MILK REGULATIONS, STANDARDS & ENFORCEMENT

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

18TH SEPTEMBER, 2014
OUTLINE

- Introduction
- Milk regulations
- Dairy Standards
- Enforcement of dairy standards & regulations.
Dairy Development Authority (DDA)
• Is a statutory body under the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry & Fisheries (MAAIF); established under the Dairy Industry Act, 1998.

Mandate
• The mandate of the Authority is to develop & regulate the dairy industry in Uganda.

Mission
• To provide sustainable dairy development & regulatory services for increased production, processing, marketing, consumption of milk & dairy products
The normal, clean & fresh secretions extracted from the udder of a healthy cow, properly fed & kept, but excluding that got during the first seven days after calving.
REGULATIONS:

• These are rules or laws designed to control or govern conduct.

• These are written instruments containing rules.

• These can be extended to monitor & enforce rules as established by the delegated Authority.

• Regulations creates limits, constrains a right & allocates responsibility.
The Authority draws its power to develop & regulate the Dairy Industry in Uganda from:

- The Dairy industry Act, 1998,

THE DAIRY INDUSTRY ACT, 1998

Objective of the Authority is to:

- Raise incomes & standards of living of small scale farmers through increased & continuous returns in dairy farming.
- Achieve & maintain self sufficiency in milk & dairy products & to export any surplus.
- Promote dairy productivity with the use of available cost-effective technology & breeding to foster its sustainability.
- Establish liberal but harmonized dairy markets & promote competition in milk collection, processing & marketing.
- Regulate & control the market for milk & dairy products & promote production & competition their in.
- Improve human resource capacity for the development of the dairy sector.
ACT, 1998. CONT.

The Authority therefore:

• Registers & licenses milk processors & traders.

• Supports dairy farmers` marketing groups,

• Registers dairy farmers groups,

• Advises government on milk standards & co-ordinate enforcement of those standards in liaison with UNBS.

• Controls & regulates dairy & dairy related import & export activities in conformity with the External trade Act, but without violating the Animal Diseases Act.
• Implements Government policy designed to promote the development of the dairy sector.

• Supports various dairy development activities (dairy extension, breeding, training, product development & marketing promotions).

• Acts as an arbitrator in any conflict between dairy stakeholders.
• Pools dairy processing & marketing data.
• Advises Government on research priorities of the dairy sector.

It gives guidance on:
• Regulations of the Marketing & Processing of dairy products.
The Dairy (Marketing & Processing of Milk & Milk Products, 2003 & as amended in 2006), Regulations.

These apply to all milk & milk products produced in or brought into Uganda for purposes of marketing, processing or export, but do not apply to milk & milk products brought into Uganda for only transit purposes.

The regulations give guidance on:
- Registration to deal in milk & milk products or dairy equipment.
- Inspection & quality control.
- Permit & Quality Certificates.
- Cess on processed milk/milk products/imported dairy products & levy on raw milk.
• Requirements to be met by an applicant who wants to process, control a store, cooler/ freezer milk selling outlet & milk transporter.

Provides application form for:
• Registration to process/market, operate a factory/store, transport, deal in dairy equipment
• Registration to import of milk & milk products.
• Registration to export milk & milk products.
• Pre-shipment inspection & transport permit.

Certificates to be issued:
• Registration certificates,
• Transport Permit,
Traders in milk & dairy products without registration / license from the **Authority** commits an offence & the regulations stipulate various penalties.
A considered as the basis for comparison or an approving model.

**Dairy standards exist** & they have been harmonized at East Africa Community level to facilitate trade within the region & beyond.

The custodian of the standards is Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS).

The dairy standards are **compulsory** meaning that they are mandatory.
DAIRY STANDARDS

Include:

- **Milk** – Raw cow US EAS 67:2006
- **Butter** US EAS 22:2006
- **Cheese** US CODEX STANDARD A 6:2003
- **Evaporated milk** US CODEX STANDARD A 3:1999
- **Fermented milks** US CODEX STANDARD 243:2003
- **Flavoured yoghurt** & products heat treated after fermentation US 22 CS 11:1993
- **Infant formula** US CODEX STANDARD 72:1981
- **Infant formula** US 4 CS 72:1993
DAIRY STANDARDS CONT.

- **Sweetened condensed milk** US EAS 87:2006
- **Whole milk powder, partly skimmed milk powder** US 8 CS 5:1993
- **Milk based baby foods** US EAS 79:2000
- **Milk powder dried whole milk skimmed** US EAS 49:2006
- **UHT Milk** US EAS 49:2006
- **Dairy Ice & Ice creams** US EAS 70:2006
- **Whey powder** US CODEX STANDARD A 15:2003
- **Yoghurt** US EAS 33:2006
- **Yoghurt & sweetened yoghurt** US 21CS 11:1993
DAIRY PRODUCTS

Inspection Manual for Milk & Milk products Handling premises/equipment.

Code of practices for the Batch Milk Boiling centres.
ENFORCEMENT

Is an operation that is aimed at ensuring that dairy standards & regulations are adhered to.

Operations are normally done in an organized manner to enforce dairy laws & regulations by discovering, deterring, reorienting or punishing person(s) who violate standards & regulations governing the dairy industry.
ENFORCEMENT CONT.

Enforcement of dairy standards & regulation involves operations against non conformities in the following areas:

- Processing/trading milk **without registration certificates** issued by DDA,
- **Adulteration** of milk with chemicals/water/other substances.
- **Removal of cream** (butter fat) from raw milk & offering it for sell as whole milk.
• Handling milk in **unsuitable** utensils/containers/equipment,

• Boiling milk in **unhygienic** environment for commercial purposes.
• General **poor hygiene & sanitation** where milk is handled/sold.

• **Unsuitable milk handling premises.**
• Poor milk transportation practices.
Non compliant with dairy standards i.e. adulteration with water & chemicals, bacteriological contamination, spoilage, expiry, mislabeling, less volumes etc.
Source of information:
- Surveillance/inspection by DDA
- Customer complaints
- National Dairy Laboratory results.

Collaboration: DDA works with:
- Uganda Police,
- KCCA & Municipal Councils,
- Local Government,
- UNBS,
- Courts,
- Dairy Regulatory Councils in EAC i.e. EADRAC
CONSEQUENCES OF NON COMPLIANCE

• Registration licenses can be withdrawn/revoked.

• The dairy premises can be closed down/ affected processing lines suspended/closed.

• Non complying milk/dairy products can be recalled from the market, confiscated/ destroyed.

• An arrest can be carried out by the police & culprits can be taken to courts of law & prosecuted.
REWARDING COMPLIANCE

• DDA has been rewarding complying & excelling dairy stakeholders through the Annual National Dairy Awards Events.
• The 1\textsuperscript{st} National Dairy Awards event was held in March, 2013 & the 2\textsuperscript{nd} took place in April, 2014; where most of the dairy stakeholders participated.
• Awarded categories include dairy farmers, primary dairy cooperatives, milk collection centres, milk transporting companies, milk processors & exporters.
• We encourage all stakeholders to take part in the 3\textsuperscript{rd} National Quality Awards event slated for March 2015.
CONCLUSION

Milk regulation, standards & enforcement aims at safe guarding consumers, improving public health & better products which can compete Internationally.

For a dynamic, profitable & well regulated dairy Industry.

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