



**Australian Dairy
Sustainability
Framework**



2023 Sustainability Report



Australian Dairy Products
Federation Inc.



Australian Dairy Industry Council Inc.

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About this report

Unless otherwise stated, data in this report is for the period, 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023. The report has been prepared in accordance with the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards.

The e-copy of this report contains hyperlinks to additional information. Readers of a printed copy can visit <https://www.dairy.com.au/sustainability/sustainability-framework-reports-and-scorecards> to view this report online and access the hyperlinked information.



Disclaimer

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Message from the chairs

The Australian dairy industry has more than a decade of data, brought together under the Australian Dairy Sustainability Framework, to both prove and further develop its sustainability credentials.

We've led the way in agriculture for embracing sustainability. We also use data to hold ourselves accountable and provide a transparent framework to track our progress against our sustainability commitments.

This report notes our progress for improving animal welfare, strengthening dairy communities, improving consumers' wellbeing and protecting the environment during 2022/23.

This progress by dairy farmers and processors is tracked through initiatives like the Dairy Industry In Focus report, the Dairy Manufacturers Environmental Scorecard and the Animal Husbandry Survey. We know from a Bureau Veritas review in 2021 that the industry's surveys, which are used to provide some of the data in our progress reports, are robust and credible data sources.

The Dairy Sustainability Steering Committee constantly reviews the goals, targets and metrics in the framework. The targets align with the Australian Agriculture Sustainability Framework, and the global Dairy Sustainability Framework as well as the UN Sustainable Development Goals. Any changes are endorsed by the Australian Dairy Industry Council.

This due diligence demonstrates our commitment to transparency, completeness and accountability. Our due diligence in sustainable development will continue, with a double materiality assessment to be done in 2023/24 – in line with Global Reporting Initiative standards.

There is much to note in this report, including the injection of an extra \$1.2 billion into dairy communities in 2022/23 compared to 2021/22, via higher payments to farmers by processors.

An increasing percentage of dairy farmers have excluded stock from waterways and implemented soil and nutrient management plans. Eight out of 10 dairy farmers recycle waste water from their dairy sheds and more than seven in 10 consumers believe dairy farmers do a good job caring for their animals.

Dairy processors continue to strengthen their understanding and commitment to sustainability and climate action through more targeted goals and transition plans. Based on the latest available data, processors have achieved a 25.5% reduction in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions intensity since 2010/11, equating to a 27% reduction in absolute GHG emissions.

But, as always with sustainable development, there are challenges.

The GHG emissions and waste generated by animal production systems are key impacts. There is much to do around livestock methane emissions and waste silage wrap, for example. Yet, as always, the Australian dairy sector strives to stay ahead of the pack when it comes to sustainable food production.



Graeme Nicoll
Chair – Dairy Sustainability
Steering Committee

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Graeme Nicoll'.



Rick Gladigau
Chair – Australian Dairy
Industry Council

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Rick Gladigau'.

Acknowledgement of Country

The Australian dairy industry acknowledges the Traditional Owners of Country where we work throughout Australia and recognises their continuing connection to lands, waters and communities. We pay our respect to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultures, and to Elders both past, present and emerging.

Accelerating global change increases urgency for action

New standards for sustainability disclosures and a focus on climate action in agriculture indicate that the urgency for sustainable food production and transparency in reporting increased in 2022/23.

As this global change accelerates, the Australian dairy industry has reconfirmed its resolve to set ambitious goals and targets for 2030 and measure its progress with credible indicators and metrics.

The Australian Dairy Sustainability Steering Committee is undertaking a review of the goals, targets, indicators and metrics in the Australian Dairy Sustainability Framework. The review aims to ensure the framework remains fit for purpose against an evolving sustainability context, defined by mounting global pressures and changing stakeholder expectations.

In 2022/23, the dairy industry made progress towards goals and targets for enhancing livelihoods, improving wellbeing, animal care and environmental stewardship. This action included:

- Implementing a roadmap to improve the sustainability of the packaging of dairy products by 2025
- Developing an industry register of risks to human rights in the dairy value chain
- Launching a tool that enables farmers to use genetics to breed low GHG emitting cows
- Setting a new goal for workplace safety, Everyone home safely, every day
- Releasing Australian agriculture's first industry action plan for halving food waste (July 2023)
- Reviewing what may be included in a potential industry agreed animal care assurance program to improve animal health and welfare
- Implementing the Australian Dairy Carbon Calculator which enables dairy farmers to measure their carbon footprint.

Consultation with stakeholders about the sustainability risks and impacts of dairy production during May 2023, and a double materiality assessment in 2023/24, aim to ensure that the priority areas of the framework remain relevant and have appropriate action plans in place to support progress.

Global standards for agriculture

The most widely used standards for sustainability reporting, the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), released a sector standard for companies in the agriculture, aquaculture and fishing sectors. The standard outlines global best-practice for companies reporting from 1 January 2024. In September 2022, the Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi) launched the world's first standard for companies in land-intensive sectors such as food, agriculture and forestry, to set science-based climate targets that include land-based emissions reductions and removals. The Australian Dairy Sustainability Framework needs to continue to adapt as requirements change, including the impact of the following areas:



Climate COP, IPCC reporting

In November 2022, food production and consumption was featured at a United Nations Climate Change conference (COP27) for the first time. COP27 promised to be a turning point for linking nutrition and climate change. For policymakers, a report from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) synthesised the state of knowledge of climate change, its impacts and risks, and climate change mitigation and adaptation. COP28 will be held December 2023 – and will continue the focus on GHG emissions reduction and the role of animal protein. Dairy will need to be ready to respond to this.



Biodiversity targets, nature disclosures

New targets for biological diversity were the focus at the 15th Conference of Parties to the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (COP15) in December 2022. The head of COP15 advocated for governments to make reporting in line with the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) framework mandatory. The TNFD framework was released in September 2023. The Australian Government has also signed up to the global biodiversity goal that seeks to protect 30% of land and ocean ecosystems by 2030.



Moves on modern slavery, human rights

A chronic labour shortage risked stunting growth in Australian agriculture in 2022/23. Meanwhile, the Australian Government established an Anti-Slavery Commissioner to support compliance with the Modern Slavery Act 2018. The Australian Human Rights Commission (AHRC) launched a proposed model for a national Human Rights Act in Australia. Dairy companies submitted modern slavery statements to the Australian Government as required under the Modern Slavery Act 2018.



Regulators, government tackle greenwashing

In March 2023, the Parliament of Australia launched a Senate inquiry into greenwashing (the Australian Dairy Industry Council made a submission to the inquiry). This followed a crackdown on greenwashing by two corporate regulators, the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission (ACCC) and the Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC). In highlighting the need for clarity of sustainability disclosures, ASIC suggested the Australian Government legislate standard definitions for ESG products and investments.



Mandatory climate reporting in Australia

The Australian Government released a proposal to make climate-related financial disclosures mandatory for large Australian companies from July 2024, with smaller businesses to follow in 2027/28. It is also seeking to expand the powers of the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) to develop sustainability reporting standards and in April 2023, in cooperation with the Australian Sustainable Finance Institute (ASFI), it agreed to co-fund the development of a national sustainable finance taxonomy to support growth in climate capital.



Animal welfare benchmark hits hurdle

In October 2022, consultation on proposed new criteria for the Business Benchmark for Farm Animal Welfare (BBFAW) started. However, the ambitions for animal welfare of major Australian retailers Woolworths and Coles did not match the aspirations of BBFAW's partners, Compassion in World Farming and FourPaws International, which proposed new criteria to rank companies on commitments to reducing reliance on animal-sourced foods.

Collaborating deep, wide across our value chain

As has been the case every year of the past decade, in 2022/23 stakeholders were consulted about the sustainability risks and impacts from dairy production that are of most interest to them.

A hybrid summit attended by 110 stakeholders in-person and online in May 2023 cast the net wide, seeking a diverse range of perspectives from across the Australian dairy value chain.

Attendees were also asked if the dairy industry's progress towards its sustainability goals and targets for 2030 met their expectations and whether the targets were ambitious enough.

At the summit four themes emerged about the future of sustainable food:

Confusion reigns due to a wall of noise about sustainable food.

With misinformation and 'disinformation' abounding, the post-truth era has arrived. Emergent technologies such as AI will increase the prevalence of misleading information sources, such as deep fakes. How will consumers know who to trust? In this atmosphere, maintaining trust is paramount for the food sector, as is supporting connections between producers of nutritious food and consumers.

Data holds key to the truth and progress for sustainable food.

Consumers are increasingly informed on transparency and credibility, especially with regards to environmental standards. Dairy businesses being on the front foot with metrics and reporting can provide the kind of information the community is looking for when it comes to sustainable, healthy products.

Change in the future of sustainable food will be consumer led.

Technological innovation and a desire for convenience, together with concerns about environmental sustainability and their health, are driving behavioural changes in dairy consumers. These consumer preferences are often expressed through the buying priorities of large customers. The response of food regulators to global obligations and trading partners also influences consumer choices.

Technological innovation is driving the future for sustainable food.

Automation and AI have already begun to influence the dairy sector. Major supermarkets in Australia have been looking to automate their warehousing and delivery processes for e-commerce, which is too costly without automation. With an increasingly tech-savvy population, evolving new e-commerce models and channels can be an opportunity for the dairy sector.

What's your dairy sustainability priority?



"It's really about making sure we meet requirements set by the dairy industry and also making sure we meet regulations around the world, because we need to meet those regulations whether we're exporting to the EU or selling directly to our customers here in Australia."

Duncan Rowland – Stock Feed Manufacturers Council of Australia



"A big job for us ... is to understand the emissions and the carbon footprint of our farms in Tassie and to look at how we can make significant inroads into reducing our impact."

Amber Beaumont – Mondelēz International



"The use of antibiotics by the dairy industry and the contribution to the rise of antimicrobial resistant bacteria, known as superbugs ... That's a critical global health issue."

Ben Pearson – World Animal Protection Australia and New Zealand



"A lot has changed in dairy in the past few years. You can see there's been a real stepping up in what dairy is doing but there's still room to do more."

Fiona Davis – CEO, Farmers for Climate Action

Stakeholder consultation ran deep in 2022/23 too. Stakeholders joined working groups to review the goals, targets, indicators and metrics for their priority topics. For example, an animal welfare advocate, a government official and an investor worked with subject matter experts, dairy farmers and processors in the group covering best care for all animals for whole of life.

For stakeholder engagement, the dairy industry consults groups or individuals who are impacted by dairy farming and manufacturing as well as those who can impact the industry. The topics covered during consultation are informed by a materiality assessment (2019; see table). This will be updated following a double materiality assessment in 2023/24.

Stakeholders	Groups, organisations	Interests
Industry	Dairy farmers, dairy companies, representative organisations	The profitability of the dairy sector
Customers	Retailers (e.g., Woolworths, Coles); multinational companies (e.g., Mondelez, Nestle, Unilever)	Consumer and community perceptions
Suppliers	Financial institutions (e.g., Rabobank, NAB, Commonwealth Bank)	Animal health and welfare
Government	Federal departments and agencies (e.g., Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry; Animal Medicines Australia) and State departments and agencies (e.g., Agriculture Victoria, Sustainability Victoria, Dairysafe)	Managing people Provenance
NGOs, special interest groups	Community groups (e.g., environmental NGOs (e.g., NRM Regions Australia; Farmers for Climate Action, WWF Australia), animal welfare groups (e.g., RSPCA Australia)	Modernisation Health and nutrition
Other primary industry	Beef (e.g., Meat & Livestock Australia, Cattle Australia, Greenham)	Climate change and water
Other	Sustainability practitioners, researchers (e.g., CSIRO, Fight Food Waste CRC, University of Queensland)	Food waste Ethical investment, responsible sourcing

National and global sustainability initiatives and industry groups also consulted include:

- Australian Agricultural Sustainability Framework
- Global Dairy Sustainability Framework
- Sustainable Agriculture Initiative (SAI) Platform Australia
- Sustainable Dairy Partnership of the Global Sustainable Agriculture Initiative Dairy Working Group
- Global Roundtable for Sustainable Beef
- Global Dairy Platform
- International Dairy Federation.

In addition to the consultation, a range of communications products was delivered during 2022/23, including a monthly Dairy Sustainability eNews, advisory updates and a webinar.



Stakeholders attend the hybrid summit, held on May 26, 2023

A healthier world. For everybody. Every day.

At the heart of sustainability in the Australian dairy industry is a promise: to provide nutritious food for a healthier world. This Promise is underpinned by four commitments and 11 goals:

ENHANCING ECONOMIC VIABILITY AND LIVELIHOODS

Creating a vibrant industry that rewards dairy workers and their families, communities, business and investors



1 Increasing competitiveness and profitability



2 Increasing community resilience and prosperity



3 Everyone home safely, every day



4 Providing a productive and rewarding workplace

Alignment of Framework with the UN SDGs:



IMPROVING WELLBEING OF PEOPLE

Providing nutritious, safe, quality dairy food



5 Ensuring safe dairy products



6 Contributing to improved health outcomes

Alignment of Framework with the UN SDGs:



PROVIDING BEST CARE FOR ANIMALS

Striving for health, welfare and best care for our animals throughout their lives



7 Providing best care for animals for whole-of-life

- Full compliance with animal welfare standards
- Recommended practices adopted by all industry
- Antimicrobial Stewardship – the dairy industry uses antibiotics responsibly

Alignment of Framework with the UN SDGs:





REDUCING OUR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

Meeting the challenges of climate change and providing good stewardship of our natural resources



8 Improving land management



9 Increasing water use efficiency

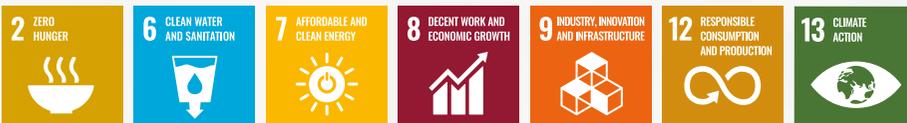


10 Reducing GHG emissions intensity



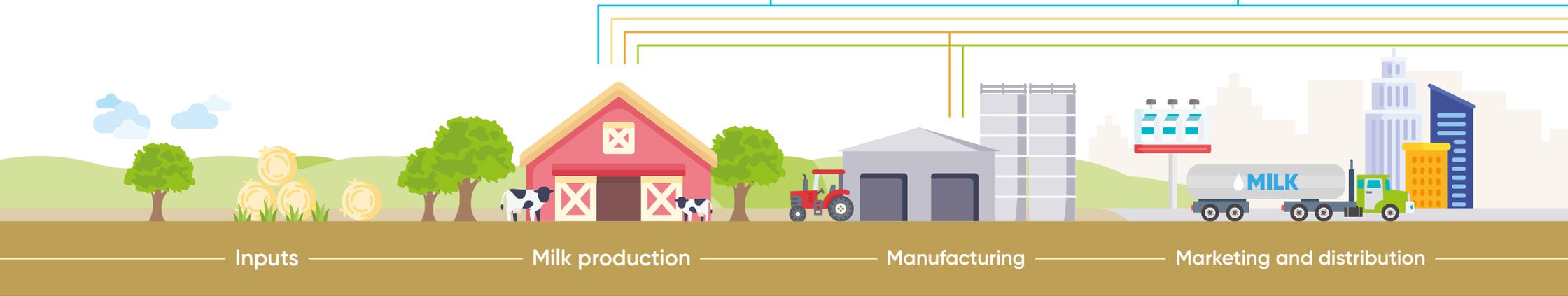
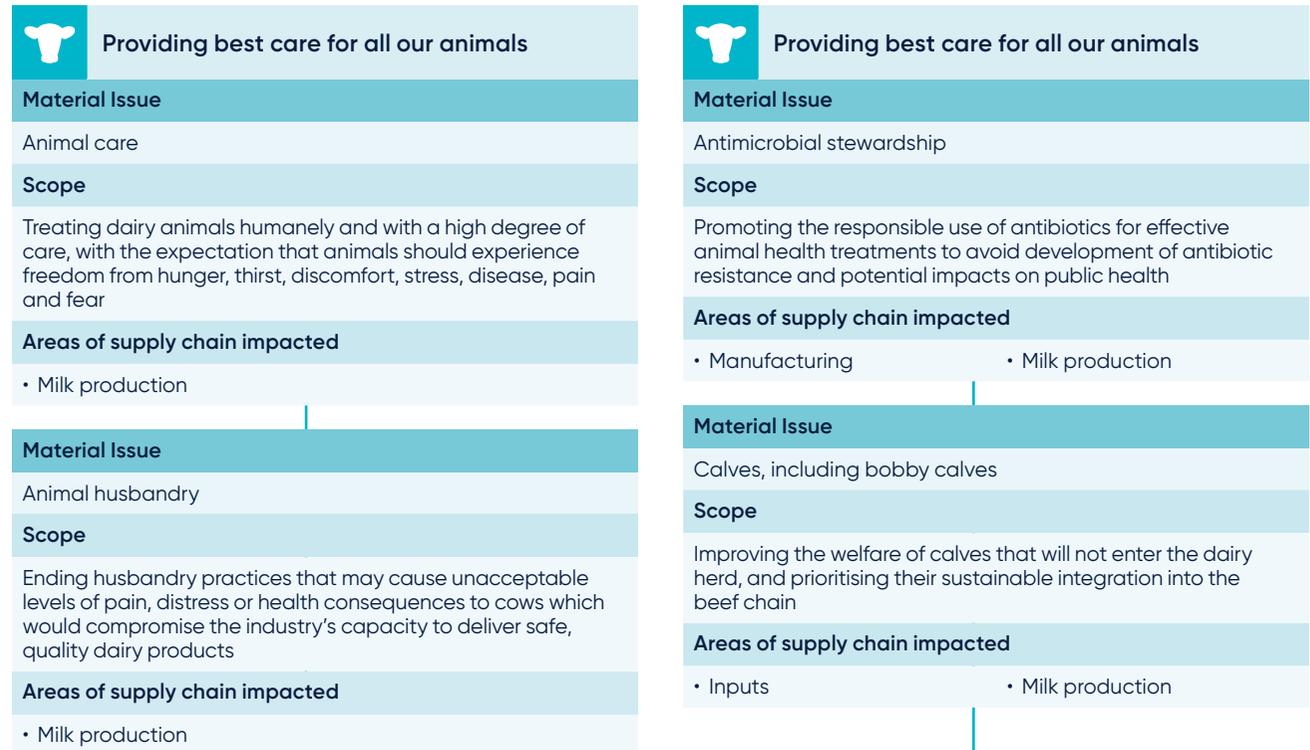
11 Reducing waste

Alignment of Framework with the UN SDGs:



Sustainability impacts along the value chain

This diagram shows the extended dairy value chain, the material and emerging issues, and where these issues impact.



Providing best care for all our animals

Material Issue
Farm biosecurity

Scope
Protecting individual farms, the dairy industry and Australian agriculture against the spread of pests and diseases on and between farms, and from overseas

Areas of supply chain impacted
• Milk production

Enhancing economic viability and livelihoods

Material Issue
Resilience of dairy regions

Scope
Understanding and promoting the contribution that the dairy industry makes to the resilience and economic viability of farmers and rural communities

Areas of supply chain impacted
• Manufacturing • Milk production

Improved wellbeing of people

Material Issue
Product safety and quality

Scope
Maintaining the safety and quality of dairy products throughout the supply chain in a transparent manner

Areas of supply chain impacted
• Consumer • Milk production
• Marketing and distribution • Manufacturing
• Exports • Retail and food service

Reducing environmental impact

Material Issue
Greenhouse gas emissions

Scope
Quantifying and reducing GHG emissions across the value chain through all economically viable mechanisms

Areas of supply chain impacted
• Consumer • Manufacturing
• Milk production

Reducing environmental impact

Material Issue
Physical climate risk

Scope
Adapting wherever possible to avoid impacts of climate change such as water scarcity, temperature increase and extreme weather events, which can affect animal welfare, milk supply and the viability of the industry in some regions

Areas of supply chain impacted
• Manufacturing • Milk production

Reducing environmental impact

Material Issue
Water availability and efficiency

Scope
Efficient and responsible use and management of water across the dairy supply chain, helping to increase resilience of the industry and maintain productivity in the face of the challenges of climate change

Areas of supply chain impacted
• Manufacturing • Milk production





COMMITMENT 1
ENHANCING
 ECONOMIC VIABILITY
 AND LIVELIHOODS

Creating a vibrant industry that rewards dairy workers and their families, communities, business and investors

2030 Goals



1

Increasing competitiveness and profitability



2

Increasing community resilience and prosperity



3

Everyone home safely, every day



4

Providing a productive and rewarding workplace

Sharpening our focus on dairy people, human rights

For most of Australia's 4,163 dairy farms, the year 2022/23 was highly profitable. Despite facing high input costs, record prices for farm gate milk contributed to the increased profitability of dairy farming.

For dairy companies that make dairy products, it was a different story. Paying record prices for milk and absorbing higher energy and labour costs, together with fighting cheap imports of cheese and butter for retail shelf space and managing a fall in global prices, left processors with less margin than ever before. As a result, several smaller dairy companies ceased operations. Of the larger dairy companies, Saputo Dairy Australia and Bega looked to streamline their operations.

Integral to the goal of increasing the profitability and competitiveness across the dairy supply chain is the volume of milk produced. It is on a downward trend. In 2022/23, total raw milk production volumes were at a 30-year low of 8.1 billion litres – down 5% from the year prior (8.5 billion litres, 2021/22). Despite the decline in milk production on-farm, the total value of payments made to farmers by dairy companies rose 24% to \$6.1 billion in 2022/23.

Australia's share of global dairy trade remained at 5% in 2022/23 and 30% of milk production was exported.

China, Singapore, Japan, Malaysia and Indonesia were the five biggest markets. Australia ranked fifth in terms of world trade, behind New Zealand, European Union, the United Kingdom and the United States.

The safety of the 33,500 people directly working on dairy farms and at dairy processing sites is a priority. Goal 3 in the Australian Dairy Sustainability Framework was changed from *Provide a safe work environment for all dairy workers to Everyone home safely, every day* in 2022/23.

The rights of people who work in the dairy sector matter. So much so, that a register of human rights risks in the dairy supply chain is being developed, building on the dairy industry's position on human rights (2019). This position commits all sectors of the dairy industry to act responsibly, respecting internationally recognised human rights as set out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and related core international standards. During the reporting period several dairy companies submitted a modern slavery statement to the Australian Government, in accordance with the Modern Slavery Act 2018.

Continued next page

Like most sectors of the economy, the dairy industry was affected by a chronic workforce shortage in 2022/23. Up to 22% of dairy farmers were unable to fill vacant positions. A shortage of proper housing for workers in regional areas continued to be a problem for dairy employers.

No new data for measuring progress towards targets for people in dairy is reported for 2022/23. This data is collated every three years in the *Power of People in Dairy* survey, next run in 2024.

All of the current goals, targets and indicators are being reviewed and will be reported on in the next sustainability report.

Highlights for 2022/23



A register for human rights risks in the dairy supply chain is being established



Dairy processors submit statements for modern slavery to government



A new goal for workplace safety, Everyone home safely, every day, is set



For most Australian dairy farmers, the year 2022/23 was highly profitable

CASE STUDY

Dairy farming friends set goals for business growth

Victorian dairy farmers Tracy Gaut and Sara-Jane Rea use Dairy Australia's *Our Farm, Our Plan* program to enable better business decision making.

Our Farm, Our Plan is designed to help dairy farmers set long-term goals, improve business performance and manage risk.

The two friends each have plans to grow their businesses and say the program helped them be clearer about their goals.

Sara-Jane's family hope to purchase a second property, while Tracy is also working towards farm ownership.



KEY ACTIVITIES

Here's some of what we're doing to enhance our economic viability and livelihoods.

People in Dairy puts people in dairy first

The People in Dairy program is helping to support dairy farmers to swiftly upskill new workers, support the induction of new employees, and make training more accessible.

New campaign targets dairy workforce shortage

With up to 22% of dairy farmers unable to fill vacant positions during 2022/23, the *Dairy Jobs Matter* campaign promoted working in dairy to address workforce shortages.

Dairy companies take on hunger and food security

Australia's largest dairy companies are working with food rescue charity Foodbank to fight hunger, enabling Australians to access milk, regardless of their financial situation.

New tool helps farmers build their game plan

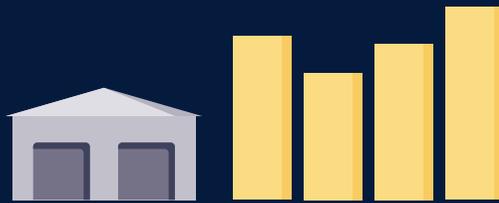
Our Farm, Our Plan is a learning program that helps farmers to develop their business skills and identify long-term goals, improve business performance and manage volatility.



TARGET 1.1

Increase the competitiveness and profitability of the Australian dairy industry

The **profitability** of farm businesses is an indicator of the industry's **economic viability**.



Dairy farmers in Victoria – the biggest dairy producing state – achieved near record profits in 2022/23.



A return of at least **\$1.50 EBIT/kg** milk solids – over a rolling five-year average – for **more than 50%** of dairy farmers is a target for 2030.

Victorian farmers achieved an **EBIT/kg MS of \$2.87** on a rolling five-year average in 2022/23.

In 2021/22, **46%** of farmers achieved this return.



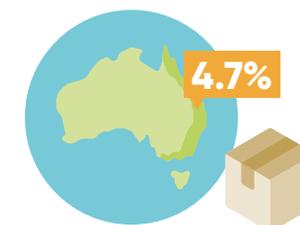
High milk prices, carefully managed high input costs and a contraction in the volume of farmgate milk drove this financial performance.

A baseline and target for the profitability of manufacturers has not been set.

PROGRESS REPORT

Commitment 1: Enhancing economic viability and livelihoods

	Baseline	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2030 Target	Progress
Goal 1. Increase the competitiveness and profitability of the Australian Dairy Industry								
1.1	More than 50% of farm businesses achieve at least \$1.50 EBIT/kg MS over a rolling five year average ⁱ	20% (2018)	16%	26%	39%	46%	NDA	>50% ●
1.2	Increase the Australian dairy industry's share of global dairy trade to 10% by volume ⁱⁱ – This Target is under review	6% (2018)	6%	5%	4%	5%	5% ⁱⁱⁱ	10% ●
1.3	Increase R&DE expenditure in the dairy sector by 2% per annum – from DA Annual Reports	\$47m (2019)	\$47m	\$44.2m	\$45.5m		\$56.2m	●
	% dairy farmers constantly looking for new information to improve farm business ^{iv}	79% (2018)	83%	76%	91%	91%	NDA	– ●
	% dairy farmers reporting new farming ideas were very important to them ^{iv}	74% (2018)	78%	72%	90%	88%	NDA	– ●
	% dairy farmers reporting they were amongst the first in their area to try new ideas and products ^{iv}	46% (2018)	48%	45%	52%	48%	NDA	– ●
1.4	Provide consumers with greater choice and access to a variety of dairy products and/or ingredients to meet their specific nutritional needs ^{iv}	85% (2018)	88%	88%	85%	87%	85%	●
Goal 2. Increase the resilience and prosperity of dairy communities								
2.1	Increase the contribution the dairy industry makes to supporting the economy of dairy regions							
	• The total value of payments made to dairy farmers in Australia ^{vi}	\$4.269b (2018)	\$4.374b	\$4.8b	\$4.8b (2020/21)	\$4.9b	\$6.1b	NTS ●
	• The number of people directly employed in the dairy industry ^{vi}	42,600 (2018)	46,200	43,500	37,400	34,700	33,500	NTS ●
2.2	Increase the recognition of the dairy industry's benefit to regional communities							
	% of people in regional areas who think dairy is an essential part of their community ^v	88% (2018)	90%	85%	84%	85%	85%	95% ●
	% of farmers who agree people in my region appreciate the role that dairy farmers like myself play in our community ^{iv}	67% (2018)	68%	70%	76%	76%	77%	90% ●
2.3	Increase the contribution people in dairy make to social capital (community initiatives) in their community							
	% of farmers who say they/their employees actively participate in their local community initiatives ^{iv}	69% (2019)	69%	70%	78%	74%	76%	100% ●
	% of farmers who believe it's important for them/their employees to support their local community initiatives ^{iv}	87% (2019)	87%	88%	94%	91%	92%	100% ●
	% of dairy companies investing funds and participating in local community initiatives	NTM						Under review
	% of dairy people who feel their community has effective dairy leaders and strong social networks – scale of 1 (strongly disagree) to 7 (strongly agree) ^{vii}	4.6 (2018)	4.6					Under review NTM



TARGET 1.2
Australia had a **5%** share of global trade in 2022/23.



TARGET 2.1
In 2022/23, the total value of payments made to dairy farmers rose **24%** to **\$6.1 billion**.



	Baseline	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2030 Target	Progress
Goal 3. Everyone home safely, every day								
3.1 Zero workplace fatalities on farm and in manufacturing^{viii}								
Dairy farming	2 (2017)	0	11 (2014–19)	10 ^x (2016–20)	NDA	NDA	0	
Dairy companies ^{viii}	0 (2017)	0	0 (2014–19)	0 ^x (2018/19)	NDA	NDA	0	
3.2 100% of dairy farmers and manufacturing facilities to have a documented Work Health and Safety (WHS) Plan	NDS				NDA	NDA	100%	
3.3 30% reduction in Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) for farm and manufacturing workplaces on figures reported in 2017^{viii} – Under Review								
Dairy farming ^x	9.3 (2017)		7.0 ^x	7.5 ^x (2018/19)	NDA	NDA	6.5	
Dairy companies ^x	6.4 (2017)		6.2 ^x	8.0 ^x (2018/19)	NDA	NDA	4.5	
Goal 4. Provide a productive and rewarding work environment for all dairy people (Note: this goal is under review)								
4.1 Rates of dairy remuneration are similar to or higher than for other regional industries^{xi}	NDA			NDA	NDA	NDA	Yes	
4.2 80% of dairy employees are retained within the industry year-on-year^{xi}	71% (2017)	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA	80%	
4.3 Less than 20% of dairy employers report difficulty in sourcing suitable applicants^{xi}	70% (2020)	NDA	70%	NDA	NDA	NDA	<20%	
4.4 More than 70% of dairy farm owners have an agreed farm transition/succession plan by 2030^{xi}	21% (2017)	NDA	56%	NDA	NDA	NDA	>70%	
4.5 Human rights – dairy industry has a national human rights position – Indicators to be developed in 2024	NIA			Under development				

i DairyBase, Dairy Farm Monitor Project data

ii In Focus 2023

iii Fifth largest exporter in 2022/23 – behind NZ, EU, US and UK – now split UK out from EU – exported 30% of production in 2022/23 – was 32% in 2021/22

iv National Dairy Farmer Survey 2023

v Dairy Trust Tracker Survey 2023

vi In Focus 2023

vii University of Canberra Regional Wellbeing Survey

viii Safe Work Australia uses a rolling five-year average to calculate these

ix Final figure for 2017/18

x Most recent figures available

xi Power of People in Dairy Survey – to come in 2024

Key for data gaps

The goals, targets, indicators and metrics in the framework are regularly under review and when they change there can be data gaps in reporting. Also, data for some indicators is not collected every year because for some areas of the framework, it is impractical to do so or measurable change cannot be demonstrated annually.

Where data is not reported it can be for several reasons. These are:

- An indicator is under development (NIA)
- A target metric is yet to be finalised (NTM)
- A data source is yet to be identified (NDS)
- No data available at this time (NDA)
- A 2030 target has not been set (NTS)



TARGET 2.2

The % of people in regional areas who think dairy is an essential part of their community remained unchanged at **85%**.



TARGET 2.3

The % dairy people who were active in local community initiatives **increased to 76%**.



Key for progress

- Progress towards 2030 targets against baseline
- Result maintained or marginal change
- Regression

Note: Unless otherwise stated, data is reported on a financial year basis. For example, data for 2023 covers the period 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023.

TARGETS 4.3, 4.4, 4.5 AND 4.6

A productive and rewarding work environment for all dairy people

People are fundamental to all sectors of the dairy industry. The support, training and development of people in dairy farming is a pillar in building success for the industry.



Up to **22%** dairy farmers were **unable to fill vacant positions** during 2022/23. A Dairy Farm Jobs Board was launched to address the worker shortage.



The retention of **80%** of dairy farm workers year-on-year is a target.

No new data for targets 4.3 and 4.5 is available for 2022/23. New data will be collated from the Power of People in Dairy survey in 2024.



Australian dairy has a position on human rights. A register of human rights risks in the dairy supply chain was being compiled in 2022/23. An indicator for measuring progress on human rights is being developed.

Leading dairy companies submitted **statements on modern slavery** to government in 2022/23.



COMMITMENT 2
IMPROVING
WELLBEING OF PEOPLE

**Providing nutritious,
safe, quality dairy food**

2030 Goals



5 Ensuring safe dairy products



6 Contributing to improved health outcomes

Keeping food safe, improving health outcomes for all

For the most part, the Australian dairy industry's progress towards 2030 targets for improving the wellbeing of people was modest or unchanged in 2022/23.

A source of data for tracking progress on food safety and health outcomes, the *Dairy Trust Tracker* survey, reveals that 85% of consumers agree that the dairy industry produces safe and quality products. This is a similar result to the previous year, compared to a target of 95% by 2030.

There were eight product recalls for the calendar year 2022, compared to five in the previous year, and these were mainly due to undeclared allergens. Once again, there were zero cases of non-compliant chemical residues found during the [Australian Milk Residue Analysis Survey](#).

Regarding [dairy's contribution to improving the health outcomes](#) for all Australians, 79% of individuals agree dairy foods are essential for good health and wellbeing – up 2% on 2022. The Australian Dietary Guidelines from the National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) continue to recommend milk, cheese and yoghurt as part of a healthy diet. These guidelines are under review.

In 2022/23, a review of the goals and targets for this commitment concluded that a new target, Food safety culture embedded into all dairy food businesses, be added. It is also concluded that the wording of indicators for targets for improving health outcomes be amended. These proposed changes will be considered by the Australian Dairy Industry Council during 2023/24.

Highlights for 2022/23



A new study finds that serving extra dairy in aged care may cut health costs



Milk, cheese and yoghurt continue to be recognised as part of a healthy diet



79% of Australians think dairy is essential for their good health and wellbeing



No non-compliant residues were found in Australian dairy foods, ingredients



CASE STUDY

Extra serve of dairy promises saving to aged health budget

Research has found that spending an extra \$0.66 per person per day to provide an extra serving of dairy in aged care homes could save the Australian health system \$66 million annually.

Older adults in aged care account for 30% of the population's hip fractures. About two-thirds of aged care residents are **malnourished or at risk of malnutrition**.

The economics of overcoming nutritional inadequacy to reduce the risk of falls in aged care residents continued to return a benefit right up to a spend of \$1.07 per resident per day.

Researchers supplemented the residents' diets with regular milk, yoghurt and cheese.



KEY ACTIVITIES

Here's some of what we're doing to improve the wellbeing of people.

Campaign gives voice to world-first nutrition study

A study that showed an increase in dairy consumption can reduce fractures by 33% and falls by 11% in aged care residents was the subject of a new campaign.

Dairy seeks nutritional outcomes in dietary guidelines

The dairy sector is advocating for a holistic view of sustainable eating patterns that recognises the pillars of nutrition, culture, economic and environment with the goal of achieving harmony across all. Foods like milk, cheese and yoghurt are an accessible and affordable source of high-quality nutrition and proven health benefits.

Top dairy farmers recognised in milk quality awards

Quality products are how Australian dairy consistently provides safe, nutritious food for a healthier world. The Australian Milk Quality Awards recognise best practice on dairy farms.

Study shows extra dairy could be gut gamechanger

A new study has shown the classic Mediterranean diet, supplemented with extra milk, cheese and yoghurt, can affect the composition of gut bacteria for the better.

TARGET 5.1

Zero non-compliant chemical residues found

Tracking **non-compliant residues** helps indicate that dairy products and ingredients sold in Australia are **safe**.



Independent monitoring found **100%** compliance – the same result as the past five years.

This result from the Australian Milk Residue Analysis (AMRA) Survey was recorded following more than **14,000** analyses on **1000** milk samples.



TARGET 5.3

Consumer trust in safe Australian dairy products

The % of **consumers** who agree Australia produces safe dairy products is an indicator of food safety.



95%
by 2030

85%
in 2022/23

82%
in 2021/22

The target for 2030 is **95%**. **85%** agreed in 2022/23, up from **83%** in 2021/22.

85% of consumers believe dairy produces high quality products.

Eight product recalls were issued in 2022.



PROGRESS REPORT

Commitment 2: Improving wellbeing of people

	Baseline	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2030 Target	Progress	
Goal 5. All dairy products and ingredients sold are safe									
5.1	Zero non-compliant chemical residues found during the Australian Milk Residue Analysis Survey ⁱ	0	0	0	0	0	0	●	
5.2	Zero product recalls due to food contamination (as reported by Product Safety Recalls Australia)	8	11	8	5	8* (for 2022 calendar year)	NDA	0	●
5.3	95% of consumers agree Australia produces safe and high quality dairy products ⁱⁱ								
	• The dairy industry produces safe products	81% (2018)	82%	85%	82%	83%	85%	95%	●
	• The dairy industry produces high quality products	83% (2018)	86%	86%	85%	86%	85%	95%	●
5.4	Food Safety Culture embedded into the dairy food business	Under development							
Goal 6. Dairy contributes to improved health outcomes for all Australians (Note: the indicators for target 6.1 are under review)									
6.1	Improve consumers' perception of the health and nutrition benefits of dairy foods ⁱⁱ								
	• 90% of consumers believe dairy foods such as milk, cheese and yoghurt play an important role in a healthy well-balanced diet	67% (2019)	67%	61%	59%	NDA	NDA	90%	●
	• 90% of individuals agree 'Dairy foods are essential for good health and wellbeing'	72% (2018)	80%	79%	77%	77%	79%	90%	●
	• <20% of individuals agree 'I'm concerned consuming dairy foods will increase my weight'	32% (2018)	34%	35%	41%	40%	39%	<20%	●
6.2	The National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) Australian Dietary Guidelines continue to recommend milk, cheese and yoghurt as part of a healthy diet	Recognised							●
6.3	Australians meet recommended daily serves for dairy	NDA	NDA	No	NDA	NDA	No	Yes	
6.4	All dairy companies adopt a stated position on responsible consumption by 2020 and publicly report on progress by 2030	NIA	This target is under review					100%	

* Most due to undeclared allergens

i Australian milk residue analysis survey – DAWE. For the full AMRA Report, see [here](#)

ii Dairy Trust Tracker Survey

Key for data gaps: Where data is not reported it can be for several reasons. These are:

- An indicator is under development (NIA)
- A data source is yet to be identified (NDS)
- A 2030 target has not been set (NTS)
- A target metric is yet to be finalised (NTM)
- No data available at this time (NDA)

Key for progress

- Progress towards 2030 targets against baseline
- Result maintained or marginal change
- Regression

TARGET 6.1

The % of consumers who agree dairy foods are essential for good health and wellbeing rose to **79%**.



TARGET 6.2

Dairy products continued to be recognised as forming part of a healthy diet in national guidelines.



Note: Unless otherwise stated, data is reported on a financial year basis. For example, data for 2023 covers the period 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023.



COMMITMENT 3
**PROVIDING BEST
 CARE FOR ANIMALS**

**Striving for health,
 welfare and best
 care for our animals
 throughout their lives**

2030 Goals



7 Providing best care for animals for whole-of-life

- Full compliance with animal welfare standards
- Recommended practices adopted by all industry
- Antimicrobial Stewardship – the dairy industry uses antibiotics responsibly

Farmers do “good job” caring for animals: consumers

The main source of data for measuring the dairy industry’s progress towards targets for animal care, the triennial *Animal Husbandry Survey*, was undertaken in July 2022.

New data from another source, the *Dairy Trust Tracker*, for target 7.3, reveals that the percentage of consumers who believe dairy farmers do a good job caring for animals rose to 74% – three points higher than a year earlier and 16 points higher than the baseline figure in 2018.

As reported in the 2021 Sustainability Report, it was dairy industry policy to phase-out routine calving induction as of 1st January 2022. Calving induction – a process to induce labour in a cow – is used sparingly by a minority of dairy farmers. Calving induction is no longer used as a routine management procedure – 7% of farmers induce 6% of the cows, on average, in their herd (2022).

Tail docking for dairy cows is almost completely eliminated (<4% in 2020) and 100% of dairy farmers get antibiotics from a registered vet (2019).

Responsible calf husbandry remains a priority. The percentage of calves receiving pain relief before they are disbudded (prior to two months of age) rose from 76% in 2019 to 89% in 2022.

In 2022/23, it became industry policy that all surplus dairy calves are able to enter a valued market chain by 2035. Antibiotics of high importance to human antimicrobial resistance are used to treat dairy animals under exceptional circumstances. A target for the use of these antibiotics is under development.

Of the 62% of farmers with a documented biosecurity plan, 68% report that they always follow it.

During 2022/23 a working group tasked with reviewing the targets for Goal 7 has:

- Reviewed the language and ambition, credibility and usefulness of existing goal and targets.
- Proposed new targets that are more aspirational, action-driven and demonstratable.
- Invited comment on these proposed new targets from farmer leaders, retailers, researchers, animal welfare groups, vets, milk processors and subject matter experts.
- Submitted a recommendation to industry leadership for changes to the targets for providing the best care for animals for their whole lives.
- Further industry consultation will be undertaken before any final recommendations are submitted to the Australian Dairy Industry Council for endorsement.

Continued next page

Once changes are endorsed by the Australian Dairy Industry Council, they will be incorporated into the Australian Dairy Sustainability Framework and reported against in future reports.

The recommended changes include the development of an industry animal care assessment program and an industry roadmap for sustainably managing surplus dairy calves.

Highlights for 2022/23



A pathway into a valued market chain for surplus dairy calves is being developed



A working group proposed new, more ambitious targets for animal care – now requires further consultation with industry



A target for the use of antibiotics critical to humans is under development



The % of calves receiving pain relief before disbudding rose to 89% in 2022

CASE STUDY

Genomics support welfare of surplus 'bobby' calves

Genomic testing and targeted use of sexed Wagyu semen is enabling Victorian dairy farmers Narelle and Mark McDonald to phase out surplus 'bobby' calves and improve their herd's fertility.

The DNA technology, together with herd testing and breeding software, helps the McDonalds determine the top 25 per cent of their dairy herd for breeding to sexed semen. Their calves become the herd's dairy replacements. They are confident their breeding decisions fit the farm's regenerative and sustainable goals.

The welfare of calves that will not enter the dairy herd for milking is a material issue for the dairy industry. It is [industry policy](#) that all surplus dairy calves are able to enter a valued market chain by 2035.

As part of the [Growing Beef from Dairy](#) project run by Dairy Australia and Meat & Livestock Australia, producer demonstration sites are exploring different market pathways for surplus calves with data collected by the producers involved. The producers share their experiences and are supported by others in the group as well as industry experts and supply chain participants.



KEY ACTIVITIES

Here's some of what we're doing to provide best care for all our animals.

National standards, guidelines underpin better outcomes

The *Australian Animal Welfare Standards and Guidelines* underpins an approach to improving the welfare of dairy animals and providing best care throughout their lives.

Sustainability index enables breeding of low-GHG cows

DataGene has launched a breeding tool called the Sustainability Index that enables farmers to use genetics for reducing the intensity of greenhouse gas emissions from cows.

New animal care report helps with dairy RD&E priorities

A new report about animal husbandry on dairy farms is being used to identify targets for improving performance and ensure practices are aligned with community expectations.

New dairy cow feeding, housing guidelines a global first

The Australian dairy industry is the first in the world to release a national set of guidelines to help farmers looking to invest in innovative feeding and housing solutions.



TARGETS 7.2, 7.3 AND 7.4

Provide best care for all animals for whole of life

All of industry adopting relevant recommended industry practices for animal care is a target.



Routine calving induction and tail docking have ended.



The phase out of blunt force trauma is industry policy.



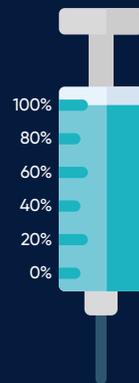
Most farmers use pain relief for calves during disbudding.



96% of farmers, where relevant, have infrastructure to keep cows cool.

A target of 90% of consumers believing farmers do a good job of caring for their animals is the target for 2030.

In 2022/23, this number was 74%, up from 71% in 2021/22.



100% dairy farmers access antibiotics from a registered vet (2019).

In 2022/23 it became industry policy that all surplus dairy calves are able to enter a valued market chain by 2035.





COMMITMENT 4

REDUCING OUR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

Meeting the challenges of climate change and providing good stewardship of our natural resources

2030 Goals



8 Improving land management



9 Increasing water use efficiency



10 Reducing GHG emissions intensity



11 Reducing waste

New data shows progress on land management, water recycling

New data for 2022/23 sheds light on the progress that the Australian dairy industry is making in managing the environment, which is supported by a sustainable packaging roadmap and a food waste action plan.

Results from the *Land, Water Carbon Survey (2023)* show that 83% of farmers with natural waterways on their properties have at least some, if not all, of them fenced off from livestock – up from 75% in 2020. The percentage of farmers without waterway fencing continues to decline. Also, 59% of farmers report they have implemented a soil and nutrient management plan – up from 50% in 2020.

Of those farmers with native or remnant vegetation, 82% undertake practices to protect them.

Regarding deforestation, farmers are ensuring that native vegetation or shelter belts are retained on their farms with only 1% reporting a significant reduction of native vegetation.

Dairy processors reported a 4.2% increase in the intensity of water consumption to 2.03 megalitres of water per ML of milk processed in 2021/22. This represents an increase of 16.1% since 2015/16.

While dairy processors are making increasing efforts to use water efficiently, many sites are needing to accommodate shorter product runs and reduced milk supplies.

The proportion of farmers recycling water from dairy sheds rose to 80% – up from 74% in 2020 – with 79% of farms having some ability to automate irrigation to use water more efficiently. The proportion of farmers implementing a water security risk management plan rose to 59% in 2022/23.

For dairy processors, although there was 0.7% rise in the intensity of their greenhouse gas emissions in 2022, there has been a 25.5% reduction in emissions intensity (and a 27% reduction in absolute emissions) since 2010/11. The target is a 30% reduction by 2030.

Several processors provide information in their company reports that is consistent with the proposed recommendations of the Taskforce on Climate-related Financial Disclosures. For example, Fonterra Australia, The Bega Group, Lactalis Australia and Saputo Dairy Australia all produce sustainability reports that include carbon and climate-related information, alongside their annual reports.

In 2022/23, farmers generated, on average, an estimated 0.93kg CO₂e per kilogram of fat and protein corrected milk (FPCM). This is lower than the baseline of 1kg CO₂e/kg FPCM as the methodology has changed to apportion some of the GHG emissions on dairy farms to meat, rather than all attributed to milk.

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Encouragingly, some farmers have an emissions intensity 30% lower than the average. Both dairy farmers and dairy processors are generating and using their own solar/renewable energy. In 2022/23, 71% of dairy farmers implemented energy efficiencies and/or renewable energy – up from 55% in 2020.

The intensity of waste sent to landfill by dairy processors (tonnes/ML milk processed) increased by 11.7% in 2022, compared to the previous year. The increase is partly explained by an additional dairy processor now reporting.

Dairy has a target of 100% packaging to be recyclable, compostable or reusable by 2025, in line with government targets. The progress of dairy processors towards the target is supported by a roadmap and targets for sustainably packaging dairy products made in Australia by 2025.

Highlights for 2022/23



Dairy releases agriculture's first industry action plan for halving food waste (July 2023)



64t of plastic wrapping for silage bales on 90 farms is recycled in pilot trial



The % of farmers with natural waterways fenced off from livestock increases to 83%.



Some farmers have a GHG emissions intensity 30% lower than the average

CASE STUDY

Dairy processors leap towards sustainable packaging by 2025

Australian dairy processors made a big leap towards sustainable packaging in 2022/23, supported by the [Australian Dairy Sustainable Packaging Roadmap](#) (see key activities).

Highlights of innovation in sustainable packaging by processors include the [Bega Group's use of 100% recycled plastic bottles](#) for many of its flavoured milk and iced coffee bottles.

[Little Big Dairy](#) was the first processor in Australia to switch to more recyclable colourless milk bottle caps, inspiring others including retailer [Woolworths to do the same](#) for its home brand milk.

[Fonterra Australia](#) is a foundation supporter of the National Plastics Recycling Scheme (NPRS), which aims to enable people to recycle soft plastics at home and create a new advanced recycling industry in Australia that can turn used soft plastics back into new food-grade packaging.

[Norco Foods](#) won a prestigious 2023 Worldstar Packaging Award for its 100 per cent food grade rPET bottle which aims to cut the amount of virgin plastic being used in its 1.5-litre bottles by 125 tonnes per year.

Australian dairy processors are working towards reusable, recyclable or compostable sustainable packaging targets for 2025.

KEY ACTIVITIES

Here's some of what we're doing to reduce our environmental impact.

New tools, strategies support dairy farmers to cut GHGs

A suite of tools and strategies supports Australian dairy farmers to better understand how they generate greenhouse gas emissions and reduce their carbon footprint.

Dairy companies' sustainable dairy packaging roadmap

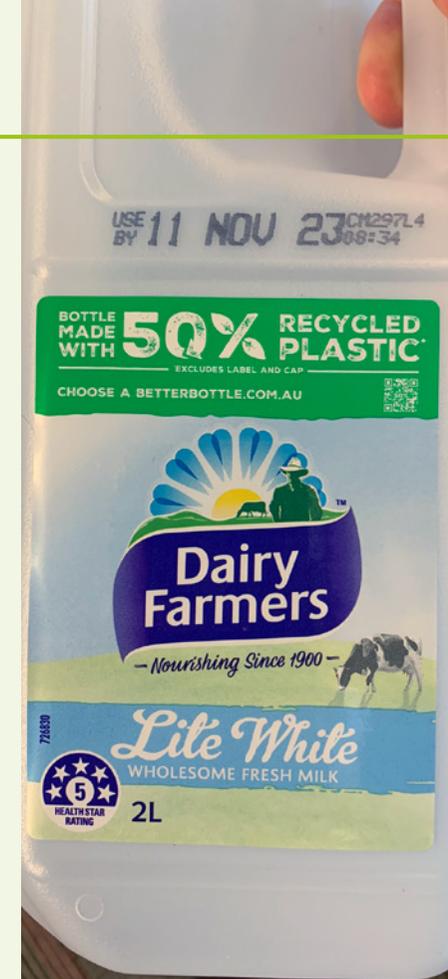
The Australian Dairy Sustainable Packaging Roadmap to 2025 provides a framework for how to improve the sustainability of the packaging of dairy products.

Dairy releases first-ever action plan to tackle food waste

The Australian dairy industry has again taken the lead on sustainable development by publishing the first sector-wide action plan in Australian agriculture to reduce food waste (July 2023).

Silage plastic trial recycles wrapping for 50,000 bales

Sixty-four tonnes of silage plastic – equivalent to the wrapping from 50,000 silage bales – have been recycled from 90 participating farms in an innovative plastics recycling trial.





TARGET 10.1

Reducing GHG intensity by 30%

A **30% reduction** in GHG emissions intensity (from a baseline of 2015/16) is a target across industry.



Manufacturers generated on average **134t CO₂e of GHGs** per ML of raw milk processed in 2021/22 – a reduction of **4%** since 2015/16 – but a **25%** reduction since 2010/11.

In 2022/23, **farmers** generated on average, an estimated **0.93kg CO₂e** per kilogram of fat and protein corrected milk (FPCM). This is lower than the baseline of **1kg CO₂e/kg** FPCM as the methodology has changed to apportion some of the GHG emissions on dairy farms to meat, rather than all attributed to milk.



Some farmers recorded an emissions intensity **30% lower** than the average for 2015/16.

Industry is working to achieve a big reduction in on-farm emissions in coming years.

96% of dairy farmers have implemented practices to reduce GHGs.



89% of farms use renewable energy.

PROGRESS REPORT

Commitment 4: Reducing environmental impact

		Baseline	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2030 Target	Progress
Goal 8. Improve land management									
8.1	100% of stock excluded from waterways ⁱ	76% (2015)	NDA	75%	NDA	NDA	83%	100%	●
8.2	100% of riparian zones actively managed and maintained	NIA		Under development				100%	
8.3	100% of farmers complete and implement a soil and nutrient management plan ⁱⁱ	49% (2015)	NDA	50%	NDA	NDA	59%	100%	●
8.4	100% of farmers have and implement a documented biodiversity action plan ^{ii,v}	81% ⁱⁱⁱ	NDA	17%	NDA	NDA	14%	100%	●
8.5	Net zero deforestation by 2020 ^v	NIA		Under review				Net zero	
Goal 9. Increase water use efficiency									
9.1	Reduce the consumptive water intensity of dairy companies by 30% by 2030 (on 2010/11 levels) (ML water consumed per ML of milk processed)	1.75 (2010/11 baseline)	1.97 ^{vi}	1.86	1.95	2.03 ^{vii}	NDA	1.22	●
9.2	Improve water use and water productivity to utilise 2.0 tonnes of dry matter per ML used ^{viii}	NTM	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA	2	
9.3	100% of farmers recycling water from dairy sheds	75% (2015)	NDA	74%	NDA	NDA	80%	100%	●
9.4	100% of farmers monitoring water consumption	45% (2020)	NDA	45%	NDA	NDA	43%	100%	●
9.5	100% of farmers have a water security risk management plan by 2020 and are implementing it by 2030	60%	NDA	55%	NDA	NDA	59%	100%	●
Goal 10. Reduce greenhouse gas emissions intensity									
10.1	Reduce greenhouse gas emissions intensity by 30% across the whole industry on 2015 levels								
	• Manufacturers (tonnes CO ₂ e/ML milk processed)	140	141.4 ^{ix}	136.7	133.1	134 ^{vii}	NDA	98	●
	• Farmers (kg CO ₂ e/kg fat and protein corrected milk (FPCM))	1	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA	0.93 ^x	0.72	●

Key for data gaps: Where data is not reported it can be for several reasons. These are:

- An indicator is under development (NIA)
- A target metric is yet to be finalised (NTM)
- A data source is yet to be identified (NDS)
- No data available at this time (NDA)
- A 2030 target has not been set (NTS)

Key for progress

- Progress towards 2030 targets against baseline
- Result maintained or marginal change
- Regression

Note: Unless otherwise stated, data is reported on a financial year basis. For example, data for 2023 covers the period 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023.



TARGET 8.1

Preventing stock from fouling waterways improves land management and water quality.

83% of dairy farmers with natural waterways fence some, if not all, to exclude stock from waterways in 2022/23* – up from 75% in 2019/20.



* Source: Land Water Carbon Survey 2023



		Baseline	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2030 Target	Progress
Goal 11. Reduce waste									
11.1	100% diversion rate from landfill (for dairy companies) (tonnes of waste diverted from landfill per tonnes of waste produced)	81%	74%	87%	88%	88% ^{xi}	NDA	100%	●
11.2	100% of silage wrap recycled (for farm) ⁱⁱ	28% (2015)	NDA	NDA	Under review			100%	●
11.3	All dairy companies participate in the Australian Packaging Covenant (APC) or equivalent scheme	9	10	NDA	12	Australian Dairy Packaging Roadmap released to address this target	NDA	All dairy companies	
11.4	100% of Australian dairy packaging to be recyclable, compostable or reusable by 2025 or earlier ^{xii}	NDA	NDA	Work underway	NDA	Australian Dairy Packaging Roadmap released	NDA	100%	
11.5	Halve food waste by 2030 (placeholder – tonnes of dairy products per ML of milk processed) ^{xiii}	630,000 (2017)	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA	Australian Dairy Food Waste Roadmap released	NTS	

i Land, Water Carbon Survey 2023

ii Land, Water Carbon Survey 2023

iii The % of farmers who have taken action to protect native vegetation – not have a biodiversity plan

iv The proportion with a formal documented biodiversity plan has dropped – but 43% of farms use a map to highlight areas of environmental management, 54% fence native vegetation, 68% fence shelter belts, 26% provide buffer zones and 30% have areas specifically managed for conservation

v Dairy farmers are ensuring native vegetation or shelter belts are included on their farms and only 1% appear to be reducing significant amounts of native vegetation

vi This number changed from 1.91 to 1.97 due to revisions in the data in 2020

vii Number calculated based on processors representing 84% of milk processed

viii 79% of farms have some irrigation automation to use water more efficiently

ix Data recalculated in 2020 – changed from 143.3 to 141.4

x IDF changed its methodology in 2022 – to ascribe some GHG emissions to meat – not just dairy – so baseline changed from 1 to 0.93

xi This figure based on 79% of milk production processed

xii Dairy Packaging Roadmap agreed and released to address this target

xiii Dairy Food Waste Roadmap aims to achieve this target

Key for data gaps: Where data is not reported it can be for several reasons. These are:

- An indicator is under development (NIA)
- A target metric is yet to be finalised (NTM)
- A data source is yet to be identified (NDS)
- No data available at this time (NDA)
- A 2030 target has not been set (NTS)

Key for progress

- Progress towards 2030 targets against baseline
- Result maintained or marginal change
- Regression

Note: Unless otherwise stated, data is reported on a financial year basis. For example, data for 2023 covers the period 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023.

TARGET 9.5

Water security is a huge risk for farmers and the wider population.



In 2022/23, **59%** of dairy farmers implemented a water security risk management plan* – **up from 55%** in 2019/20.



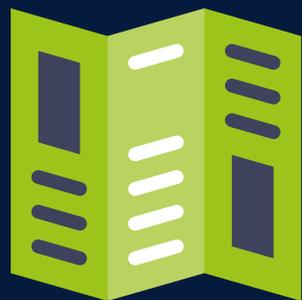
The target is **100%** by 2030.

* Source: Land, Water Carbon Survey 2023

TARGETS 11.1, 11.2 11.4 AND 11.5

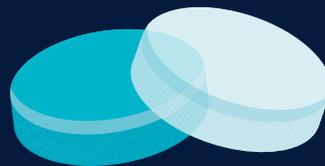
Reduce waste

Dairy has a target of **100%** packaging to be recyclable, compostable or reusable **by 2025**, in line with government targets.



Manufacturers have a **roadmap and targets to 2025** for sustainably packaging dairy products.

Changing the colour of milk bottle lids from blue to clear makes them easier to recycle.



88% of waste is diverted from landfill by manufacturers. The target is **100% by 2030**.

89% of dairy farmers use silage. A pilot project (see "key activities") is seeking sustainable solutions for silage wrap recycling.



The dairy industry aims to halve food waste **by 2030**.



A **Dairy Food Waste Action Plan** supports progress towards this target.



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