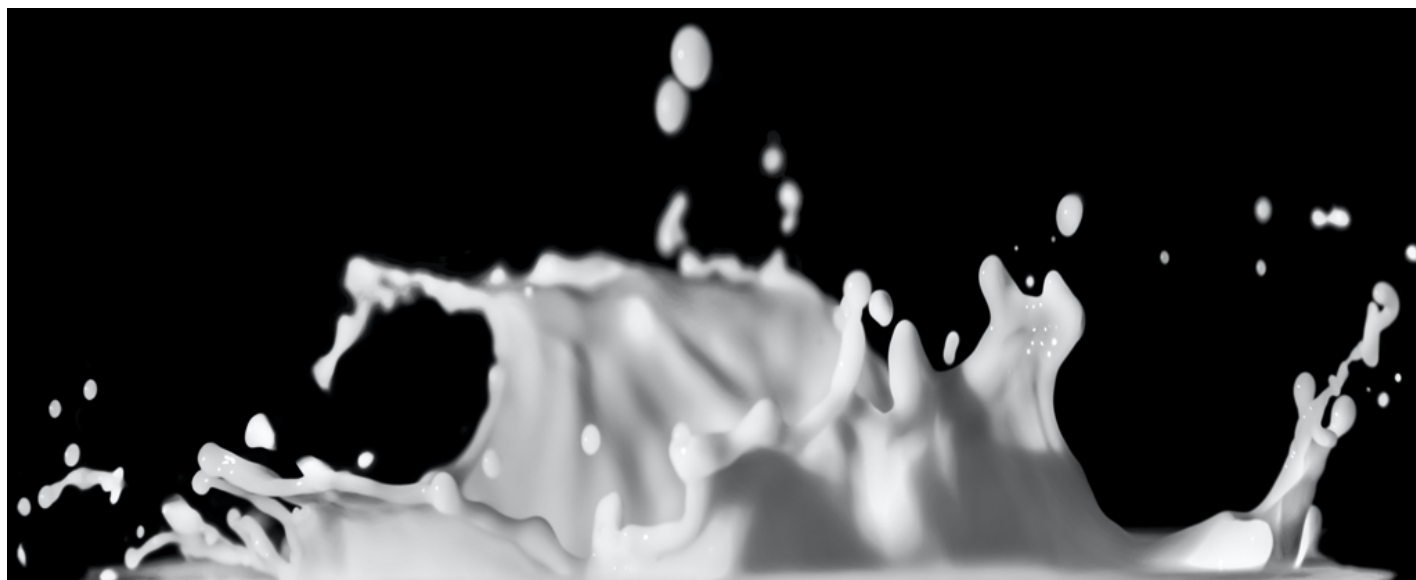




# Synthetic Milk Is Coming, And It Could Radically Shake Up Dairy

**SOCIETY** 29 August 2022 By MILENA BOJOVIC, THE CONVERSATION



(Daniel Sinoca/Unsplash)

The global dairy industry is changing. Among the disruptions is competition from food alternatives not produced using animals – including potential challenges posed by synthetic milk.

Synthetic milk does not require cows or other animals. It can have the same biochemical make up as animal milk, but is grown using an emerging biotechnology technique know as "[precision fermentation](#)" that produces biomass cultured from cells.

[More than 80 percent](#) of the world's population regularly consume dairy products. There have been increasing calls to move beyond animal-based food systems to more sustainable forms of food production.

Synthetic milks offer dairy milk without concerns such as [methane emissions](#) or [animal welfare](#). But it must overcome many challenges and pitfalls to become a fair, sustainable, and viable alternative to animal-based milk.

## Not a sci-fi fantasy

My [recent research](#) examined megatrends in the global dairy sector. Plant-based milks and, potentially, synthetic milks, emerged as a key disruption.

Unlike synthetic meat – which can struggle to match the complexity and texture of animal meat – synthetic milk is [touted](#) as having the same taste, look, and feel as normal dairy milk.

Synthetic milk is not a sci-fi fantasy; it already exists. In the US, for example, the [Perfect Day](#) company supplies animal-free protein made from microflora, which is then [used to make](#) ice cream, protein powder, and milk.

In Australia, start-up company Eden Brew has been developing synthetic milk at Werribee in Victoria. The company is [targeting](#) consumers increasingly concerned about [climate change](#) and, in particular, the contribution of methane from dairy cows.

CSIRO reportedly developed the technology behind the Eden Brew product. The process starts with yeast and uses "precision fermentation" to produce the same proteins found in cow milk.

[CSIRO says](#) these proteins give milk many of its key properties and contribute to its creamy texture and frothing ability. Minerals, sugars, fats, and flavors are added to the protein base to create the final product.

## Towards a new food system?

Also in Australia, the All G Foods company this month [raised AU\\$25 million](#) to accelerate production of its synthetic milk. Within seven years, the company wants its synthetic milk to be cheaper than cow milk.

If the synthetic milk industry can achieve this cost aim across the board, the potential to disrupt the dairy industry is high. It could steer humanity further away from traditional animal agriculture towards radically different food systems.

A [2019 report](#) into the future of dairy found that by 2030, the US precision fermentation industry will create at least 700,000 jobs.

And if synthetic milk can replace dairy as an ingredient in the industrial food processing sector, this could present significant challenges for companies that produce milk powder for the ingredient market.

Some traditional dairy companies are jumping on the bandwagon.

For example, Australian dairy co-operative Norco is backing the Eden Brew project, and New Zealand dairy cooperative Fonterra last week [announced](#) a joint venture to develop and commercialize "fermentation-derived proteins with dairy-like properties".

## Synthetic milk: the whey forward?

The synthetic milk industry must grow exponentially before it becomes a sizable threat to animal-based dairy milk. This [will require](#) a lot of capital and investment in research and development, as well as new manufacturing infrastructure such as fermentation tanks and bioreactors.

[Production](#) of conventional animal-milk in the Global South now outstrips that of the Global North, largely due to rapid growth across Asia. Certainly, the traditional dairy industry is not going away any time soon.

And synthetic milk is not a panacea. While the technology has huge potential for environmental and animal welfare gains, it comes with challenges and potential downsides.

For example, alternative proteins do not necessarily challenge the corporatization or homogenization of conventional industrial agriculture. This means big synthetic milk producers might push out low-tech or small-scale dairy – and alternative dairy – systems.

What's more, synthetic milk could further displace many people from the global dairy sector. If traditional dairy co-ops in Australia and New Zealand are moving into synthetic milk, for example, where does this leave dairy farmers?

As synthetic milk gains ground in coming years, we must guard against replicating existing inequities in the current food system.

And the traditional dairy sector must recognize it's on the cusp of pivotal change. In the face of multiple threats, it should maximize the social benefits of both animal-based dairy and minimize its contribution to climate change.

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