to the draft guidelines circulated among stakeholders, 850-1,100 parts per million iron can now be added to salt to increase the level of micronutrients. The move acquires significance since it opens up the value-added market for branded commodity players.

The final guidelines will be released on October 16 during a special FSSAI food summit in Delhi. FSSAI's Chief Executive Officer Pawan Kumar Agarwal said the guidelines would help address the issue of malnutrition. "This is the first step, there is more work we will do in this area," he said.

Companies, scientists and researchers are expected to attend the two-day summit to discuss food fortification. "We will study the guidelines to see how we can come out with food that fits the requirements," said S Nagarajan, managing director, Mother Dairy Fruit & Vegetables.

## WHAT THE DRAFT GUIDELINES SAY

Component	Level of nutrient
<b>ON SALT (IODINE CONTENT)</b>	
Manufacture level	Not less than 30 parts/mn on dry weight basis
Distribution channel, including retail level	Not less than 15 parts/mn on dry weight basis
Iron content	850-1,100 parts/mn
<b>ON VEGETABLE OIL</b>	
Component	level of nutrient*
Vitamin A	25 IU/gm of oil
Vitamin D	4.5 IU/gm of oil
<b>ON MILK</b>	
Vitamin A	770 IU/litre
Vitamin D	550 IU/litre
<b>ON ATTA &amp; RICE</b>	
Iron	20 milligram
Folic Acid	1,300 microgram
Vitamin B12	10 microgram

\* Indicates minimum level of nutrients  
 IU stands for International Units Source: Industry

"We are working in the area of value-added or premium milk. So allowing for fortification in milk will boost this effort," he added.

R S Sodhi, managing director of Gujarat Co-operative Milk Marketing Federation, which manufactures the Amul brand of dairy products, welcomed the development.

The draft guidelines say toned, double toned or skimmed milk can be fortified with a minimum level of 770 international units of Vitamin A and 550 international units of Vitamin D. Edible oil can be fortified with 25 international units of Vitamin A and 4.5 international units of Vitamin D, while wheat flour or atta can contain at least 20 milligrams (mg) of iron, 1,300 micrograms (ug) of folic acid and 10 ug of Vitamin B-12.

"We will explore how we can fortify our products now that the final

guidelines are ready. Food companies can now think of trading up with fortification," said Anshu Malik, chief operating officer, Adani Wilmar, which manufactures the Fortune brand of edible oils.

Siraj Chaudhry, chairman, Cargill India, said companies now might have to build awareness among consumers of the need for micronutrients in food.

"Branded players consistently drove home the importance of iodine in salt, which helped in creating a market for it. Similarly, in other categories, there will be a need to build awareness," he added.

## Dairy Blends Market Worth 3.56 Billion USD by 2022

PUNE, India, October 14, 2016 /PRNewswire/ --

The report "**Dairy Blends Market by Type, Application (Ice Cream, Yogurt, Infant Formula, Bakery Products, Feed, Butter & Cheese Blends, and Beverages), Form (Spreadable, Liquid, and Powder), and Region - Global Forecast to 2022**", The market is projected to reach USD 3.56 Billion by 2022, at a CAGR of 8.1% from 2016.

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The market is driven by factors such as increase in demand for dairy blends in infant formula, high prices of traditional dairy products, and various health benefits associated with dairy blends. High growth potential in the emerging markets and untapped regions provides new growth opportunities for the market players.

### **The dairy/non-dairy mixture segment is projected to be the largest during the forecast period, 2016-2022.**

Dairy/non-dairy ingredients form the primary type of dairy blends used across various industries. This type is used either for making the blends economical or for improving the functional properties of the final product. These types of dairy blends are used in applications such as bakery, ice cream, infant formulas, and confectioneries. This segment accounted for the largest share in 2015, owing to the technological development in the dairy industry, change in lifestyles, and high level of consumer awareness regarding the benefits of these ingredients.

### **The infant formula segment is projected to be the fastest-growing, in the dairy blends industry.**

The use of dairy blends in infant formula gives flexibility with respect to the usage of dairy ingredients, increases protein, and reduces fat contents. The market is dominated by Europe, while North America and the Asia-Pacific show high-growth opportunities, owing to increase in demand for infant formula in the regions. Increasing women workforce reduced the time for cooking baby food, the growing trend in nutritional baby food providing different variants in the market have increased the demand for infant formula, which is directly affecting the demand for dairy blends.

### **Significant growth in the Dairy Blends Market is observed in the Asia-Pacific region.**

The growing middle-class population in the region, with increase in disposable incomes, and the demand for non-conventional food that offers on-the-go consumption are propelling the growth of the Dairy Blends Market. The per capita consumption of dairy blends in the Asia-Pacific region is driven by growing economies such as Australia & New Zealand, China, Japan, and South Korea. A large number of dairy companies have expanded their reach in these countries, which has also driven the market for dairy blends.

**Make an Inquiry:** [http://www.marketsandmarkets.com/Enquiry\\_Before\\_Buying.asp?id=184359301](http://www.marketsandmarkets.com/Enquiry_Before_Buying.asp?id=184359301)

The **Dairy Blends Market** report includes a study of marketing and development strategies, along with the product portfolio of leading companies. It includes the profiles of leading companies such as Fonterra Co-

operative Group Ltd. (New Zealand), Doehler Group (Germany), Agropur ingredients (Canada), Royal FrieslandCampina N.V. (Netherlands), and Kerry Group (Ireland).

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<http://www.marketsandmarkets.com/Market-Reports/dairy-alternative-plant-milk-beverages-market-677.html>

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# India Acts to Curb Unsafe Milk Production

12 October 2016

<http://www.thecattlesite.com/> e89, sec-9 m.n iqbal

**INDIA - With a fake milk factory busted by the food and drug administration in the Madhya Pradesh state of India, fears of unsafe milk flooding the Indian market are becoming stronger, writes Basudev Mahapatra.**

Huge quantities of chemicals, detergent power and oil used to produce fake milk besides 1,200 litres of milk and 5 kg of skimmed milk were seized during the raid. The chemicals and other materials were mixed in milk and milk products to increase the quantity and add flavour, according to officials.

While milk is considered the preferred nutritional supplement in India, adulterated milk is a growing issue. Apart from chemical use, illegal application of banned drugs such as oxytocin to boost milk production has increased public health concerns.

Consumption of milk contaminated with oxytocin drug can lead to irreversible hormonal imbalance in humans. It is also considered to be a reason behind early onset of puberty in children.

"It's illegal to do so, but all dairies use the hormone," says Arpan Sharma, director of FIAPO, a non-profit working on animal rights.

With hundreds of vials of the drug seized by concerned departments in several parts of the country during the last few months, the scale of illegal use of the hormone drug to enhance milk production has become a concern of the government.

In order to curb such practice, the Kerala government recently issued warnings to dairy farmers against administering the hormone.

The Indian government banned the retail sale of the oxytocin in 2014 to curb its misuse by dairy owners and farmers. The hormone drug is now supplied to hospitals directly and is available on the prescription of a registered medical practitioner or a veterinary doctor.

However, the drug is supplied to farmers in several parts illegally under disguised names of peptides and amino acids.

In order to ensure pure and healthy milk, distribution and sale of the drug is under close observation of the drugs control departments. Violation of the law would attract strong action from the government, according to Kerala drugs controller P. Hariprashad.

## IIM Calcutta graduate turns dairy farmer

Ankita Kumawat, an Indian Institute of Management Calcutta post graduate has turned into a dairy farmer in Ajmer.

By: [ANI](#) | Ajmer | Updated: October 10, 2016 12:57 pm  
<http://indianexpress.com/>

By: [ANI](#) | Ajmer | Updated: October 10, 2016 12:57 pm



Ankita Kumawat. (Source: Facebook)

Ankita Kumawat, an Indian Institute of Management Calcutta post graduate has turned into a dairy farmer in Ajmer. Ankita looks after the Maatrataav Dairy and Organic Food Company. Leaving a white collared job and a comfortable life in a corporate sector and running a dairy farm in her paternal village in Ajmer was not easy decision for Ankita, but her zeal to help her father made it easier to take.

Her father took voluntary retirement as an engineer from the government services years ago and opened a dairy business, and after sometime, Ankita joined the venture to provide pure and unadulterated food items to people in and around Ajmer.

Talking about the project, Ankita said, “Earlier we used to sell from our counter, but now, we have started home delivery. We are also delivering organic fruits, vegetables, masala and honey.”

“Earlier, I was the employee, but now I’m the employer. It has been tough road. Not much income is there in this field. I had to take out money from my pocket to run this dairy as the profit margin was very low initially,” she said.

“Our society’s thinking and lifestyle is changing. The purchasing power has also increased. Whenever we talk about organic products, then they think it is something backward, and nowadays, the market is full of adulterated food items. It is the duty of every vendor to make sure that pure quality food are being sold by them to the public and our aim is to provide adulteration-free products to the people,” she added.

Talking on the question of gender parity, she said, “There is no work that a woman can’t do. We come from a society where women are bagging Olympic medals and men are participating in beauty competitions. You just need to believe in yourself to achieve it.”

On the recent trends in jobs and the desire for migration, she said, “It is unfortunate that our farmers are shifting to cities, migrating from their farms and searching for jobs, but in my case, it is totally opposite. We should conduct good agricultural practices (GAP), less use of pesticides and less damage to soil, and I am sure our future is bright, as people can’t leave food. Big industries are being drawn to farming and solar energy. This is the best time to join the farming industry and a bright future awaits Indian youth.”

Speaking about her inspiration Ankita said, “There is a popular saying that to become a successful businessman you have to do hard labour for 1000 days. I have gone through this journey with a smile, so, success is bound to come.

## **FSSAI proposes draft on non-specified food and food ingredients**

Monday, 10 October, 2016, 08 : 00 AM [IST]

Pushkar Oak, Mumbai

<http://www.fnbnews.com/>

The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) proposed a draft on non-specified food and food ingredients recently. It stated that the food or food ingredients which do not fall under any other regulation under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, shall require prior approval for being manufactured, stored, sold, distributed or imported.

The draft added, “Only such articles of food or food ingredients which have not been permitted to be manufactured, stored, sold, distributed or imported under any other regulation under the Act shall require prior approval for being manufactured, stored, sold, distributed or imported under the Food Safety and Standards (Approval for Non-Specified Food and Food Ingredients) Regulations, 2016.”

A source relating to standards from the FSSAI, said, “With releasing the draft, we want to make the necessary alterations and framing to bring in the clarity regarding the regulations. Since last year, we have tried to bring in clarity in terms of regulations which has helped food business operators (FBO) to operate with clarity.”

The draft enlisted the food ingredients which are not covered under any regulations of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006. They are:

- Novel foods or foods containing novel ingredients not having a history of human consumption in the country
- Food ingredients with a history of human consumption in the country, but not specified in any other Regulation under the Act
- New additives and processing aids Foods manufactured or processed with the use of novel technology

The draft also included a ten-point procedure for granting approval to the non-specified food and food ingredients. It stated, “In the event of any health risk coming to the knowledge of the FBO in respect of the food for which approval has been given under this regulation, the FBO shall immediately suspend the import, manufacture, sale, or distribution of the said article of food and take steps to recall the same with intimation to FSSAI as per the procedure laid down in the Food Safety and Standards (Food Recall) Regulation, 2016.”

Further, the draft cited the requirements that needed to be specified while making an application for approval.

The requirements prescribed under novel foods or foods containing novel ingredients or those processed with the use of novel technology, stated, “The source of ingredient (animal, chemical, botanical or micro-biological) has to be specified. In case of animal, botanical or micro-biological source, the genus and species may be mentioned.

(a) Any new ingredient, specify if the products had one or more new ingredients – meaning any ingredient which, as on date, is not listed in the Food Safety and Standards Regulations (FSSR), 2011, or an ingredient which has been introduced for the first time in India.

(b) Evidence proving that the product/ingredient is safe.”

While specifying the needs on certification the draft states that the certificate of analysis (COA) from third-party National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL)/ International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (ILAC)-recognised laboratories must be provided which demonstrates the compliance of the ingredients/products to the specifications as claimed by the applicant. Such COA should include chemical parameters, nutrient levels, calorific value, metal contaminants, naturally-occurring toxic substances, aflatoxins, pesticide residues, TPC, Y&M, E-Coli, Coli Form and freedom from pathogenic organisms, etc. Validated test methods as needed for the analysis (with information on LOD, LOQ, sensitivity, repeatability, specificity etc.) shall be provided with references.

“The FBO shall submit a certificate of analysis of the product on parameters relating to chemical, nutritional, microbiological, heavy metals, pesticide residues and naturally-occurring toxicants to FSSAI,” stated the draft.

**Labelling requirements:**

The draft proposed to mention the history of consumption of product attaching supporting documents:

(a) Geographical area of use with established history of safe use in at least two countries, regulated by the food regimes prevalent in the European Union (EU), the United States of America (USA), Canada, Australia, Japan and China.

(b) Average quantity of consumption

(c) Positive effects

(d) Negative/adverse effects

Meanwhile, the draft also prescribed the requirements necessary while applying for approval of food ingredients with a history of human consumption in the country, but not specified in any regulation under the Act, new additives, processing aids and enzymes and foods and food ingredients consisting of or isolated from microorganisms, fungi or algae.

The source also said, “Recently, FSSAI has brought clarity with regard to alcoholic beverages, non-specified food ingredients, e-commerce guidelines, standards for vegetables and fruits, etc.”

## **Dairy, poultry, horticulture being promoted to increase farmers income sources: Agri Min**

New Delhi | Sunday, Oct 9 2016 IST

<http://news.webindia123.com/>

With a view to establish direct communication with farmers to get first hand knowledge of their problems, Union Agriculture and Farmers Welfare Minister Radha Mohan Singh has interacted with farmers of Uttar Pradesh over the specific issues pertaining to farming. Mr Singh interacted over telephone with the farmers who hailed from Agra, Aligarh, Mathura and Bulandshahr districts of Uttar Pradesh. The farmers asked the queries related to the tasks performed throughout the country along with Uttar Pradesh after the Modi Government assumed the charge. Out of them most of the questions were pertained to Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojna, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Krihsi Vikas Yojna, Pramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojna, Soil Health Scheme, Neem Coated Urea and National Agriculture Market schemes. The farmers also asked how farmer's income would be doubled. Apart from this, they also asked the questions concerned with Farmers Producer Organizations (FAO) and joint liabilities groups. The Minister received the queries of farmers on telephone turn wise and replied to them in a same manner in the presence of the officials of the Ministry. In his reply, the Minister said the Union government is working on various stages so as to increase the income of the farmers. In this regard, the production of food grains is being enhanced and the cost of farming is being reduced. Mr Singh said in addition to this, the farmers are being provided markets to give them better return of their products. Besides organic farming, other Allied activities related to farming like livestock, dairy, fisheries, poultry as well as horticulture etc are being promoted so that income sources of the farmers is increased. He said the small farmers are being helped through FPO and joint liability group. Apart from this tremendous change has been carried out in agriculture related education which would create employment opportunities in agricultural sector for the youth. The Minister said the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare is running Kisan Call Centres to provide information of the schemes related to Ministry of Agriculture free on number 1800-180-1551. Mr Singh said the Union Government is working expeditiously to implement agriculture related schemes across the country. However, the pace of implementation related to most of central agriculture related schemes in Uttar Pradesh is very slow. In this regard, the Agriculture Minister mentioned about Soil Health Card Scheme and opined that there is a target of 263.91 lakh Soil Health Card distribution in Uttar Pradesh during 2015-17. However, only 34.78 lakh cards have been given away by now which is 87 per cent below the target.

Mr Singh expressed hope that the Uttar Pradesh government would be working expeditiously to implement agriculture related schemes for the welfare of the farmers. UNI NY CJ 0900

## Dairy farmers warned against using oxytocin

TNN | Updated: Oct 8, 2016, 06.08 AM IST



THIRUVANANTHAPURAM: The drugs control department has warned dairy farmers in the state against administering the hormone oxytocin to cattle—a widespread and illegal practice across northern India to enhance milk production.

Though dairy farmers in the state rarely inject cows with the drug, the warning is being issued as per the directive from the cattle and dairy development department under the Union ministry of agriculture, said state drugs controller P Hariprasad.

Oxytocin, a Schedule-H drug, can be supplied only on the prescription of a registered medical practitioner. In fact, administering it to cows is harmful to them and they are likely to lose their reproductive ability. Besides, consumption of milk contaminated with oxytocin can create severe hormonal complications in people, and this is cited as one of the major reasons for early onset of puberty in children.

Though several laws in the country, including Drugs Control and Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, ban the sale of oxytocin without a prescription from a registered medical practitioner, dairy farmers often procure the drug from illegal sources. "Oxytocin is administered as an injection or as IV infusion to pregnant women as well to induce labour. It has to have a prescription, and even in animals the injection can be given only under the supervision of registered veterinary practitioners," the drugs controller pointed out.

Moreover, against the common belief, oxytocin do not enhance milk production in cattle but only stimulates uterine contractions and allow easy flow of milk, making the flow faster to procure a few additional litres of milk for a short-term.

**"The distribution and sale of oxytocin is under close observation of the drugs control department. Stringent action will be initiated against the dealers if they are found violating the laws," Hariprasad added.**

## Creamline Dairy to set up new plant in Vizag

IANIS | Oct 5, 2016, 07.42 PM IST

<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/>

Chennai, Oct 5 (IANIS) In order to expand its capacity and reach, Creamline Dairy Products Ltd will be setting up a new plant at Vishakapatnam (Vizag) in Andhra Pradesh and expand its distribution network, said a top official here on Wednesday.

He also said the entry of Patanjali brand of the ghee and flavoured milk segment has not impacted the company.

Speaking to reporters after the launch of Vitamin D-fortified Jersey brand of milk, Chief Executive Officer P. Gopalakrishnan said: "We will set up a new plant at Vizag with a capacity to process 100,000 litres per day."

According to him, the outlay for the project will be around Rs 30 crore and work on the plant would start soon.

The company is a subsidiary of Godrej Agrovet Ltd and has a capacity of around 7.1 lakh litres per day and a milk drying facility of 150,000 litres per day.

According to Gopalakrishnan, the company will also increase its distribution reach by increasing the number of exclusive outlets.

Last year, the company closed its books with a revenue of around Rs 1,000 crore.

Gopalakrishnan said the organised dairy industry is set to grow and now accounts for around 22 per cent of the total industry.

He said that apart from packaged milk, growth would come from value-added products-curd, butter, ghee, flavoured milk, paneer (cottage cheese), butter milk, ice cream and others.

"The value added milk products market is around Rs 80,000 crore. The beverage segment is growth," Gopalakrishnan said.

For Creamline Dairy, the value-added products contribute around 22 per cent.

Queried about the company's presence in the institutional segment, he said that in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, the company is mainly a retail player while in Chennai, the company caters to the horeca (hotels, restaurants and cafes) segment.

On the issue of customer's brand loyalty at the retail shop end, he said private dairies have good brand equity though customers may pick up a competing brand if their preferred brand is not available.

Queried about the impact of Patanjali brand on the sales of ghee and flavoured milk, Gopalakrishnan told IANS that the impact has not been felt so far.

According to Dharini Krishnan, Consultant Nutritionist and Dietician, people are suffering Vitamin D-deficiency owing to the changing lifestyle -- home or office-bound -- and minimal exposure to sun which is the main source of the vitamin.

Vitamin D-fortified milk is one source for addressing this problem.

Gopalakrishnan said the company is adding Vitamin D to its milk that is already fortified with Vitamin A.

--IANS

## When India banned mithai in summers

October 3, 2016, 5:54 PM IST [Abhilash Gaur](#) in [Paperweight](#) | [Business](#), [City](#), [Delhi](#), [Economy](#), [India](#) | TOI <http://blogs.timesofindia.indiatimes.com/>

***India is the world's largest producer of milk today, but from the mid-1960s to the 1980s, many Indian states used to ban mithai during the summer months to fight milk shortage***



*Khurchan sold early morning in Chandni Chowk, Old Delhi. -Abhilash Gaur*

Summer of 1965 was not the best time to attend a wedding in Delhi. That year, the city's administration placed restrictions on serving dairy sweets to guests. A host could not serve sweets made of "*khoya*, *chhaina*, *rabri* and *khurchan* to more than 25 persons at a time at social functions."

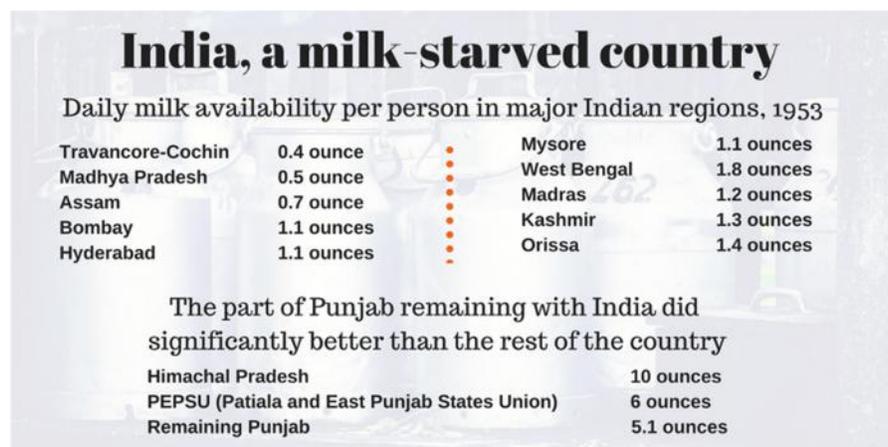
*Chhaina* is split milk but the other three are simply milk reduced to different degrees of viscosity by boiling. *Rabri* is fluid, *khoya* is firm while *khurchan* is flaky. *Khurchan* literally means something scraped off.

Sweetened *rabri* and *khurchan* are treats by themselves but all four are also used as a base for numberless sweets.

### ***Why did Delhi Administration pass such a spoilsport order?***

Because there was a dire shortage of milk. Not just in Delhi but across India, and that had been the case for years. The idea of India as a land of milk and honey survived only in mythology. On the ground, we were a

milk-starved nation with per capita availability of 46kg per year when the average Kiwi had 270kg and even a Pakistani had 82kg to their share (Food & Agriculture Organization data for 1952–55).



In fact, average milk consumption in India had reduced after Independence because the part of India that went to west Pakistan had significantly higher average milk production than the rest of undivided India.



Immediately after Independence, Government of India had made dairy farming a focus area under its Grow More Food scheme, but suddenly, in 1949, it was removed from the list.

The milk crisis used to deepen every summer when fodder and water were in short supply. And the idea to ban dairy sweets to shore up the availability of liquid milk first came up for discussion a few years later.

In June 1960, National Nutrition Advisory Committee (NNAC) recommended prohibiting the “commercial” manufacture of milk-based sweets, but the state governments opposed it. Consequently, NNAC’s executive committee reviewed the proposal on March 22, 1963 and dropped it.

Next year, minister of state for external affairs Lakshmi Menon made the recommendation again at a speech in Patna, Bihar, and then food and agriculture minister A M Thomas had to assure Parliament on May 7, 1964: “There is no proposal now to ban the use of milk for the manufacture of sweets.”

However, by 1969, the ban on manufacturing milk-based sweets in summer had become an annual practice in many states.

### ***Banned, from east to west***

The West Bengal government banned manufacture of dairy sweets in Calcutta (now Kolkata) on August 23, 1965, through the West Bengal Channa Sweets Control Order. In Punjab, the Punjab Milk Products Control Order, 1966 came into force on June 13, 1966.

The Centre issued Delhi, Meerut and Bulandshahr Milk and Milk Products Control Order, 1969 on February 27, 1969, for “maintaining and increasing supplies of milk and for securing its equitable distribution in the areas comprising the Union Territory of Delhi and the Districts of Meerut and Bulandshahr in the State of Uttar Pradesh.” The order was enforced for three months every year from April 15 to July 15.

The state of Uttar Pradesh implemented the Uttar UP Milk and Milk Products Control Order, 1974 with the same intent on April 2, 1974 and it used to be enforced till August 14 every year.

All of these orders prohibited the manufacture, sale, supply and serving of cream, casein, skim milk, khoya, rabri, paneer or any kind of sweets in the preparation of which milk or any of its products, except ghee, is an ingredient.

### ***The ban really worked***

Were these orders successful in increasing the availability of liquid milk? Official data shows they worked. In 1968, Delhi Milk Scheme’s daily average procurement through April was 142,607 litres, but it dropped to 83,656 litres of milk on May 11. After the control order was implemented, milk procurement increased to 118,378 litres on May 16, and then to 140,000 litres on May 31.

To a question raised in Parliament on the legitimacy of the Delhi order, on May 9, 1969, then minister of state for agriculture Annasaheb Shinde replied:

“Government are aware that manufacturers of milk sweets will be adversely affected. But milk sweets are a luxury product... In order to make fluid milk available to Delhi Milk Scheme, and to consumers in the milkshed area, the Delhi, Meerut and Bulandshahr Milk and Milk Products Control Order is necessary.”

## **Amul Dairy opens mall, restaurant**

*The dairy union has set up the mall and foodland at the vacant space available to it at Amul Plaza on the Amul Dairy Road.*

TNN | October 02, 2016, 11:55 IST

<http://retail.economictimes.indiatimes.com/>



The co-operative has started purchasing spices, grains, pulses, oil, nuts and sugar in bulk which after processing and cleaning at the dairy premises are packaged and sold under Amul Green brand.

Vadodara/Anand: Milk city Anand is now home to Amul's first mall and foodland. The Kaira District Co-operative Milk Producers Union Limited popularly known as Amul Dairy has set up Amul Green, a mall and Amul Foodland, a restaurant, outside its dairy premises in Anand.

The dairy union has set up the mall and foodland at the vacant space available to it at Amul Plaza on the Amul Dairy Road. "This is the first time we are experimenting with modern retail format through the mall where 6,500 plus items of food, personal and consumer care apart from groceries of multiple brands will be sold," said Amul Dairy's managing director Dr K Rathnam.

For nearly three decades, the dairy union had rented out a space outside its premises to a private player who used to run a restaurant. Since, a year this space had fallen vacant. "We have now utilized this vacant space to set up the mall and the restaurant on around 5,800 square feet area. We are already getting around 5,000 footfalls per day at our milk parlour and chocolate and sweets outlet which has turnover of around Rs four lakh per day. We expect around Rs 8 lakh turnover per day from the mall and the foodland," he said.

The co-operative has started purchasing spices, grains, pulses, oil, nuts and sugar in bulk which after processing and cleaning at the dairy premises are packaged and sold under Amul Green brand.

Rathnam said that in the long term, agriculture produces will be purchased directly from farmers to ensure that they get better prices and consumers too benefit.

"We have provided Amul Dairy all the support in terms of branding," said R S Sodhi, managing director of the Gujarat Co-operative Milk Marketing Federation (GCMMF) that markets brand Amul.

## Amul felicitated as one of the highest tax payer in Maharashtra

[Prashant Rupera](#) | TNN | Oct 2, 2016, 11.55 AM IST  
<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/>



*Amul has been felicitated by Maharashtra chief minister as one of the highest VAT payer in Maharashtra.*

VADODARA: The Gujarat Co-operative Milk Marketing Federation (GCMMF) - India's largest food products organization that markets brand Amul has been felicitated by Maharashtra chief minister as one of the highest VAT payer in Maharashtra.

The sales tax department of Maharashtra government celebrated Sales Tax Day on Saturday.

As a part of the celebration, Maharashtra government awarded 15 organizations for best performance in Maharashtra across all industries. A program was organized at Yashbantrao Chawhan Pratisthan at Nariman Point to felicitate the selected organizations during which GCMMF was selected as one of the best performers.

K M Jhala, chief operating officer accepted the award on behalf of GCMMF during the program which was presided over by Maharashtra governor Vidyasagar Rao, chief minister Devendra Fadnavis, finance minister Sudheer Mungantiwar among others.

It is worth mentioning here that GCMMF has achieved annual sales turnover of Rs 23,004 crore. The cooperative federation has 36 lakh milk producers affiliated to 18,000 village cooperative societies as members handling nearly 170 lakh litres of milk every day.

# Certified livestock manager training announced

By University of Illinois Extension October 14, 2016 | 2:44 pm EDT

<http://www.dairyherd.com/>

**Certification Requirements,**  
based on facility size you want to manage as a CLM

My facility size (one time design capacity), in animal units*	Pass Online CLM Training Modules	Attend Extension CLM workshop	Pass IL Dept of Agriculture CLM examination
0 - 299	Not required, but encouraged		
300 - 999	Complete any one of the three		
1,000+	Complete one or both		Required

The Illinois General Assembly passed the Livestock Management Facilities Act (LMFA) on May 21, 1996. Since that law was enacted, livestock facilities in Illinois that house over 300 animal units (for example, 750 finishing hogs, 214 dairy cows, or 300 beef cattle) are required to have at least one person certified in the environmental protection aspects of manure management. The "Certified Livestock Manager" is expected to be familiar with the facility's manure management system. The certificate, administered by the Illinois Department of Agriculture, is valid for three years.

University of Illinois Extension acts as the subcontractor to the Illinois Department of Agriculture, to provide the CLM training required by the LMFA and to develop resource materials that support the training program.

### Who Needs Certification?

In Illinois, livestock producers with **more than 300 animal units** must be trained and certified in manure handling procedures. There are two levels of CLM certification, depending on facility capacity. The following table shows which training and testing requirements apply, based on facility size.

### Extension Certification Options

**Attend a Workshop:** There are two opportunities to complete the U of I Extension CLM training for certification. CLMT workshops are offered every winter, including this winter in February and March. If you cannot make a workshop or need certification in the off-season, there are online training modules that will meet CLM certification requirements.

Workshops are held around the state each winter. **On the day of the workshop, registration opens at 8:30 a.m. with the training program starting promptly at 9:00 a.m.** A range of topics related to the operation, management, and utilization of livestock waste and waste facilities will be covered. Additionally, the latest regulations, best management practices, and research for manure-related issues will be discussed. **Registration for this winter's workshops will open in fall 2016.** To see the training schedule and register online for a workshop, [use this link](#). If you would prefer to register by phone please call 217-244-9687.

**Complete Online Training Modules:** University of Illinois Extension also offers free online training modules. These modules can be taken in place of attending a workshop. There are five training modules – four have a short 20-question quiz at the end. All four quizzes must be passed to meet CLM Certification requirements. The module content and quizzes are based on material from CLM Training Manual (see below). You can access the online CLM training modules directly by using the Online Training Registration

link below. Keep in mind that these quizzes DO NOT take the place of the Illinois Department of Agriculture Exam for Producers over 1000 animal units, but they DO satisfy the workshop requirements.

### Training Resources

The current training manual used for Certified Livestock Manager Training is the Livestock and Poultry Environmental Stewardship Curriculum. This curriculum is available for free online [here](#). If you would prefer to purchase a hard copy or an electronic CD contact University of Illinois, College of Agricultural, Consumer and Environmental Sciences, Marketing & Distribution at 1-800-345-6087. If you have a manual or CD, 2003 or newer, you will not need to purchase a new one.

## Why dairy farmers dumped 43 million gallons of milk this year

An oversupply of milk has led to industry-linked firms to partner with fast-food companies on new food items.

By [David laconangelo, Staff](#) OCTOBER 14, 2016



More than 43 million gallons of milk were dumped, lost, or discarded by dairy producers and handlers in the first eight months of 2016, according to a Wall Street Journal report based on US Department of Agriculture data.

Just two years after expanding global markets and high prices saw the dairy industry stepping up production, farmers are facing a crisis of oversupply. The 43 million gallons is well beyond the quantity of milk gone to waste in any of the past 16 years, [the Journal reported](#), and as prices swoop downward, farmers aren't producing any less.

"You do the exact same thing," Carla Wardin, who runs a Michigan dairy farm with her husband, [told the Journal back in May](#). "You milk more cows."

Farmers and industry lobbyists are scrambling for unusual ways to put all that surplus milk to use. New partnerships brokered by industry marketing group Dairy Management, Inc., have seen more than a dozen fast food companies – including McDonald's, Domino's Pizza, and Taco Bell – slip dairy ingredients into their menu.

For instance, Taco Bell's Quesalupa, a cheesy mash-up of a quesadilla and chalupa, advertised during last year's Super Bowl and introduced that February, is a product of that partnership. And in September 2015, McDonald's replaced the liquid margarine it once used for Egg McMuffins and other items on its menu with butter – a switch that could result in as much as 600 million more pounds of milk being used every year.

Another obvious way to alleviate the surplus is by making more butter and cheese, which can be stored away for years. In April, Bloomberg reported that cheese inventories were at the highest levels since 1984. More than half of that was American cheese, 2 percent was Swiss, and the rest? "Other," according to USDA record keepers.

The government has also tried to ease the strain. In July, more than 60 House and Senate legislators led by a bipartisan group from major dairy-producing states signed a letter to the USDA asking it to lend a hand to producers struggling with declining prices.

The following month, the USDA announced it would buy up \$20 million worth of cheese, or 11 million pounds, from private inventories, to be donated to food pantries across the country. But that purchase was basically a symbolic one, University of Wisconsin dairy economist Mark Stephens told Pennsylvania's Scranton Times-Tribune this month.

"The amount that you could purchase of cheese at \$20 million is about equal to the amount of that we added to our supply of cheese stocks in the last month," he told the paper. "It's just bringing them back down to where they were the month before."

The reason for the decline in prices is partly the glut in supply itself, and partly a surge in dairy exports from the European Union. There's a geopolitical root: In response to sanctions enacted by the West, Russia banned most dairy products from the European Union in 2014. Faced with the sudden loss of one-third of its cheese exports and one-fourth of its butterfat shipments, EU producers shifted sales to markets where the US had traditionally done much of its business, according to the US Dairy Export Council.

On Tuesday, the USDA announced that it would follow its August purchase with another \$20 million order this month.

"Short term, we're going to probably see just a small bump in pay prices of the farmers," Wisconsin Farmers Union president Darin Von Ruden told Wisconsin Public Radio. "But in the long term, it's not going to have a dramatic increase on prices for producers."

## Are you feeding your silage fast enough?

By Sarah Mikesell October 13, 2016 | 3:59 pm EDT

<http://www.dairyherd.com/>

Silage doesn't have a very long shelf life once it's been exposed to air. It's important to feed silage fast enough so the remaining feed in storage doesn't mold or heat.

"Heating silage results in a loss of energy, so if you can avoid heating, it saves more of the energy in the silage for your cattle," said Dan Undersander, professor at the University of Wisconsin. "Very simplistically, the choice is either break down the sugars and acids in the rumen or have the molds break them down and give off heat and carbon dioxide."

Packing density in the bunker or a tube is important because the denser silage is packed, the slower the air moves in from the face of the bunker. Regardless of whether it's alfalfa, grass or corn, packing density should be 45 lb. per cubic foot, he said. Packing at that density still provides 40% pore space which is acceptable. Air will move into the silage at about 30 in. from the face per day.

"Our recommendation is in warm weather to remove 12 in. per day from the face of a bunker or pile, and in cold or freezing weather we can remove slightly less," Undersander said. "Pay attention to see if the face is heating up. If it is, consider if you've packed it sufficiently and make adjustments for next year, if necessary."

The same principle applies to the silage stored in a tube. However, it's not possible to pack quite as densely, so Undersander's recommendation again is to move at least 12 in. per day from the face of the tube, but more is better.

If wrapped bales are in the tube, his recommendation is to remove at least two bales per day from the wrapped tube. It's a greater length, but because the bales are wrapped individually, the air can move in alongside the bales more easily.

"It's very important to consider the size of your bunkers or piles, so you can feed enough per day. Many people make bunkers too big, and they aren't able to feed enough off the face," Undersander said. "The result is exposure to air and then mold and heating, which causes lost energy and, ultimately, lost production."

There are several decision points for farmers to consider regarding bunker size for their silage. First is when the bunker is made. Or if a bunker is grossly oversized, it may be split in half with a wall down the middle.

"The other time that we run into problems is if we planned on feeding out of two bunkers, but we end up feeding out of three," he said. "So with three bunkers open, you can't take enough off the face anymore. Make sure you plan on at least 1 ft. or more of silage off the face, whatever your scenario."

Another consideration for farmers is to consider adding a buchneri silage additive when you ensile forage. It produces more acidic acid, which slows down the mold growth and helps avoid heating on feed out if that is a problem.

# Got milk? Dairy farmers dumped 43 million gallons of milk this year

Published October 13, 2016  
<http://www.foxnews.com/>



America's dairy farmers are crying over spilled milk — the 43 million gallons of it they have dumped in fields and elsewhere over the first eight months of the year as the US deals with a massive milk glut.

It's the most discarded milk in at least 16 years, according to a report on Wednesday.

The reason for the spilled milk is that the glut has cut the price of milk 22 percent since spring, to \$16.39 per hundred pounds on Wednesday.

At that price, some farmers can't afford to truck the milk to market, according to the Wall Street Journal, which first reported on the sharp increase in discarded milk.

The glut is the result of a price spike in 2014, which persuaded farmers to bring more dairy cows on line, the Journal reported.

Milk cows have increased by 40,000 this year, and each one is producing 1.4 percent more milk than a year ago, according to the US Dept. of Agriculture.

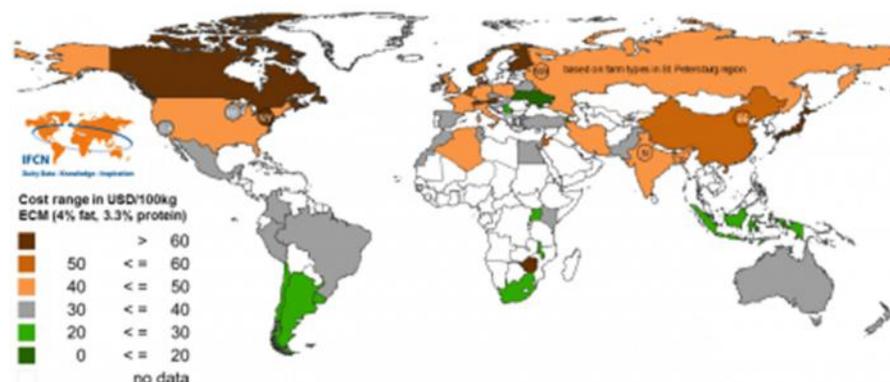
Price have declined 33 percent since 2014, but the market got especially challenging this spring, said Chris Galen, a spokesman for the National Milk Producers Federation.

Because the surge was global, US producers had difficulty exporting the surplus in timely and cost-efficient ways.

# Dairy farm cost competitiveness substantially shifting

12.Oct.2016

<http://www.ifcndairy.org/>



Cost of Milk Production Only of average size typical farms in 2015

The fresh results in the IFCN Dairy Report 2016 coming out on October 12 indicate substantially decreased costs for dairy farms in 2015. Costs of milk production decreased from 46 USD to 40.5 USD/100 kg milk on average of all farms analysed. The main reasons for this: exchange rates and farmers' cost cutting abilities continue to impact cost competitiveness in the second year of the crisis.

Just as 2014 has been a top year for many in the dairy world, so far 2015 has proved the worst in recent decades for most. Indeed, the average milk price in the world dropped 33% from a very high level in 2014 to an average of 29.4 USD/100 kg Energy Corrected Milk (4.0% fat and 3.3% protein) in 2015.

Dr. Torsten Hemme, Managing Director of the IFCN: *"We are now in the third milk price crisis since 2007. This crisis and also other factors have created the biggest shifts in dairy competitiveness I have ever seen in my entire career as dairy economist."*

On average, farms reduced their costs with 5.5 USD/100 kg ECM. Strong cost reduction took place in Western Europe and Central and Eastern European Countries due to exchange rate and post quota effects, while costs were stable or rising in China, India, USA relating to inflation rate, labour, feed. However, reduction of milk price was stronger than the decline in costs. As a result farm income experienced a serious drop in 2015, which continued in 2016.

According to Dr. Amit Saha leading farm analysis at IFCN: *"Worst hit dairy farmers in terms of profitability in 2015 were in Western Europe, North America, Oceania, where over 75% did not cover their full economic costs. In other regions the situation was less dire, with roughly 30% of farms not covering their costs"*.

While dairy farm economics are improving in Brazil and New Zealand with good or slightly increasing milk prices currently, things are getting more challenging in USA, EU, China, India.

Source: The IFCN Article 'Global dairy farm economics in the crisis years 2015 – 2016: IFCN Perspective'

## Western farmers register for dairy, crop training



Brookside Dairy will provide a guaranteed market for the raw milk produced in Trans Nzoia and Bungoma. PHOTO | FILE

By PHILIP BWAYO

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<http://www.businessdailyafrica.com/>

More than 30,000 farmers in Western Kenya will benefit from a multi-million shilling training plan that seeks to boost milk and food production.

Milk processor Brookside Dairy has partnered with Livelihoods Fund, a France-based investment solutions provider and Vi Agroforestry, a development organisation, in a project that seeks to increase the average milk production in the Mt Elgon catchment from the current 5,000 litres per day to 135,000.

Brookside Dairy will provide a guaranteed market for the raw milk produced in the project area of Trans Nzoia and Bungoma and train farmers in dairy husbandry.

The Livelihoods project that was launched in Kitale on Tuesday, also seeks to attain food security in the two counties, by increasing crop yields by 30 per cent through sustainable land use.

### **Market access**

“The project will secure thriving livelihoods for 30,000 smallholder farmers in the Mt Elgon catchment through increased milk and crop productivity, increased access to markets and better income from sales of farm produce,” John Gethi, Brookside’s director of milk procurement, said during the launch in Kitale.

“The current milk production per cow in the project area is five kilos per day. We intend to raise this production to 10 kilos per cow per day,” Mr Gethi added.

Bungoma governor Kenneth Lusaka, said dairy farming was a priority in the region as a key component of economic development.

Livelihoods Fund is associated with French food conglomerate Danone—which owns 40 per cent of Brookside. The Kenyatta family owns half of the firm.

Brookside Dairy executive chairman Muhoho Kenyatta and Danone’s CEO Emmanuel Faber were present at the event.

## Stronger dairy prices could last into 2017 – report

<http://www.radionz.co.nz/> 10/10/16

Global milk production has fallen faster than expected in recent months, with the resulting market rally expected to last into 2017, a new report says.



Photo: RNZ Cosmo Kentish-Barnes

Rabobank's latest Dairy Quarterly report said dairy export surpluses were expected to reduce by 3.4 million tonnes year-on-year - more than at any time since the global financial crisis.

Rabobank dairy analyst Emma Higgins said that came at a time when dairy demand in domestic markets has remained firm, with dairy farmers struggling to grow production.

Farmgate prices were rising in most export markets as a result, she said.

"Production is dropping quite quickly out of Europe and that's really helping to put the brakes on global supply."

Poor weather, a low milk price and reduced cow numbers had contributed to lower production in important export regions including the European Union, New Zealand, Australia, China, Argentina and Brazil, Ms Higgins said.

In New Zealand, milk production for the season to date had dropped by about three percent, the report said.

"We expect a drop in milk flows of around one percent for the full New Zealand 2016/17 season, with further downside in milk volumes to come should adverse weather over the milking peak impact further in key dairying regions," it said.

Ms Higgins said the price recovery was being driven by falling supply rather than by demand.

That meant price increases would be limited by still-weak global demand, a significant stock overhang and the strength of the US dollar.

## Women's participation in dairy farming rises

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<http://www.thedailystar.net/>

Women's participation in income-generating activities like dairy farming in rural areas is growing in the country, ensuring countrywide supply of milk, a primary source of nutrition.

However, their roles apparently remain behind the scene as men usually deal with clients in most cases.

For example, Pran Dairy maintains a network of 31,000 dairy farmers, solely designated for dairy farming, and they have 78,000 cows. Most of the farmers change their livelihood by dairy farming.

Though men are doing the financial transactions, female members of those farming families play the key role in dairy farming.

A correspondent while visiting dairy hubs of Pran in Chatmohor of Pabna, Shahzadpur and Baghabari of Sirajganj, found this scenario while talking to stakeholders.

Lily Khatun was one of the offstage players who send milk to the collection centres established by Pran in Barshalikha village of Chatmohar.

Lily, a 35-year-old registered farmer of Pran, started her journey with only one cow. Now she owns 10 cows.

“Three of them give 35 litres of milk a day,” she said, adding that she makes profit of Tk 10,000 to Tk 12,000 a week by selling milk to collection centres.

Pran Dairy Ltd aims to increase its capacity of collecting milk to 1 million litres a day within the next five years from 0.15 million litres a day at present.

The company collects nearly 0.15 million litres of milk from 31,000 contract farmers spreading across 12 districts, mostly in the country's north region.

Rakibur Rahman, chief dairy (extension) of Pran Dairy, told the news agency that some locals are only farming cows to meet the demand for milk of their own families and the marginalised farmers did not consider dairy farming as their main source of income.

“As a result, Bangladesh has to import a huge amount of powdered milk to meet the demand,” he said.

To meet the huge demand, Pran had started the milk collection process in 2001.

Rahman said Pran had developed a new concept—Dairy Hub—in the industry. “The concept later got a positive response.”

He said milk is currently being collected from 12 districts. “So far, five milk production regions (Dairy Hub) have been set up. Besides, some agents are also providing milk to Pran.”

“We're giving support to the dairy farmers to inspire them,” said Jakirul Islam, manager of Pran Dairy Hub in Chatmohor of Pabna.

He said modern knowledge helped them increase milk production. “We provide free vaccines, treatments and medicines from dairy hub at production cost.”

Rakibur Rahman said Pran has 124 milk collection centres and the centres have been set up at the doorstep of dairy farmers. The collected milk is then brought to the Narsingdi factory, he said.

## **World Dairy Expo studying options for future growth**

<http://host.madison.com/> 9/10/16

While the World Dairy Expo celebrated its amazing growth during its 50th anniversary show that ended Saturday night, its leaders are now focused on future shows that could expand beyond the boundaries of the Alliant Energy Center.

Show leaders will spend the next several months creating a long-term plan that will include making sure it has a say on any future changes at the 164-acre Alliant Energy Center site and potentially looking off-site for seminars, tours and business meeting sites for attendees, according to general manager Scott Bentley.

“We have no expectations whatsoever that we will be making changes but we want to be open-minded to what those changes might be and what the investments might be to ensure a successful next decade of the World Dairy Expo,” Bentley said.

The Expo, the 27th largest trade show of any kind held in the United States, is the biggest money maker for the Dane County-owned Alliant Energy Center and has a direct and indirect economic impact on the area of \$50.2 million annually.

However, the show that draws about 75,000 attendees annually, also has maxed out its space at the Alliant Energy Center and has been frustrated with a lack of solutions. For instance, it has a long waiting list of commercial exhibitors that could increase the show's profitability but it can't add more tents for them on the grounds because parking is at such a premium that it already shuttles in many attendees from remote parking areas at hotels and shopping malls.

Also, leaders from international organizations and companies spend much of their time during Expo week away from the Alliant Energy Center negotiating deals at places like the Governor's Conference Room at the State Capitol, the Monona Terrace, the state Department of Agriculture, the Trade and Consumer Protection offices and in hotel conference rooms around Madison.

“There are a lot of meetings off-site and probably more off-site seminars than on-site in some respects. It's just not going on under the direct umbrella of the World Dairy Expo,” Bentley said.

The Expo's contract with the county and the Alliant Energy Center is in the fourth year of a 10-year contract and there also is an additional five-year option that ensures that it will stay there until nearly 2030, Bentley said.

There is "measured optimism, measured concern" among World Dairy Expo leaders as they watch county officials debate plans for the future of Alliant Energy Center site that will impact the show, Bentley said.

Potential plans include demolishing the aging Dane County Coliseum for a new multi-purpose facility and replacing the parking lots and areas used by the show for tents and other outside activities with hotels, retail shops, restaurants and parking ramps.

Also, it's possible that Madison will take control of the Alliant Energy Center at the end of this year if an amendment is approved that will move up the city's planned annexation of the property in 2022.

"We will be engaged along the way," Bentley said. "We want to have a voice and we want our voice to be heard. We don't have to attend all of the listening sessions and meet all of the consultants, but we think our show brings a lot to the community and that venue has held our show for 50 years. There's a long-time, long-term partnership and we want to work together as best we can to maintain it."

Dane County Executive Joe Parisi believes the World Dairy Expo should have a say on the future plans of the Alliant Energy Center. He also has no qualms with the show moving beyond the Center's boundaries.

"I think it would be great for visibility," Parisi said. "There are still some people who don't know the impact the World Dairy Expo has. Everything they do benefits our region and as they continue to grow and even spread out, I think it's a wonderful way to spread the word."

Show leaders creating the long-term planning initiative will look at potential changes to all phases of the business, expansion to new areas and whether the Expo's 11-employee staff can continue to wedge all of the activities into a five-day show, Bentley also said.

"We don't want to be limited by artificial time and barriers," Bentley said.

The show could go back to holding official on-farm tours and seminars that were ended years ago for biosecurity reasons and creating better places under the auspices of the Expo for attendees to conduct meetings than the off-site places they are currently using, Bentley said.

"We have people coming in from all over the world and they are already getting out on farms, getting to meetings off-site, conducting commerce on their own all over the state, which we fully embrace," he said. "We just want to ensure that we are providing a platform for our attendees and exhibitors ... to maximize their opportunities associated with World Dairy Expo. We want to look at whatever that might be."