



The Role and Functions of
MILK SOUTH AFRICA
and a brief profile of
THE SOUTH AFRICAN DAIRY INDUSTRY



September
2022



Positioning of the organized dairy industry in a deregulated environment

The agricultural marketing control system (under the 1968 Marketing Act) was phased out in the 1990s¹ and replaced by the Marketing of Agricultural Products Act (Act No. 47 of 1996) (the “MAP Act”) after widespread negotiations among all directly affected groups in agricultural marketing. In terms of the 1996 Act, statutory measures would only be implemented if sufficient support among directly affected parties could be proved. This Act came into operation on 1 January 1997 and its objectives are as follows:

- Increasing of market access to all market participants
- Promotion of efficient marketing of agricultural products
- Optimization of export earnings from agricultural products
- Enhancement of the viability of the agricultural sector

SAMFED (South African Milk Federation) was established as a voluntary association in 1997, as the body through which dairy industry role-players could promote the interests of the SA dairy industry.

Through SAMFED, the organized dairy industry made serious efforts towards a strategy for the development of the dairy industry. Such efforts - in consultation with the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Trade & Industry - resulted in the *Dairy Development Initiative*, which defined the strategic direction of the dairy industry and which ultimately led to the imposition of statutory measures for the dairy industry, published in terms of the MAP Act of 1996.

¹ After the Dairy Board closed down in 1993, the Milk Board was reintroduced in the same year and closed again in 1998.

These strategic developments also resulted in the establishment of:

- SAMPRO (The South African Milk Processors' Organisation) in 2003 by the National Milk Distributors' Association (NMDA) and the South African Milk Organisation (SAMO) with the purpose of being the representative body for all members of the secondary dairy industry;
- Milk SA (Milk South Africa) in 2002 by MPO, NMDA and SAMO to be the industry body through which interests of collective concern to the primary and secondary dairy sectors could be addressed;
- DSA (Dairy Standard Agency) in 2002 as the industry body to promote compliance of dairy products with product composition, food safety and metrology standards.

The Milk Producers' Organisation (MPO) existed prior to deregulation.

The positive impact of deregulation on the South African dairy industry

After 1997, the dairy industry (alongside the other agricultural and agro-processing industries) became one of the most deregulated industries in the world. The industry is not subject to any statutory intervention in the production and marketing of its products aimed at managing or influencing the supply and demand of unprocessed milk and dairy products, and it is not supported by government subsidies. A totally free and competitive dairy market prevails (subject to the Competition Act) which creates an extremely dynamic industry that continuously adapts to the changing needs of consumers and industrial users. In addition, various important markets have been identified as trading partners, with the Sub-Sahara African market being the most prominent export market.

In the deregulated environment, producers of unprocessed milk and processors / manufacturers are in a position to bargain with each other in terms of food quality & safety, composition of unprocessed milk, seasonality of production and price - which are important in respect of the growth and development of the South African dairy industry. Due to the regular publication by Milk SA of information



regarding market signals, the transparency of the South African market for unprocessed milk increased, which promoted structured consultation processes between milk processors and their suppliers of unprocessed milk.

The market-orientated approach provided for by the MAP Act of 1996 also challenged the organized dairy industry to address market requirements such as the collation of industry information; continuous interpretation and analyses of market signals; empowerment of consumers and specialists such as dietitians with knowledge about food consumption; gaining an understanding of and responding to environmental, animal health & welfare challenges; and improving dairy quality & safety as a concerted effort between the organized industry, the value chain, government and NGOs.

The role and functions of Milk South Africa

The *Dairy Development Initiative* emphasized the fact that collective issues of strategic importance existed which:

- Could not be addressed through competition in the market;
- Should be addressed in the interests of the South African dairy industry, the consumer and economic development, and
- In terms of the Competition Act, could be addressed by collective action by the members of the dairy industry.

Consensus was reached in SAMFED that the MAP Act should be used to deal with the collective issues of strategic importance, as it provided for the use of statutory measures to deal with such collective issues.

Therefore, five broadly described strategic issues, in respect of which collective actions are required, were identified to be financed through statutory levies, namely:

- Consumer Education;
- Empowerment of Previously Disadvantaged Individuals;
- Promotion of the compliance of dairy products with legal requirements in respect of food safety, product composition and metrology;
- Industry Information; and
- Research and Development.

Milk South Africa was designated by the Minister of Agriculture² to administrate, implement and enforce the statutory measures, which came into force in December 2005.

² Now the Minister of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development ("the Minister").



A condensed profile of the South African dairy industry

The SA dairy industry operates in a dynamic, complex, competitive and global environment. The dairy value chain includes animal welfare, animal health, environmental sustainability, biotechnology, trade, food safety and quality, labour and consumerism.

The demand for food with a high nutrient value and high sensory quality has increased substantially within the last two decades. This phenomenon demands high quality and safe unprocessed milk and therefore, knowledge of the composition of unprocessed milk is important - which over time led to more sophisticated diet formulations for cattle to satisfy the volume and composition of unprocessed milk.

A growing interest in “whole”, “organic” and “free range” foods, as well as in food production practices that are less harmful to the environment, is changing the way consumers look at food and food choices. The past two to three decades have therefore seen a much wider range of dairy products, new flavours and improved packaging to satisfy the healthier, “on-the-go lifestyles” of consumers.

The number of producers of unprocessed milk is declining significantly due to increased competition and the need for larger economies of scale. In January 2022, the actual number of producers counted 984 which is 46% less than the 1834 producers in January 2015. However, despite this decline, the production of unprocessed milk increased by 7,26% from 2015 to 2021. In 2021, the national herd was estimated at 1,2 million dairy cows of which approximately 53% were cows in production. South Africa has the second largest average herd size in the world, with the average herd (cows in production) of 435 cows producing an average of 18,7 litres of milk daily (based on a survey by the MPO in 2021).

Unprocessed milk for commercial use is predominantly (99,99%) harvested from cows, with the remainder produced from goats and some sheep. Although Holsteins and Jerseys

BREED OF CATTLE: TEMPERATE BREEDS



Holstein Friesian



Guernsey



Jersey



Ayrshire

are the predominant pure bred animals, producers increasingly apply cross-breed practices in accordance with requirements of the environment and the market. Guernsey and Ayrshire breeds are less prevalent in South Africa.

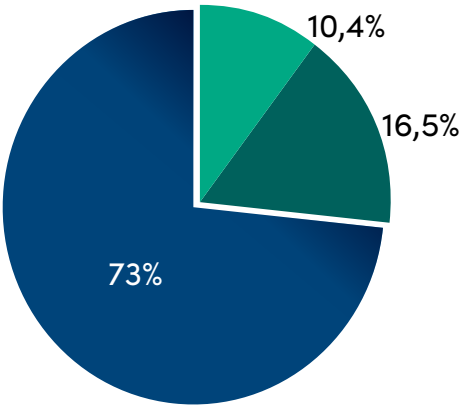
Producers who sold unprocessed milk to the retail or consumers and / or manufactured dairy products on-farm counted 67 in January 2022, which is 38% less than in January 2015. The amount of milk represented in this category - as a percentage of the total volume declared to Milk SA (3,4 billion kg) - was 1,60% in the 2021 calendar year.

The number of processors / manufacturers was 136 in January 2022 (15% less than in January 2015) and they purchased 96,84% of the unprocessed milk during the 2021 calendar year. 1,56% of the unprocessed milk was exported to neighbouring countries during 2021.

The formal market in South Africa procured 3,4 billion kg of unprocessed milk in 2021 which represents about 0,5% of the total world milk production. The ratio between concentrated and fluid dairy products manufactured in South Africa is 35/65%.

Unprocessed milk used for the manufacturing of *concentrated* dairy products in the 2021 calendar year:

UNPROCESSED MILK ALLOCATION TO THE PRODUCTION OF CONCENTRATED DAIRY PRODUCTS (2021 – Percentage)

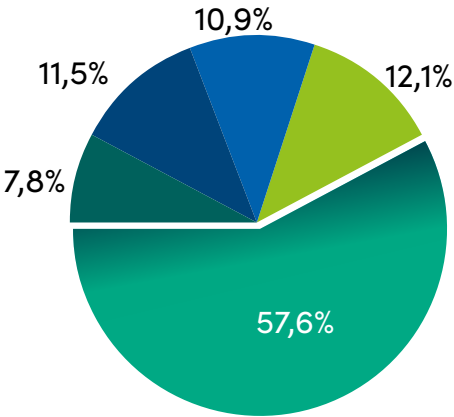


- Other products concentrated
- Milk powder
- Cheese excluding cottage and cream cheese

Note that whey powder and butter are not included, as they are co-products of skimmed milk powder, standardization of cream in milk and cheese.

Total mass of *concentrated* dairy products - including whey and butter - manufactured in the 2021 calendar year:

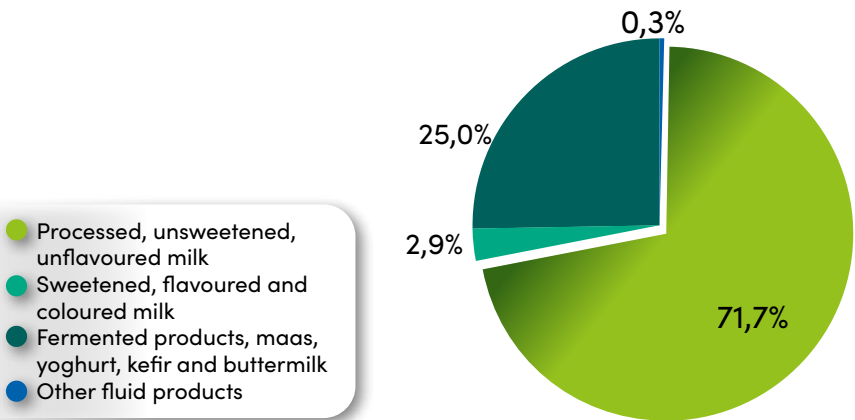
TOTAL MASS OF THE PRODUCTION OF CONCENTRATED DAIRY PRODUCTS (2021 – Percentage)



- Milk powder
- Cheese excluding cottage and cream cheese
- Other products
- Whey
- Butter

Unprocessed milk used for the manufacturing of *liquid* dairy products in the 2021 calendar year:

**UNPROCESSED MILK ALLOCATION TO THE PRODUCTION OF
NON-CONCENTRATED LIQUID PRODUCTS (2021 – Percentage)**



Projects of Milk South Africa

Milk SA was mandated by the Minister, in terms of the statutory measures, to finance and execute actions and projects under the following objectives:

Industry Information

Projects registered for this objective are:

- Economies & Markets
- Customs duties & Market access
- Membership of and participation in the activities of the International Dairy Federation (IDF) by the SA National Committee of IDF

Empowerment of previously disadvantaged individuals





Research and Development

- Projects registered for this objective vary in accordance with challenges faced by the dairy industry which in 2022, included i) A feasibility analysis of low cost biological wastewater treatment options for dairy farms in South Africa, ii) Biological control of the host snails of *Fasciola spp.* in South Africa and iii) Application of system dynamic model to estimate the relative environmental footprint of milk and milk imitations.
- The following sub-programmes are registered for R&D:
 - Dairy animal health
 - Dairy animal welfare
 - Environmental sustainability

Consumer Education

Improvement of the quality of milk and other dairy products

Projects registered for this objective are:

- The dairy quality and safety programme of the Dairy Standard Agency
- Dairy Regulations & Standards

Dairy technical skills and knowledge development

- Projects registered for this objective are:
 - Skills & Knowledge development in the primary dairy industry sector
 - Skills & Knowledge development in the secondary dairy industry sector

The Economies & Markets Project

The project's purpose is to provide objective statistical and other information regarding the South African and international dairy industries, in compliance with the Competition Act. The information is especially needed to provide market signals to all interested parties.

In a deregulated market environment, it is critically important for the viability of the dairy industry that market signals are available to all interested parties, so as to ensure the effective working of the markets. Such market signals are also required for effective competition as envisaged by the Competition Act, and the optimal use of national resources.



The project includes the publication of the following, which can be accessed on www.milk.co.za:

- Monthly reports on unprocessed milk purchases
- Dairy Digits
- Lacto Data
- Quarterly Dairy Industry Review
- Annual Reports on the outcomes of the research of the International Farm Comparison network (IFCN)
- Primary industry sector surveys
- Import and Export Reports
- Annual Overviews of the international dairy industry as compiled by the International Dairy Federation (IDF)
- World Dairy Situation summary reports



The Customs duties and Market access project

The Customs Duties and Market Access Project contributes to a trade dispensation that supports the growth and development of the dairy industry in South Africa. This includes representing Milk SA (as a member) on:

- The National Animal Health Forum (NAHF); and
- The Agricultural Trade Forum (ATF)

The goal of NAFH is to improve veterinary services and the compliance with animal health standards through public private partnerships. In 2021, the project liaised actively with the Directorate Animal Health and Directorate Veterinary Services of DALRRD and NAFH to share information on animal diseases including the foot-and-mouth disease outbreaks.

The Agricultural Trade Forum is a platform where agricultural industries together with Government can compile trade protocols and strategies for negotiations with numerous trading partners / countries to the benefit of all agricultural industries. The international trade dispensation covers issues such as:

- Ordinary customs duties;
- Action against dumping and subsidized imports;
- Provision for rebate of customs duties;
- Government policy in respect of the issues already mentioned;
- Trade agreements that influence or determine the issues already mentioned as well as rules of origin and access by South Africa's dairy industry to foreign markets; and technical requirements in respect of imports and exports





The IDF World Dairy Summit brings together about 1 500 participants from around the globe

Membership of and participation in the activities of the International Dairy Federation (IDF) by the SA National Committee of IDF (SANCIDF)

The International Dairy Federation (IDF) is the only organization that can obtain global consensus on all aspects of dairying, and represent the global dairy sector towards inter-governmental organizations such as FAO, Codex, OIE and WHO. IDF is the key authority on dairy standards and has access to a large network of worldwide experts in dairy. IDF has four focus areas namely Sustainability, Nutrition, Food Safety and Standards. These focus areas span over ten work areas, 17 Standing Committees and six Task Forces. The dairy industry of South Africa is a member of the International Dairy Federation (IDF) through the SA National Committee of IDF (SANCIDF).

IDF offers (amongst others) the following benefits to member countries:

- The opportunity to meet and exchange ideas with fellow specialists in other countries.
- Access to a permanent source of authoritative material on all topics handled by IDF via the *IDF Intranet*, such as the IDF World Dairy Situation Report and technical bulletins.
- The understanding of a global vision of issues, opportunities and challenges facing the global dairy sector.
- Involvement in the Federation's work through its working bodies (Standing Committees, Task Forces and Steering Groups) including discussions on scientific developments, new approaches to food safety and quality assurance concepts, nutrition and health and on the future orientation of the dairy sector.
- An opportunity for South African experts to influence and have access to the latest developments and information of other major international organizations such as the World Health Organization (WHO), the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO), World Animal Health Organization (OIE), Codex Alimentarius,

ISO and many other international bodies at governmental and non-governmental level. For instance:

- IDF has a well-recognized role of scientific and technical support to a variety of Codex committees. IDF is the only non-governmental organization having an established formal role within the Codex procedure.
- Development of a practice-orientated and world-wide applicable “*Guide to Good Dairy Farming Practices*” with active participation of FAO.
- Involvement in sustainability projects led by FAO, such as the Global Agenda for Sustainable Livestock and LEAP.
- Input in animal health and welfare standards of the World Animal Health Organization (OIE).
- Input into work on prudent use of antimicrobial agents, their residues and antimicrobial resistance by OIE, WHO and other organizations.

The Enterprise Development project (Empowerment of previously disadvantaged individuals)

The transformation strategy of Milk SA came into being as a result of inclusive consultative workshops in the provinces and at national level. Participants at the workshops were commercial milk processors, commercial producers of unprocessed milk, emerging producers of unprocessed milk and government officials. Informed by the outcome of the workshops and the objectives of the statutory measures, Milk SA adopted a strategy for black dairy enterprise development to be driven by its Transformation Manager.

Support is given based on analyses of the factors that limit meaningful smallholder dairy development. Such support follows a holistic approach which recognizes that success in

Right: Milk SA meeting with black dairy entrepreneurs • Below: Milking parlour of a black dairy entrepreneur in Qua Qua



the dairy industry is also dependent on external / macro factors which cannot be controlled by the enterprises. Therefore, Milk SA also facilitates support for the enterprises concerned from bodies in public and private sectors such as input suppliers and other parties in the value chain.

Milk SA's support in this regard includes the provision of heifers, ESKOM and other electricity, milking parlour upgrades, milking equipment, dairy herd health services, fodder, pasture establishment, assistance to meet the legal and regulatory requirements applicable to the dairy industry, transfer of skills and knowledge.

Support is limited to existing black dairy entrepreneurs in the primary and secondary dairy industry sectors who meet specific criteria such as a demonstrated commitment of the entrepreneur to develop the enterprise, access to a market for the produce, sufficient land ownership or long term lease agreement with potential to implement appropriate feeding plan, availability of sufficient potable water and a possibility for reliable electricity.

The Research and Development programme



Liver fluke research
(Dr Jan van Wyk, Onderstepoort)

Co-ordination between research institutions is encouraged by Milk SA, while the research is promoted that is functional in respect of the strategic direction of the South African dairy industry and the practical application of local and international research and development by the South African industry. These actions are taken in consultation with public and private research institutions, including universities and provincial departments.

Synergy is obtained through the establishment of Co-operative Research Networks, which require that expertise and other resources of different institutions (nationally and internationally) are combined to obtain the maximum results for an

industry challenge / problem.

R&D Projects are being conducted and encouraged within the disciplines of: Feed Sources & Nutrition; Dairy Products, Nutraceuticals and Consumerism; Genetics, Physiology & Reproduction; The Environment; Management, Techno-economics and Markets; Animal

Health, Bio-security & Welfare;
and Food Safety & Quality.

Furthermore, individual projects have been established for animal welfare, animal health and environmental sustainability.

The Milk SA publication “*Sustainability in the SA dairy industry: A status and progress report*” contains the most recent principles and practices pertaining to the organized dairy industry’s endeavours to support and promote a viable, competitive and ethically sound SA dairy industry - and is updated every six months. The document “*What is really important to ensure sustainability in the dairy industry?*” is also relevant in this respect.

As the dairy industry is often confronted with anti-cattle campaigns, the document: “*Anti-cattle campaign: Arguments to refute claims*” empowers industry participants with the necessary facts.

Existing research knowledge is conveyed to the industry players through scientific articles - sourced from international literature - which are posted on the Milk SA website under the title “The Research Column” as well as published in industry publications.

An inventory of ongoing and finalized research projects is updated biennially and circulated amongst researchers and other industry players. This ensures harmonization and a co-ordinated approach towards dairy research in South Africa.



National R&D Producers Work Group, 2015

The Consumer Education project

The Consumer Education Project’s task to understand and influence consumer behaviour is a never-ending challenge which requires continuous study of the relevant sciences and creative action.



The purpose of the project is to communicate the health and nutritional advantages of dairy products to the South African society through various communication media. Therefore, the project also serves to empower consumers with information to enable them to make responsible choices. This project is based on scientific knowledge regarding the nutri-

tional composition of different dairy products and its impact on health and perceptions of consumers regarding dairy products.

The communication campaign consists of two elements namely:

- General Communication which conveys messages of a general nature regarding the health and nutritional advantages of dairy products to consumers; and
- Specialized Communication which conveys proactive and reactive messages regarding the health and nutritional advantages of dairy products to selected target groups which are opinion formers in the South African society.

The target group for the General Communication element is LSM 6-10 as determined by the Milk SA advisory committee, while the target group for the Specialized Communication element is health professionals namely doctors, nurses, dietitians and nutritionists.

The programme includes initiatives such as:

- The television advertisement “Dairy Gives You Whatever Go You Need”
- The RediscoverDairy social media campaign aimed at mothers including a recipe portal
- The dairy matrix video, explaining to health professionals the unique benefits of dairy in the diet
- Social media campaigns aimed at teenagers to increase awareness and engagement with dairy products
- A dairy and sport portal on the website
- School programme for primary school learner and consumer studies in grades 10 to 12
- Structured communication with health professionals

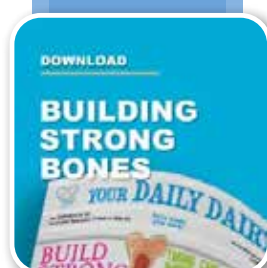
Valuable information on this project can be viewed on the following websites:



www.rediscoverdairy.co.za

www.dairygivesyougo.co.za

www.dairykids.co.za



The Dairy Regulations and Standards project

The project relates to dairy technical issues, regulations and standards and encompasses industry involvement regarding:

- Deliberation of industry regulations relating to food safety, product composition, metrological and related standards, as well as voluntary industry related standards such as animal welfare and related matters.
- Liaison with industry and statutory bodies in terms of draft, promulgated and repealed legislation and effective communication through the Milk SA organizational structures.
- Liaison and consultation on an internal and external basis and comment within specified time frames via Milk SA organizational structures.
- Report to the dairy industry via Milk SA structures.

The organized dairy industry acknowledges the importance of compliance with the law and related standards (national and international) as it pertains to the dairy value chain. The regulatory environment relating to milk and other dairy products is of a multi-dimensional nature and involves regulations relating to product composition, food safety, animal health, animal feed, milking parlours, and the transportation of milk, processing plants, storage and related matters such as environmental management and export requirements.

Publication of voluntary standards known as South African National Standards - compiled by the South African Bureau of Standards (SABS) - is subject to public participation and is also considered as an integral part of the function of this Committee. The participation in the African Organization for Standardization (ARSO) technical committee namely the ARSO/TC 04 - Milk and Milk Products, primarily deals with the harmonization of dairy standards on the African continent and to which the South African Bureau of Standards (SABS) TC 034/SC05, Milk and Milk Products, is linked.

Effective communication of regulations and standards and aspects relating to the enforcement thereof is essential, as the dairy industry is required to be fully conversant with current and proposed changes to legislation and voluntary standards on a continual basis. To assist in this regard, the activities of the project are executed according to the Project Plan which is subject to review on an annual basis.

Information on dairy legislation and other relevant information is available at www.dairystandard.co.za.



Jompie Burger, the MD of Dairy Standard Agency, handing a copy of the Code of Practice for Milk Producers to the CEO of Milk SA, Nico Fouché

The Dairy Quality and Safety programme

The Dairy Standard Agency NPC (DSA) is a non-profit company established by the organized dairy industry and the South African National Consumer Union to enhance the competitiveness of the SA dairy industry by promoting compliance with product composition, food safety and metrology standards.



DSA is recognized as an independent, scientific organization by the respective government bodies, the organized primary and secondary dairy industry and other stakeholders such as national consumer bodies and the retail sector.

As substandard products in the retail can cause extensive harm to both the industry and the consumer, the promotion of compliance with standards relating to milk and other dairy products, remains a demanding and multi-dimensional task. This task is especially challenging due to:

The involvement of regulations relating to product composition, metrology, food safety, animal health, animal feed, milking parlours, the transportation of milk, processing plants and storage;

The fact that the regulations referred to above were issued in terms of five different laws of which the enforcement is the responsibility of the:

- Department of Health, Provincial Health Departments and Municipal Health Authorities in terms of the Foodstuffs, Cosmetics and Disinfectants Act, 1972 (Act 54 of 1972);
- Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD) in terms of the -
 - Agricultural Product Standards Act, 1990 (Act 119 of 1990);
 - Animal Health Act, 1984 (Act 35 of 1984);
 - Fertilisers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act, 1947 (Act 36 of 1947);
 - National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications (NRCS) and the application of the relevant regulations in terms of the Legal Metrology Act, 2014 (Act 9 of 2014).

The objectives of DSA include:

- Supporting and interacting with existing government bodies responsible for maintaining standards
- Supporting and interacting with existing risk identification structures/initiatives

- Maintaining integrity, independent from commercial interests
- Monitoring (screening) milk and other dairy products to determine quality risks (food safety, product composition and metrology) by using legal and voluntary standards
- Supporting government, dairy and other industry structures and international bodies with similar objectives

Some important facts and functions are as follows:

- DSA's role and activities have been expanded in respect of participation in the harmonization of standards on the African continent through the African Standards Organisation.
- DSA initiated the review of the VPN³ 20 to ensure that the updated Code of Practice for Milk Producers is aligned with statutory regulations and to support export certification. This Code of Practice includes biosecurity and animal welfare.
- DSA consulted with dairy industry role-players which led to revised draft regulations for Dairy Products and Imitation Dairy Products (R1510 of 2019) as well as the micro-criteria required for the revision of R1555 of 1997 which are the Regulations Relating to Milk and Dairy Products.
- Farm audits assisted milk producers to implement sustainable and effective food safety systems, based on the prerequisite programmes as provided for in Regulation 908 of 27 June 2003, issued in terms of the Foodstuffs, Cosmetics and Disinfectant Act (Act 54 of 1972), as well as the DSA Code of Practice for the Secondary Industry.
- Audit services were expanded to include animal welfare audits, aligned with South African National Standards 1694 of 2018: "The Welfare of Dairy Cattle".
- As reference laboratory for the SA dairy industry, the DSA Laboratory supplies reference samples for calibration of laboratory equipment and also analyzes routine samples in terms of the Milk SA Quality & Safety Programme, while it supports special investigations as well as the R&D Programme of Milk SA.



Dairy Technical Skills & Knowledge Development projects

Skills & Knowledge Development activities in both primary and secondary dairy industry sectors are limited to the following principles:

Continued evaluation

Actions of high level expertise that are required to determine whether amendment is necessary of, for example, the curricula, learning materials, assessment tools and qualification design, as well as quality management systems that support these learning inter-

ventions, depending on factors like technology development, changing production and manufacturing procedures and requirements set by relevant bodies in the public sector;

Interactions with authorities

Actions of high-level expertise that are required to study and interpret acts, regulations, policies and procedures regarding knowledge and skills development promulgated by the authoritative bodies in the public sector, in order to interrogate relevant regulations, rules and policies and – where possible – add value for the advantage of the industry in light of the needs of the dairy industry;

Promotion and guidance

Actions of high-level expertise with emphasis on the need for guidance to enable and empower the members of the dairy industry to navigate and utilize – to the most advantageous extent – the fairly complex learning dispensation and to determine and promote – by methods approved by Milk SA - appropriate learning interventions and implementation methods for quality assurance of same.

Functions that should be funded by the relevant SETAs (Agri SETA and FoodBev SETA) are excluded from these Milk SA projects, while services that are commercially available and based on the ‘user-pay’ principle are also excluded from these projects. Functions conducted under the auspices of Milk SA must be of true collective interest and unquestionably required to enhance the dairy industry’s competitiveness.



The MPO Dairy Qualification

The Dairy Occupational Qualification (Dairy Farm Supervisor and Dairy Unit Manager) was registered with QCTO. While MPO awaits registration as Skills Development Provider (SDP) (with QCTO), the relevant 13 modules are presented under the “MPO Dairy Qualification”, which is available on-line as a self-study option:

- Module 1: South African dairy farming environment
- Module 2: Dairy calf and heifer rearing, feeding and healthcare
- Module 3: Dairy animal healthcare
- Module 4: Dairy animal production
- Module 5: Dairy livestock feeding
- Module 6: Milk harvesting and in-parlour processing
- Module 7: Team leadership
- Module 8: Code of Practice for Milk Producers
- Module 9: Dairy farm production management
- Module 10: Farm business management
- Module 11: Pasture management
- Module 12: Reproduction management
- Module 13: Biosecurity management

The book *Milk SA Guide to Dairy Farming in South Africa* is also available as a free download book on the MPO and Milk SA websites.



Skills and Knowledge development in
the primary dairy industry sector

The Dairyman Qualification for the secondary industry sector

The Dairyman qualification was registered with QCTO as 10 discreet qualifications, namely:

- Manufacturing of ripened cheese
- Manufacturing of butter
- Manufacturing of cottage cheese
- Manufacturing of fermented dairy products
- Manufacturing of liquid long life dairy products
- Manufacturing of condensed liquid dairy products
- Manufacturing of dried dairy products
- Manufacturing of fresh dairy products
- Manufacturing of processed cheese
- Manufacturing of frozen dairy products

The registration (with QCTO) of learnerships for all above dairy specific discreet qualifications and the institution of grant policies and systems for these qualifications were outstanding, after which the legacy qualifications could be discontinued.



In addition to the Dairyman ‘family of qualifications’ two further qualifications have been developed in replacement of existing legacy qualifications.

The first is affectionately called the ‘Milk Reception Operator’ qualification, though it has been re-titled twice by the authorities in the process of consideration and approval. The major outputs contained in this qualification cater for the evaluation of bulk tanker milk for acceptance prior to off-loading; and the off-loading and storage of approved raw milk at the milk reception facility of a factory. Implicit in the skills covered are cleaning and sanitizing of the milk reception facility and tanker with dedicated cleaning and sanitizing processes and equipment, whether manual or automated.

Skills and Knowledge development in the secondary dairy industry sector

Secondly, a qualification for the Dairy Product Laboratory Analyst was developed - much aligned to the Dairyman range of qualifications - in that it is designed as eight discreet qualifications with some overlap. The basics of mathematics, physics, chemistry and microbiology form the overlap, whereas product-specific analyses present the specialization. The outputs boil down to determination of the composition and safety for consumption of products.

Both the above qualifications have been submitted for approval and registration, but the outcomes of this process have not been finalized. Early comments were received from the authorities that the designs were acceptable and deemed to be occupationally directed.

Acknowledgement to MPO and SAMPRO as members of Milk SA

The MPO and SAMPRO are acknowledged
for supporting Milk SA's vision and
strategic direction for more than 20 years.





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