

(Legislative Supplement No. 11)

LEGAL NOTICE NO. 16

THE DAIRY INDUSTRY ACT

(Cap. 336)

THE DAIRY INDUSTRY (REGISTRATION,
LICENSING, CESS AND LEVY) REGULATIONS, 2021

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THE DAIRY INDUSTRY ACT

(Cap. 336)

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Dairy Industry Act, the Cabinet Secretary for Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperatives, on the advice of the Kenya Dairy Board, makes the following Regulations—

DAIRY INDUSTRY (REGISTRATION, LICENSING, CESS AND LEVY) REGULATIONS, 2021

PART I—PRELIMINARY

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Dairy Industry (Registration, Licensing, Cess and Levy) Regulations, 2021 Citation
2. In these Regulations unless the context otherwise requires — Interpretation
- “Act” means the Dairy Industry Act; Cap. 336
- “application” means an application for the grant, renewal transfer or removal of a regulatory permit or licence;
- “authorized officer” means an officer of the Board appointed or delegated to undertake the issuance, suspension, cancellation, or renewal of a regulatory permit;
- “aggregator” means a person who collects milk from a primary producer for the purpose of bulking, processing or for resale.
- “Board” means the Kenya Dairy Board;
- “body corporate” means a registered entity under any law;
- “Cabinet Secretary” means the Cabinet Secretary for the time being responsible for matters relating to dairy industry;
- “cooling plant” means a facility established to bulk and cool milk;
- “consumer safety levy” means a charge imposed on local dairy produce and payable by the dairy business operator to the Board;
- “cottage industry” means a small scale, decentralized dairy manufacturing business whose handling capacity does not exceed 500 kilograms of milk per day;
- “county department” means the county department of a relevant county which is responsible for matters relating to the dairy industry;
- “County Executive Committee member” means the County Executive Committee member for the time being responsible for dairy matters;
- “cost of processed milk” means the amount paid for milk used for processing by the dairy business operator to another dairy business operator or primary producer, or cost incurred in the production of the milk by own farm or in the case of imported dairy produce, the cost

shall be the declared value at the point of entry.

“dairy business operator” means a person who handles dairy produce for business but does not include a primary producer, wholesalers and retailers of packaged dairy produce.;

“dispenser” means a vending machine that dispenses processed dairy produce to consumers;

“licence” means a business licence issued by a county department;

“local dairy produce” dairy produce sourced locally from Kenya or from countries trading in dairy produce with Kenya within a common market protocol.

“milk bar” means a dairy retail outlet where dairy produce is dispensed to a consumer for own consumption;

“mini dairy” means a dairy manufacturing business whose handling capacity is in excess of 500 kilograms but not exceeding 10,000 kilograms per day;

“permit” means a regulatory permit issued under these Regulations;

“permit holder” means a person who is issued with a regulatory permit;

“person” includes a group of persons or organization, whether corporate or otherwise, who produce, handle or offer milk or milk products for sale;

“premise” includes any building, tent or structure together with the land on which it is situated and the adjoining land used in connection therewith, and includes any vehicle, conveyance or vessel in respect of which a regulatory permit is in force;

“primary producer” means a person who produces milk for sale but does not include a person employed by the primary producer for that purpose;

“producer group” means a group of persons or primary producers who have come together for the purpose of collective production, marketing or sale of dairy produce;

“process” means a series of actions or steps taken in order to achieve a particular end;

“processor” means a person who processes dairy produce in excess of 10,000 kilograms per day;

“register” means a register kept in pursuant to these Regulations;

“regulatory permit” means the permit issued by Board, and includes a renewed regulatory permit;

“relevant standard” means the standards for the quality of the dairy produce, product or equipment used in the dairy industry,

determined by the Kenya Bureau of Standards or a regional or international convention or protocol.

3. These Regulations apply to all matters relating to the registration of primary producers and the issuance of licences, regulatory permits and the imposition of cess or levy on dairy produce. Application

4. The objects of these Regulation are to —

- (a) provide for the procedure for registering a primary producer, licensing, issuance of a licence or a regulatory permit to a dairy business operator;
 - (b) provide the basis for charging cess or levy with respect to dairy produce;
 - (c) ensure quality and safety of marketed dairy produce; and
 - (d) create an enabling environment for sustainable investment in the dairy industry.
- Objects of the Regulation

PART II—REGISTRATION OF PRIMARY PRODUCERS

5. (1) A person who wishes to be a primary producer shall register under this regulation. Registration of primary producers

(2) Paragraph (1) shall not apply to a primary producer who produces milk and sells to a neighbor for domestic consumption.

(3) A person who contravenes sub-regulations (1) or obtains registration through fraudulent misrepresentation of any material fact commits an offence and is liable to a fine not exceeding two thousand shillings or one-month imprisonment or to both.

6. (1) Registration of a primary producer shall be submitted to the respective county department and shall be in Form A of the First Schedule. Application for registration

(2) Where a primary producer is a member of a cooperative society, other registered producer groups, the cooperative, producer group or aggregator and not the primary producer, shall submit the list of its members for registration with the County Government.

(3) Upon receipt of a dully filled Form A from a primary producer, the County Government shall without prejudice register the primary producer and issue the primary producer with a unique number.

(4) No fee shall be payable by a primary producer as a requirement for registration.

(5) The registration as a primary producer is a one-off process.

(6) A county department shall establish strategies to ensure that every primary producer is registered.

7. (1) A dairy cooperative society, a producer group or aggregator shall maintain an updated register of its members who are primary producers. Register of primary producers

(2) A county government shall maintain and update, on quarterly basis, a register of all primary producers.

(3) The county government shall submit to the Board details of

registered primary producers on quarterly basis, in Form G in the Seventh Schedule.

(4) The Board shall annually update the register kept pursuant to these Regulations.

(5) A primary producer who ceases to operate as a primary producer shall notify the respective county government for deregistration as a producer.

(6) A person who has been deregistered but who wishes to resume operations shall make a fresh application for registration in accordance with the provisions of regulation 6.

8. (1) A register maintained pursuant to this regulation shall be open to inspection by any interested person only for official or legitimate purpose excluding commercial and advising purposes and for that reason the register shall at all times during working hours, be open to inspection in a place accessible to the person seeking to inspect and such person may, at his own cost, take notes there from or photocopy the whole or part of the contents of the register. Inspection of register

(2) Where a person, other than an officer of the county department in their official capacity, makes notes from or photocopies contents of a register as is permitted under sub regulation (1), the person shall pay to the account of the county government such an amount of inspection fee as the county may determine from time to time and the fee charged shall take into account any mutilation, defacement or mishandling, as the case may be, of the register by the person inspecting.

(3) The county department may make corrections of any clerical error apparent on the register, but shall not make corrections of any substantive nature.

(4) A record of all errors corrected under this regulation shall be kept in writing at all times and,

(5) Inspection of register will be conducted in pursuant to the provisions of the Access to Information Act and Data Protection Act.

PART III—LICENCING OF DAIRY BUSINESS OPERATORS

9. (1) A person shall not carry on the business of a dairy business operator unless the person has a valid dairy business license from the relevant county government. Dairy business license

(2) An application for a dairy business license shall be in Form B of the Second Schedule.

(3) The county government shall consider and make a decision on the application and shall communicate to the applicant within 30 days.

(4) A licence shall be valid for 12 months from the date of issue.

(5) Delays in the processing of Dairy Business Permit from the county government will not affect the operations of the dairy provided that the application for a business permit had already been submitted by the dairy business operator.

(6) A person who has submitted an application for a dairy business licence under this Part may continue his operations while awaiting the communication referred to in paragraph (3).

(7) Where the county government rejects an application for a dairy business license, the applicant shall cease their operations as a dairy business operator with effect from the date of receipt of the communication of rejection.

(8) A person who is dissatisfied with the decision of the county government may, within 30 days of the communication of the decision, appeal to the court.

10. (1) The fees payable on an application for a dairy business licence shall be as set out in Form F of the Fifth Schedule. Licensing fee

(2) A county government may waive part of or all the fee required under this regulation.

11. Despite regulation 9 no application for a dairy business licence shall be considered or a licence issued unless the applicant has in force a valid regulatory permit issued under regulation 14. Condition of issuance of licence

12. (1) A county government may impose cess not exceeding 0.5 per cent of the farm gate price payable by a primary producer, which may be collected by the aggregator or the Board and remitted to the county department within a period of twenty days after the last day of the month during which the dairy produce in respect of which the cess is payable was aggregated. Imposition of cess

(2) A county government shall not impose or charge cess on dairy produce emanating from another county.

13. A person who operates in contravention to regulation 11 or fails to pay or remit cess under regulation 12(1) commits an offence is liable on conviction to fine not exceeding ten thousand shillings or a term of imprisonment of twelve months or to both such fine and imprisonment. Offences

PART IV—REGULATORY PERMIT AND CONSUMER SAFETY LEVY

14. (1) A person shall not operate a dairy business unless the person holds a Regulatory permit issued by the Board under these regulations. Regulatory Permit

(2) An application for a regulatory permit shall be made to the Board in Form C in the Third Schedule and shall be accompanied by the fees specified in Form E in the Fifth Schedule.

(3) A regulatory permit shall be in Form D in the Fourth Schedule.

(4) The Board shall, upon being satisfied that the applicant meets the necessary requirements, and within 30 days of receipt of the application—

- (a) grant a new Regulatory permit;

- (b) renew a Regulatory permit; or
- (c) transfer an existing Regulatory permit.

(5) A person who is dissatisfied with the decision of the Board, may, within 30 days of being notified of the decision, appeal to the office of the Cabinet Secretary. If dissatisfied, they shall pursue legal redress.

15. The Board shall, before issuing a regulatory permit, be satisfied that—

Prior
inspection
of
premises

- (a) any person taking part in the storage, handling, distribution or sale of dairy produce on the premises in respect of which the application is made or to which an existing regulatory permit relates has a valid medical certificate;
- (b) on inspection, the premises in respect of which the application is made or to which a regulatory permit relates are —
 - (i) in good repair;
 - (ii) are not deficient in accommodation or sanitary or drainage requirements;
 - (iii) are in a clean and wholesome condition;
 - (iv) are provided with plant and equipment adequate for the purpose of the business.
- (c) the plant or equipment is satisfactorily maintained or utilized and the owner of the premises, the applicant or the regulatory permit holder is able to guarantee to the satisfaction of the Board that necessary repairs or cleansing will be carried out; and
- (d) the plant or equipment provided within a time specified by the Board, and that the premises, plant and equipment are maintained and utilized to the satisfaction of the Board.

16. (1) Where the applicant for a regulatory permit is a corporate body, the license shall be issued in the name of the body corporate.

Regulatory permit to
corporate bodies

(2) Any person who for the time being is a manager of the body corporate shall be subject to the duties and liabilities imposed upon the holder of the regulatory permit.

(3) No transfer of the regulatory permit shall be necessary where a change occurs in the office of the manager, but any person for the time being holding that office shall be subject to the duties and liabilities imposed upon the holder of the regulatory permit.

17. (1) A regulatory permit shall be valid for a period of twelve months from the date of issue.

Duration of permit

(2) A renewal of the permit under paragraph (1) shall be issued subject to regulation 15.

(3) A holder of a regulatory permit shall apply for a renewal three months prior to the expiry of the regulatory permit.

18. The Board may issue the following regulatory permits—
- (a) Milk bar regulatory permit;
 - (b) Mini dairy regulatory permit;
 - (c) Dairy produce dispenser regulatory permit;
 - (d) Cottage industry regulatory permit;
 - (e) Cooling plant regulatory permit;
 - (f) Processor regulatory permit.
19. (1) A regulatory permit holder shall conspicuously display or cause to be displayed the regulatory permit in force on the premises to which it relates.
- (2) A regulatory permit holder who fails or neglects to so display the regulatory permit as provided under this regulation commits an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding ten thousand shillings or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to both such fine and imprisonment.
20. (1) Regulatory permit is not transferrable except as provided by clause 19(2) of this regulation.
- (2) A regulatory permit assignee or agent shall be subject and liable to the same duties, obligations and penalties under these regulations as if they were the regulatory permit holder:
- (3) An act done or omitted to be done by an employee in contravention of any of the provisions of these Regulations shall be deemed also to be the act or omission of the employer and any proceedings for an offence arising out of that act or omission may be taken against both employer and employee.
21. A person who causes or permits a display on his or her premises or on premises under his or her control, any words, letters or sign falsely purporting that he is a regulatory permit holder commits an offence and is liable upon conviction to a fine not exceeding ten thousand shillings or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year as per the Dairy Industry Act, or both.
22. (1) A dairy business operator who sells dairy produce, offers or exposes it for sale except under and in accordance with, and on such premises as may be specified in, a regulatory permit, commits an offence and is liable on conviction —
- (a) for a first offence, to a fine not exceeding five thousand shillings or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months, or to both; and
 - (b) for a second or subsequent offence, to a fine not exceeding ten thousand shillings or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or to both.
23. (1) The Board may refuse to issue a regulatory permit, remove, suspend or cancel a regulatory permit if the Board is satisfied

Types of regulatory permits

Display of regulatory permit

Responsibility of permit holder

Purporting to be a regulatory permit holder.

Sales contrary to permit

Authentication of a regulatory

that the applicant, or the regulatory permit holder— permit.

- (a) has failed to give particulars of any conviction which he is required to give under these regulations;
- (b) has conducted in an improper manner the obligations to which an existing regulatory permit relates;
- (c) has failed to comply with any condition imposed under an existing regulatory permit.
- (d) has in use dairy equipment, material or additive which does not meet the relevant standard;
- (e) has failed to provide material facts stated in the application;
- (f) is in default in the payment of any sum due to the Board or arising from any contractual arrangements with a producer or agent of a producer;
- (g) is deregistered;
- (h) has contravened a provision of these Regulations;
- (i) has not fulfilled the requirement for grant of a regulatory permit;
- (j) has not paid a primary producer for milk delivered.

(2) A suspension of a regulatory permit shall not exceed 3 months.

25. (1) A holder of a regulatory permit shall be an agent of the Board for the purpose of collecting and remitting the consumer safety levy. Powers of the Board

(2) A dairy business operator shall remit a consumer safety levy on the dairy produce processed or imported at the rate of forty cents per kilogram of milk processed or one per centum of the cost of milk processed or imported, whichever is higher.

(3) A person who is required under these regulations to pay or remit levy to the Board, shall do so on a monthly basis and in each case within a period of ten days after the last day of the month during which the milk or dairy produce in respect of which the levy is payable was processed provided that for imported dairy produce the consumer safety levy shall be payable prior to entry of the produce into the country.

26. (1) A person who fails, neglects or otherwise refuses to pay or remit the consumer safety levy on time as provided for under these Regulations shall, in addition to paying the consumer safety levy — Recovery and Remittance of consumer safety levy

- (a) pay a penalty of twenty-five percent interest for the first month or part of a month in which the levy remains unpaid; and
- (b) pay penalty of twelve percent compound interest for each subsequent month or part of a month in which the levy remains unpaid.

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27. The interest rates set out in this regulation are monthly interest rates. Penalty and interest on unpaid levy
28. A person who contravenes any of the provisions of these Regulations for which a penalty is not provided commits an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding ten thousand shillings or imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or both. General Penalty
29. The Dairy Industry (Imposition of Cess and Levies) Regulations are hereby revoked. Revocation of LN No. 111 of 2004 Sub Leg

FIRST SCHEDULE

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION AS PRIMARY PRODUCER

FORM A (Reg. 6(1))

COUNTY LOGO/EMBLEM

REGISTRATION OF PRIMARY PRODUCERS

Application for Registration Form:

To be filled by all dairy farmers producing milk for sale. The duly filled form should be returned to the County Executive Committee Member responsible for dairy matters.

Name(s) of Owner/Farmer(s) ID No.....

Name of Farm

Telephone Mobile

Postal Address

Postal Address (if different from Farm Address).....

E-mail address

Physical Location:

County Sub-County Ward.....

Location Sub-Location..... Village.....

Land Reference No.....

Type of ownership: *(Tick as appropriate)*

Corporation Partnership Individual Other

Type of operation: *(Tick as appropriate)*

Commercial breeder Milk Producer

For Official Use Only:

Entry No:.....

Farm Reference:.....

Approved/Not Approved:..... Reason for Rejection:.....

Registration Certificate No:.....

Name of issuing officer;.....*Designation:*.....

Official Stamp.....*Date:*.....

SECOND SCHEDULE
FORM B (Reg. 11(2))
COUNTY LOGO/EMBLEM
APPLICATION FOR DAIRY BUSINESS REGISTRATION

To be filled by all dairy business operators engaged in dairy business. The duly filled form should be returned to the County Executive Committee Member responsible for dairy matters.

Name(s) of Business Operator ID No.....

Name of Business (if applicable).....

Telephone Mobile

Postal Address

Postal Address (if different from Business Address).....

E-mail address

Physical Location:

County Sub-County..... Ward.....

Township..... Street (where applicable).....

Plot No.....

Type of ownership: *(Tick as appropriate)*

Corporation Partnership Individual Other

Type of operation: *(Tick as appropriate)*

Milk Bar Milk Dispenser

Cottage Industry Mini Dairy Cooling Plant Processor

For Official Use Only:

Entry No:.....

Plot GPS Reference(where applicable).....

Approved/Not Approved:..... Reason for Rejection:.....

Registration Certificate No:.....

Name of issuing officer;..... Designation:.....

Official Stamp..... Date:.....

THIRD SCHEDULE



FORM C (Reg. 16(2))

KENYA DAIRY BOARD

P.O. Box 30406-00100 [TEL:310559/335057](tel:310559/335057) [FAX:24406](tel:24406)E-mail: info@kdb.co.ke

Serial No:.....

APPLICATION FOR A REGULATORY PERMIT

To be filled by dairy business operator. The duly filled form should be returned to the Chief Executive Officer, Kenya Dairy Board.

I (Name).....

Address.....Tel. No.....Mobile No:.....

E-mail.....Fax.....hereby apply for a Regulatory permit to produce/process/sell/dispose of the quantities of dairy produce specified in column(1)of the schedule to this application to the person (s) or class of persons specified in column(2) of the said schedule within the area specified in column (3) on the said schedule for the period specified in column (4) on the said schedule.

	COLUMN 1	COLUMN 2	COLUMN 3	COLUMN 4
Nature of Dairy Produce	Quantity per Day	For sale to whom (andwhether wholesale or Retail)	Area	Period

Full name of business Location of Business.....

Address.....Tel.....Fax.....

E-mail.....Date.....Signature & Stamp.....

(if signature is on behalf of a limited Company, Estate or Partnership, this must be stated)

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

The Compliance Officer Remark.....

Name.....Signature & Stamp

Officer in charge's Remarks:

Signature & Stamp.....

Kenya Dairy The Management Licensing Committee Recommended/Deferred/Rejected

.....

Signature.....

Issue Date.....

FOURTH SCHEDULE
FORM D (Reg. 16(3))
THE KENYA DAIRY BOARD
REGULATORY PERMIT TO
PRODUCE/PROCESS/SELL/ OF DISPOSE DAIRY PRODUCE



Licence No.....

Category.....

Serial Number

Name.....Station:.....

Postal Address.....Physical Address.....

Telephone No.....e-mail.....

Is hereby permitted to produce/process/sell/dispose of the quantities of dairy produce specified in Column 1 of the Schedule to this licence to the person(s) or class of persons specified in Column 2 of the said Schedule within the area specified in Column 3 of the said schedule for the period(s) specified in Column 4 of the said schedule subject to the following terms and conditions:

1. The Kenya Dairy Board reserves the right to modify or vary this permit from time to time upon giving to the permit holder thirty (30) day's previous notice in writing.
2. This permit is subject to immediate cancellation if the permit holder is in default in payment of any obligations due to the Board arising from any contractual arrangements with producers or their agents.
3. This permit is liable to immediate cancellation if the permit holder contravenes any of the conditions of the permit or otherwise acts in contravention of the Dairy Industry (Registration, Licensing, Cess & Levy) Regulations, 2021.

SCHEDULE

COLUMN 1		COLUMN 2	COLUMN 3	COLUMN 4
Nature of Dairy Produce	Quantity Per Day	For Sale to whom (and whether Wholesale or Retail)	Area	Period

BY ORDER OF THE KENYA DAIRY BOARD

Expiry Date.....

Issue Date.....

FIFTH SCHEDULE
THE KENYA DAIRY BOARD
FORM E (Reg. 12(1);16 (2))
FEE PAYABLE UNDER THESE REGULATIONS

<i>Category of Regulatory Permit Fees</i>		<i>KSh.</i>
1.	Application Fee	Free
2.	Regulatory permit fee (Processor handling above 20,000 litres per day)	50,000
3.	Regulatory permit fee (Processor handling below 20,000 litres per day)	25,000
4.	Milk bar permit fee	Free
5.	Mini dairy permit fee	Free
6.	Dairy produce dispenser permit fee	Free
7.	Cottage industry permit fee	Free
8.	Cooling plant permit fee (below 5,000 litres capacity)	Free
9.	Cooling plant permit fee (Above 5,000 litres capacity)	Free

<i>Category of Licences and Certificates</i>		<i>KSh.</i>
1.	Application (licences & registration)	Free
2.	Primary producer registration	Free
3.	Processor licence	25,000
4.	Milk bar licence	2,500
5.	Mini dairy licence	6,000
6.	Dairy produce dispenser licence	2,500
7.	Cottage industry licence	4,000
8.	Cooling plant licence	1,000

SIXTH SCHEDULE
QUARTERLY REPORT BY COUNTY GOVERNMENT
FORM F (Reg. 8(3))

County Government of
Report for the period.....
Number of registered primary producers at end of last quarter.....
Number of producers who have been deregistered in the quarter.....
Number of registered primary producers as at today.....
For Official Use Only:
Entry No:.....
County Reference:.....
Posted into the main Register
Name of officer;..... *Designation:*.....
Official Stamp..... *Date:*.....
Dated the 9th February, 2021.

PETER MUNYA,
*Cabinet Secretary for Agriculture,
Livestock, Fisheries and Co-operatives*

LEGAL NOTICE NO. 17

THE DAIRY INDUSTRY ACT

(Cap. 336)

THE DAIRY INDUSTRY (RETURNS, REPORTS AND
ESTIMATES)

REGULATIONS, 2021

ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS

Regulation

- 1—Citation.
- 2—Interpretation.
- 3—Application.
- 4—Objects of the Regulations.
- 5—Filing of returns and other requirements.
- 6—Protection of information.
- 7—Offence,

SCHEDULE

THE DAIRY INDUSTRY ACT

(Cap. 336)

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Dairy Industry Act, the Cabinet Secretary for Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperatives, on the advice of the Kenya Dairy Board, makes the following Regulations—

THE DAIRY INDUSTRY (RETURNS, REPORTS AND ESTIMATES) REGULATIONS, 2021)

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Dairy Industry (Returns, Reports and Estimates) Regulations, 2021. Citation
2. In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires — Interpretation
 - “Act” means the Dairy Industry Act; Cap 336
 - “aggregator” means a person who collects milk from a primary producer for the purpose of bulking, processing or for resale.
 - “Board” means the Kenya Dairy Board;
 - “Cabinet Secretary” means the Cabinet Secretary for the time being responsible for matters relating to the dairy industry;
 - “County Executive Committee member” means the County Executive Committee member for the time being responsible for dairy matters;
 - “cost of processed milk” means the amount paid for milk used for processing by the dairy business operator to another dairy business operator or primary producer, or cost incurred in the production of the milk by own farm or in the case of imported dairy produce, the cost shall be the declared value at the point of entry.
 - “dairy business operator” means a person who handles dairy produce for business but does not include a primary producer, wholesalers and retailers of packaged dairy produce;
 - “county department” means the county department of a relevant county which is responsible for matters relating to the dairy industry;
 - “estimate” means quantity arrived at for the purpose of projecting the performance of the dairy operations over a defined period;
 - “report” means a written account submitted to the Board by a dairy business operator as prescribed by the Board, or by relevant County government where applicable;
 - “return” means a record of the actual operations of the dairy business operator over a defined period submitted to the County Government or the Board, where applicable.
3. These Regulations apply to every person who is licensed as a dairy business operator. Application
4. The objects of these Regulations are — Objects of the Regulation
 - (a) to provide the procedures for submitting to the County Government or the Board returns, reports and estimates by

dairy business operators;

- (b) to provide mechanisms for the County Government or the Board to collect relevant data and information for planning purposes.

5. (1) A dairy business operator shall, not later than the tenth day of the month following that of production, distribution or retail for sale of any dairy produce, submit to the Board reports, a return relating to the production, distribution or sale of the dairy produce in Form A in the Schedule.

Filing returns and other requirements

(2) An aggregator shall, not later than the twentieth day of the month following that of production, distribution or retail for sale of any dairy produce, submit to the county department and to the Board reports, a return relating to the production, distribution or sale of the dairy produce in Form B in the Schedule.

(3) A dairy business operator shall, not later than the tenth day of the month following that of production, distribution or retail for sale of any dairy produce, file electronically or manually, returns with the county department and to the Board, a return relating to the deductions of monies from the dues of the suppliers of dairy produce, in Form C in the Schedule.

(4) A person licensed to import or export dairy produce shall not later than the tenth day of the month following that of import or export of dairy produce file the Board reports, returns or estimates relating to the import or export of the dairy produce.

(5) Subject to the provisions of this regulation, where the Board or a county department is of the opinion that it is necessary for a particular dairy business operator to submit other or necessary additional documents or information, the Board or the county executive committee member shall so direct in writing and the operator shall submit the required document or information within the time stipulated in the notice.

6. The information or document obtained under these Regulations shall be handled in accordance with any relevant provision of the Data Protection Act, 2019

Protection of information

7. A dairy business operator who —

Offences

- (a) willfully neglects or fails to submit a return;
- (b) fails to supply the information or a document required in regulation 5;
- (c) knowingly or recklessly submits false, incorrect return, report or estimate; or
- (d) supplies any such particulars or documents, containing a matter which the operator knows or ought to know that it is materially false,

commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding ten thousand shillings or to an imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or both.

SCHEDULE

FORM A (Reg. 5(1))

KENYA DAIRY BOARD LOGO

FORM OF RETURN OF DAIRY BUSINESS OPERATOR

- (1) This form must be completed by every dairy business operator.
- (2) This form must be completed and sent to the Kenya Dairy Board not later than the tenth day after the month of production.
- (3) Name..... Regulatory Permit No.....
- (4) Milk statistics for the month of
- (5) Milk intake (kilograms):

<i>No.</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Cost (KSh.)</i>	<i>Source</i>
(a)	Raw milk			
(b)	Pasteurized milk			
(c)	Milk powder			
(d)	Cream			
(e)	Other (specify)			

(6) Total Intake:.....

(7) Types and quantities of dairy products produced:

IN LITRES/KILOGRAMS

<i>Dairy Produce</i>	<i>Units of Measure</i>	<i>Total Quantity</i>
(a) Pasteurized Milk	Litres	
(b) UHT milk	Litres	
(c) Extended shelf life	Litres	
(d) Fermented Milk	Litres	
Yoghurt	Litres	
Lala	Litres	
Others (<i>specify</i>)	Litres	
(e) Butter	KG	
(f) Ghee	KG	
(g) Cheese (<i>specify types</i>)	KG	
(h) Cream (Kg)	KG	
(i) Milk powder		
Skim milk powder	KG	
Whole milk powder	KG	
Instant milk powder	KG	
Whey milk powder	KG	
Others (<i>specify</i>)		
(j) Condensed milk	KG	
(k) Ice cream	KG	
(l) Milk shake m)	Litres	
(m) Flavored milk	Litres	
(n) Others (<i>specify</i>)		

DECLARATION

I/We declare that the above information is correct

Name:

Address:.....

Email Address..... Telephone Number:.....

Signature & Stamp:..... Date:.....

(if the signature is on behalf of the limited company or estate, this must be stated)

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Consumer safety levy charged at 40 cents per Kilogram OR 1% of the cost of processed milk (whichever is higher)

KShs:..... plus penalty for late return KShs..... Total KShs.....

Amount received in words.....

.....

Debit Note No..... Receipt No.....

Officer's Name..... Signature.....

Date:.....

SCHEDULE

FORM B Reg. 5(2)

FORM OF RETURN FOR AGGREGATORS

- (1). This form must be completed by every aggregator.
- (2). This form must be completed and sent to the County Government not later than the twentieth day after the month of production.
- (3). Name..... Licence No.....
- (4). Milk statistics for the month of
- (5). Milk intake (kilograms):

<i>No.</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Farmgate Price (Kshs)</i>	<i>Source</i>
(a)	Raw milk			
(b)	Pasteurized milk			
(c)	Other (specify)			

- (6). Total Intake(kilogram).....

DECLARATION

I/We declare that the above information is correct

Name:..... Address:.....

Email Address..... Telephone Number:.....

Signature & Stamp: Date:.....

(if the signature is on behalf of the Limited Company or Estate, this must be stated)

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Consumer safety levy charged at 40 cents per Kilogram OR 1% of the cost of processed milk (whichever is higher)

KShs:.....plus penalty for late return KShs.....Total KShs.....

Amount received in words.....

Debit Note No..... Receipt No.....

Officer's Name:..... Signature..... Date.....

SCHEDULE

FORM C (Reg. 5(3))

KENYA DAIRY BOARD LOGO/COUNTY LOGO

DEDUCTIONS FROM SUPPLIERS OF DAIRY PRODUCE

<i>Month</i>	<i>Quantity received (Kgs)</i>	<i>Payment to dairy producer supplier</i>	<i>Cost of Chilling</i>	<i>Cost of Transport</i>	<i>Deduction from primary producer for provision of services</i>	<i>Payment to primary producer</i>

DECLARATION

I/We declare that the above information is correct

Name:..... Address:.....

Email Address..... Telephone Number:.....

Signature & Stamp: Date:.....

(if the signature is on behalf of the Limited Company or Estate, this must be stated)

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Name of officer receiving the return.....

Signature Date.....

Dated the 9th February, 2021.

PETER MUNYA,
Cabinet Secretary for Agriculture,
Livestock, Fisheries and Co-operatives.

LEGAL NOTICE No. 18

THE DAIRY INDUSTRY ACT

(Cap. 336)

THE DAIRY INDUSTRY (COMPLIANCE OFFICERS)
REGULATIONS, 2021 ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS

PART I— PRELIMINARY

- 1—Citation.
- 2—Interpretation.
- 3—Application.
- 4—Objects of the Regulations.

PART II—APPOINTMENT, CONDUCT AND DUTIES OF
COMPLIANCE OFFICERS

- 5—Appointment of compliance officers.
- 6—Qualifications of compliance officers.
- 7—Revocation of appointment.
- 8—Identification of compliance officer.
- 9—Powers of a compliance officer.
- 10—Inspection of facilities, etc.
- 11—Collection of books, records, documents, etc.
- 12—Collection of samples and information.
- 13—Seizure and destruction.
- 14—Protection of information.
- 15—Offence.
- 16—Complaints against compliance officers.
- 17—Revocation of LN No.215/1964 Sub Leg.

SCHEDULE

THE DAIRY INDUSTRY ACT

(Cap. 336)

THE DAIRY INDUSTRY (COMPLIANCE OFFICER)
REGULATIONS, 2021

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Dairy Industry Act, the Cabinet Secretary for Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperatives, on the advice of the Kenya Dairy Board makes the following Regulations —

PART I — PRELIMINARY

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Dairy Industry (Compliance Officer) Regulations, 2021. Citation

2. In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires — Interpretation

“Act” means the Dairy Industry Act;

Cap 336

“Board” means the Kenya Dairy Board;

“Cabinet Secretary” means the Cabinet Secretary for the time being responsible for matters relating to dairy industry;

“Compliance Officer” means an officer appointed by the Board under the Dairy Industry (Compliance Officers) Regulations, 2021;

“County Executive Committee member” means the relevant County executive Committee member for the time being responsible for matters of dairy industry.

3. These Regulations shall apply to all compliance officer and all aspects of inspection in the dairy industry. Application

4. The objects of these Regulation are — Objects of the Regulations

(a) to provide mechanisms for inspection of primary producers and dairy business operators;

(b) to provide for procedures and conduct of a compliance officer.

PART II—APPOINTMENT, CONDUCT AND DUTIES OF
COMPLIANCE OFFICERS

5. (1) The Board shall appoint such compliance officer as may be necessary for purposes of monitoring of primary dairy products and dairy business operators. The appointment of the compliance officers shall be by notice in the *Gazette*. Appointment of compliance officers

(2) Where a need arises, and no conflict of interest exists, the Board may request the County Executive Committee member to nominate qualified staff of the County government for gazettelement by the Board as a compliance officer.

(3) The Board shall, upon receiving the nominees from the County Government vet the nominee for suitability and shall, if found suitable, gazette the officer.

(4) The compliance officer nominated by a County shall report on day today matters to the relevant officer of the County Executive Committee member, and where the report involves dairy produce safety matters, the compliance officer shall report to the Board and to the County Executive Committee member

(5) In dealing with dairy produce safety matters compliance officer nominated by the county shall act under the supervision of an assigned Boards supervisor.

(6) The Board shall keep and maintain a register of all gazetted compliance officers.

6. Subject to these Regulations, a person shall be qualified for appointment as a compliance officer if the person— Qualifications of compliance officers

- (a) holds a diploma or other higher qualification in dairy, animal or food science, public health, veterinary science or any other related fields;
- (b) has a minimum of two years' experience in the dairy industry or any other related field as the Board may approve;
- (c) is an employee of the Board, the National Government or a County government;
- (d) meets the requirement of the chapter 6 of the constitution of Kenya.

7. The appointment of a compliance officer may be revoked — Revocation of appointment

- (a) if the compliance officer fails to comply with these Regulations;
- (b) if a conflict of interests exists, or;
- (c) for any other sufficient cause.

(2) A revocation shall not be effected unless the officer affected has been given an opportunity to respond to accusation made against him or her.

(3) A compliance officer whose appointment has been revoked may appeal to the Board within thirty days of being notified of the revocation.

8. (1) The Board shall issue to every compliance officer an identity document, authenticated by an authorized officer, which the compliance officer shall produce before performing the inspection duties of any goods or premises, or performing any other functions under these Regulations. Identification of a compliance officer

(2) The Board shall ensure that there is an accessible mechanism for a person to verify the identity or particulars of a compliance officer while undertaking duties in the field or otherwise.

(4) A compliance officer shall ensure that the identification document is —

- (a) at all times secured and avoid its unauthorized use;
- (b) legible and clear for proper identification and when lost, defaced or destroyed, to be reported and replaced immediately;
- (c) and shall returned to the Board upon the compliance officer ceasing to be employed as such.

9. (1) A compliance officer may—

Powers of a
compliance officer

- (a) at any reasonable time, enter premises whether, plant, facility, structure, place or area in connection with which he or she has reason to believe that an offence under this regulation is being, is about to or has been committed, in order to investigate and obtain evidence;
- (b) examine or test or cause to be examined or tested, any dairy produce to which the Act or the Regulations apply and which is found in or at such premises, plant, facility, structure, place or area;
- (c) examine or test or cause to be examined or tested any equipment, material, substance or other article which is used or is suspected to be used or likely to be used at or in connection with the collection, evaluation, processing, packing or storing of any dairy produce;
- (d) inspect the operations or process in connection with any action referred to in paragraph (c), and demand from the owner or the person in whose custody the dairy produce, equipment, material, substance or things concerned are, or who supervises such operations or processes, any information or explanation regarding the operation, process, material, substance or thing;
- (e) order correction of non-compliances detected or closure of dairy or any related business in the manner specified in the inspection notice or order set out in Form B of the Schedule;
- (f) examine and make copies of or take extracts from any book or document either in hard copy or electronically in respect of which he or she reasonably suspects that it relates to such dairy produce, material or any other thing, irrespective of whether or not it is kept on or at the place, premises, facility or conveyance concerned or at any other place or area, and demand from the owner of such book or document or from the person who has it in his or her custody an explanation regarding any record or entry therein;
- (g) seize and remove from any premises, place, area or vehicle any dairy produce, or the whole or any part of material, substance, equipment or any other thing, or any book or document relating to such dairy produce, premises, place, area or vehicle, material, substance or other article or sale of the dairy produce, material, substance or thing which he has reasonable cause to believe constitutes evidence of

contravention of any of the provisions of the Act or these Regulations.

- (h) examine any dairy produce, product, material, substance, equipment or any other thing and —
 - (i) if, in the compliance officer's professional determination, there is need for further analysis, take samples thereof in such quantities as is reasonable in the circumstances and give a dairy business operator the reason for his or her determination; and
 - (ii) where a compliance officer determines that there is nothing wrong with the produce, material, substance, equipment or thing, make a record covering the relevant period of inspection accordingly and give a copy of that record to the concerned dairy business operator; or
 - (iii) as soon as the results of the analysis are known, inform a dairy business operator in writing of the results, including, if any, remedial action the dairy business operator is required to take.
- (i) inspect any process or operation, manufacture, production, processing, mixing, packaging or treatment that may relate to any dairy product which is or appears to be carried out in those premises or places for purposes of determining whether or not the provisions the Act or these Regulations are being contravened; and
- (j) require from a dairy business operator or any person whom he reasonably believes to be in charge or control of any premises, place, dairy produce, material, substance or thing being inspected, to supply information or produce for inspection or for the purpose of obtaining copies thereof or extracts therefrom, any books, records, receipts, invoices, shipping bills, bills of lading, documents containing mixing instructions, operational procedures or other documents or papers which are reasonably suspected or expected to be in the operator's possession the production of which will render successful inspection.

(2) Any seizure or confiscation made under these Regulations shall be recorded in Form A as set out in the First Schedule.

10. (1) A compliance officer may at any reasonable time, inspect any farm, where dairy activity is being carried on or is about to be carried on in relation thereto, for the purpose of ascertaining compliance with the Act or the Regulations.

Inspection facilities,
etc

(2) Where a compliance officer has reason to believe that the dairy product, material, substance, equipment or other thing which is the subject of inspection under these Regulations, or any record or thing connected therewith, is in a dwelling house, the compliance officer shall request the owner, the occupant or the person who appears to be in charge thereof for permission to enter the house to conduct an

inspection.

(3) Where the occupant neglects or delays to grant permission, the compliance officer may seek the assistance of the nearest police officer to facilitate a forced entry into the business premise and the owner, the occupant or the person who appears to be in charge of the house or premises shall cooperate with the compliance officer until the inspection is concluded.

11. (1) A compliance officer shall take such steps as are reasonably practicable to afford a primary producer or dairy business operator of anything or other person who appears to be engaged in dairy production of business, that is the subject of inspection under these Regulations, an opportunity to be present during the inspection and the primary producer or dairy business operator, assignee or agent shall have the right to put any relevant questions to the compliance officer and the compliance officer shall be obligated to answer unless the questions are calculated to, in any way, defeat the inspection.

Collection of books,
records, documents,
Etc

(2) Where, in the process of inspection, the compliance officer takes any copy or extract of book, record, document, material or other thing, the officer shall issue to the person from whom custody any book, record, document, material or any other thing has been taken a confiscation receipt in Form B in the Schedule, and the recipient of the receipt shall sign the duplicate thereof except where the original document are required as evidence of possible prosecution for an offence under the Act or regulations.

(3) If the person to whom the receipt is issued under paragraph 2 refuses to sign the duplicate of the receipt, the compliance officer shall record the circumstances of the refusal to sign and this shall be prima facie evidence of obstruction of a compliance officer.

(4) Anything taken away from a dairy business operator under this regulation shall, at the conclusion of the purposes for which it is taken, and where practicable, be expeditiously returned in whole or in part to the operator or other person unless the thing taken is part of the evidence for possible prosecution for an offence under the Act or the Regulations.

12. (1) A sample required pursuant to these Regulations shall be taken —

Collection of samples
and information

- (a) at no cost;
 - (b) with such care as not to prejudice the results and in the best opinion of the compliance officer that the sample is representative of the whole; and
 - (c) in accordance with the method of sampling prescribed in the relevant standard in the presence of the primary producer, the dairy business operator or their representatives and, in their absence, the compliance officer shall take the sample and record the circumstances under which the sample is taken.
- (2) A primary producer or dairy business operator or their

representatives shall give the compliance officer all reasonable assistance as the compliance officer may require, including the actual taking of samples, to enable carrying out of duties under these Regulations and shall provide the compliance officer with any relevant information which may be required.

(3) In the course of the performance of duties under these regulations, the compliance officer may put any relevant question to a dairy business operator assignee, agent or other person, but no person shall be compelled to give an answer that will incriminate the person.

(4) Where a primary producer or dairy business operator or their representatives being interrogated by a compliance officer requests for more time to prepare a written response, the compliance officer may allow the primary producer or dairy business operator or their representatives reasonable time not exceeding five working days, to prepare and provide the written answer.

13. (1) In consultation with the supervisor, a compliance officer may at any time seize, any product, material, substance, article, plant and machinery, or any other thing which he has reason to believe or about which he has received credible information to the effect that it has been used or is likely to be used in contravention of any of the provisions of the Act or these Regulations.

Seizure and
destruction

(2) Where a compliance officer seizes any dairy produce, equipment, materials or additives, the compliance officer shall issue a seizure receipt to the primary producer or dairy business operator with the details of the dairy produce confiscated in Form A of the First Schedule.

(3) A compliance officer carrying out seizure shall file a complaint without delay at the nearest police station for possible prosecution, with or without the owner or a representative consent in writing on the destruction or forfeiture of the subject dairy produce, equipment, materials or additives to the Board.

(4) Any destruction pursuant to these Regulations shall be carried out in compliance with the relevant law and regulations.

(5) Where the owner of seized dairy produce, equipment, materials or additives institutes legal proceedings in relation to the seizure, the process shall be concluded as may be directed by the court, unless in the meantime the legal proceedings are dismissed, in which case the process shall proceed as provided under these Regulations.

14. The information or document obtained under these Regulations shall be handled in accordance with any relevant provision of the Data Protection Act, 2019.

Protection of
information

No. 24 of 2019

15. (1) A compliance officer who —

Offences

(a) solicits for, or receives in connection with any of his duties, a payment or other reward whatsoever, whether pecuniary or otherwise, or a promise or security for any such payment or reward whether or not he is entitled to claim;

- (b) enters into any agreement to do, abstain from doing, permit, conceal or connive at any act whereby the Board is or may be defrauded, or which is contrary to any of the provisions of these Regulations or contrary to the power conferred to the compliance officer;
- (c) discloses, except for the purposes of these regulations or when required to do so as a witness in a court of law or with the approval of the Board, information acquired by him in the performance of his duties relating to a person, premises, place, material, substance or thing being or already inspected, or
- (d) uses his or her position to enrich himself or herself or any other person,

commits an offence and is liable on conviction to fine not exceeding ten thousand shillings or to imprisonment not exceeding twelve months or both such fine and imprisonment.

(2) A person who —

- (a) in any manner or style, wilfully obstructs, impedes or hinders a compliance officer, or a police officer accompanying the compliance officer, from exercising any of his powers or performing duties under these regulations;
- (b) knowingly makes a false statement in terms of questions put to him or information required from him under these regulations;
- (c) refuses or neglects to furnish any information or to produce any document, to attend at any place when required, or instigates any person to disobey or make it difficult for the compliance officer to conduct inspection;
- (d) assaults or threatens a compliance officer or any person lawfully accompanying the compliance officer or discharging duties under these Regulations;
- (e) refuses or unreasonably delays to obey any instructions given to him by the compliance officer for the attainment of the purposes of these regulations; or
- (f) abets or facilitates the violation of any of the provisions of this regulation,

commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding ten thousand shillings or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months or, both.

16. (1) Where a primary producer or a dairy business operator is aggrieved by a decision or action of a compliance officer, the primary producer or dairy business operator may immediately, and in any case not later than fourteen days, lodge a written complaint to the Board.

Complaints against
compliance officers

(2) Upon receipt of a complaint the Board shall investigate and make a decision and communicate to the complainant within thirty

days.

(3) Where the complainant is not satisfied with the decision of the Board, the complainant may appeal to the Cabinet Secretary within thirty days of the decision.

17. The Dairy Industry (Dairy Inspector) Regulations, 1964 are hereby revoked.

Revocation of LN
No.215/1964
Sub Leg

SCHEDULE
 FORM A (reg. 9(2)13(2))
 THE DAIRY INDUSTRY (COMPLIANCE OFFICER) REGULATIONS 2021
 THE KENYA DAIRY BOARD
 SEIZURE /CONFISCATION RECEIPT

Serial No. A.....

The following dairy produce has been seized by.....on behalf of the Kenya Dairy Board in accordance with the powers given under the Dairy Industry (Compliance Officer) Regulations 2021.

From (Name).....Vehicle.....
(if bicycle list frame number)

Address.....

Type and quantity of dairy produce seized.....

Containers seized.....

Books or records seized.....

Any other item seized.....

.....
.....

How disposed of.....

Date.....Signed.....

Witness.....

.....

Note: The person issuing this receipt should ensure that he/she obtains a receipt from any person to whom he/she disposes or whom he leaves in charge of any item mentioned in this receipt.

FORM B

(reg. 9(1)(e)11(2))

THE DAIRY INDUSTRY (COMPLIANCE OFFICERS) REGULATIONS 2021
INSPECTION NOTICE/ORDER

S/No:.....

KENYA DAIRY BOARD
COMPLIANCE OFFICER AT THE DIVISION
INSPECTION NOTICE/ORDER

Branch: _____ Date: _____

INSPECTION PARTICULARS

Name of premise: _____ Located
at: _____

Licence No: _____ Category: _____

Volume of milk (On site) _____ (litres) Nature of milk: _____

Following an inspection conducted at your premise(s) on (date)
_____ at (time) _____ the following non-compliances
were established:

- (a) _____
- (b) _____
- (c) _____
- (d) _____
- (e) _____

You are hereby notified that you are to correct the non-compliances identified at your premises [IMMEDIATELY] or [WITHIN FOURTEEN (14) DAYS] of this notice or [CLOSE THE BUSINESS OPERATIONS], failure to which

necessary enforcement action will be undertaken in accordance with the Dairy Industry

Client Acknowledgement		Compliance Officer	
Name _____		Name _____	
Designation:		Designation:	
Signature:		Signature:	
Date:		Date:	
DISTRIBUTION			

DETAILS:			
ORIGINAL: CLIENT COPY	DUPLICATE: BRANCH FILE COPY	TRIPPLICATE: To HEAD OFFICE	

Dated the 9th February, 2021.

PETER MUNYA,
*Cabinet Secretary for Agriculture,
 Livestock, Fisheries and Co-operatives.*

LEGAL NOTICE NO. 19

THE DAIRY INDUSTRY ACT

(Cap. 336)

THE DAIRY INDUSTRY (PRODUCE TRACEABILITY AND
 RECALL) REGULATIONS, 2021

ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS

Regulation

- 1—Citation.
- 2—Interpretation.
- 3—Application.
- 4—Objects of the Regulations.
- 5—Requirements for traceability.
- 6—Suppliers and customers to be identified.
- 7—Mandatory information on consignments.
- 8—Confidentiality and protection of information.
- 9—Labelling of dairy produce.
- 10—Recall plan.
- 11—Requirements for recall.
- 12—Authority to recall.
- 13—Offences

SCHEDULE

THE DAIRY INDUSTRY ACT

(Cap. 336)

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Dairy Industry Act, the Cabinet Secretary for Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperatives, on the advice of the Kenya Dairy Board makes the following Regulations —

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Dairy Industry (Traceability and Recall) Regulations, 2021. Citation
2. In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires — Interpretation
 - “Act” means the Dairy Industry Act; Cap 336
 - “Cabinet Secretary” means the Cabinet Secretary for the time being responsible for matters relating to dairy industry;
 - “Compliance Officer” means an officer appointed by the Board under the Dairy Industry (Compliance Officers) Regulations, 2021;
 - “person” means natural or legal person;
 - “recall” means process of withdrawing dairy produce from the supply chain if there is evidence that it poses or is likely to pose substantial health risk to consumers or does not meet the requirements of the relevant standard;
 - “traceability” means the ability to trace, follow and identify uniquely a dairy produce through all stages of production, collection, processing, storage and distribution by means of verifiable documentation.
3. These Regulations apply to traceability and recall of dairy produce. Application
4. The objects of these regulation are to — Objects of the Regulations
 - (a) to enhance consumer protection and safety of dairy produce;
 - (b) to improve access to information on marketed dairy produce; and
 - (c) provide mechanisms for tracing and recall of dairy produce.
5. The traceability of dairy produce shall apply at production, collection, transportation, processing, distribution and retail of dairy produce. Requirements for traceability
6. (1) A dairy business operator shall keep a record of their immediate suppliers and their immediate customers except for final consumers. Suppliers and customers to be identified
 - (2) Despite paragraph (1), a dairy business operator shall keep a record with the following details for purposes of paragraph (1)—
 - (a) the name of the immediate supplier or customer;
 - (b) the postal and physical address including county, sub-

county, village/street/road;

- (c) the telephone number;
- (d) the email address, where applicable;
- (e) the GPS coordinates, where applicable;
- (f) the type of business; and
- (g) the type of dairy produce.

(3) The records kept under this regulation shall be retained until it is reasonably assumed that there is no claim in relation to the consumption of the dairy produce and in any case not earlier than three months after the expiry date of the produce.

(4) A compliance officer may at any time access the records kept under paragraph (2).

7. (1) Every consignment by a dairy business operator shall be accompanied by a delivery note issued by the consignor and containing the following information—

Mandatory
information on
consignments

- (a) the date and time of collection of the dairy products and the destination thereof;
- (b) the description of the dairy produce;
- (c) the volume or quantity of the dairy produce;
- (d) the name, signature and physical address of the producer or their agent from whom the produce is received;
- (e) the name and the physical address of the consignor from whom the produce has been dispatched if different from the producer;
- (f) the name and physical address of the consignee, if different from the producer from whom the produce is dispatched;
- (g) the details of the lot, batch, consignment and expiry date where applicable;
- (h) the date of dispatch;
- (i) the registration number of the milk tanker or transport vehicle and the seal number, where applicable;
- (j) name of the driver; and
- (k) in the case of imported dairy produce, the batch number and country of origin.

(2) Where imported milk has been cleared to enter the country it shall, in all respects, be subject to these Regulations and any other applicable law.

(3) The record of information in paragraph (1) shall be kept by the dairy business operator and may be availed to only the consignee or the Board upon request.

8. Information obtained under these Regulations shall be handled in accordance with the provision of the Data Protection Act, 2019 or any other relevant law that may come into force from time to time. Confidentiality and protection of information
9. A person who intends to sell or place dairy produce into the market shall ensure that the dairy produce is labeled in accordance with the relevant standard. Labeling of dairy produce
10. (1) A dairy business operator shall establish a recall plan in Form A in the Schedule. Recall plan
- (2) Despite sub-paragraph (1), a recall plan shall, at the minimum include strategies —
- (a) for identifying, notifying and assessing a dairy produce safety issue;
 - (b) for deciding to recall or withdraw dairy produce;
 - (c) for identifying distribution of affected product;
 - (d) for notifying government, business-stakeholders and consumers of a recall;
 - (e) for retrieving and disposing of the affected dairy produce;
 - (f) for monitoring the effectiveness of the recall process;
 - (g) for closing the recall;
 - (h) for post-recall reporting.
- (3) Where the produce is already in the market and a recall is warranted, the dairy business operator shall inform the Board and immediately institute a recall.
- (4) The dairy business operator shall notify the consumer or purchaser of the product of the identity, the nature of the risk, the place where the produce was sold and produce drop off point, and the procedure for refund, where applicable.
- (5) The dairy business operator shall notify the Board of the level of recall success in Form A in the Schedule.
11. (1) Where a dairy business operator considers or has reason to believe that a dairy produce which has been produced, processed, manufactured or distributed is not in compliance with the dairy safety requirements, the dairy business operator shall immediately recall the produce in question from the market and inform the Board thereof. Requirements for recall
- (2) If the product specified in paragraph (1) has reached the consumer, the dairy business operator shall appropriately notify the consumer of the reason for its recall, and if other measures are not sufficient to achieve consumer protection, physically withdraw from consumers the products already supplied to them.
12. (1) Where a dairy business operator receives a complaint from a consumer, distributor, retailer, or a compliance officer that a product is or likely to be a threat to the health and safety of a consumer or other person, or that there is likely to be tampering with the produce Authority to recall

at any stage, the dairy business operator shall analyze the risk and if convinced of the need for recall, order a recall and report to the Board.

(2) Where a Compliance Officer is convinced that the dairy produce poses risk to the health or safety of the consumer or user, the Compliance Officer shall order the dairy business operator responsible for the produce to make a recall.

13. A person who fails—

Offences

- (a) to keep a record as required under these Regulations;
- (b) to provide or make available to the Board required information;
- (c) to label dairy produce;
- (d) to inform the consumers of the reason for withdrawal of a dairy produce, or
- (e) to comply with an order issued by a compliance officer to recall dairy produce,

commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding ten thousand shillings or imprisonment not exceeding twelve months or, to both such fine and imprisonment.

SCHEDULE

FORM A (reg. 10(1)(5))

RECALL PLAN AND NOTICE

(a) Business information (this section to be completed by the dairy business operator)

Business

name.....Address.....

Postal address.....Main phone
number.....

After hours phone number.....Email
address.....

Website

address.....

(b) Regulator's contacts:

(c) Suppliers and customers contact information.

To effectively recall dairy produce, you must have a complete list of all dairy businesses that—

- (i) supply dairy produce, ingredients or packaging materials to you (your suppliers);
- (ii) you supply dairy produce to (your customers).

The contact information for these businesses should include—

- (i) Business name
- (ii) Postal & physical address
- (iii) Name of contact person
- (iv) Contact phone (including for afterhours*) and email (if applicable).

(d) Dairy produce recall process:

(e) Method of disposal:

Note: If the recalled product is unfit for human consumption, it must not be provided for consumption in any form to any person.

(f) Consumer/customer reimbursement:

(g) Procedure for termination of recall:

(h) Reviewing the recall's effectiveness:

Dated the 9th February, 2021.

PETER MUNYA,
Cabinet Secretary for Agriculture,
Livestock, Fisheries and Co-operatives

LEGAL NOTICE NO. 20

THE DAIRY INDUSTRY ACT

(Cap. 336)

THE DAIRY INDUSTRY (MILKSALES CONTRACT)
REGULATIONS, 2021

ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS

Regulation

- 1—Citation.
- 2—Interpretation.
- 3—Application.
- 4—Objects of the Regulations.
- 5—Milk sale contract.
- 6—Content of a milk sale contract.
- 7—Prompt payment.
- 8—General penalty.

THE DAIRY INDUSTRY ACT

(Cap. 336)

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Dairy Industry Act, the Cabinet Secretary for Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries on the advice of the Kenya Dairy Board makes the following Regulations —

DAIRY INDUSTRY (MILK SALES CONTRACT) REGULATIONS,
2021

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Dairy Industry (Milk Sale Contract) Regulations, 2021. Citation
2. In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires— Interpretation
 - “Act” means the Dairy Industry Act; Cap 336
 - “buyer” means a person who buys milk from a primary producer or a registered entity for processing or resale;
 - “Cabinet Secretary” means the Cabinet Secretary for the time being responsible for matters relating to dairy industry;
 - “contract” means a written agreement for sale of milk between a buyer and a seller;
 - “county based dairy business” means a dairy business involving a buyer or a seller who operates within the same county;
 - “dairy business operator” means a person who handles dairy produce for business but does not include a primary producer, a retail shop, a grocery shop, a restaurant or a similar establishment.;
 - “inter county dairy business” means a dairy business involving buyers or sellers who operate in more than one county;
 - “milk” refers to raw or pasteurized milk.
 - “primary producer” means primary producer as defined under the Act;
 - “producer organization” means an entity which produces or aggregates milk for sale;
 - “relevant standard” means the standards for the quality of the dairy produce, product or equipment used in the dairy industry, determined by the Kenya Bureau of Standards or a regional or international convention or protocol.
 - “sale” means the exchange of milk for agreed payment;
 - “seller” means a primary producer, primary producer organization or any other registered entity.
3. (1) These Regulations apply to every sale of milk by an aggregator, producer organization or a registered entity to a buyer for processing or resale. Application
- (2) These Regulations shall not apply to a registered primary

producer except where a primary producer wishes to enter into a contract with a buyer.

4. The objects of these Regulation are to—

Objects of the
Regulation

- (a) ensure fair trade in the sale of milk;
- (b) protect the investment interests for both buyers and sellers of milk.

5. A dairy business operator shall not buy milk for processing, distribution or resale, unless the dairy business operator has entered into a written contract with a seller in accordance with these Regulations.

Milk sale contract

6. (1) Subject to regulation 7, a contract for sale or purchase of milk shall contain, at a minimum, provisions on the following:

Content of milk sale
contract

- (a) names of parties to the contract;
- (b) respective obligations of the parties;
- (c) milk price per kilogram;
- (d) quantity to be sold or bought;
- (e) applicable terms in case of oversupply or undersupply;
- (f) specifications on agreed quality;
- (g) testing and rejection terms;
- (h) time of actual transfer of ownership;
- (i) time of collection or delivery;
- (j) frequency of collection or delivery;
- (k) duration of the contract;
- (l) terms of payment;
- (m) the need to keep the contract confidential;
- (n) terms for waivers and amendment;
- (o) terms of termination of contract;
- (p) indemnity or insurance;
- (q) sanctions for default of either party;
- (r) manner of issuing notices and demands;
- (s) circumstances that constitute force majeure;
- (t) dispute resolution mechanism.

(2) A compliance officer may at any time inspect any contract to ascertain compliance to the requirement of this regulation.

(3) Despite paragraph (1), a contract shall—

- (a) provide for the agreed payment terms, which shall conform to the pricing formula provided under the Dairy Industry

(Pricing of Milk) Regulations 2021.

(b) be subject to the relevant standard test methods for quality determination.

7. (1) A buyer shall pay a seller for milk delivered in the month as provided in the contractual arrangements after the end of the month in which the supply is made. Prompt payment

(2) Where a buyer defaults in paying the seller within time, the amount due shall attract simple interest on monthly basis, in accordance with the prevailing base rate published by the Central Bank of Kenya, till payment is made in full.

(3) The seller may request the Board to intervene in any instance where the buyer fail or neglects to honor the contractual obligations regarding the payments of sum/s due to the seller.

7. A person who contravenes any of the provision of this regulation commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding ten thousand shillings or imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both such fine and imprisonment. General penalty

Dated the 9th February, 2021.

PETER MUNYA,
*Cabinet Secretary for Agriculture,
Livestock, Fisheries and Co-operatives.*

LEGAL NOTICE NO. 21

THE DAIRY INDUSTRY ACT

(Cap. 336)

THE DAIRY INDUSTRY (IMPORTS AND EXPORTS)
REGULATIONS, 2021

ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS

Regulation

- 1—Citation.
- 2—Interpretation.
- 3—Application.
- 4—Objects of the Regulations.
- 5—Requirements for imports and exports.
- 6—Import and export permit.
- 7—Conditions for grant of permit.
- 8—Compliance with relevant standards.
- 9—Import levy and penalty for default.

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- 10—Disclosure on dairy produce, materials, etc.
 - 11—Seizure and destruction of irregular imports.
 - 12—Transit permit.
 - 13—Offences and penalties.
 - 14—Forfeiture and destruction.
 - 15—Revocation of Legal Notice number 103 of 2004 Schedule.

SCHEDULE

THE DAIRY INDUSTRY ACT

(Cap. 336)

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred by Section 19 of the Dairy Industry Act, the Cabinet Secretary for Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperatives, on the advice of the Kenya Dairy Board makes the following Regulations —

DAIRY INDUSTRY (IMPORTS AND EXPORTS) REGULATIONS,
2021

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Dairy Industry (Imports and Exports) Regulations, 2021. Citation
2. In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires — Interpretation
- “Act” means the Dairy Industry Act; Cap 336
- “Cabinet Secretary” means the Cabinet Secretary for the time being responsible for matters relating to dairy industry;
- “dairy regulatory permit” means a permit issued by the Board under the relevant Regulations;
- “designated port” means the port by which the importer or exporter has indicated as the port of entry or exit for import or export of dairy produce;
- “export permit” means a permit issued under regulation 6;
- “import permit” means a permit issued under regulation 6;
- “relevant standards” mean the standards for the quality of the dairy produce, product or equipment used in the dairy industry, determined by the Kenya Bureau of Standards or a regional or international convention or protocol.
- “sanitary standards” means relevant standards and practices that established to protect food meant for human consumption from contamination.
3. These Regulations shall apply in respect to imports and exports of dairy produce. Application
4. The objects of these Regulation are to — Objects of the Regulations
- (a) provide the procedure for importing or exporting dairy produce;
- (b) ensure that dairy produce imports and exports meet the relevant standards;
- (c) to protect the Kenyan dairy industry against unfair trade practices or competition and dumping;
- (d) support government effort to guarantee food security and self-sufficiency.
5. A person who wishes to import or export dairy produce shall— Requirements for import and export

- (a) ensure that the import or export meets the requirements of the relevant Standard;
- (b) ensure that the dairy produce is imported or exported through a designated port;
- (c) be a registered dairy business operator; and
- (d) have a valid dairy regulatory permit.

6. (1) A person shall not import or export dairy produce without a valid permit issued by the Board. Import and export permit

(2) An application for an import permit for dairy produce shall be made to the Board by filling in and submitting Form A in the Schedule, and the applicant shall pay the fee set out in Form C of the Schedule.

(3) An application for an export permit for dairy produce shall be by filling in and submitting Form B in the Schedule, and the applicant shall pay the fee set out in Form C of the Schedule.

(4) The Board shall, upon receipt of an application consider it and communicate written decision to the applicant within 30 days, either granting the permit or declining to grant the permit.

(5) The import permit and export permit shall be in Form D and Form E respectively, in the Schedule

7. (1) The Board shall, before issuing an import or export permit under regulation 6, consider the following factors— Conditions for grant of permit

- (a) The need to prevent dumping of dairy produce or product into the country;
- (b) Whether there is deficit or surplus of the dairy produce in the Kenyan market;
- (c) risk involved in the importation or exportation of the dairy product;
- (d) any other relevant factor that the Board may think necessary to consider.

(2) The Board may not issue an import permit unless the applicant obtains a certificate from the Directorate for the time being in charge of Veterinary Services that there is no objection to the proposed import.

(3) That the milk to be exported meets the sanitary standards of the importing country.

(4) Where a person has complied with all the import or export requirements set out under these Regulations, the Board shall issue an import clearance certificate in Form F, or an export clearance certificate in Form G, in the Schedule.

8. An importer or exporter of dairy produce, equipment, materials or additives shall, with respect to the dairy produce, Compliance with relevant standards

equipment, materials or additives, comply with the requirements of the relevant standards.

9. (1) A person who imports dairy produce shall, before the release of the import to him or her, pay to the Board an import levy equivalent to ten per cent of the value of the import determined using the cost, insurance and freight basis.

Import levy & penalty for default

(2) A person who fails to pay import levy under regulation 8 shall, in addition to the levy, be liable to pay a penalty equivalent to 25% of the assessed levy for every month that the default continues.

10. A compliance officer may at any time require a person in possession of dairy produce, materials, additives or dairy equipment, to provide details of —

Disclosure on Dairy produce, materials, etc

- (a) the source or destination thereof;
- (b) the quantity and value; and
- (c) the package, batch numbers and the date of delivery, and
- (d) the person so required shall provide the details either orally or in writing as the officer may require.

11. (1) A compliance officer may at any time seize any imported dairy produce, equipment, material or additives, which he has received credible information to the effect that it has been used or is about to be used in contravention of these regulations or any of the provisions of the Act.

Seizure and destruction of irregular imports

(2) A compliance officer who carries out seizure of imported dairy produce, material, additives or dairy equipment, the compliance officer shall issue seizure notice or receipt in accordance with the relevant Regulations.

(3) The compliance officer shall, upon seizure or confiscation under this regulation, lodge a complaint on behalf of the Board at the nearest police station for possible criminal prosecution under these Regulations or any other legislation.

(4) The criminal proceedings that may be instituted and the manner of dealing with the seized or confiscated dairy produce, equipment, material or additives, shall be in accordance with the provisions of this regulation or any other relevant legislation.

(5) Despite paragraph (4) any destruction pursuant to this regulation which is likely to endanger the environment or public health shall only be carried out in compliance with any other written laws and shall be carried out at the expense of the owner or where the owner cannot be ascertained, at the expense of the person from whom confiscation is effected.

(6) Where civil proceedings are commenced in respect to the seized or confiscated dairy produce, equipment, material or additives and a court issues restraining or other orders, the seized or confiscated dairy produce, equipment, material or additives shall be dealt with in

accordance with the orders or directions of the court.

12. (1) No person may convey by way of transit through Kenya any dairy produce unless the person has a valid transit permit issued by the Board. Transit Permit

(2) An application for a transit permit referred to in sub-regulation 1 shall be made in Form H of the Schedule.

(3) Any dairy produce in respect of which a transit permit referred to in paragraph (1) has been issued may only—

- (a) be introduced into the country through the port of entry specified in the permit;
 - (b) transit the country within a period specified in such permit;
 - (c) exit the country through the specified port of exit.
- (4) A transit permit shall be in Form I set out in the Schedule.

13. Any person who — Offences and penalties

- (a) imports, exports or attempts to import or export any dairy produce without a valid permit issued by the Board;
- (b) fails to comply with a notice issued under regulation 11;
- (c) supplies any information or particulars required to be made or disclosed under these regulations which is or are in any respect incorrect, inaccurate or misleading;
- (d) imports dairy produce, dairy equipment, materials or additives that do not meet the relevant standard,

commits an offence and is liable upon conviction to a fine not exceeding ten thousand shillings or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or to both such fine and imprisonment.

14. Despite the provisions of regulation 13, the court may order forfeiture to the Board or the destruction of the illegally imported dairy produce material, equipment, additives or equipment. Forfeiture and destruction

15. The Dairy Industry (Imports and Exports) Regulations are hereby revoked. Revocation of Legal Notice number 103 of 2004 Sub Leg

SCHEDULE

FORM A (reg. 6(2))

THE DAIRY INDUSTRY (IMPORT/EXPORTS) REGULATIONS, 2021

APPLICATION TO IMPORT DAIRY PRODUCE

(The import permit is obtainable from the Managing Director, Kenya Dairy Board after this form has been approved and on production of a veterinary no objection Certificate).

Part I: To be completed by applicant				
Application No.:			Date:	
Name of the Importer			PIN. No.:	
Address:			VAT NO.:	
Tel. No.:			Business Location:	
E-mail		Street/Road	Town:	
Commodity: (valid for one consignment only)		Value (C.I.F.) KShs. (in figures)	Value: (in words)	
		Quantity – Kg. (in figures)	Quantity – Kg. (In words)	
Country of Origin*:	Destination:	Date of Manufacture:	Use by Date:	Route of Import:
Point of Entry:	Landing Date:	Storage Premises:	Town:	Street/road: Warehouse No.
Date of last Import:	Quantity-Kg.		Value KShs. (C.I.F.):	
Purpose of Importation: Commercial/Donation/Domestic/Other(Specify) (Tick where appropriate)				
Declaration: I/We.....the undersigned of(Company Name) being the agent/principal of.....(importer) do hereby declare that the information and particulars declared herein are true and complete and I/we accept to comply fully with the conditions and requirements provided by the Dairy Industry Act or any other law relating to imports of dairy produce. Date.....Signature of Applicant.....Designation..... Note. – Part I to be completed by the applicant. Misleading information in part I may lead to invalidation of the application and/or prosecution.				

Part II: Evaluation – For Official Use Only

For KENYA DAIRY BOARD

I have examined the application I recommend/do not recommend

1.....

2.....

3.....

Name

Signed.....Date.....

This form is valid for three months only, for only one consignment from the date of approval. (Relevant Act: 364,496,336,254,242)

*Country of Origin – Primary source of the produce.

FORM B (reg. 6(3))

KENYA DAIRY BOARD

APPLICATION TO EXPORT DAIRY PRODUCE

(The export permit is obtainable from the Managing Director, Kenya Dairy Board after this form has been approved and on production of a Veterinary no. objection Certificate).

Part I: To be completed by applicant				
Application No.:			Date:	
Name of the exporter:			PIN. No.:	
Address:			VAT NO.:	
Tel. No.:			Business Location:	
E-mail		Street/Road	Town:	
Commodity: (valid for one consignment only)		Value (C.I.F.) KShs. (in figures)	Value: (in words)	
		Quantity – Kg. (in figures)	Quantity – Kg.(In words)	
Country of Origin*:	Destination:	Date of Manufacture:	Use by Date:	Route of export:
Point of Exit:	Shipment Date:	Storage Premises: L.R./Plot No.:	Town:	Street/Road: Warehouse No.:
Date of last Export:	Quantity-Kg.		Value KShs. (C.I.F.):	
Purpose of Exportation: Commercial/Donation/Domestic/Other(Specify) (Tick where appropriate)				
Declaration: I/We.....the undersigned of(Company Name) being the agent/principal of.....(exporter) do hereby declare that the information and particulars declared herein are true and complete and I/we accept to comply fully with the conditions and requirements provided by the Dairy Industry act or any other law relating to imports of dairy produce. Date.....Signature of Applicant.....Designation..... Note. – Part I to be completed by the applicant. Misleading information in part 1 may lead to invalidation of the application and/or prosecution.				

Part II: Evaluation – For Official Use Only

For KENYA DAIRY BOARD

I have examined the application I recommend/do not recommend

1.....

2.....

3.....

Name

Signed.....Date.....

The form is valid for three months only, for only one consignment from the date of approval. (Relevant Act: Caps 364,496,336,254,242)

FORM C (reg. 6(2)(3))

THE DAIRY INDUSTRY (IMPORT AND EXPORTS) REGULATIONS, 2021

FEES PAYABLE ON IMPORT/EXPORTS

<i>Category of Fees</i>	<i>Amount(KShs)</i>
1. Application fee	1,000
2. Export permit fee	1,000
3. Import permit fee	5,000
4. Import permit levy per consignment	10% of CIF value
5. Regulatory Permit (Importers) fee	100,000
6. Regulatory Permit (Exporters) fee	1,000

FORM D (reg. 6(5))

The Dairy Industry (Import/Exports) Regulations, 2021

IMPORT PERMIT FOR DAIRY PRODUCE

Import Permit No.....

Attached Certificate of no. objection No.....

This Permit is granted under the provisions of the Dairy Industry (Imports/Exports)

Regulations to:

Name.....

Address..... Tel.....

Email.....

To import the products listed below

<i>No.</i>	<i>Product</i>	<i>Quantity (Kg./litres)</i>
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		

As per application No..... Dated.....20.....

Conditions:

.....

.....

This Permit shall expire on20.....

Fee paid KShs.....

Date of Issue.....20.....

For Kenya Dairy Board

Note-This import permit is subject to the regulations prescribed under the Dairy Industry (Imports/Exports) Regulations, 2020.

FORM E (reg. 6(5))

The Dairy Industry (Imports and Exports) Regulations, 2021
EXPORT PERMIT FOR DAIRY PRODUCE

Export Permit
No.....

This Permit is granted under the provisions of the Dairy Industry (Imports/Exports)

Regulations to:

Name.....

Address.....Tel.

E-Mail.....

To export the products listed below:

<i>No.</i>	<i>Product</i>	<i>Quantity (Kg./litres)</i>
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		

As per application No.....Dated.....20.....

Conditions:

.....
.....
.....
.....

This Permit shall expire on20.....

Fee paid KSh.....

Date of Issue.....20.....

For Kenya Dairy Board

Note-This Export Permit is subject to the regulations prescribed under the Dairy Industry (Imports/Exports) Regulations, 2020.

FORM F (reg. 7(4))

KENYA DAIRY BOARD

The Dairy Industry (Imports and Exports) Regulations, 2021

CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE FOR IMPORTED DAIRY PRODUCE

This is to certify that the below named importer, having satisfied the conditions provided under the Dairy Industry (Import and Export) Regulations, 2021, is hereby cleared to release the dairy produce listed below:

Name.....

Address.....Tel.

E-Mail.....

To import the products listed below

<i>No.</i>	<i>Product</i>	<i>Quantity (Kg./litres)</i>
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		

As per application No.....Dated.....20.....

Signature.....

Clearing Officer

Name.....

Designation.....

Official stamp.....

FORM G (reg. 7(4))

KENYA DAIRY BOARD

The Dairy Industry (Imports and Exports) Regulations, 2021

CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE FOR EXPORTED DAIRY PRODUCE

This is to certify that the below named importer, having satisfied the conditions provided under the Dairy Industry (Import and Export) Regulations, 2021, is hereby cleared to release the dairy produce listed below:

Name.....

Address.....Tel.

E-Mail.....

To import the products listed below

<i>No.</i>	<i>Product</i>	<i>Quantity (Kg./litres)</i>
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		

As per application No.....Dated.....20.....

Signature.....

Clearing Officer:

Name..... Designation..... Official stamp.....
 Dated the2021

FORM H (reg. 14(2))

THE DAIRY INDUSTRY (IMPORT/EXPORTS) REGULATIONS, 2021

APPLICATION FOR TRANSIT PERMIT KENYA DAIRY BOARD

(The Transit Permit is obtainable from the Managing Director, Kenya Dairy Board after this form has been approved and on production of a Veterinary no. objection Certificate).

Part 1: To be completed by applicant				
Application No. :			Date:	
Name of the exporter:			PIN. No.:	
Address:			VAT NO.:	
Tel. No.:			Business Location:	
E-mail		Street/Road	Town:	
Commodity: (valid for one consignment only)		Value (C.I.F.) Kshs. (in figures)	Value: (in words)	
		Quantity – Kg. (in figures)	Quantity – Kg. (In words)	
Country of Origin*:	Destination:	Date of Manufacture:	Use by Date:	Route of export:
Point of Exit:	Shipment Date:	Storage Premises: L.R./Plot No.:	Town:	Street/Road: Warehouse No.:
Date of last Export:	Quantity-Kg.		Value Kshs. (C.I.F.):	
Purpose of Exportation: Commercial/Donation/Domestic/Other (Specify) (Tick where appropriate)				
Declaration: I/We.....the undersigned of(Company Name) being the agent/principal of.....(exporter) do hereby declare that the information and particulars declared herein are true and complete and I/we accept to comply fully with the conditions and requirements provided by the Dairy Industry act or any other law relating to imports of dairy produce. Date.....Signature of Applicant.....Designation..... Note. – Part 1 to be completed by the applicant. Misleading information in part 1 may lead to invalidation of the application and/or prosecution.				

Part II: Evaluation – For Official Use Only

For KENYA DAIRY BOARD

I have examined the application I recommend/do not recommend

1.....
 2.....
 3.....

Name

Signed.....Date.....

The form is valid for three months only, for only one consignment from the date of approval. (Relevant Act: Caps 364,496,336,254,242)

FORM I (reg. 14(4))

THE DAIRY INDUSTRY (IMPORTS/EXPORTS) REGULATIONS, 2021 TRANSIT
PERMIT FOR DAIRY PRODUCE

Export permit No.

This permit is granted under the provisions of the Dairy Industry (Imports and Exports)
Regulations to:

Name

Address.....Tel.

E-Mail.....

To export the products listed below

No.	Product	Quantity (Kg./litres)
1		
2		
3		
4		

As per application No.....Dated.....20.....

Conditions:

.....
.....

This Permit shall expire on.....20.....

Fee paid KSh.....

Date of

Issue.....20.....

For Kenya Dairy Board

*Note-*This Transit Permit is subject to the regulations prescribed under the Dairy Industry
(Imports and Exports) Regulations, 2021

Dated the 9th February, 2021.

PETER MUNYA,
*Cabinet Secretary for Agriculture,
Livestock, Fisheries and Co-operatives.*

LEGAL NOTICE NO. 22

THE DAIRY INDUSTRY ACT

(Cap. 336)

THE DAIRY INDUSTRY (DAIRY PRODUCE SAFETY)
REGULATIONS, 2021

ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS

PART I- PRELIMINARY

- 1—Citation.
- 2—Interpretation.
- 3—Application.
- 4—Objects of the Regulations.

PART II—SAFETY OF DAIRY PRODUCE

- 5—Conditions for Sale of Dairy Produce.
- 6—Safety Practices.
- 7—Conditions for sale of dairy produce.
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88—Water supply.

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92—Cleaning and sanitizing of containers and equipment.

93—Storage of cleaned containers and equipment.

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97—Handling, storage and transportation of dairy produce.

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SCHEDULE

THE DAIRY INDUSTRY ACT

(Cap. 336)

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Dairy Industry Act, the Cabinet Secretary for Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperatives, on the advice of the Kenya Dairy Board makes the following Regulations —

THE DAIRY INDUSTRY (DAIRY PRODUCE SAFETY)
REGULATIONS, 2021

PART I—PRELIMINARY

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Dairy Industry (Dairy Produce Safety) Regulations, 2021. Citation

2. In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires— Interpretation

“Act” means the Dairy Industry Act; Cap 336

“adulteration” means the addition or subtraction of any substance to or from dairy produce so that the natural composition and quality of dairy produce is negatively affected;

“approved” means approved by the Board;

“aseptic processing” means a process that is used to subject dairy product to a sufficient heat treatment process and packaged aseptically in a hermetically sealed container to maintain commercial sterility of the product under normal non-refrigerated conditions;

“Board” means the Kenya Dairy Board;

“bulk milk collection tanker” includes a truck and tank and its accessory equipment used to transport bulk raw or processed milk from a dairy farm, or a milk collection center, to a milk processing plant or retail milk shop;

“Cabinet Secretary” means the Cabinet Secretary for the time being responsible for matters relating to the dairy industry;

“carry” in relation to dairy produce includes –

- (a) convey by hand or by any other means;
- (b) drive or be in charge of any motorized or non-motorized vehicle, bicycle or animal on or in which there is dairy produce; and
- (c) stock, store or in any other manner have or hold dairy produce on any premises or in any container,

“carrier” means a vehicle used to carry dairy produce

“collection center” refers to a designated location or point at which milk is tested, aggregated or bulked for processing or further transfer;

“container” means a device for holding milk during transportation;

“cooling plant” means a facility established to bulk and cool

milk;

“cottage industry” means a small scale, decentralized dairy manufacturing business whose handling capacity does not exceed 500 kilograms of milk per day;

“designated laboratory” means a laboratory that is recognized by the Board to conduct chemical analysis of dairy produce;

“dry milk and whey products” mean products intended for use in pasteurized or aseptically processed dairy produce and which have been manufactured in accordance with the provisions of the Act;

“milk hawking” means selling of dairy produce by unregistered dairy business operator;

“relevant Standard” means a standard relating to milk, milk produce or

any other relevant standard developed pursuant to the provisions of the Standards Act;

“milk” means the normal, clean and fresh secretions, without any addition or subtraction, extracted from the udder of a healthy dairy animal and free from colostrum;

“milk dispenser” means a vending machine approved by the Board for the purpose of dispensing dairy produce;

“milk bar” means a dairy retail outlet where dairy produce is dispensed to a consumer for own consumption;

“dairy produce” means any product in which milk is the main ingredient and has been prepared in accordance with the requirement of the relevant Standard;

“milk processing plant” means any place, premises or establishment where milk or dairy produce are collected, handled, stored, processed, packaged or prepared for distribution, and it includes the machinery for processing;

“milk sampler” means a person who is authorized by the Board or any other relevant authority to sample dairy produce for testing;

“milk transporter” means a person who transport dairy produce between a farm and a milk collection center, or between a milk processing plant, and a milk selling point;

“milk transport tank” means a vehicle, including a truck and tank, used by a bulk milk transporter to transport bulk milk from a milk collection center, a dairy farm or farms, a processing plant to a retail milk shop, another milk collection center or a processing plant;

“mini dairy” means a dairy processing business whose handling capacity exceeds 500 kilograms but does not exceed 10,000 kilograms per day;

“official milk sampler” means a person who is employed by the Board or is authorized by the Board to collect samples of dairy produce

for the purposes of these Regulations;

“operator” means a person who has a permit from the Board to carry out relevant dairy activity;

“pasteurization” means the process of heating every particle of milk or dairy produce in properly designed and correctly operated equipment in accordance with the relevant standard for pasteurized milk;

“potable water” means water that is of a quality suitable for drinking and complies with the relevant standard for drinking water;

“processor” refers to a person who handles and processes dairy produce in excess of 10,000 kilograms per day;

“process” means to treat, prepare or manufacture dairy produce;

“sanitize” means the application of any effective method or substance to properly clean surfaces for the destruction of pathogens, and other microorganisms as far as is practicable which method or substance shall not adversely affect the equipment, the milk or dairy produce, or the health of the consumers and which is approved by the Competent Authority;

3. These Regulations apply in respect to dairy produce and the activities that affect the safety of dairy produce throughout the dairy value chain. Application

4. The objects of these Regulations are — Objects of the Regulation

- (a) to enhance compliance to safety standards of dairy produce
- (b) to promote self-regulation in the dairy industry through adoption of global best practices.
- (c) provide the mechanisms for the Board to oversight the dairy industry

PART II—SAFETY OF DAIRY PRODUCE

5. (1) Primary producers may sell milk to his or her immediate neighbor provided that— Conditions for Sale of dairy produce

- (a) the milk is obtained from a healthy animal and is, to the best of the knowledge of the seller, free from a disease, antibiotic residue, contaminant, adulterant or preservative and meets the relevant Standard for raw milk;
- (b) the buyer collects the milk from where the milk is produced using a clean, hygienic food grade, container;
- (c) the seller expressly communicates to the buyer that the milk is raw and the buyer commits to ensure that it is safe for domestic consumption.
- (d) the milk shall not be resold;

(2) No persons shall engage in hawking of dairy produce except as provided for in this regulation.

(3) Paragraph 5(1) does not apply to sale of milk in urban centers and cities where urban centers and cities are as defined by the relevant legislation.

- (4) A person who is involved in the processing of dairy produce shall ensure that—
- (a) the dairy produce is sold in a container that meets the requirements set forth in these Regulations;
 - (b) the treatment process meets the requirements of the relevant Standard; and
 - (c) The dairy produce offered for sale meets the relevant standards and safety requirements.
6. (1) A person shall not trade in, sell or otherwise offer for sale any dairy produce which is not compliant with the relevant standard. Safety Practices
7. A person shall, for the purpose of destroying or deactivating microorganisms in dairy produce, only process or manipulate the produce through — Conditions for sale of dairy produce
- (a) pasteurization;
 - (b) aseptic processing;
 - (c) retort-sterilization, and
 - (d) refrigeration after pasteurization.
 - (e) or any other method approved by the standards
8. (1) Where, a compliance officer has reasonable ground for believing that a person produces or handles dairy produce in a way that is contrary to these Regulations, the compliance officer may impound and destroy or cause the dairy produce to be destroyed; and the compliance officer shall suspend the dairy regulatory permit; Requirement to impound, destroy and cancellation of permit
- (2) Where a regulatory permit has been suspended the Board shall notify the public in an appropriate manner.
9. (1) A person shall not sell, attempt to sell, offer or expose for sale or have in possession with intent to provide, sell, offer or expose for sale any dairy produce which is adulterated or misbranded. Adulterated or misbranded milk
- (2) For the purposes of this regulation —misbranded milk means milk or dairy produce labeled with misleading information or information that is contrary to the provisions of these Regulations.
10. Any person who fails to comply with any of the provisions of this Part shall be liable, on conviction, to a fine not exceeding ten thousand shillings or imprisonment for a period not exceeding twelve months, or both such fine and imprisonment. Offence for not meeting standards
- PART III—LABELING OF DAIRY PRODUCE**
11. This Part applies to labeling and packaging of dairy produce in accordance with the relevant Standard. Application
12. Information required to be shown on the label of dairy produce, container, truck or vehicle shall be in accordance to the standard. Information on labeling to be clear
13. Regulation 10 shall not apply to a milk tank truck, milk can containing raw milk, a storage tank for raw or pasteurized milk, or a milk storage tank in a milk collection center. Exception from labeling requirements
14. Every container for raw milk from individual dairy farms Identification on

shall be identified by the name or number unique to each individual milk producer at the collection center or the processing plant.

containers to be by name or number

15. Where a company operates more than one processing plant, only one common name shall be indicated on all its containers or packages in addition have a system capable of identifying where the produce was obtained or processed and packaged.

Several plants operated by same company

16. Where a person processes, purchases or distributes dairy produce at a different processing plant other than their own, the name and the address of the other corresponding plant shall be indicated on the label.

Contract processing

17. A dairy business operator shall ensure that the labeling is done in accordance with the requirements of the relevant standard.

Duty of dairy business operator

18. (1) Any person who knowingly uses a misleading mark, word or endorsement on the label or superimposes any material to conceal the contents of the label commits an offence and shall be liable, on conviction to a fine not exceeding ten thousand shillings or imprisonment not exceeding three months, or both.

Offence to use misleading mark, words, etc.

(2) The use of a trademark or a similar logo on a milk truck, van, tanker, bottle or other container or vehicle shall not constitute a misleading mark or word so long as the same is not used so as to obscure the required labeling.

PART IV—REQUIREMENTS FOR EXAMINING OF DAIRY PRODUCE

19. The procedure for—

Examining, testing and disposal of dairy produce

- (a) collecting and handling samples;
- (b) selecting and preparing apparatus and instrumental analytical equipment;
- (c) media and reagents;
- (d) analytical procedures;
- (e) incubating;
- (f) reading and recording;
- (g) reporting,

shall be in accordance with the relevant standard.

20. (1) A dairy business operator shall examine, test and grade dairy produce before acceptance in accordance to the requirements of the relevant standard.

Dairy Business Operator to sample dairy produce

(2) A sample collected for the purpose of paragraph (1) shall be analyzed by the dairy business operator as a routine monitoring of its quality and safety.

(3) The quantity of the milk and the reason for the rejection shall be submitted to the Board not later than the 10th day of the succeeding month in Form A in the Schedule.

(4) In the case of a milk processing plant during any consecutive twelve months, for every batch of raw milk for processing, a sample shall be obtained by the processor and submitted to a laboratory for quality and safety analysis;

(5) Records of the tests done under regulation 4 shall be maintained and made accessible to the compliance officer when required.

21. A compliance officer, or a person duly authorized by the Board for that purpose, shall obtain representative samples of dairy produce in the presence of the dairy business operator at any point of the value chain at least quarterly or at any time prior to delivery of the dairy produce to the shop or consumer. Samples obtained shall be at the cost of dairy business operator while the collection and testing cost shall be met by the Board.

Sampling for official control

22. A sample of dairy produce from a retail shop, supermarket, grocery shop or any other place where dairy produce is sold shall be examined at least quarterly by a compliance officer or a person duly authorized by the Board for that purpose and the results of such testing shall be used to determine compliance with the relevant standard. Samples shall be obtained at the cost of the Board.

Collection of Samples

23. (1) Where non-compliance is detected in dairy produce, the dairy business operator or the person responsible for the same shall take necessary action in accordance to the requirements of the Dairy Industry (Traceability and Recall) Regulations, 2021.

Recall and withdrawal of non-compliant dairy produce

(2) Whenever the results of tested samples fail to meet the relevant standard, the producer or dairy business operator shall take immediate remedial action, which may include making a withdrawal, halting production, placing distribution on hold, produce recycling or initiating concessions.

24. The tests and test methods for assessing compliance by a dairy business operator shall be as per the relevant standards.

Tests and test methods

25. Whenever a breakdown during the processing or packaging of dairy produce occurs, a likelihood of a public health risk shall be presumed and the dairy business operator shall take prompt appropriate action to avert the risk.

Breakdown during processing

26. (1) No person shall sell or offer for sale any dairy produce that does not meet the relevant standard.

Offence to sell or offer for sale substandard dairy produce

(2) A person who contravenes any of the provisions of these regulations commits an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding ten thousand shillings or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months or to both.

PART V—GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

27. A person who is involved in collection, transportation, processing, and distribution or in any other way handles milk before it reaches the consumer shall comply with the requirements of the code of

General Requirements for Personnel

practice.

28. A dairy business operator shall ensure that any person handling dairy produce is qualified with relevant competencies which can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Board.

Qualifications of personnel

29. An operator of a milk collection center or dairy processing plant, shall, in addition to general hygiene and operational standards on the part of the personnel, install adequate sanitary facilities and accommodations which shall include—

Sanitation requirements and installations

- (a) sufficient and suitable dressing rooms, toilet rooms and conveniently located;
- (b) suitable sanitary conveniences with clean running water, soap, dispensable hand paper or towels provided and situated outside the toilet rooms or urinals and their use by the dairy staff shall be monitored;
- (c) appropriate and well-designed foot baths;
- (d) proper drainage from toilet rooms or urinals, where applicable;
- (e) properly located facilities for cleansing and disinfecting utensils and other handheld equipment; and
- (f) such other requirements as may be required or approved by the Board.

30. (1) Premises used for dairy activities shall have adequate and clean potable water to facilitate hygienic practices.

Water supply

- (2) A dairy business operator shall—
 - (a) use clean water which is appropriate for drinking by animals, cleaning and sanitation of equipment and utensils, and for all relevant processes on the farm.
 - (b) where potable water is not available, ensure clean water through chlorination, sedimentation, filtration, or boiling.
 - (c) locate or construct the wells or boreholes such as to avoid the draining of surface water into the wells or boreholes.
 - (d) take precaution to ensure that dairy animals do not consume or have access to contaminated water

31. A person shall not transport dairy produce or cause dairy produce for sale to be transported in a passenger public service vehicle or in a vehicle whose design does not meet milk carriage requirements approved by the Board except for packaged dairy produce.

Prohibition for Transportation on Public Service Vehicles

32. (1) A person who handles dairy produce shall carry the dairy produce in a container as prescribed under the relevant standard.

Prescribed container

(2) The container for transporting milk shall be -

(a) made of food grade materials or any other material that meets the relevant standard;

- (b) designed so as to enable cleaning and sanitization
- (c) designed and constructed to ensure drainage;
- (d) properly covered during transportation;
- (e) exclusively used to transport milk; and
- (f) kept clean and free of contamination.

33. A person in charge of a vehicle transporting milk shall—

Prevention of
Contamination of
raw milk from engine
and fuel emissions

- (a) ensure that the engine is switched off while loading and off-loading
- (b) ensure that all doors and lids of the part containing milk or dairy produce are securely closed before the engine is started; and
- (c) if the engine is allowed to run for unavoidable reasons, care shall be taken to control engine emissions to avoid milk contamination.

34. (1) The person responsible for loading to, transporting or offloading milk or milk produce from, a carrier shall ensure that-

Requirement for
loaders

- (a) loading and un-loading, wear clean protective clothing which covers the parts of the body which may come into contact with the milk;
- (b) every person handling milk or dairy produce, washes their hands and other exposed parts of body with clean disinfectants and shall, during
- (c) any loader or transporter of milk or dairy produce undergoes a routine medical examination at such intervals of time as may be determined by the dairy business operator and any loader found medically unfit during such examination shall not be allowed to handle milk during transportation or at all until certified otherwise by a qualified medical examiner;
- (d) no person chews, smokes or eats any substance, food, or take any intoxicating drink or substance while handling milk or milk produce.

(2) In the case of milk carriers, no person is allowed to stay or travel in the compartment in which milk or dairy produce is kept or to put their personal belongings or any other things in the said compartment during milk transportation.

35. Any carrier or container may be inspected by a compliance officer at any time whenever the compliance officer considers it necessary to do so to assess compliance with these Regulations

Inspection by
Compliance officer

36. Where a compliance officer finds that a milk carrier has not complied with the provisions of these Regulations or any other legislation, the compliance officer may in liaison with the relevant authorities, accompany the carrier to its destination, or issue such directions as he or she considers necessary or advisable to ensure

Prohibit transportation

compliance with the provisions of these regulations and any other written law.

37. The dairy equipment, materials and additives that are used in the dairy industry shall meet the requirements of the relevant standard.

Requirements for Dairy equipment, materials and additives

38. Any person, who violates or abates in the violation of the provisions of these regulations, commits an offence and is liable to a fine not exceeding ten thousand shillings or one-month imprisonment or to both.

Offence and penalties

PART VI—STORAGE AND DISTRIBUTION OF DAIRY PRODUCE

39. A primary producer or dairy business operator shall ensure that the premises where dairy produce is produced, handled, processed, stored and distributed or in which dairy produce containers, utensils, or equipment are stored, meets the requirement of the relevant standard.

General Requirements

40. The construction of the floor of a building of a room in which dairy produce is handled, packaged, or in which dairy produce containers, utensils, or equipment are stored, shall meet relevant standard.

Requirements for floor construction

41. Walls and ceiling of rooms of a building in which dairy produce is handled, packaged, or stored; shall have —

Walls and ceilings:
Construction

- (a) impervious walls which shall be at least one meter high from the floor;
- (b) ceilings with a smooth, washable, light-colored surface of impervious materials; and
- (c) walls, partitions and ceilings kept in good repair.

41. The doors and windows of a building used for storage of dairy produce shall have —

Doors and windows

- (a) all outer openings being fly and rodent-proofed to the extent necessary to prevent the entry of flies and rodents; and
- (b) the sills sloping to prevent it from being used for storage of items.

42. (1) All rooms of a building used for storage of dairy produce in which dairy produce is handled, packaged, or stored, shall —

Lighting and ventilation

- (a) allow for adequate lighting that is not colored;
- (b) have sufficient ventilation;
- (c) have bulbs for artificial lighting being shatter proof or suitably protected;
- (d) have glass windows and other glass fittings being shatterproof; and
- (e) where pressurized venting, or air conditioners are used, have a filtered air intake;

(2) Where milk plants that condense or dry milk or milk products or both are involved, ventilating systems in packaging rooms used shall be separate and where possible have the ducts installed in a vertical position.

43. A building that is used for storing dairy produce shall have—
- (a) distinct rooms for receiving dairy produce, packaging and storage of returned packaged dairy produce.
 - (b) have a toilet and other sanitary facilities located in a manner that does not lead to product contamination.
 - (c) have adequate running water supply that complies with relevant Standard.
 - (d) have adequate and conveniently located hand-washing facilities.
 - (e) be constructed in a manner to ensure that cleaned and sanitized containers and equipment are properly stored and handled to prevent product contamination.
 - (f) have provisions to handle and store dairy produce as required by the manufacturer specifications.

Requirements for buildings used for storage of dairy produce and equipment

44. A vehicle used for distribution of dairy produce shall be constructed so as to ensure that the integrity and the quality of dairy produce is not compromised.

Vehicles

45. Any person who contravenes any provisions of these regulations commits an offence and shall be liable, on conviction to a fine not exceeding ten thousand shillings or imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or to both.

Offence under the regulation

PART VII—DAIRY FARMS

46. A primary producer shall offer only good quality and safe milk for sale by ensuring that—

Regulation of milk safety in dairy farms

- (a) feeds for dairy animals meet the requirements of the relevant standard.
- (b) lactating animals which show evidence of production of milk with abnormalities in one or more quarters, which may include bloody, stringy, off-colored milk, or milk that is abnormal to sight or odour, shall be so handled and disposed of as to preclude the infection of other lactating animals and the contamination of milk utensils and the environment, which incident shall be immediately reported to the nearest veterinary surgeon or veterinary paraprofessional.
- (c) an animal that produces milk with abnormalities shall be milked last or in separate equipment.
- (d) an animal that produces contaminated milk or which may have been exposed to or treated with veterinary medicinal products, or chemical substances or are exposed to radioactive agents, which are capable of being secreted in the

milk and which, in the judgment of the veterinary officer or veterinary paraprofessional, may be harmful to human health, shall be milked last or with separate equipment and the milk disposed of as the veterinary surgeon or veterinary paraprofessional may direct.

- (e) Milking equipment used on animals with abnormalities in their milk shall be maintained clean to reduce the possibility of re-infecting or cross infection of the dairy animals.
- (f) Equipment, utensils and containers used for the handling of milk with abnormalities are not be used for handling of milk to be offered for sale, unless they are first cleaned and effectively sanitized.

47. (1) A primary producer shall ensure that the milking shed is designed, sited or constructed in such a way as to minimize the risk of equipment, inputs, dairy produce and environmental contamination.

Milking shed design and construction

(2) Where applicable, a person operating a milking shed with milk storage rooms shall ensure that storage rooms have—

- (a) impervious easily cleanable floors.
- (b) adequate separation between milking areas and any premises where animals are housed.
- (c) suitable milk cooling rooms or refrigeration facilities when appropriate.
- (d) a sufficient supply of potable water for use in milking and in cleaning of equipment and instruments.
- (e) be well ventilated. where possible, windows should be placed to provide cross ventilation.
- (f) have adequate natural and or artificial light.
- (g) be used for no other purpose than milk storage operations.
- (h) no direct opening into milking shed or into a room used for domestic purposes, provided that a direct opening between the milk storage room and milking shade is permitted when a tight-fitting, self-closing solid door hinged to be single or double acting is provided; and
- (i) be equipped with adequate facilities for cleaning and sanitizing milking equipment.

48. (1) A primary producer shall provide one or more toilets which shall be conveniently located; constructed, operated, and maintained in a sanitary manner.

Toilet facilities

(2) Human and animal waste shall be drained separately and shall comply with the relevant laws and regulations.

49. (1) A primary producer shall ensure that waste from the dairy farm does not pollute the soil surface or contaminate any water supply by ascertaining that-

Dairy Waste management

- (a) manure and other organic wastes are removed from the milking shade and milk storage rooms and disposed of in a sanitary and environmentally safe manner on land or by properly controlled composting and storage.
- (b) wastewater or other effluents shall be disposed of in a drain or in such a manner as to avoid its accumulation in the milking area.
- (c) Human and animal waste shall be drained separately and shall comply with the relevant laws and regulations.

50. (1) A primary producer operating a dairy farm with a milking yard shall at all times ensure that—

Milking yard

- (a) the yards are graded and drained and have no standing pools of water or accumulations of organic wastes.
- (b) lactating animal-housing areas, lactating animal droppings and soiled bedding are removed, or clean bedding added, at sufficiently frequent intervals to prevent the soiling of the lactating animal's udder and flanks.
- (c) waste feed shall not be allowed to accumulate.
- (d) other animal species are kept out of the cow-yards.

(2) For the purposes of this regulation —milking yardl means a structure, premises or facility in which a dairy animal is milked and housed, whether it is lactating or not.

51. A primary producer with milking equipment shall ensure that the equipment operate effectively and are maintained in a sanitary condition by observing the following sanitary practices—

Milking equipment
and Sanitation

- (a) milking equipment shall be installed and tested in accordance with manufacturer specifications;
- (b) machine milking installations, when used, shall undergo periodic inspections and maintenance to ensure it is in good working order;
- (c) equipment and instruments or their surfaces which are intended to come into contact with milk shall be easy to clean and disinfect, corrosion resistant and not capable of transferring substances to the milk in such quantities as to present a health risk to humans;
- (d) Milking equipment shall be cleaned and disinfected using specified cleaning agents after each milking.

52. A primary producer shall ensure that the milk handling and storage equipment are recommended for milk handling and storage, including tanks and cans.

Milk handling and
storage equipment

53. A primary producer shall ensure that the milking methods permit the efficient withdrawal of milk without contaminating the milk or causing injury to the udder.

Hygienic milking
methods

54. Any primary producer who fails to comply with any of the requirements of these Regulations commits an offence and is liable, on conviction to a fine not exceeding ten thousand shillings or imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month or to both such fine and imprisonment.

Offence under regulation

PART VIII—MILK COLLECTION CENTERS

55. A dairy business operator responsible for a milk collection center shall ensure that the facility is designed, located and constructed in a manner that will not contaminate the milk and the environment and shall meet the following requirements—

Design, location and construction of milk collection centers

- (a) the premises of the collection centers shall be of sufficient area to carry out work under sanitary/hygienic conditions;
- (b) structure and design shall be able to allow for layout of equipment in such a way that does not impede milk and personnel flow;
- (c) material used in construction shall be non-toxic to human life;
- (d) the walls inside shall be smooth and cleanable;
- (e) the design of floor shall be in such a way that it allows for liquid flow towards the waste drainage;
- (f) the floor shall be made of water proof material that's resistant to chemical actions;
- (g) drainage shall be adequate and sufficient to drain away waste water/liquids;
- (h) a collection point shall have some shade to protect the milk cans from direct sunlight;
- (i) the shade shall be constructed with materials that do not contaminate milk;
- (j) the shade shall have raised platforms for holding milk cans to avoid contamination from dust, soil or mud;
- (k) there shall be adequate bright light either of natural or artificial source; or
- (l) there shall be adequate ventilation to provide sufficient air circulation.
- (m) equipment and containers coming in contact with milk shall be designed and constructed to ensure that they can be adequately cleaned, sanitized and maintained to avoid contamination;
- (n) all equipment surfaces that come into contact with milk shall be non-toxic, inert to milk, non-absorbent and not affected by cleaning chemicals; and
- (o) equipment shall be kept in appropriate state of repair and condition to facilitate cleaning and sanitation so as to prevent

possible contamination of milk.

- (p) milk storage tanks is designed and constructed as to avoid any contamination of the milk and to ensure complete drainage;
- (q) surfaces of milk storage tanks and associated equipment intended to come in contact with milk is easy to clean and disinfect, corrosion resistant and not capable of transferring substances to the milk in such quantities as to present a health risk to humans;
- (r) adequate and appropriate means of managing waste that do not pose a risk of contamination of the milk;
- (s) adequate drainage system to drain off effluent; and
- (t) toilets or pit latrines with self-closing doors away from the milking collection areas and do not communicate directly into the milking collection or milk storage areas.

56. A dairy business operator who is responsible for a milk collection center shall maintain sanitary requirements by ensuring that— Requirement for potable water

- (a) adequate and potable water to facilitate cleaning and sanitation of equipment and utensils is available; or
- (b) where potable water is unavailable, treatment of water shall conform to Standard for drinking water.

57. An operator of a milk collection center shall ensure that— Prevention of milk contamination

- (a) the center is designed and operated in such a manner that minimizes or prevents the contamination of milk;
- (b) basic quality tests such as organoleptic to isolate obvious poor-quality milk are carried out;
- (c) at the collection point, milk received is accurately weighed and recorded before bulking, where applicable.
- (d) milk is checked for quality before it is received as prescribed by the relevant standards;
- (e) milk with any non-conformity is not received and is disposed of in accordance with the appropriate environmental regulation;
- (f) milk is collected under hygienic conditions;
- (g) a milk storage tank is cleaned and sanitized using appropriate cleaning agents after each emptying and remain fully drained between uses;
- (h) a milk storage tank is used to store milk only;
- (i) the milk is weighed and the quantity, source and quality parameters are recorded.

58. Any dairy business operator who contravenes any of the Offence and Penalty

provisions of the requirements in this Part commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding five thousand shillings or to an imprisonment not exceeding one month or both such fine and imprisonment

PART IX—MILK BARS

59. An operator of a milk bar shall ensure that the milk bar is located, designed and constructed in a manner that meets the relevant standard, including ensuring that—

Design, Location and construction of a milk bar

- (a) floors of all rooms in which milk or dairy produce are handled, converted, packaged, or stored, or in which milk containers, utensils, and or equipment are washed, is constructed of good quality concrete or equally impervious tile or brick laid closely with impervious joint material, or metal surfacing with impervious joints, or other material which is the equivalent of good quality concrete;
- (b) floors of storage rooms for dry ingredients and or packaging material constructed of impervious and easy to clean material; and
- (c) a floor surface which is smooth and sloped and the joints between the floor and the walls are impervious;
- (d) tiled walls or any other impervious easy to clean material to a height of not less than one meter and smooth ceilings which are washable, white-colored and made of impervious materials;
- (e) walls, partitions and ceilings kept in good repair;
- (f) doors and windows of the milk bars with all outer openings that are fly and rodent-proofed;
- (g) adequate lighting and ventilation free of odours.
- (h) the premises have separate rooms or areas for handling of dairy produce, cleaning and sanitizing of dairy produce equipment; and receiving, handling and storage of returned dairy produce.
- (i) the premises in which the milk bar is located have convenient hand-washing facilities kept in clean condition and in good repair.

60. A milk bar operator shall ensure that the equipment, utensils, milk storage tanks and containers meet the following requirements—

Milk Storage tanks, containers and utensils

- (a) milk storage tanks and containers shall be used to store dairy produce only.
- (b) are made of food grade material which is easy to clean and disinfect, corrosion resistant and not capable of transferring harmful substances to the dairy produce.

61. (1) A dairy milk bar shall—

Milk bars to sell safe dairy produce

- (a) only selling pasteurized dairy produce;
- (b) keep records of processed milk suppliers at all times including quality certificates; and
- (c) dispense dairy produce hygienically from a labelled, tamper proof, food grade and easy to clean equipment
- (d) ensure that the equipment and utensils used in handling and storage of dairy produce in milk are made of food grade material which easy to clean and disinfect, corrosion resistant and not capable of transferring harmful substances to the dairy produce.

(2) Dairy produce in milk bars shall be protected from chemical contamination by ensuring that—

- (a) the storage, handling and use of poisonous or toxic materials is performed to preclude the contamination of dairy produce, or ingredients of such dairy produce, or the product-contact surfaces of all containers, utensils and equipment;
- (b) only insecticides and rodenticides approved by the competent authority shall be used for insect and rodent control. Such insecticides and rodenticides are used only in accordance with the manufacturer's label directions and is prevented from contaminating dairy produce, containers, utensils and equipment.
- (c) all insecticides and rodenticides are stored in a lockable poison's cabinet.

(3) The storage of single-service bottle caps, packaging paper, containers, bags and other single-service articles for use in contact with dairy produce shall be—

- (a) stored in sanitary wrappings or cartons;
- (b) kept in a clean dry place until used, and shall be handled in a sanitary manner.

62. A milk bar shall ensure that the premises in which the milk bar is located— Sanitary facilities

- (a) do not open directly into a room in which milk or dairy produce is handled, converted and stored;
- (b) are kept in a clean and in good repair condition, well ventilated and lit;
- (c) have easily cleanable and covered waste receptacles;
- (d) sewage and other liquid wastes are disposed of in a sanitary manner;
- (e) have adequate and suitable bins in which to collect solid wastes;
- (f) have the bins located in areas that do not pose a risk of

- contamination of the dairy produce;
- (g) have adequate and sufficient drainage to drain off wastewater and liquids.
63. A milk bar operator shall ensure that the premises in which the milk bar is located have adequate water supply that—
- Requirements for water
- (a) is properly located, protected and operated;
- (b) is easily accessible and of a safe, sanitary quality.
64. A milk bar shall ensure that the premises in which the milk bar is located has—
- Cleanliness and storage of utensils
- (a) only equipment directly related to dairy produce handling kept in dairy produce storage rooms;
- (b) floors, walls, ceilings, shelves, tables and the non-product-contact surfaces of other facilities and equipment kept clean;
- (c) no trash, solid waste or waste dry product stored within the dairy produce handling rooms;
- (d) all rooms in which dairy produce is handled, converted or stored; or in which containers, utensils, and or equipment are washed or stored, are kept clean and free of insects and rodents;
- (e) cleaning and sanitizing of all multi-use containers and utensils done after each use.
65. A milk bar operator shall ensure that—
- Storage of packaging material
- (a) shall be stored inverted, on racks or in cases constructed of after cleaning and sanitizing, all the containers and equipment shall be stored on racks made of impervious food grade materials, or in clean shelves elevated above the floor;
- (b) containers relatively non-absorbent, impervious, food-grade, corrosion-resistant, non-toxic materials, or otherwise protected from contamination.
66. (1) operator milk bar operator shall have the capacity to conduct the basic quality assessments of milk and other relevant tests.
- Capacity to asses milk quality and keeping of records
- (2) A milk bar operator shall—
- (a) employ persons who are capable of conducting the basic quality assessments tests.
- (b) keep records of the quality tests.
67. A milk bar operator shall ensure that dairy produce is handled and stored in a manner that does not compromise quality and safety and environmental standards.
- Handling and storage of dairy produce
68. A Milk bar operator shall process dairy produce in accordance with the requirements of relevant standards.
- Process milk according to Standard
69. Any person who violates any of the provisions of these
- Offence under Regulation

regulations shall be guilty of an offence and is liable upon conviction to a fine not exceeding ten thousand shillings or to an imprisonment of not more than three months or both.

PART X—MILK DISPENSERS

70. A milk dispenser operator shall ensure that—
- Dispenser location,
handling of dairy
produce and storage
of equipment
- (a) all equipment and utensils used in handling and storage of dairy produce is easy to clean and disinfect, corrosion resistant and not capable of transferring harmful substances to the dairy produce,
 - (b) milk storage tanks and cans are designed and constructed to avoid any contamination of the milk and to ensure complete drainage,
 - (c) milk storage tanks and cans are used to store dairy produce only
 - (d) milk dispensers are located in areas that do not pose any threat to milk safety and shall be protected from environmental pollution.
71. A milk dispenser operator shall ensure that—
- General Milk
Dispensing
Requirements
- (a) they obtain processed dairy produce from a registered dairy business operator;
 - (b) milk is transported from the source using a properly cleaned and sanitized tamper proof food grade container;
 - (c) transportation and storage conditions should ensure product integrity is maintained;
 - (d) the milk dispenser is positioned far from any potential contaminants;
 - (e) the milk-dispensing measuring device complies to relevant law regarding weights and measures;
 - (f) milk-dispensing equipment is operated only by persons trained to handle dairy produce;
 - (g) the dispensed produce is appropriately packaged and labelled on the container into which the milk is dispensed and shall conform to the labelling requirement as prescribed by the relevant Standard;
 - (h) no milk is dispensed from such device more than twenty-four hours from the time of delivery of such milk to the establishment;
 - (i) the milk dispensed from such dispensing device is, at the time of dispensing to the final consumer, meet the specifications in the relevant Standard;
 - (j) All parts of the dispensing device with which milk or dairy produces come into contact, including any measuring device,

shall be made of food grade material;

- (k) the product-contact surfaces of the dispenser are clean and free from external contamination and foreign matter;
- (l) the delivery orifice must always be clean and protected from insects, dust, and any form of external contamination;
- (m) all parts of the dispensing device with which milk or dairy produces come into contact, including any measuring device, is thoroughly cleaned and sanitized;
- (n) the dispensing container is filled and sealed hygienically so that it is impossible to introduce any additional product for each batch dispensed;
- (o) dairy produce is kept between 4°c to 6°c at all times and records of this maintained;
- (p) the milk or dairy produce is dispensed into clean food grade container.

72. A milk dispenser operator shall, with respect to the premises housing the dispenser, ensure that— Requirement for premise

- (a) the floor where the dispenser is located is constructed of good quality concrete or equally impervious material, well drained and easy to clean;
- (b) the packaging material are stored in a clean and safe environment;
- (c) the walls and ceiling are made of smooth washable light-coloured impervious material and kept in good repair;
- (d) the doors and windows are rodent and insect proofed;
- (e) the doors and windows of the premises have all outer openings that are rodent-proofed;
- (f) where necessary, install air curtains to prevent entry of insects;
- (g) adequate light sources are provided
- (h) ventilation in the premise is sufficient to keep it reasonably free of odors and prevent excessive condensation.

73. A dairy business operator responsible for the milk dispenser shall ensure that the premise have access to sanitary conveniences that— Toilet and waste management Facilities

- (a) are well ventilated, clean and in good repair;
- (b) do not open directly into any room in which dairy produce products are handled, processed or stored;
- (c) waste is disposed of in a sanitary manner;
- (d) adequate and suitable bins in which to collect wastes are provided;

- (e) adequate and suitable bins in which to collect wastes are provided.

74. A dairy business operator responsible for a milk dispenser shall ensure that the premises holding dairy produce and dispensing equipment have access to potable water that —

Water supply

- (a) is of adequate supply, properly located, protected and operated;
- (b) is potable and complies with relevant Standard on specification for drinking water and
- (c) Effluent discharge is handled as stipulated in the relevant laws.

75. A dairy business operator dispensing dairy produce shall ensure that the premises holding dairy produce dispensing equipment has—

Hand washing facilities

- (a) convenient hand-washing facilities with running water and
- (b) is kept in clean condition and in good repair.

76. A dairy business operator dispensing dairy produce shall ensure that—

Premise and hygiene cleanliness

- (a) only equipment directly related to dairy produce handling, are kept in dairy produce storage areas.
- (b) floors, walls, ceilings, shelves, tables and the non-product-contact surfaces of other facilities and equipment are kept clean at all times.
- (c) no trash, solid waste or waste product is stored within the dairy produce handling areas.
- (d) all areas in which dairy produce are handled and stored should be kept clean, neat and free of infestation of insects and rodents and

77. A dairy business operator operating a dairy produce dispensing equipment shall ensure that—

Cleaning and sanitizing of containers and equipment

- (a) cleaning and sanitizing of all multi-use containers and accessories is done before dispensing;
- (b) after cleaning and sanitizing, all the containers and equipment are stored on racks made of impervious food grade materials, or in clean shelves elevated above the floor;
- (c) containers are stored inverted, on racks or in cases constructed of non-absorbent, impervious, corrosion-resistant, non-carcinogenic, non-toxic materials, or otherwise protected from contamination.

78. A dairy business operator operating dispensing equipment shall ensure that desired sanitary requirements are attained for the storage of single-service bottle caps, packaging paper, containers, bags

Storage of single-service containers, utensils and materials

and other single-service articles for use in contact with dairy produce.

79. A dairy business operator operating a milk dispensing equipment shall ensure that dairy produce in dispensing premises is protected from chemical contamination.

Protection from
Chemical
contamination

80. A dairy business operator operating a dairy produce dispensing equipment shall ensure that—

Milk reception

- (a) they possess the capacity to assess the quality of dairy produce that they handle. Need to qualify
- (b) the dairy produce is transferred and handled under hygienic conditions to avoid post pasteurization contamination, and
- (c) they keep records of the quality tests results for the dairy produce that they handle.

81. A dairy business operator operating a dairy produce dispensing equipment shall—

Milk storage

- (a) only receive and load dairy produce that meet the relevant Standard;
- (b) ensure all processed dairy produce is cooled immediately prior to dispensing, and to a temperature of between 4 °c to 7°c;
- (c) maintain milk dispensing facilities in a good repair;
- (d) equip milk storage container with an indicating thermometer;
- (e) maintain regular temperature monitoring records throughout the dispensing period.

82. A dairy business operator operating a dairy produce dispensing equipment shall ensure that—

Cleaning and
calibration of
equipment

- (a) the unit is cleaned in accordance with manufacturers' instructions.
- (b) all measuring devices and apparatus are calibrated and records kept.

83. Any person who violates any of the provisions of these regulations shall be guilty of an offence and is liable upon conviction to a fine not exceeding ten thousand shillings or to an imprisonment of not more than three months or both.

Offence under
Regulation

PART XI—MILK PROCESSING ESTABLISHMENTS- COTTAGE INDUSTRY, MINI DAIRY AND PROCESSORS

84. (1) Every milk processing establishment shall be located in an area that does not pose any threat to safety of the dairy produce processed therein and shall be protected from environmental pollution.

Location and
surrounding
cleanliness

(2) The surroundings of the milk processing establishment shall be kept neat, clean and free from flies, other insects and rodents.

85. A milk processing establishment shall have separate

Separate rooms to be
used for different

designated areas or rooms sections for —

activities

- (a) milk reception, processing and packaging;
- (b) the cleaning of milk cans and containers, bottles, cases and dry milk or dairy produce containers;
- (c) the fabrication of containers and closures for dairy produce;
- (d) cleaning and sanitizing facilities for milk tankers in a facility receiving milk;
- (e) receiving cans of dairy produce; and
- (f) receiving, handling and storage of returned dairy produce.

86. Without prejudice to provisions of Part V of this regulation, a milk processing establishment shall have toilet and sanitary facilities that meet requirements which shall include —

Toilet and Sanitary facilities

- (a) clean toilet facilities;
- (b) toilet rooms shall not open directly into any room in which milk and dairy products are handled, processed and stored;
- (c) toilet rooms and fixtures that are kept in good repair, well ventilated and lit;
- (d) toilet tissue and easily cleanable covered waste receptacles provided in toilet rooms;
- (e) no pit latrines shall be allowed in the milk processing plant;
- (f) sewage and other liquid wastes are disposed of in a sanitary manner;
- (g) adequate and suitable bins in which to collect solid wastes;
- (h) bins located in areas that do not pose a risk of contamination of the dairy produce; and
- (i) adequate drainage to drain off liquid waste and sewage in a sanitary manner.

87. (1) A milk processing establishment shall have water supply system that facilitates—

Water supply

- (a) adequate potable water supply, properly located, protected, and of a safe sanitary quality;
- (b) water supply that complies with relevant Standard for drinking water; and
- (c) flow without cross-connection between the safe water supply and any unsafe or questionable water supply, or any source of pollution through which the safe water supply might become contaminated;

(2) Water for different purposes shall be clearly distinguished by pipe colour coding in accordance with the provisions of the relevant Standard.

88. (1) A dairy business operator shall ensure the plant shall have convenient hand-washing facilities that —
- Hand washing facilities
- (a) provides clean and running water, soap and individual sanitary paper towels; and
 - (b) is kept in clean condition and in good repair.
- (2) Hand wash facilities in the toilets and milk handling areas shall be designed to prevent after wash contamination.
89. The dairy business operator shall ensure that —
- Dairy plant cleanliness
- (a) all rooms in which dairy produce are handled, processed or stored; or in which containers, utensils and or equipment are washed or stored, are kept clean, neat and free of pests, insects and rodents;
 - (b) only equipment directly related to processing operations or the handling of containers, utensils and equipment are permitted in the processing, cooling, condensing, drying, packaging, and bulk milk or dairy produce storage rooms
 - (c) floors, walls, ceilings, shelves, tables and the non-product-contact surfaces of other facilities and equipment are kept clean;
 - (d) all sanitary piping, fittings and connections which are exposed to dairy produce shall consist of smooth, impervious, corrosion-resistant, non-toxic, easily cleanable material, which is approved for dairy produce-contact surfaces in the relevant Standard;
 - (e) all piping is in good repair;
 - (f) trash, solid or dry waste product are removed promptly so as not to pose a source of contamination; and
 - (g) pasteurized dairy produce shall be conveyed from one piece of equipment to another in a sanitary manner.
90. The construction and repair of milk processing establishment containers and equipment shall be done in such a way that—
- Construction and repair of containers and equipment
- (a) all multi-use containers and equipment that dairy produce come into contact with shall be of smooth, impervious, corrosion-resistant and non-toxic material;
 - (b) such containers and equipment shall be constructed for ease of cleaning; and shall be kept in good repair;
 - (c) all single-service containers, closures, gaskets and other articles that dairy produce come in contact with shall be food grade, non-toxic and shall be manufactured, packaged, transported and handled in a sanitary manner;
 - (d) articles intended for single-service use shall not be reused.
91. (1) The cleaning and sanitizing of equipment, surfaces and vehicles in the milk processing establishment shall be done in a manner that prevents contamination of the dairy produce.
- Cleaning and sanitizing of containers and equipment

(2) The records generated to confirm efficiency of cleaning shall be identified, dated and retained for a shelf life period of the relevant dairy produce consider one year

92. A person responsible for a milk establishment shall ensure that cleaned and sanitized containers and equipment are stored in a manner that prevents contamination. Storage of cleaned containers and equipment

93. A person responsible of a milk processing establishment shall protect or cause the dairy produce or ingredients to be protected from contamination. Protection from contamination

94. A person responsible of a milk processing establishment shall cause the dairy produce to be processed in accordance with the respective relevant Standard. Processing of dairy produce.

95. All equipment in a milk processing establishment that is used for processing of dairy produce shall meet the relevant Standard and shall be maintained in a manner that prevents contamination of the dairy produce. Maintenance of processing equipment

96. A person responsible for handling, storage or transportation of dairy produce shall ensure that the dairy produce is not contaminated. Handling, storage and transportation of dairy produce

97. Any person who contravenes any provisions of these regulations commits an offence and shall be liable, on conviction to a fine not exceeding ten thousand shillings or imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or to both. Offence under regulations

PART XII—CALIBRATION OF EQUIPMENT AND APPARATUS

98. (1) A person operating any dairy produce testing, monitoring or recording equipment shall obtain a valid calibration certificate. Requirement for Calibration

(2) The requirement for calibration shall be done for each of the equipment specified in Form B in the schedule

(3) The operator shall ensure routine calibration is done as specified by the manufacturer or as by the relevant legislation and

(4) The operator shall keep records of all the calibration results

PART XIII— RECORDS

99. (1) Every dairy business operator shall ensure _ Requirement for maintenance of records

(a) all operations and activities along the milk value chain on which evidence of quality assurance is required to be observed under these regulations, have such evidence recorded and the records thereof are processed and maintained in accordance with these regulations.

(b) the records kept are submitted as may be determined by the Board.

(c) the records and data contained therein are retained for such period of time as provided in the relevant laws.

(2) a dairy business operator shall not trade in dairy produce

without sufficient proof of maintenance of records as required under these regulations.

100. A person who contravenes any provisions of these regulations commits an offence and is liable upon conviction to a fine not exceeding ten thousand shillings or an imprisonment to a term not exceeding three months or both.

Offence under regulation

101. The following instruments are revoked-

Revocation of LN286/1964,356/1964,

(a) the Dairy Industry (Carriage of Milk) Regulations

(b) the Dairy Industry (Carriage of Milk) Orders

SCHEDULE

FORM A (reg. 19(3))

DECLARATION OF REJECTED MILK

(1) This form must be completed by all dairy business operators

(2) This form must be completed and sent to Kenya Dairy Board not later than the tenth (10th) day after the month of production.

Name.....Regulatory Permit No.....Licence No.....

Milk Statistics for the month of:

<i>Name of Supplier</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Volumes Rejected</i>	<i>Reasons for rejection</i>

Total Volumes Rejected

Comments:

.....

DECLARATION

I/We declare that the above information is correct

NAME:.....ADDRESS:.....

SIGNATURE & STAMP:.....DATE:.....

(if the signature is on behalf of the Limited Company or Estate, this must be stated)

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Officers Name.....Signature.....

Date.....

Dated the.....2021

SCHEDULE

FORM B (reg. 98(2))

LIST OF EQUIPMENT REQUIRING CALIBRATION

- (a) Thermometers (including Indicating and Recording)
- (b) Volume determination equipment
- (c) Pressure Gauges
- (d) pH meters
- (e) Electrical Conductivity measuring devices
- (f) Time/ Frequency equipment
- (g) Flow Diversion Device assembly and function
- (h) Pressure switches
- (i) Differential pressure controller
- (j) Milk or dairy produce flow controls and temperature cut in cut out
- (k) Continuous flow holding tube time
- (l) Continuous flow Holding tube and alarm
- (m) Weighing machines and equipment
- (n) Milk testing laboratory equipment
- (o) Any other equipment or apparatus the calibration of which may be required by the Board or any other competent authority from time to time.

Dated the 9th February, 2021.

PETER MUNYA,
*Cabinet Secretary for Agriculture,
Livestock, Fisheries and Co-operatives.*

LEGAL NOTICE NO. 23

THE DAIRY INDUSTRY ACT

(Cap. 336)

THE DAIRY INDUSTRY (PRICING OF DAIRY PRODUCE)
REGULATIONS, 2021

ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS

Regulation

1—Citation.

2—Interpretation.

3—Application.

- 4—Objects of the Regulations.
- 5—Minimum payout price.
- 6—Records and disclosure of price and deductions.
- 7—Inspection of records.
- 8—Offences and penalty.
- 9—Revocation.
- 10—Revocation.
- 11—Revocation.

SCHEDULE

THE DAIRY INDUSTRY ACT

(Cap. 336)

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Dairy Industry Act, the Cabinet Secretary for Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Co-operatives, on the advice of the Kenya Dairy Board, makes the following Regulations—

THE DAIRY INDUSTRY (PRICING OF DAIRY PRODUCE)
REGULATIONS, 2021

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Dairy Industry (Pricing of Dairy Produce) Regulations, 2021. Citation.
2. In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires— Interpretation.
 - “compliance officer” has the meaning assigned to it under the Dairy Industry (Compliance Officer) Regulations, 2021;
 - “farm gate price” means the minimum payment made to a primary producer by a purchaser of milk;
 - “payout price” means the price paid by a purchaser to an aggregator;
 - “primary producer” has the meaning assigned to it under section 31; and
 - “purchaser” means a person who buys milk for consumption, aggregation, processing or resale.
3. These Regulations shall apply in respect of the pricing of dairy produce. Application.
4. The objects of these Regulations are to — Objects of the Regulations.
 - (a) ensure that a primary producer receives a guaranteed minimum monetary return for the sale of milk; and
 - (b) protect the investment interests of the primary producer and purchaser of dairy produce.
5. The minimum payout price and minimum farm gate price for milk produce shall be in accordance with the Schedule. Minimum prices.
6. A producer, group or any other registered entity acting on behalf of producers shall maintain a record of the milk produce purchased, and shall disclose to the primary producer, by way of a monthly statement— Records and disclosure of prices and deductions.
 - (a) the payout price; and
 - (b) all deductions made,

to determine the farm gate price.
7. A compliance officer may inspect any records relating to a payout made by a purchaser, or the farm gate price paid to a primary producer, and may require the purchaser to provide additional information relating to the payout price or the farm gate price paid by that purchaser. Inspection records.

8. A person who— Offences and penalty.
- (a) pays to a primary producer a price that is less than the minimum farm gate price prescribed under these Regulations;
 - (b) fails to make a disclosure to a primary producer as required under regulation 6;
 - (c) fails to maintain a record as required under regulation 6; or
 - (d) obstructs or attempts to obstruct a compliance officer in the performance of his or her functions or exercise of his or her powers under these Regulations,

commits an offence and shall be liable, on conviction, to a fine not exceeding ten thousand shillings or imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months or, to both.

9. The Dairy Industry (Prices of Dairy Produces) Regulations, 1961 are revoked. Revocation.
Sub. Leg.

10. The Dairy Industry (Prices of Dairy Produces) Order, 1970 is revoked. Revocation.
Sub. Leg.

11. The Dairy Industry (Prices of Dairy Produces) (Kisumu) Order, 1971 is revoked. Revocation.
Sub. Leg.

SCHEDULE

(r. 5)

PRICING SCHEDULE

<i>S/No.</i>	<i>Nature of dairy produce</i>	<i>Unit of measure (Kilograms)</i>	<i>Minimum payout price (Kshs.)</i>	<i>Minimum farm gate price (Kshs.)</i>
1.	Unchilled raw milk	1	34	33
2.	Chilled raw milk	1	36	35
3.	Pasteurized milk	1	38	37

Made on the 22nd February, 2021.

PETER MUNYA ,
*Cabinet Secretary for Agriculture,
Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperatives.*