

Animals in Extensive Production Systems

VETS30031 / VETS90123



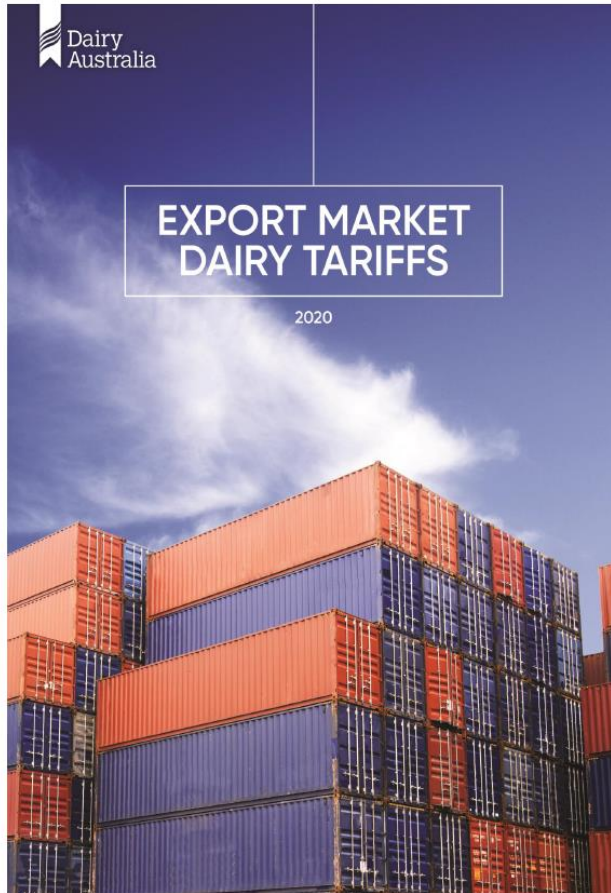
Challenges for the dairy industry – political and social

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Political challenges – trade



Dairy Product Import Tariffs for China

0401 Milk and cream, not concentrated nor containing added sugar or other sweetening matter			
Tariff Number	Product Description	ChAFTA	China Main Tariff Rate
0401.10.00.00	Of a fat content, by weight, not exceeding 1%	6.00%	15.00%
0401.20.00.00	Of a fat content, by weight, exceeding 1% but not exceeding 6%	6.00%	15.00%
0401.40.00.00	Of a fat content, by weight, exceeding 6%, but not exceeding 10%	6.00%	15.00%
0401.50.00.00	Of a fat content, by weight, exceeding 10%	6.00%	15.00%
0402 Milk and cream, concentrated or containing added sugar or other sweetening matter			
Tariff Number	Product Description	ChAFTA	China Main Tariff Rate
0402.10.00.00	In powder, granules or other solid forms, of a fat content, by weight, not exceeding 1.5%	5.00%	10.00%
0402.2	In powder, granules or other solid forms, of a fat content, by weight, exceeding 1.5%		
0402.21.00.00	Not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter	5.00%	10.00%
0402.29.00.00	Other	5.00%	10.00%
0402.9	Other		
0402.91.00.00	Not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter	5.00%	10.00%
0402.99.00.00	Other	5.00%	10.00%



EUROPEAN UNION

Export Dairy Market Tariff Report

Date: 15/05/2020

Quotas

Product	HS Code	Import Acc.	Authority	In Quota	Out of Quota	Scope	Quota or Safeg.
Cheddar	0406.90.21	3,711 ts	WTO	€ 170.60 / tonne	Main Tariff Rate	Australia	Q
Cheese for processing	0406.90.11	500 ts	WTO	€ 170.60 / tonne	Main Tariff Rate	Australia	Q
	0406.90.01	20,007 ts	WTO	€ 835 / tonne	Main Tariff Rate	Global	Q
Butter / butteroil	0405.10.11 0405.10.19 0405.10.30 0405.10.50 0405.10.90 0405.90.10 0405.90.90	11,360 ts	WTO	€ 948 / tonne (0405.90.10 and 0405.90.90 in butter equivalent 1kg of powder = 1.22 kg of butter)	Main Tariff Rate	Global	Q
Emmental	0406.30.10 0406.90.13	18,438 ts	WTO	Processed Emmentaler = € 719 / tonne	Main Tariff Rate	Global	Q
Gruyère	0406.30.10 0406.90.15	5,412 ts	WTO	Processed Gruyère = € 719 / tonne	Main Tariff Rate	Global	Q

Dairy Product Import Tariffs for European Union

0401	Milk and cream, not concentrated nor containing added sugar or other sweetening matter	
Tariff Number	Product Description	EU Main Tariff Rate
0401.10	Of a fat content, by weight, not exceeding 1%	
0401.10.10.00	In immediate packings of a net content not exceeding two litres	13.80 EUR / 100.00 kg
0401.10.90.00	Other	12.90 EUR / 100.00 kg
0401.20	Of a fat content, by weight, exceeding 1% but not exceeding 6%	
0401.20.1	Not exceeding 3%	
0401.20.11.00	In immediate packings of a net content not exceeding two litres	18.80 EUR / 100.00 kg
0401.20.19.00	Other	17.90 EUR / 100.00 kg
0401.20.9	Exceeding 3%	
0401.20.91.00	In immediate packings of a net content not exceeding two litres	22.70 EUR / 100.00 kg
0401.20.99.00	Other	21.80 EUR / 100.00 kg
0401.40	Of a fat content, by weight, exceeding 6% but not exceeding 10%	
0401.40.10	In immediate packings of a net content not exceeding two litres	
0401.40.10.10	Cream	57.50 EUR / 100.00 kg
0401.40.10.90	Milk	57.50 EUR / 100.00 kg
0401.40.90	Other	
0401.40.90.10	Cream	56.60 EUR / 100.00 kg
0401.40.90.90	Milk	56.60 EUR / 100.00 kg

Social licence to operate – live animal export

Victorian dairy live exporter at centre of shock cattle ship loss



Andrew Marshall
@BurrenAndrew

4 Sep 2020, 4:05 p.m.

Dairy



 Australian bred heifers in a modern super-sized Chinese dairy.



Social licence to operate – public perception of management practices/ animal welfare

Beefing up the Response to Bobby Calves: Creating Value and Preserving Trust

Nuffield Australia - By Sarah Bolton

Type: Report

Knowledge level: ★★ Intermediate



Dairy Australia

Phasing Out Calving Induction

SHARE     PRINT 

The Australian dairy industry does not support routine calving induction and has committed to phase it out by 1 January 2022.

- [Read the Australian Dairy Farmers policy position](#)

Routine calving induction has been used on some farms to ensure calves are born in line with most of the herd to maximise feed available to the cows, or to reduce potential welfare implications if it is thought that the size of the calf at full term may cause problems for the cow.

Induction of calving may result in:

- A weak calf that needs special care and attention, or in some cases immediate euthanasia.
- An increased risk of mastitis, metabolic diseases, retained membranes and infection for the cow.

Use of induction can be reduced through:

- Improving herd fertility to ensure mating at the best time, reducing the need to use calving induction.
- Moving from seasonal to split calving patterns or year round systems.

If calving induction is practised, it should be performed under veterinary supervision, at or below the within-herd limit set by the Australian Dairy Industry Council (ADIC) for this year.



Social licence to operate – antimicrobial stewardship



Antimicrobial Stewardship

SHARE     PRINT 

Antibiotics are a critically important tool for dairy farmers to ensure the health and welfare of the animals on their farm. Overall, the Australian dairy industry has a very low use of antibiotics compared to other countries. However, overuse and incorrect use can lead to the development of antibiotic resistance. This is when infections caused by bacteria develop the ability to resist the effects of antibiotics. By using antibiotics sparingly and correctly (this is called 'antimicrobial stewardship'), we can minimise the risk of antibiotic resistance and protect our international reputation.

Dairy Australia

Social licence to operate – environmental impact / sustainability

“The Australian Dairy Industry contributes around 12% of all greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture in Australia. Although this is only 2 to 3 % of national greenhouse gas emissions, the dairy industry is the largest source of both methane (40%) and nitrous oxide (47%) in south eastern Australia”.

Source: Prof. Richard Eckart, University of Melbourne

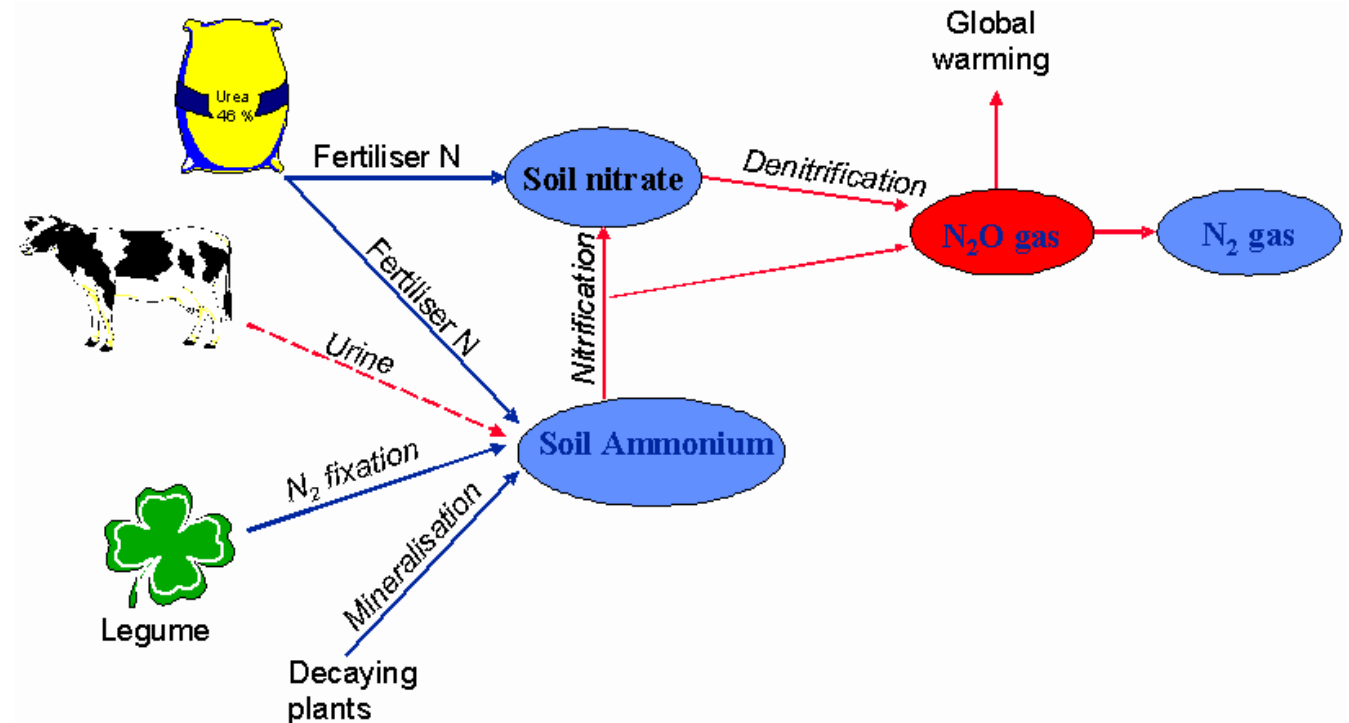


Figure 7. A diagram of the sources of soil nitrogen and the loss of nitrous oxide from dairy pasture.





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AEPS – DAIRY WEEK 2

