



2026 Strategic Approach and Statutory Project Plan (PRJ-0438-2026)

Dairy Standard Agency

Quarter 1 2026 (July 2026 till September 2026)

Project goals

Goal 1 - National monitoring of milk and other dairy products in collaboration with Health Authorities

Achievements

Through Project 1 monitoring, the DSA actively collected samples from targeted regions, ensuring representative coverage. This approach provides access to milk from specific areas, enabling comprehensive analysis and supporting risk-based monitoring across the industry.

Routine product sampling and laboratory analyses for pasteurised and un-pasteurised milk sold directly to consumers, and all types of cheese were undertaken during Cycle 97 (July–September 2026). In total 360 samples were submitted to the DSA Lab Services for analyses (Table 1).

Table 1 **Number of samples per product collected**

Batch number	Product type	# Samples Analysed
A	Milk (Packed pasteurised)	69
B	Milk (Packed unpasteurised)	8
C	Milk (Bulk pasteurised)	39
D	Milk (Bulk unpasteurised)	71
E	Hard cheese	51
F	Semi-hard cheese	56
G	Semi-soft cheese	6
H	Soft cheese	2
I	Processed cheese / Cheese spread	17
J	Cream cheese	10
K	Cottage cheese	7
L	Imported cheese	0
M	Unspecified cheese	4

Samples were collected from a total of 64 municipal offices.

The samples obtained during this cycle were submitted to the DSA Laboratory Services, following established standard procedures. The test results pertaining to milk and various other dairy products were benchmarked against legal standards in the domains of food safety, compositional analysis, and trade metrology. These standards respectively fall under the Foodstuffs, Cosmetics,

and Disinfectants Act of 1972 (Act 54 of 1972), the Agricultural Product Standards Act of 1990 (Act 119 of 1990), and the Legal Metrology Act of 2014 (Act 9 of 2014).

Food safety non-conforming results obtained, were assessed, and communicated to the participating municipal health authorities for further action. Contact details of participating authorities as well as processors were updated as per standard procedure.

The DSA also continued to provide technical support to the relevant regulatory and law enforcement authorities, in accordance with established project protocols and the collaborative framework described under Project 6. This support included the provision of dairy technical advice, interpretation of analytical results from other investigations where applicable, and guidance documents to assist authorities in addressing food safety and regulatory compliance matters.

No Non-achievements / underperformance has been reported

Goal 2 - Investigations regarding quality problems in respect of product-compliance with legal standards

Achievements

No product complaints for further investigation were received.

No Non-achievements / underperformance has been reported

Goal 3 - Special investigations

Achievements

3.1 Aflatoxin M1 Analysis - 2026/Q3 - Cycle 97

Routine Aflatoxin M1 monitoring remains an integral component of the DSA product monitoring programme. Since its incorporation into routine screening, the programme has enabled the DSA to establish comprehensive baseline data, identify high-risk geographical areas and production systems, and support targeted remedial interventions aimed at strengthening food safety and regulatory compliance within the South African dairy industry.

A total of **187 milk samples** were tested for aflatoxin M1 during monitoring cycle 97. Of these, **17 samples (9.09%)** exceeded the applicable national limit, comprising eight raw milk and nine pasteurised milk samples. The remaining **170 samples (90.91%)** did not exceed the limit.

Concentrations in the samples exceeding the limit ranged from **51.22 to 109.00 ppt**, with a mean of **89.15 ppt**. Nine samples recorded concentrations above 100 ppt—more than twice the applicable limit. The highest concentration was detected in raw milk sample NW403:97:3 (109.00 ppt), while pasteurised milk sample GT484:97:2 recorded 105.66 ppt.

Regulation R.1145 of 8 October 2004, issued under the Foodstuffs, Cosmetics and Disinfectants Act, 1972 (Act No. 54 of 1972), specifies that milk containing more than **0.05 µg/L of aflatoxin M1 (50 ng/L)** is deemed contaminated, impure or decayed. Against the corresponding 50 ppt reporting threshold, the 17 results indicate non-compliance, with exceedances ranging from **2.44% to 118.00%**. Formal compliance decisions should account for the laboratory's reporting basis, measurement uncertainty and applicable decision rule, particularly for results close to the limit.

Table 2 Samples exceeded the applicable national limit

Batch code	Sample code	Sample Information	Aflatoxin concentration (ppt)
2026-DSASP1.1-0813D	NW404:97:2	Milk (Pasteurised)	51.22ppt
2026-DSASP1.1-0827D	NW404:97:3	Milk (Pasteurised)	54.56ppt
2026-DSASP1.1-0827D	LIM368:97:2	Milk (Raw)	65.34ppt
2026-DSASP1.1-0827D	DC39:97:2	Milk (Pasteurised)	65.74ppt
2026-DSASP1.1-0827D	NW393:97:1	Milk (Pasteurised)	74.48ppt
2026-DSASP1.1-0901C	LIM368:97:1	Milk (Raw)	78.90ppt
2026-DSASP1.1-0901C	NW393:97:5	Milk (Pasteurised)	84.68ppt
2026-DSASP1.1-0903A	MP313:97:1	Milk (Raw)	96.99ppt
2026-DSASP1.1-0806C	MP313:97:2	Milk (Raw)	101.55ppt
2026-DSASP1.1-0806C	DSAJHB:97:6	Milk (Raw)	104.05ppt
2026-DSASP1.1-0806C	DSAEKU:97:8	Milk (Pasteurised)	104.11ppt
2026-DSASP1.1-0806C	DSAEKU:97:11	Milk (Pasteurised)	104.72ppt
2026-DSASP1.1-0806C	DSAJHB:97:17	Milk (Pasteurised)	104.76ppt
2026-DSASP1.1-0806D	DSAJHB:97:16	Milk (Raw)	104.83ppt
2026-DSASP1.1-0813A	DSAJHB:97:7	Milk (Raw)	104.96ppt
2026-DSASP1.1-0813B	GT484:97:2	Milk (Pasteurised)	105.66ppt
2026-DSASP1.1-0813B	NW403:97:3	Milk (Raw)	109.00ppt

The replacement mycotoxin regulations, R.7091 of 6 February 2026, take effect in February 2028 and therefore do not replace the applicable limit for these 2026 results.

3.2 Labelling and advertising on dairy product packaging

During the third quarter of 2026, DSA addressed **17 recorded label evaluations and queries**, comprising **seven product label evaluations and ten advisory responses**. Label evaluations covered cheese, cheese spreads and wedges, Amasi, milk, drinking yoghurt and flavoured milkshakes. Advisory support addressed cheese regulations and microbiological standards, laboratory requirements and the DSA Code of Practice, salt content in flavoured yoghurt, cheese moisture and solids-not-fat requirements, and cultured buttermilk. Feedback was provided through label evaluations, e-mail correspondence and telephone consultations, supporting stakeholders in interpreting applicable requirements and improving product labelling compliance.

Table 3 Label queries

Number	Query	Feedback sent	Report generated
1	Label Evaluation: Gouda Smoked Flavoured	02.07.2026	
2	Label Evaluation: Cheddar 400 g	14.07.2026	
3	Label Query: Cheese Regulations and Micro Standards	05.08.2026	E-mail reply
4	Label Query: Cheese Labels	11.08.2026	Telephonic reply
5	Label Query: Regulations	11.08.2026	E-mail reply
6	Label Query: Laboratory & DSA COP	19.08.2026	E-mail reply
7	Label Query: Salt content in flavoured yoghurt	21.08.2026	Telephonic reply
8	Label Query: Salt content in flavoured yoghurt	21.08.2026	E-mail reply
9	Label Evaluation: Cheese Spread & Wedges	25.08.2026	
10	Label Query: Cheese - % Moisture and SNF	31.08.2026	Telephonic reply
11	Label Query: Cheese - % Moisture and SNF	31.08.2026	E-mail reply
12	Label Query: Standards for Cheese	02.09.2026	E-mail reply
13	Label Evaluation: Amasi	03.09.2026	
14	Label Evaluation: Milk	03.09.2026	
15	Label Query: Cultured Buttermilk	08.09.2026	E-mail reply

16	Label Evaluation: 300 ml Gourmet Flavoured Drinking Yoghurt	10.09.2026	
17	Label Evaluation: 275 ml Flavoured Milkshakes	25.09.2026	

No Non-achievements / underperformance has been reported

Goal 4 - Milk and other dairy product risk identification

Achievements

The national dairy monitoring program of the DSA facilitates the sampling of various milk categories, including packed pasteurised and unpasteurised milk, as well as retail bulk pasteurised and unpasteurised milk, along with other dairy products in collaboration with the municipal health authorities. Sample results as well as interpretation material regarding food safety and compositional standards for milk and other dairy items were promptly conveyed to the appropriate government authorities and members of the dairy industry upon completion of tests. Critical non-compliance results lists were collated and disseminated to each province.

4.1 Reporting of results to health authorities

Reports on non-conforming results were forwarded to the respective government departments at the end of each cycle. Each participating municipality received a quarterly report on the analysis of all samples submitted. Non-conforming processors as well as processors whose contact details were verified and who requested to receive test results were provided with individual test reports. The total cycle reports forwarded to health authorities for cycle 97 were 64. A high alert e-mail was sent out regarding Aflatoxin M1 levels in milk to all participating health authorities.

4.2 Software development

Development of Phase 1 of the DSA's integrated data and artificial intelligence (AI) strategy progressed with the completion of **two initial analytical prototypes**: one for analysing DSA_GAP audit data and a second for analysing product testing data. Building on the underlying data architecture and standardised data structures, these prototypes provide a practical basis for integrating operational data into Microsoft Power Pivot analytical models.

Both prototypes are currently undergoing testing to verify data accuracy, relationships and analytical outputs, while interactive dashboards are being developed to present key indicators, compliance results and trends. This work represents progress towards an integrated business intelligence environment that will support evidence-based decision-making, programme monitoring and operational reporting, while laying the foundation for future secure, private AI applications.

4.3 National and international food safety and recall monitoring

During the third quarter of 2026, DSA's food safety alert monitoring highlighted microbial contamination in cheese as the predominant concern among the international alerts recorded. *Listeria monocytogenes* was the most frequently reported hazard, with additional recalls associated with Shiga toxin-producing *Escherichia coli*, *Salmonella* spp. and *Staphylococcus aureus*. France accounted for a substantial proportion of the recorded cheese alerts, while other dairy incidents involved cold chain failures, manufacturing defects and undeclared allergens. Locally, selected SPAR yoghurt products were recalled following a production equipment malfunction associated with product swelling and deterioration. These findings reinforce the importance of effective hygiene and environmental monitoring, equipment maintenance, cold chain management, supplier verification and product traceability across the dairy supply chain.

See Annexure A for the full report.

No Non-achievements / underperformance has been reported

Goal 5 - Remedial programs with producers, processors and distributors

Achievements

The National Dairy Monitoring Programme (NDMP) Cycle 97 sample run resumed during the third quarter of 2026, enabling the DSA technical personnel to again communicate the analytical test results to participating suppliers.

Despite the remaining budget constraints, the Dairy Standard Agency (DSA) continued to engage proactively with dairy suppliers through on-site technical support visits. A total of 16 supplier visits were conducted during this quarter, comprising 4 visits in Gauteng, 9 in Free State and 3 in KwaZulu-Natal. These visits focused on providing technical guidance, reinforcing good manufacturing and hygiene practices, supporting regulatory compliance, and maintaining communication with industry stakeholders in preparation for the resumption of routine monitoring activities.

In addition, DSA technical personnel continued to provide technical support and guidance to Environmental Health Practitioners (EHPs) from the relevant government departments responsible for supplier oversight. Assistance was provided through technical consultations, interpretation of dairy regulatory requirements, and support for Project 1 activities, thereby strengthening collaboration between the DSA and regulatory authorities despite the temporary suspension of the routine monitoring programme.

Table 4 Visits were paid to processors, PD's and milk shops

Province	Areas visited	Companies visited	E-mails	DSA further assistance provided
Gauteng	4	4	47	16
Mpumalanga	0	0	10	0
Free State	6	9	15	1
North West	0	0	5	3
Northern Cape	0	0	0	0
Western Cape	0	0	77	3
Eastern Cape	0	0	22	3
Limpopo	0	0	11	6
KwaZulu Natal	1	3	11	0

No Non-achievements / underperformance has been reported

Goal 6 - Communication with the authorities and other organisations

Achievements

6.1 Department of Health: Directorate Food Control

Following further clarification provided by the interim Project Manager of Animal Health & Welfare to the Directorate: Food Control, it was confirmed that the proposed increase in the somatic cell count (SCC) limit to 700,000 cells/ml would be a temporary measure applicable only at farm level. It was further clarified that the concession could be withdrawn earlier should the foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) situation improve to the extent that it no longer constitutes a widespread national challenge.

In response to the DSA's follow-up request for feedback, the Directorate: Food Control confirmed that the request had been considered and that the submission was progressing through the required internal processes.

6.2 Municipal Health Authorities

Communication with the municipal health authorities focussed on the interpretation of food safety legislation under the Foodstuffs, Cosmetics and Disinfectants Act, with specific reference to hygienic processing, packing and retail of milk as well the sale of raw milk and cheese. The above actions were a result of an action plan to make law enforcement officers aware of the dangers of non-compliant product in the retail. These engagements were followed up by means of webinars and radio talks about the health risks of substandard dairy products as per Project 8. During the second and third quarter new initiatives were identified to render assistance to the Eastern Cape municipal authorities - Nelson Mandela Metro. Assistance includes expanded collaboration through workshops, targeted monitoring activities, and outcome-based initiatives aimed at improving compliance with legislation governing milk and other dairy products. The programme places particular emphasis on supporting small and medium enterprises (SMEs) relating to transformation initiatives by strengthening regulatory awareness, promoting best practices, and enhancing compliance. This work will continue into the fourth quarter of 2026.

6.3 Department of Agriculture: Directorate Food Safety and Quality Assurance (FSQA)

With the commencement of the Management Control System (MCS) Regulation (R.6634 of 19 September 2025) being on 19 September 2026, the Directorate: Food Safety and Quality Assurance (FSQA) issued a letter dated 21 September 2026 outlining the delayed implementation of the proposed methods of production as MCS.

The delay is attributed to the ongoing process of consolidating stakeholder comments received in response to Government Notice No. 7577, published on 19 June 2026, which invited comments on the intention to register 16 proposed methods of production as MCS. This process is being undertaken alongside the alignment of the existing quality regulations for eggs, meat classification and poultry meat with the MCS Regulation.

6.4 National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications (NRCS): Legal Metrology

In accordance with the standard reporting procedure, a quarterly report is to be provided on metrology-related infringements. No formal complaints were lodged with the NRCS during the third quarter of 2026.

6.5 South African Bureau of Standards (SABS)

The annual meetings of SABS/TC 0070/SC 1 (Mass measurements) and SABS/TC 0034/SC 05 (Milk and milk products) were attended during the third quarter. Reviews of relevant technical documents were conducted, and ballots were submitted within the prescribed timeframes.

6.6 Communication with other organisations

The DSA was engaged by the Perishable Products Export Control Board (PPECB) and the Agricultural Research Council (ARC) on technical dairy regulatory matters. Furthermore, following an invitation from Jersey SA, the DSA personnel attended the World Jersey Conference 2026, where a presentation was delivered on the proposed Jersey Milk Management Control System (MCS).

6.6.1 Consumer Goods Council of South Africa: Food Safety Initiative (CGCSA: FSI)

The DSA continues to engage with the Food Safety Initiative (FSI) to obtain updates on the ongoing formal discussions at the NEDLAC Trade and Industry Chamber. These discussions involve representatives of labour, community and with business led by the Business Unity South Africa (BUSA), which represents the Consumer Goods Council of South Africa (CGCSA), participating in the process to interrogate and refine the provisions of the draft Regulations relating

to the labelling and advertising of foodstuffs (R.3337 of 21 July 2023). The objective is to develop a balanced, science-based regulatory framework that is practical and implementable.

6.6.2 European Hygienic Engineering & Design Group (EHEDG)

The DSA is a member of the South African steering committee. No interaction took place during the third quarter.

6.6.3 Tertiary institutions

The DSA serves as a member of the advisory boards of the Departments of Environmental Health of the Tshwane University of Technology (TUT) as well as Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University. The purpose of the advisory boards is to give industry inputs and assist the universities with the development of course material for environmental health practitioners (EHPs). As technical manager of the DSA, Mrs J Odendaal will attend the scheduled meetings during the fourth quarter.

No Non-achievements / underperformance has been reported

Goal 7 - Liaison on legislation with authorities

Achievements

The DSA continued liaison with the authorities regarding the following legislation and standards:

7.1 Department of Health: Directorate: Food Control

Foodstuffs, Cosmetics and Disinfectants Act, 1972 (Act 54 of 1972)

The Department of Health confirmed that the processes of consolidating and responding to stakeholder comments on the draft Regulations relating to the labelling and advertising of foodstuffs (R.3337), including the second draft, have been completed. The department further confirmed that the Socio-Economic Impact Assessment System (SEIAS) study underpinning the draft regulation, is being finalised and will subsequently be submitted to the Presidency.

7.2 Department of Agriculture (DoA)

Agricultural Product Standards Act, 1990 (Act 119 of 1990)

The amendment process for the draft Regulations relating to dairy and imitation dairy products, by the Directorate: Food Safety and Quality Assurance (FSQA), has progressed to the World Trade Organization (WTO) notification stage. Publication of the final amended regulations in the Government Gazette is anticipated later this year.

7.3 South African National Standards (SABS)

During the third quarter, the DSA attended the respective annual meetings of SABS/TC 0070/SC 1 (Mass measurements) and SABS/TC 0034/SC 5 (Milk and milk products). Furthermore, the SANS and ISO standards circulated by SABS/TC 0034/SC 5 for balloting were reviewed and addressed accordingly. The DSA also reviewed and submitted responses to the four Final Draft African Standards (FDARS) circulated for balloting by the ARSO Technical Committee TC 04 on Milk and milk products.

7.4 Dairy Federation (IDF), Codex Alimentarius and International Organization for Standardization (ISO)

As a member of the IDF Standing Committee on Standards of Identity and Labelling, DSA personnel provided input into the IDF's comments on the development of the Codex Guidelines on the prevention and control of food fraud. Furthermore, as a member of the IDF Action Team on Food Additives Regulation, DSA personnel attended and participated in an online meeting to deliberate on the discussion paper outlining the IDF's approach to new food additive proposals affecting dairy commodity standards.

The IDF's comments on the draft Codex Guidelines on the prevention and control of food fraud, developed under the Codex Committee on Food Import and Export Inspection and Certification

Systems (CCFICS), were shared with the Department of Health's Directorate: Food Control, in its capacity as the South African Codex Contact Point, for information and consideration.

7.5 National Department of Agriculture: The Veterinary Public Health division (VPH)

Extensive engagement continued with the VPH division to enable:

Establishment of an export chemical residue monitoring programme to fit the requirements of the import countries namely China and UAE.

Identification of suitable compliant international and national laboratories to fulfil the requirements of laboratory analyses.

Engagement with identified dairy exporters.

Cost determination of sampling and analyses to the industry.

Drafting of memorandum of agreement between DoA and DSA (on behalf of Milk SA) to assist with logistical protocols and execution related to sample submissions to approved laboratories.

The completion and approval of the above are subject to the meetings with the Director: VPH on 19 and 22 October 2026 followed by communication with industry stakeholders regarding projected date of initiation of the Export Residue Programme.

No Non-achievements / underperformance has been reported

Goal 8 - Information and education

Achievements

The DSA presents information sessions based on the DSA Codes of Practice and related guideline materials to professional environmental health practitioners (EHPs) as well as student EHPs.

Dairy information sessions for student EHPs were presented on:

the 23rd of July 2026 at the Central University of Technology with 75 students attending;

the 29th of July 2026 at Nelson Mandela University with 38 students attending;

the 2nd of September 2026 at Tshwane University of Technology with 79 students attending;

the 7th of September 2026 at Mangosuthu University of Technology with 26 students attending; and

the 8th of September 2026 at Durban University of Technology with 26 students attending.

The DSA presents, with the assistance of Plaas Media, monthly webinars to share relevant information with the dairy industry and interested role-players.

The 6th webinar, on 22 July 2026 was attended by 134 people and the topic was "New FMD regulations unpacked in plain English".

The 7th webinar, on 26 August 2026 with topic "Who bears the responsibility for safe pesticide use on dairy farms?" was attended by 54 people.

"Cleaning in Place at dairy farms and processing facilities" was the topic of the 8th webinar on 23 September 2026 which was attended by 90 people.

Recordings of all the webinars on the Dairy Standard Agency's website is useful to re-cap or for interested parties not able to attend the webinars.

No Non-achievements / underperformance has been reported

Goal 9 - Media communication

Achievements

9.1 Summary of paid advertising and value-added exposure

During the third quarter of 2026, the Dairy Standard Agency (DSA) continued to strengthen industry awareness and stakeholder engagement through a comprehensive communication programme utilising print, online, radio, YouTube and electronic media platforms. Technical articles addressing current dairy industry topics, including food safety starts with hygienic design, dairy regulations overhaul signals shifts laboratory services and systematic problem-solving quality, were published in leading agricultural publications such as Veeplaas, Stockfarm and AgriOrbit.

The DSA further promoted its laboratory and dairy compliance services through banner advertisements in print and digital media, including Stockfarm, Veeplaas, SA Stud Breeder, Stamboek Times and AgriOrbit. Radio interviews with DSA technical experts were broadcast on LandbouRadio, supported by two targeted radio advertising campaigns, while technical content was further extended through a YouTube interview on Plaas TV.

The integrated communication strategy ensured continued dissemination of scientifically sound information, enhanced industry awareness of emerging dairy quality and food safety issues, promoted DSA services, and reinforced the agency's role as an independent technical authority supporting the South African dairy industry.

Table 5 DSA media communication provided for the following during the third quarter of 2026

Month	Type of media	Product	Platform
July 2026	Print magazine	Voedselveiligheid begin by higiëniese ontwerp	Veeplaas
July 2026	Print magazine	Food safety starts with hygienic design	Stockfarm
July 2026	Online	Food safety starts with hygienic design	Agriorbit
July 2026	Online	DSA Lab Services	Agriorbit
July 2026	Radio	Anneke van Niekerk: Wysigings aan suiwelregulasies	LandbouRadio
Aug 2026	Print magazine	Hersiene suiwelregulasies: 'n Bedryfsverskuiwing	Veeplaas
Aug 2026	Print magazine	Dairy regulations overhaul signals shift	Stockfarm
Aug 2026	Online	Hersiene suiwelregulasies: 'n Bedryfsverskuiwing	Agriorbit
Aug 2026	Online	DSA: Be compliant banner and URL clickthrough	Agriorbit
Aug 2026	Radio	Jompie Burger, melkkulture, foute en regstellings	LandbouRadio
Aug 2026	E-newsletter	DSA Lab Services half-page advertisement	Stamboek Times
Sep 2026	Print magazine	Die sleutel tot suiwelkultuurgehalte	Veeplaas
Sep 2026	Print magazine	Systematic problem solving: Dairy culture quality	Stockfarm
Sep 2026	Print magazine	DSA Lab Services advertisement banner	Veeplaas
Sep 2026	Print magazine	DSA Lab Services advertisement banner	Stockfarm
Sep 2026	Online	Systematic problem solving: Dairy culture quality	Agriorbit
Sep 2026	Online	DSA Lab Services banner and URL clickthrough	Agriorbit
Sep 2026	Radio	Prof Lucia Anelich, omgewingspatogeen-monitering	LandbouRadio
Sep 2026	E-newsletter	DSA Lab Services half-page advertisement	LRF-TS News

9.2 Links to web placements:

July: <https://agriorbit.com/food-safety-starts-with-hygienic-design/>

August: <https://agriorbit.com/hersiene-suiwelregulasies-lei-n-verskuiwing-in-die-suid-afrikaanse-bedryf-in/>

September: <https://agriorbit.com/systematic-problem-solving-the-key-to-dairy-culture-quality/>

9.3 Links to radio interviews

July: <https://on.soundcloud.com/ABxPW0prw3C17PsDFx>

August: <https://on.soundcloud.com/Jwzsn3meqxzSppYZZt>

September: <https://on.soundcloud.com/C5dVo5oKxzhNtfiHm2>

No Non-achievements / underperformance has been reported

Goal 10 - Development of guideline documentation

Achievements

The development of the implementation of the chemical residue control with specific alignment to the National Chemical Residue Monitoring Programme (NCRP) is still in progress and subject to finalisation of the latest NRCP.

The DSA is currently reviewing and updating the existing guidelines. As part of this process, all references to regulations must be checked and amended where necessary to ensure alignment with the latest amended regulations. The content of each guideline must be carefully reviewed to confirm that it remains legally accurate and relevant.

In addition, the labelling guidelines require a comprehensive revision and should be renewed in their entirety to reflect current regulatory requirements, industry practices, and legislative amendments.

No Non-achievements / underperformance has been reported

Income and expenditure statement

Income and expenditure statement	September 2026 - CORFIN151 - PRJ0438.pdf September 2026 - CORFIN173 - PRJ0438.pdf September 2026 Monthly Statements - Voorblad.pdf September 2026 Monthly Statements - BI 1-4.pdf September 2026 Monthly Statements - BI 5.pdf September 2026 Monthly Statements - BI 6-7.pdf September 2026 Monthly Statements - BI 8 - 10.pdf
Unnecessary spending during period	No

Popular Report

[DAIRY STANDARD AGENCY POPULAR REPORT 3Q.pdf](#)

Popular report and Additional documentation

[Annexure A Label Queries_3rd Quarter 2026_JT_.xls](#)
[DSA quarterly report Q3 2026 Final.pdf](#)

Statement

Levy funds were applied only for the purposes stated in the contract	Yes
Levy funds were applied in an appropriate and accountable manner	Yes
Sufficient management and internal control systems were in place to adequately control the project and accurately account for the project expenditure	Yes
The information provided in the report is correct	Yes

