BILLS
SUPPLEMENT No. 6

6th August, 2026

BILLS SUPPLEMENT

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Bill No. 14 *The Food and Agriculture Regulatory Authority Bill* **2026**

THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE REGULATORY AUTHORITY BILL, 2026

MEMORANDUM

1. OBJECTIVE OF THE BILL

The object of the Food and Agriculture Regulatory Authority Bill, 2026 is to establish the Food and Agriculture Regulatory Authority, to provide for the functions and powers of the Authority, to regulate the manufacture, distribution, importation, exportation and supply of veterinary medicine, veterinary devices, veterinary equipment, agricultural chemicals and agricultural chemical application equipment and to regulate aspects of food and feed. Further, the Bill seeks to amend the Dairy Industry Act, Cap. 67, the National Coffee Act, Cap. 38 the Fisheries and Aquaculture Act, Cap. 314 and the Animal Feeds Act, 2024, Act No. 6 of 2024 and to repeal the Agricultural Chemicals (Control) Act, Cap. 35 and the Food and Drugs Act, Cap. 307.

2. DEFECTS IN CURRENT LEGAL FRAMEWORK

The quality of food, feed, veterinary medicine, agricultural chemicals, devices and equipment are useful for the control, prevention of pests, diseases and conditions in humans, animals and plants in order to increase production and productivity. The country is flooded with counterfeit substandard veterinary medicines and agricultural

chemicals. Further, there are high levels of medicines and chemical residues and contaminants such as aflatoxins, harmful microorganisms and heavy metals in our food and feed. The existence of these substances in our food and feed compromises our health and safety and greatly affects the integrity of our food exports.

The continued presence of substandard and counterfeit veterinary and agricultural inputs has resulted into increased pest and disease incidences in the country. Additionally, it has caused treatment failures; anti-microbial resistance, unsafe food and harmful feeds and increased food production costs.

The main causes of the substandard and counterfeit food, feed, veterinary medicine, veterinary devices, equipment and agricultural chemicals include—

(a) fragmented regulation for food, feed, veterinary medicine, veterinary devices, equipment and agricultural chemicals. This has resulted in weak and uncoordinated regulation by multiple agencies leading to duplication of efforts, oversight and inefficiencies in enforcement. The absence of a single, dedicated body to oversee the entire food and agriculture value chain undermines the effectiveness of regulation and creates regulatory uncertainty among stakeholders. Further the legal framework governing food, feed, veterinary medicine, veterinary devices, equipment and agricultural chemicals does not adequately align with international standards and obligations such as those set by the World Trade Organisation (WTO), and the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE). This misalignment is hindering our country's ability to participate effectively in regional and international trade in agricultural products;

(b) inadequate traceability of mechanisms for food, feed, veterinary medicine, veterinary devices, equipment and agricultural chemicals; and

(c) limited quality control testing and analytical facilities for food and feed and similarly limited risk analysis to instigate preventive measures along the value chain of veterinary and agricultural inputs, food and feed.

The implementation of the Food and Agriculture Regulatory Authority Act, is expected to significantly improve the quality, safety and effectiveness of veterinary and agricultural inputs on the market, to spur clean agricultural productivity and trade, improve human, plant and animal health leading to consumer safety and confidence, increase market access of Uganda's agricultural exports to regional and global markets, increase the incomes and profit of food value chain actors and enhance consumer protection against counterfeits.

3. PROVISIONS OF THE BILL

The Bill contains 13 Parts, 101 clauses and 3 Schedules, as follows—

Part I contains the preliminary provisions; the commencement provision and the interpretation clauses.

Part II establishes the Food and Agriculture Regulatory Authority and provides for its functions, establishes the Board of Directors, composition of the Board, eligibility and tenure of the members of the Board. The Part also establishes the committees of the Board, the Secretariat of the Authority, the office of the Executive Director and other staff of the Authority and provides for financial provisions.

Part III provides for the regulation of veterinary medicine, including the classification of veterinary medicines, the registration of veterinary medicine, the notification of herbal veterinary medicine and complementary veterinary medicine, the licensing for the manufacture, distribution and supply of veterinary medicine, the importation and exportation of veterinary medicine, importation of veterinary medicine for donation the operation of veterinary medicine shops, and general provisions on veterinary medicine.

Part IV provides for the regulation of field trials and clinical trials.

Part V provides for the obligations of manufacturers and other persons with respect to pharmacovigilance.

Part VI provides for the regulation of veterinary devices and veterinary equipment, including the classification of veterinary devices, registration, notification and listing of veterinary devices and veterinary equipment, the licensing for the manufacture and distribution of veterinary devices and veterinary equipment, the importation and exportation of veterinary devices and veterinary equipment, the licensing of premises for the sale or supply of veterinary devices and veterinary equipment, and compliance with good practices.

Part VII deals with the certification of premises where unprocessed food is sold, the regulation and certification of meat for public consumption, the inspection and certification of fish and related matters, the storage and transportation of unprocessed food, the regulation of processed and semiprocessed food, the export and import of processed and semiprocessed food, the regulation of cooked food, and general provisions on food including compliance with good manufacturing, storage and distribution practices, regulation of packaging, labelling and advertisement of food, prohibition of the use of radioactive and heavy metals in food, prohibition of the use of banned substances, and residue monitoring.

Part VIII deals with the licensing of manufacturers, distributors, fumigators, commercial applicators of agricultural chemicals; the registration, notification and listing of agricultural chemical application equipment, licence for manufacture of agricultural chemical application equipment, importation and exportation of agricultural chemical application equipment.

Part IX deals with the import and export permits for agricultural chemicals, importation of agricultural chemicals for donation,

suspension and cancellation of licences and certificates, compliance with good storage, manufacturing and distribution practices, advertisement of agricultural chemicals, the supply and sale of agricultural chemical and agricultural chemical application equipment, packaging, re-packaging, labelling of agricultural chemicals and agricultural chemical application equipment, prohibited, banned or restricted agricultural chemicals and recall of agricultural chemicals, falsified or adulterated agricultural chemicals.

Part X provides for the appointment of inspectors and analysts and their powers, the establishment of analytical and testing laboratories, the disposal of obsolete, banned, prohibited and expired products, the withdrawal of substandard, risky and poisonous food, the declaration, detention, destruction and return of products and articles.

Part XI provides for miscellaneous provisions including, registers to be kept by the Authority and access to the registers, record keeping and the protection of members of the Board and employees from personal liability.

Part XII provides for the amendment of the Dairy Industry Act, the National Coffee Act, the Fisheries and Aquaculture Act and the Animal Feeds Act; and the repeal of the Agricultural Chemicals (Control) Act and the Food and Drugs Act.

Part XIII provides for the general provisions for making of regulations by the Minister, transitional and savings provisions of the Bill.

The Bill consists of three Schedules providing for the value of the currency point, the procedure for meetings of the Board, and the classification of veterinary medicines and veterinary devices.

HON. FRANK TUMWEBAZE KAGYIGYI
Minister of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries



THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE REGULATORY AUTHORITY BILL, 2026

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A Bill for an Act

ENTITLED

THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE REGULATORY AUTHORITY BILL, 2026

An Act to establish the Food and Agriculture Regulatory Authority; to provide for the functions and powers of the Authority; to regulate the manufacture, distribution, supply, importation and exportation of veterinary medicine, veterinary devices and veterinary equipment; to ensure quality and safety of animal products; to regulate the manufacture, distribution, supply, importation and exportation of food and feed; to regulate the manufacture, distribution, supply, importation and exportation of agricultural chemicals; to provide for the administration and enforcement of the Act; to amend the Dairy Industry Act, Cap 67; the Fisheries and Aquaculture Act, Cap. 314; the National Coffee Act, Cap. 38, the Animal Feeds Act, 2024, Act No. 6 of 2024 and to repeal the Agricultural Chemicals (Control) Act, Cap. 35 and the Food and Drugs Act, Cap. 307 and to provide for related matters.

PART I—PRELIMINARY

1. Commencement

(1) This Act shall come into force on a date appointed by the Minister by statutory instrument.

(2) The Minister may appoint different dates for the commencement of different provisions of this Act.

2. Interpretation

In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires—

"active ingredient" means the part of the product that kills disease causing agents and pests;

"adulterated agricultural chemicals or veterinary medicine" means unlawful and deliberate addition of any substance or thing to an agricultural chemical or veterinary medicine so as to change or alter its character, value, quality, content, merit, efficacy and safety;

"adulterated food" means a food or any part thereof—

(a) which is, coloured, flavored, preserved, processed or attractive, mixed with such amount of ingredients that is harmful to human, animal and public health and is prohibited in this Act;

(b) which is, coloured, coated or stained, mixed excessively with such amount of ingredients that impairs the food and diminishes the food value or nutritive qualities of such food; or

(c) from which any of the normal constituents has been wholly or in part abstracted, and different types of ingredients, comparatively cheap in value, has been mixed to readily increase its weight or quantity or to make it attractive so as to render it injurious to the health of the consumers;

"adverse event" means any unpleasant or unexpected medical occurrence in a patient or a field trial subject to whom a veterinary medicine is administered, which does not

necessarily have a causal relationship with the treatment or field trial;

"adverse food reaction" means abnormal response linked to ingestion of food;

"adverse reaction" means the response to a veterinary medicine which is noxious and unintended, for which a causal relationship between the veterinary medicine and an adverse event that is a reasonable possibility;

"advertisement" means any pictorial, visual or other descriptive matter, verbal statement or reference—

(a) appearing in a print or electronic publication or medium;

(b) appearing in a broadcast on television or radio; or

(c) brought to the notice of members of the public in any other manner,

which is intended to directly or indirectly advise on the existence and benefits of veterinary medicines, vaccines, biologicals, veterinary devices, veterinary equipment and agricultural application equipment, animal products and byproducts, agricultural chemicals and food or feed;

"agricultural chemicals" means plant protection chemicals, fungicides, insecticides, nematicides, herbicides, miticides, bactericides, rodenticides, molluscicides, avicides, fertilisers, growth regulators, wood preservatives, bio-rationals, biopesticides, bio-fertilisers or any other chemicals used for promoting and protecting the health of plants, plant products and byproducts;

"agricultural chemical application equipment" means any technical aid, equipment, implement or machinery which is used for the application of agricultural chemicals in the field or during storage;

"analyst" means any person, appointed as such under section 83 of this Act;

"animal products" means any materials, tissues or substances derived from the body of any non-human and their metabolic excretions for instance milk, honey, eggs, meat, and fish and fishery products, horns, hooves, skins and hides, and their byproducts;

"Authority" means the Food and Agriculture Regulatory Authority established by section 3 of this Act;

"banned chemicals" means an agricultural chemical whose uses have been prohibited by final regulatory action, in order to protect human health or the environment;

"biologicals" means—

(a) veterinary medicine that contains living organisms, or are derived from a living organism or biological processes that are applicable to the prevention, treatment, or cure of a disease or condition of animals and includes blood and blood products, serum, tissue, fluids;

(b) crop inputs derived from living organisms or natural materials that are used to improve plant health, control of pests and diseases or enhance soil fertility;

"Board" means the Board of Directors of the Authority;

"clinical trial" means a study conducted on a new veterinary medicine in a controlled clinical setting to evaluate its efficacy and safety;

"commercial applicators and fumigators" means any person or corporate body that applies agrochemicals as a profession;

"complementary medicine" means a veterinary medicine consisting wholly or principally of one or more of the following ingredients, each of which has a clearly established identity and a traditional use including—

(a) an essential oil;

(b) plant or herbal material including plant fiber, enzymes, algae, fungi, cellulose derivatives of cellulose or chlorophyll;

(c) homoeopathic preparation;

(d) a mineral including a mineral salt and a naturally occurring mineral;

(e) animal material including dried material, bone and cartilage, fats or oils; and

(f) a substance produced by or obtained from bees, including royal jelly, bee pollen and propolis;

"container" means a receptacle or package which is not made from any previously used container harmful to health, and which is free from dust, unauthorised amount of biological or chemical contaminant, arsenic, mercury or any heavy metal harmful to health;

"contaminant" means any substance which may, whether or not added to food be present in such food as a result of production, processing, manufacture, packaging, transport or storage thereof, or as a result of environmental contamination or other reasons, but does not include insect fragments, rodent hairs or fur and other extraneous matter;

"currency point" has the value assigned to it in Schedule 1 to this Act;

"device" means any instrument, apparatus, implement, machine, appliance, implant, in vitro reagent or calibrator, software, material or other similar or related article and includes—

(a) any component, part or accessory of it, used in animals for—

(i) the diagnosis, prevention, monitoring, treatment or alleviation of disease, disorder or abnormal physical state or its symptoms, as the case may be, an injury, a pregnancy or conception;

(ii) investigation, replacement, modification or support of the anatomy or of a physiological process; or

(iii) providing information for medical or diagnostic purposes by means of in vitro examination of specimens derived from the animal body; and

(b) which does not achieve its primary intended action in or on the animal body by pharmacological, immunological or metabolic means but which may be assisted in its intended action by such means;

"disposal" means any operation to recycle, neutralize, destroy or isolate agrochemical waste, used containers or packages and contaminated materials;

"drug" means any substance or mixture of substances used for—

(a) the diagnosis, treatment, mitigation or prevention of a disease, disorder, abnormal physical or mental state, or the symptoms of the disease, disorder or abnormality, in animals;

(b) restoring, correcting or the beneficial modification of the organic or mental functions in animals by exerting a pharmacological, immunological or metabolic action; or

(c) manufacturing as a component of any articles specified in paragraph (a) or (b), and includes biologicals, gene therapy, herbal medicine, complementary medicine, cosmeceuticals and nutraceuticals;

"emergency situations" means an urgent and extraordinary circumstance where immediate action is needed to protect animal health, or critical agricultural supply chains for eminent or escalating threats;

"efficacy" means the effectiveness of product, against the target pest or disease causing agent;

"expired agricultural chemical" means an agricultural chemical whose shelf life as indicated on the label has lapsed;

"extraneous matter" means any matter which is contained in food due to being used in the raw materials, or at the processing or packaging stage of such food during the production or manufacture;

"falsified" means deliberate or fraudulent misrepresentation of the product in terms of the identity, composition, efficacy or source;

"fertiliser" means any material, organic or inorganic, natural or synthetic, that is added to soil or plant tissues to supply one or more essential nutrients necessary for plant growth;

"field trial" means a study, test, or investigation carried out under natural or actual or practical field conditions such as farms, veterinary practice environments, or any typical site of real-world use, intended to assess the safety, efficacy, performance, or practical application of the veterinary medicine, vaccines, biologicals, devices, equipment or agricultural chemicals outside the confines of a strictly controlled laboratory or clinical setting;

"formulation" means the combination of various ingredients designed to render the product useful and effective for the purpose claimed and for the envisaged mode of application;

"herbal medicine" means any veterinary medicine exclusively containing as active ingredients one or more parts of natural organic or inorganic plant materials with or without animal or mineral materials products and is in a form suitable for administration to animals;

"inspector" means a person appointed as such under section 83 of this Act;

"label" means the written, printed or graphic matter on or attached to, the agrochemical or the immediate container thereof and also to the outside container or wrapper of the retail package of the agrochemical;

"manufacturer" means a corporation or other entity in the public or private sector (including an individual) engaged in the business or function (whether directly or through an agent or entity controlled by or under contract with it) of manufacturing a product active ingredient or preparing its formulation or repackaging the product;

"Minister" means the Minister responsible for Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries;

"notification" means the process by which a product regulated under this Act is officially recognised as safe and can be commercially distributed and advertised as its registration is pursued;

"packaging" means the container together with the protective wrapping used to carry chemical products via wholesale or retail distribution to users;

"personal protective equipment" means any clothes, materials or devices that provide protection from veterinary and agricultural chemicals including fertiliser, pesticide, acaricide, exposure during handling and application;

"pesticide residue" means any specified substance in food or any such condition thereof that results from the use of insecticides or pesticides during its production, importation, processing, storing, supply, sale or marketing and contains the parent compound of the insecticides or pesticides, derivatives, conversion products, residue of metabolites, reaction products or created impurities and presence of which is considered to significantly intoxicate any food product, and also includes the residues contaminated from environment;

"processing aid" means any matter or substance other than apparatus or utensils which is not consumed directly as food, but used as a food ingredient during treating or processing a food to fulfill a certain technological purpose, or may result in the unintentional but unavoidable presence of residues or derivatives in the final product after processing;

"public interest" means any matter that affects the rights, health, safety, welfare or well-being of the general public or a substantial segment of the public, and includes the protection of human, animal, plant and environmental health, food safety, consumer protection, and the prevention of fraud, deception, or harm arising from the manufacture, distribution, supply, importation or exportation of any product regulated under this Act;

"repackaging" means the transfer of a product regulated under this Act from any authorised commercial package into any other usually smaller container;

"restricted products" means a product whose use has been prohibited in order to protect human, animal and environment health but for which certain specific uses remain allowed;

"sale" means offer, advertise, keep, expose, transmit, convey, deliver or prepare for sale or exchange, dispose of for any consideration whatsoever, transmit, convey or deliver in pursuance of a sale, exchange or disposal as aforesaid;

"street food vendor" means individual selling street foods in street food stalls or centres;

"substandard" means below the approved standards;

"veterinary device" means any instrument, apparatus, implement, machine, appliance, implant, in vitro reagent or calibrator, software, material or other similar or related article and includes—

(a) any component, part or accessory of it, used in animals for—

(i) the diagnosis, prevention, monitoring, treatment or alleviation of disease, disorder or abnormal physical state or its symptoms, as the case may be, an injury, a pregnancy or conception;

(ii) investigation, replacement, modification or support of the anatomy or of a physiological process; or

(iii) providing information for medical or diagnostic purposes by means of in vitro examination of specimens derived from the animal body; and

(b) which does not achieve its primary intended action in or on the animal body by pharmacological, immunological or metabolic means but which may be assisted in its intended action by such means;

"veterinary equipment" includes veterinary farm equipment, laboratory equipment, entomological gear;

"veterinary establishment" means premises where animal products and by products are produced, processed or stored for commercial purposes or for public consumption;

"veterinary medicine" means any substance or mixture of substances used for—

(a) the diagnosis, treatment, mitigation or prevention of a disease, disorder, abnormal physical or mental state, or the symptoms of the disease, disorder or abnormality, in animals;

(b) restoring, correcting or the beneficial modification of the organic or mental functions in animals by exerting a pharmacological, immunological or metabolic action; or

(c) manufacturing as a component of any articles specified in paragraph (a) or (b), and includes biologicals, veterinary medicines, cosmeceuticals and nutraceuticals;

"veterinary medicine prescription record" means a record kept at the veterinary medicine shop which indicates the name, telephone contact and address of the person that requires the veterinary medicine and the purpose for which the veterinary medicine is stated to be required;

"veterinary practitioner" means a veterinary surgeon, veterinary specialist or veterinary para-professional in accordance with the Veterinary Practitioners Act;

"veterinary officer" means a qualified professional employed by the Government and is responsible for the prevention, diagnosis, treatment and control of animal diseases, and for ensuring animal health and welfare in accordance with national laws and regulations.

PART II—ADMINISTRATION

Food and Agriculture Regulatory Authority

3. Establishment of Food and Agriculture Regulatory Authority

(1) There is established the Food and Agriculture Regulatory Authority.

(2) The Authority shall be a body corporate with perpetual succession and may, in the discharge of its functions under this Act—

(a) acquire, hold and dispose of moveable and immovable property;

(b) sue and be sued in its corporate name; and

(c) do all acts and things a body corporate may lawfully do.

4. Seal of Authority

(1) The Authority shall have a seal which shall when affixed to any document be authenticated by the signature of the Executive Director.

(2) A document issued by the Authority and sealed with the seal of the Authority and authenticated in the manner provided by this section shall be received and taken to be a true instrument duly issued by the Authority, without further proof unless the contrary is shown.

5. Functions of Authority

(1) The functions of the Authority are—

(a) to register veterinary medicine, veterinary devices, veterinary equipment and agricultural chemical application equipment, and agricultural chemicals to be used in Uganda;

(b) to regulate—

(i) the manufacture, processing, importation, exportation, distribution, transportation, advertisement, labelling, promotion, storage, sale or supply of veterinary medicines and agricultural chemicals, veterinary equipment and devices and agricultural chemical application equipment in Uganda;

(ii) the safe disposal of falsified, adulterated, substandard, unwholesome or expired veterinary medicines and agricultural chemicals, veterinary equipment and devices and agricultural chemical application equipment in Uganda; and

(iii) the conduct of field trials and clinical trials for veterinary medicine, veterinary devices, veterinary equipment and agricultural chemical application equipment;

(c) to license premises in which—

(i) veterinary medicine, agricultural chemicals, veterinary devices, veterinary equipment and agricultural chemical application equipment are manufactured, supplied, distributed, processed, stored, sold; and

(ii) food and feed are manufactured, processed and packaged;

(d) to—

(i) develop the standards for all products regulated under this Act;

(ii) regulate food and feed manufacturing, processing and distribution;

(iii) monitor and enforce compliance standards in the food and feed sector; and

(iv) oversee food and feed safety;

(e) to provide the public with information on the safety, quality and efficacy of products regulated under this Act;

(f) to conduct inspection and certification of agricultural chemicals, agricultural application equipment, veterinary medicines, veterinary devices and agricultural inputs excluding seed;

(g) to establish and maintain a traceability system for veterinary medicine, vaccines, biologicals, veterinary devices, veterinary equipment, agricultural chemicals, veterinary equipment and agricultural chemical application equipment and food where applicable;

(h) to implement plans, strategies, and protocols using relevant technologies to ensure the safety and quality of food, veterinary medicines and agricultural chemicals including plans for traceability, risk monitoring and assessment, transparency and equivalence;

(i) to administer and give effect to the specified provisions of the law set out in Part XII of this Act;

(j) to advise Government on policy matters relating to the quality, safety or efficacy of veterinary medicine, agricultural chemicals, vaccines, biologicals, animal

products, animal byproducts, food and the quality, safety and performance of veterinary equipment and veterinary devices, veterinary equipment and agricultural chemical application equipment where applicable; and

(k) to perform any other function that is incidental to the execution of the above functions.

(2) In the performance of the functions under subsection (1), the Authority may, cooperate with national regulatory bodies and other countries and similar regional and international regulatory agencies, on matters of common interest.

(3) For the purposes of subsection (2), the Authority may—

(a) recognise, rely or refer to decisions, reports, data and other information of regulatory bodies of other countries or of regional or international regulatory agencies;

(b) participate in regional and international regulatory initiatives for products regulated under this Act; and

(c) through the Minister, enter into agreements with related regulatory bodies of other countries, and similar regional and international regulatory agencies including, agreements to combat the production, supply or sale of substandard and falsified veterinary medicine, vaccines, biologicals, veterinary devices, veterinary equipment, agricultural chemicals, agricultural chemical application equipment, food and feed.

6. Directions of Minister

The Minister may, in writing, give policy directions to the Authority and the Authority shall comply with the directions of the Minister.

7. Board of Directors

(1) The Authority shall have a Board of Directors appointed by the Minister and which shall be the governing body, responsible for the policy, general direction and supervision of the Authority.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (1), the Board shall—

(a) oversee the operations of the Authority;

(b) advise the Minister on strategic matters;

(c) review and approve business and operating plans, budgets, reports and audited financial statements of the Authority;

(d) determine the objectives and general performance of the Authority as set out in—

(i) the business plan of the Authority;

(ii) the strategic plan of the Authority;

(iii) the annual plan of the Authority; and

(iv) the performance agreements;

(e) establish and approve rules and procedures for the appointment, promotion, termination, discipline, and terms and conditions of service of the staff of the Authority;

(f) provide guidance to the Executive Director and staff of the Authority;

(g) review the management structure of the Authority; and

(h) perform any other function conferred by this Act.

8. Composition of Board of Directors

(1) The Board of Directors shall comprise of nine members appointed by the Minister.

(2) The Board shall comprise of—

(a) a chairperson;

(b) six eminent members with expertise in veterinary medicine, agriculture, pharmacy, standards and environmental science; and

(c) two representatives of farmers who will be nominated by a known farmers federation.

(3) The Executive Director of the Authority shall be an ex-officio member and the Secretary to the Board.

9. Eligibility of member of Board

A member of the Board shall be a person with proven knowledge and experience in corporate governance, agribusiness or any of the disciplines regulated under this Act.

10. Tenure of office of member of Board

A member of the Board shall be appointed for a term of three years on terms and conditions as shall be specified in the instrument of appointment and may at the expiry of the term, be reappointed as a member of the Board for one further term.

11. Vacation of office

(1) A member of the Board may resign from his or her office by a letter addressed to the Minister, giving notice of not less than thirty days of his or her intention to resign.

(2) Where the office of a member of the Board becomes vacant, other than by the holder having completed the mandatory term, the Minister may appoint another person to hold the office and the person so appointed shall cease to hold the office on the date on which the person in whose place he or she is holding that office would have ceased to hold office.

(3) Where a member of the Board is for any reasonable cause temporarily unable to perform the functions of his or her office, the Minister may appoint another person who qualifies to be a member of the Board, in the place of the substantive member during the period of absence of that substantive member.

(4) The Minister may, at any time, remove a member of the Board where—

(a) a member fails to attend three consecutive meetings, without reasonable excuse;

(b) the member has a physical or mental incapacity that renders the member incapable of performing the duties of that office;

(c) the member is convicted of an offence punishable by imprisonment for more than three months or is convicted of an offence involving fraud or dishonesty, or abuse of office; or

(d) the member is adjudged bankrupt by a court of law;

(e) in the case of a member regulated by a professional body, he or she is disqualified or suspended from practicing his or her profession by a professional body or, ceases to be a member of the profession otherwise than, at his or her own request.

12. Remuneration of members of Board

The members of the Board shall be paid such remuneration as the Minister may, in consultation with the Ministers responsible for finance and the public service, determine.

13. Committees of Board

(1) The Board may establish committees for the performance of its functions as the Board may delegate or refer to the committee.

(2) A committee appointed under subsection (1) shall be chaired by a member of the Board and, may have other persons as the Board may determine.

14. Meetings and procedure of Board

(1) The Board shall conduct its meetings in accordance with the procedure prescribed in Schedule 2 to this Act.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), the Board may regulate its own procedure.

Secretariat of Authority

15. Secretariat of Authority

(1) The Authority shall have a Secretariat which shall be under the direction and supervision of the Board.

(2) The Secretariat shall implement the policies and programmes of the Authority, as determined by the Board.

16. Executive Director

(1) The Minister shall, on recommendation of the Board and after consultation with the Ministry responsible for the public service, appoint the Executive Director of the Authority.

(2) The Executive Director—

(a) shall be the accounting officer of the Authority;

(b) shall be responsible for the day to day operations of the Authority; and

(c) shall be the Secretary and an ex-officio member of the Board.

(3) The Executive Director shall be knowledgeable and experienced with qualifications in—

(a) veterinary medicine, agricultural sciences, or food science and technology; and

(b) with additional postgraduate qualification in business management and administration.

17. Tenure of Executive Director

(1) The Executive Director shall hold office for five years and shall be eligible for re-appointment for one more term only subject to satisfactory annual performance appraisal.

(2) The Executive Director shall cease to hold office where—

(a) he or she resigns his or her office by letter addressed to the Minister, giving notice of not less than three months;

(b) he or she is declared or becomes bankrupt or has made an arrangement with his or her creditors;

(c) he or she is convicted of a criminal offence, in Uganda or elsewhere, in respect of which the maximum penalty exceeds imprisonment for six months without the option of a fine; or

(d) he or she is removed from office by the Board for—

(i) inability to perform the functions of his or her office arising from infirmity of body or mind;

(ii) misbehavior or misconduct; or

(iii) incompetence.

18. Staff of Authority

(1) The Board shall, after consultation with the Minister responsible for the public service, appoint officers and staff as may be necessary for the proper and efficient discharge of the objects and functions of the Authority under this Act.

(2) The officers and staff appointed under subsection (1), shall be paid such remuneration and allowances as the Board, in consultation with and approval of the Minister responsible for the public service, may determine.

Funds of Authority

19. Funds of Authority

The funds of the Authority shall consist of—

(a) fees and levies payable to this Authority as prescribed by this Act;

(b) grants from Government, organisations or persons;

(c) loans;

(d) money from any other source as may be approved by the Minister responsible for finance; and

(e) all money collected by the Authority under this Act.

(2) All money collected by the Authority shall be used at source by the Authority.

PART III—REGULATION OF VETERINARY MEDICINE

20. Classification of veterinary medicines

For the purposes of this Act, veterinary medicines shall be classified in accordance with Schedule 3 to this Act.

21. Registration of veterinary medicine

(1) A person shall not manufacture, import, export, distribute, supply or dispense any veterinary medicine that is not registered with the Authority.

(2) A person seeking to register a veterinary medicine shall apply to the Authority using a prescribed form and the application form shall be accompanied by evidence of payment of the prescribed fees.

(3) Subsection (1) shall not apply where—

(a) the manufacture or importation is for samples of the veterinary medicine for purposes of registration of the veterinary medicine or conducting a field trial or clinical trial;

(b) the importation is for personal use and is within the prescribed limits; or

(c) the importation is required for an emergency situation or extraordinary circumstances.

(4) The requirements for registration of veterinary medicine including conditions for registration, shall be prescribed by regulations made under this Act.

(5) A person who does not comply with the provisions of this section commits an offence, and is liable, on conviction—

(a) in the case of a corporate body, to a fine not exceeding three thousand currency points; or

(b) in the case of an individual, to a fine not exceeding nine hundred currency points or imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years, or both.

22. Notification of herbal veterinary medicine and complementary veterinary medicine

(1) A person shall not manufacture, import, export distribute or supply herbal veterinary medicine or complementary veterinary medicine unless the herbal veterinary medicine or the complementary veterinary medicine is notified with the Authority.

(2) A person seeking to notify the Authority of a herbal veterinary medicine or a complementary veterinary medicine shall, on payment of the prescribed fees, make an application to the Authority.

(3) Subsection (1) shall not apply where—

(a) the manufacture or importation of samples of the herbal veterinary medicine or the complementary herbal medicine—

(i) is for purposes of notification of the herbal veterinary medicine;

(ii) is for conducting a field trial; or

(iii) is for a clinical trial;

(b) the importation is for personal use and is within the prescribed limits; or

(c) the importation is required for an emergency situation or extraordinary circumstances.

(4) The requirements for notification of herbal veterinary medicine and complementary veterinary medicine, including any conditions for notification, shall be prescribed by regulations made under this Act.

(5) A herbal veterinary medicine or a complementary veterinary medicine notified under this section shall, for each year be retained on the register, upon payment of the prescribed fees, except where the notification is cancelled or suspended by the Authority.

(6) A person who manufactures, imports, exports, distributes or supplies any herbal veterinary medicine or complementary veterinary medicine which is not notified with the Authority commits an offence and is liable on conviction—

(a) in the case of a corporate body, to a fine not exceeding three thousand currency points; or

(b) in the case of an individual, to a fine not exceeding five hundred currency points or imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years or both.

23. Licence for manufacture, distribution and supply of veterinary medicine

(1) Subject to subsection (4), a person seeking to manufacture, distribute or supply veterinary medicines shall apply for a licence from the Authority.

(2) A person referred to in subsection (1) who seeks to manufacture veterinary medicines shall operate under the direct supervision of a veterinary surgeon and a veterinary pharmacist.

(3) A person referred to in subsection (1) who seeks to distribute or supply veterinary medicines shall, operate under the direct supervision of a veterinary surgeon.

(4) Subsection (1) shall not apply if the manufacture or distribution of veterinary medicine—

(a) is for purposes of registration of the veterinary medicine;

(b) is for purposes of conducting a field trial or clinical trial; or

(c) is for emergency situations or extraordinary circumstances.

(5) A person seeking to obtain a licence under this section shall, make an application to the Authority using a prescribed form and the application form shall be accompanied by evidence of payment of the prescribed fees.

(6) The requirements for a licence to manufacture, distribute or supply veterinary medicines including, the requirement for inspection of premises to be used to manufacture, distribute or supply veterinary medicines, shall be prescribed by regulations made under this Act.

(7) A person who manufactures distributes or supplies veterinary medicine contrary to this section commits an offence, and is liable on conviction—

(a) in the case of a corporate body, to a fine not exceeding five hundred currency points; or

(b) in the case of an individual, to a fine not exceeding three hundred currency points or imprisonment not exceeding ten years or both.

24. Importation of veterinary medicine

(1) A person shall not import a veterinary medicine into Uganda without a licence issued by the Authority prior to the importation.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), the Authority may for a specified purpose, and subject to conditions the Authority may deem fit, authorise the importation of a veterinary medicine which is not registered under this Act where the importation is for—

(a) conducting a clinical trial;

(b) personal use;

(c) an emergency situation; or

(d) purposes of registering or notifying the Authority of the veterinary medicine.

(3) Any person that seeks to import a veterinary medicine into Uganda shall in the prescribed form and on payment of the prescribed fees, make an application to the Authority for a licence.

(4) The requirements for the importation of a veterinary medicine, the conditions for importation and the approved shelf life of the veterinary medicine to be imported shall be prescribed by regulations made under this Act.

(5) The Authority shall grant a person that satisfies the requirements of this section, a licence to import the veterinary medicine specified in the licence.

(6) The Authority may, in public interest, authorise parallel importation of a veterinary medicine.

(7) In this section "parallel importation" means the importation of a veterinary medicine from a country other than the country where the veterinary medicine is patented and the veterinary medicine is legitimately placed in that other country by any other person, without the authorisation of the person in whose names the veterinary medicine is patented.

(8) Where a veterinary medicine is imported into Uganda contrary to the provisions of this Act, the Authority shall—

(a) order the person granted with a certificate of registration, notification or listing, as the case may be, or the authorised representative of that person or the importer of the veterinary medicine, to destroy the veterinary medicine, at his or her own cost; or

(b) order the person granted a certificate of registration, notification or listing, as the case may be, or the authorised representative of that person or the importer of the drug, to re-export the veterinary medicine to the country of origin, at his or her own cost.

(9) Where a veterinary medicine is imported into Uganda contrary to the provisions of this Act and the importer cannot be traced, the Authority shall meet the costs of destroying the veterinary medicine.

25. Importation of veterinary medicine for donation

(1) A person shall not import a veterinary medicine for donation without a licence issued by the Authority.

(2) A person who seeks to import a veterinary medicine for donation shall upon payment of the prescribed fees, make an application to the Authority in a manner prescribed by regulations made under this Act.

(3) The Authority shall issue a certificate of donation in respect to the veterinary medicine, which shall specify the conditions of the donation and the shelf life approved for the veterinary medicine.

(4) A donation of veterinary medicine to Government shall be approved by the Minister before the veterinary medicine is delivered to Uganda.

(5) A person that imports veterinary medicine for donation contrary to this section commits an offence and is liable on conviction—

(a) in case of a corporate body, to a fine not exceeding three thousand currency points; and

(b) in case of an individual, to a fine not exceeding five hundred currency points or imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both.

26. Exportation of veterinary medicine

(1) A person shall not export veterinary medicines from Uganda without a licence issued by the Authority prior to the exportation.

(2) A person seeking to export veterinary medicines from Uganda shall apply to the Authority for a licence to export the veterinary medicines specified in the licence.

(3) A person seeking to export veterinary medicines shall, on payment of the prescribed fees, make an application to the Authority.

(4) The requirements for the exportation of veterinary medicines, including the persons authorised to export veterinary medicines, and conditions for exportation shall be prescribed by regulations made under this Act.

(5) The Authority shall grant a person that satisfies the requirements of this section, a licence to export the veterinary medicine specified in the licence.

(6) A person that exports veterinary medicines contrary to this section commits an offence and is liable on conviction—

(a) in case of a corporate body, to a fine not exceeding ten thousand currency points; and

(b) in case of an individual, to a fine not exceeding five thousand currency points or imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both.

27. Operation of veterinary medicine shops

(1) A person shall not operate a veterinary medicine shop that is not licensed by the Authority.

(2) A person seeking to operate a veterinary medicine shop shall, make an application to the Authority using a prescribed form and the application form shall be accompanied by evidence of payment of the prescribed fees.

(3) The application to operate a veterinary medicine shop shall state the veterinary practitioner responsible for the immediate supervision of the supply of veterinary medicines at that shop.

(4) A person that contravenes this section commits an offence, and is liable on conviction—

(a) in the case of a corporate body, to a fine not exceeding five thousand currency points; or

(b) in the case of an individual, to a fine not exceeding one thousand currency points or imprisonment not exceeding five years or both

General provisions on veterinary medicine

28. Inspection of premises

(1) The Authority shall, before issuing any licence or certificate under this Part, satisfy itself that the proposed premises are suitable for the business for which the licence or certificate is required.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1), a person that intends to apply for a licence to manufacture, distribute, import, export, supply or dispense veterinary medicine shall, upon payment of the prescribed fees, make an application for a certificate of suitability of premises, in respect of the premises at which the business activity is to be carried out.

(3) The Authority shall, prior to issuing a certificate of suitability of premises, inspect the premises, fixtures, equipment and other physical attributes of the premises to determine that the premises are suitable for the purpose for which the certificate is to be issued.

29. Compliance with good manufacturing, storage and distribution practices

(1) A manufacturer of veterinary medicine shall, comply with good manufacturing practices, good storage practices and good distribution practices.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1), a person that intends to apply for a licence or to manufacture, distribute, import, export,

supply or dispense drugs shall, upon payment of the prescribed fees, make an application for a certificate of good manufacturing practices, good storage practices and good distribution practices.

(3) For the avoidance of doubt, the Authority shall not issue a certificate of compliance with good manufacturing practices, good storage practices or good distribution practices except, where the person has a licence to manufacture, store or distribute veterinary medicine issued under this Act.

(4) A certificate of good manufacturing practices, good storage practices or good distribution practices issued by the Authority, shall be valid for the period specified in the certificate.

30. Veterinary medicine prescription record

(1) A veterinary practitioner in charge of a veterinary shop where any veterinary medicine is dispensed or sold shall keep a veterinary medicine prescription record in the shop.

(2) The veterinary medicine prescription record referred to in subsection (1)—

(i) shall indicate the name and quantity of the veterinary medicine dispensed or sold;

(ii) shall indicate the name, telephone contact and address of the person that purchases the veterinary medicine; and

(iii) shall indicate the purpose for which the veterinary medicine is said to be purchased.

(3) The veterinary medicine prescription record shall be available for inspection by the Authority.

(4) A veterinary practitioner who contravenes this section, commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding three hundred currency points or imprisonment not exceeding three years, or both.

31. Prohibition of supply or sale of veterinary medicine in certain cases

The Authority may prohibit the supply or sale of a veterinary medicine where—

(a) the information provided for purposes of registration of the veterinary medicine is misleading;

(b) the use of the veterinary medicine is likely to endanger the health of the users or cause other undesirable effects;

(c) the specifications of the veterinary medicine, which were furnished to the Authority for purposes of registration of the veterinary medicine, is different from the specifications of the analysis of the veterinary medicine are different from samples of the veterinary medicine from retail suppliers; or

(d) the descriptive matter published in relation to the veterinary medicine, differs from that descriptive matter furnished to the Authority.

32. Quality, efficacy and safety of veterinary medicine

(1) The Minister may by statutory instrument, regulate the quality, efficacy and safety of veterinary medicine manufactured, distributed, supplied, dispensed, imported or held in stock in Uganda.

(2) The Minister may by statutory instrument, issue the required standards for veterinary medicines.

33. Recall of veterinary medicine

(1) Where the Authority determines that a veterinary medicine does not conform to the required standards, or where it is in public interest that the veterinary medicine should not be availed to the public, the Authority shall—

(a) inform the holder, manufacturer, distributor, agent or importer of a licence issued under this Act of the decision to recall the veterinary medicine;

(b) direct the holder, manufacturer, distributor, agent or importer of a licence issued under this Act of the decision to recall the veterinary medicine;

(c) direct the holder of the marketing authorisation, manufacturer, distributor, agent or the importer of the veterinary medicine to recall the affected veterinary medicine that had been supplied or sold; and

(d) direct veterinary medicine shops to discontinue the sale of the affected veterinary medicine.

(2) The Authority may order the destruction of the affected veterinary medicine, at the cost of the holder of the licence issued under this Act, manufacturer, distributor, agent, or importer as the case may be.

(3) A person shall not import or sell any veterinary medicine which is the subject of an order for recall issued under this Act.

(4) A holder of a marketing authorisation, manufacturer, distributor, agent or importer of a veterinary medicine shall, upon notification by the Authority, recall the veterinary medicine from the market.

(5) A person who contravenes this section commits an offence and is liable on conviction—

(a) in the case of a corporate body, to a fine not exceeding ten thousand currency points; or

(b) in the case of an individual, to a fine not exceeding five thousand currency points or imprisonment not exceeding five years or both and or cancellation of his or her licence.

34. Right to appeal against recall

(1) A holder of a licence, manufacturer, distributor, agent or importer of a veterinary medicine that has been issued with a recall notice, may appeal to the High Court within thirty days from the date of receipt of the recall notice.

(2) Where an appeal against the recall notice has been lodged, the veterinary medicine subject to recall shall be withdrawn from the market and stored pending resolution of the appeal in the courts of law.

35. Withdrawal of veterinary medicine

(1) A holder of a licence, distributor, agent or importer may upon notification to the Authority, withdraw a veterinary medicine from the market.

(2) The Authority may, where it deems fit, and on its own volition, order for the withdrawal of a veterinary medicine from the market.

(3) The Authority shall remove from the register, every veterinary medicine that is withdrawn from the market under this section.

36. Veterinary medicine nomenclature

(1) A veterinary medicine, manufactured, distributed, imported or supplied in the country, shall be known and described by its international non-proprietary name except where the veterinary medicine does not have an allocated non-proprietary name.

(2) Where the herbal veterinary medicine or complementary veterinary medicine referred to in subsection (1), has a herbal proprietary name the Authority shall prescribe a nomenclature or generic name, for the herbal veterinary medicine or complementary veterinary medicine.

(3) In this section, non-proprietary name means the international official name of a veterinary medicine, regardless of the manufacturer of the veterinary medicine.

(4) The Authority shall maintain a register to enable the traceability of veterinary medicines from the manufacturer to the consumer.

(5) The form of the register shall be prescribed by regulations made under this Act.

(6) The Authority may prohibit the sale of non-proprietary veterinary medicine if, in the opinion of the Authority—

(a) the use of the non-proprietary veterinary medicine may endanger the health of the user;

(b) there may be other undesirable effects in the use of the non-proprietary veterinary medicine;

(c) the non-proprietary veterinary medicine may cause undesirable effects when applied to animals; or

(d) claims are made for the non-proprietary veterinary medicine, whether or not in a statement furnished under this section, which are unjustified.

37. Packaging and labelling of veterinary medicine

(1) A veterinary medicine manufactured, imported, supplied, distributed or repackaged from Uganda shall, be labelled and packaged in accordance with regulations made under this Act.

(2) A manufacturer, importer, distributor, or supplier shall notify the Authority of any change in the label of a veterinary medicine.

(3) A person who contravenes this section commits an offence, and is liable on conviction—

(a) in the case of a corporate body, to a fine not exceeding ten thousand currency points; or

(b) in the case of an individual, to a fine not exceeding one thousand currency points or imprisonment not exceeding five years or both.

38. Deceptive or misleading label, advertisement, etc.

(1) A person shall not package, label, advertise or sale a veterinary medicine in a manner—

(a) that is false, misleading or deceptive; or

(b) that misbrands the veterinary medicine as to its character, constitution, value, potency, quality, composition merits or safety.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1), a veterinary medicine is misbranded—

(a) if the veterinary medicine is made to appear to be of a better or greater therapeutic value;

(b) if the veterinary medicine is not labelled in accordance with regulations made under this Act; or

(c) if the label on the container of the veterinary medicine or anything accompanying the veterinary medicine bears a statement, design or device which makes a false claim in respect of the veterinary medicine, or which is false and misleading.

(3) A person who contravenes this section commits an offence and is liable on conviction—

(a) in the case of a corporate body, to a fine not exceeding ten thousand currency points; or

(b) in the case of an individual, to a fine not exceeding five thousand currency points or imprisonment not exceeding five years or both.

39. Advertisement of veterinary medicine

(1) A person who intends to advertise by publication, promotion or distribution of information or in any other manner bring to the notice of the public or cause or permit to be published, promoted or distributed any information on a veterinary medicine, biological, chemical, device, or input, shall comply with the requirements of publication, promotion, or distribution as the case may be, prescribed by regulations made under this Act.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), a person—

(a) shall not advertise or promote any veterinary medicine or cause any product to be advertised or promoted as a

veterinary medicine if that product is not a veterinary medicine; or

(b) shall not advertise or promote any veterinary medicine or cause any veterinary medicine to be advertised or promoted in such a way as to represent the veterinary medicine as usable for any purpose other than that for which it has been registered.

(3) A person seeking to advertise a veterinary medicine shall, upon payment of the prescribed fees and using the procedure prescribed by regulations made under this Act, submit the advertisement to the Authority for approval.

(4) A person who intends to advertise a veterinary medicine shall make an application to the Authority using a prescribed form and the application form shall be accompanied by evidence of payment of the prescribed fees and a copy of the intended advert.

(5) A person who contravenes this section commits an offence and is liable on conviction—

(a) in the case of a corporate body, to a fine not exceeding five thousand currency points; or

(b) in the case of an individual, to a fine not exceeding three hundred currency points or imprisonment not exceeding three years or both.

40. Prohibition of manufacture, importation, supply, possession, etc. of falsified veterinary medicine

(1) A person shall not manufacture, import, export, supply, donate, possess or offer for sale any falsified veterinary medicine.

(2) A veterinary medicine shall be deemed to be falsified where it is deliberately mislabeled with respect to its contents, identity or source.

(3) For the purposes of this Act, "falsified veterinary medicine" means—

(a) a veterinary medicine with wrong ingredients;

(b) a veterinary medicine without active ingredients;

(c) a veterinary medicine with wrong quantities of the active ingredients;

(d) adulterated veterinary medicine;

(e) veterinary medicine with wrong packaging or labels; and

(f) a veterinary medicine whose label, design or brand name has been altered without the permission of the Authority.

(4) For purposes of subsection (3) (d), a veterinary medicine shall not be deemed to be adulterated where—

(a) there is added to the veterinary medicine some substance or ingredient which is required for the manufacture or carriage of the veterinary medicine but not—

(i) to increase the bulk, weight or measure size of the veterinary medicine; or

(ii) to conceal its inferior quality or other defect of the veterinary medicine; and

(b) in the process of manufacture, some extraneous substance unavoidably became intermixed with the veterinary medicine.

(5) A person who contravenes this section commits an offence and is liable on conviction—

(a) in the case of a corporate body, to a fine not exceeding ten thousand currency points; or

(b) in the case of an individual, to a fine not exceeding five thousand currency points or imprisonment not exceeding fifteen years or both.

41. Prohibition of supply of substandard veterinary medicine

(1) A person shall not—

(a) supply or sale a veterinary medicine, which does not conform to the substance or quality specified in the prescription of the purchaser or which is not requested for by the purchaser;

(b) supply or sale a veterinary medicine which is not of the nature or does not conform to the standards on efficacy, safety or quality as prescribed by the Authority;

(c) supply or sale any veterinary medicine which is not wholesome or which does not conform to the prescription under which it is supplied; or

(d) supply, sale, offer, expose for sale, supply, or possess for the purpose of supply or sale, any veterinary medicine whose composition is affected by an addition to it or a subtraction from it of any substance.

(2) A person shall not offer for sale or administer to any animal any veterinary medicine which is not fit for the intended purpose.

(3) A veterinary medicine which is not fit for the intended purpose shall be kept in a separate place and labelled with the words ''not fit for intended purpose".

(4) For purposes of subsection (2) and (3) "not fit for intended purpose" means a veterinary medicine which is not safe, efficacious, undesired quality or is expired.

(5) A person that contravenes this section commits an offence and is liable on conviction—

(a) in the case of a corporate body, to a fine not exceeding ten thousand currency points; or

(b) in the case of an individual, to a fine not exceeding three thousand currency points or imprisonment not exceeding five years or both.

PART IV—FIELD TRIALS AND CLINICAL TRIALS

42. Authorisation to conduct field trials and clinical trials

(1) A person shall not conduct a field trial or clinical trial in respect of a veterinary medicine unless that person has a certificate of clearance issued by the Authority.

(2) A person that intends to conduct a field trial or clinical trial shall, make an application to the Authority using a prescribed form and the application form shall be accompanied by evidence of payment of the prescribed fees.

(3) The Authority may by notice in writing, suspend or terminate a field trial or a clinical trial, in accordance with regulations made under this Act.

(4) The Minister shall prescribe by regulations the form and manner in which the field or clinical trials shall be conducted.

(5) A person who contravenes this section commits an offence, and is liable on conviction—

(a) in the case of a corporate body, to a fine not exceeding three thousand currency points; or

(b) in the case of an individual, to a fine not exceeding one thousand currency points or imprisonment not exceeding five years or both.

43. Good field practices and good clinical practices

(1) A field trial or clinical trial shall comply with good field practices and good clinical practices, prescribed by regulations made under this Act.

(2) A person who contravenes this section commits an offence, and is liable on conviction—

(a) in the case of a corporate body, to a fine not exceeding ten thousand currency points; or

(b) in the case of an individual, to a fine not exceeding one thousand currency points or imprisonment not exceeding five years or both.

PART V—PHARMACOVIGILANCE

44. Obligation to establish pharmacovigilance systems

(1) A person who applies for registration of a veterinary medicine under this Act shall, establish a pharmacovigilance system for monitoring and reporting of the adverse effects of the veterinary medicine, in accordance with regulations made under this Act.

(2) A person referred to in subsection (1) shall notify the Authority in case of any adverse reaction or adverse events of the veterinary medicine.

(3) Where deemed necessary, the Authority may at any time, request the person referred to in subsection (1) to conduct a safety study or an efficacy study for the veterinary medicine or both.

(4) The pharmacovigilance system referred to in subsection (1), shall be approved by the Authority and may be inspected by the Authority, as may be prescribed by regulations.

(5) The Minister may prescribe regulations for monitoring and reporting of adverse reactions in veterinary medicines.

PART VI—REGULATION OF VETERINARY DEVICES AND VETERINARY EQUIPMENT

45. Classification of veterinary devices

For the purposes of this Act, veterinary devices shall be classified as set out in Schedule 3 to this Act.

46. Registration, notification and listing of veterinary devices and veterinary equipment

(1) A person shall not manufacture, distribute, supply, import or export a veterinary device and veterinary equipment unless the

veterinary device or veterinary equipment is registered, notified or listed, with the Authority.

(2) Subsection (1) shall not apply to veterinary devices or veterinary equipment to be imported into Uganda, for purposes of—

(a) registration, notification or listing of veterinary devices or veterinary equipment for clinical trials or field trials;

(b) personal use within the prescribed limits; or

(c) an emergency situation or extraordinary circumstance.

(3) A person seeking registration, notification or listing of a veterinary device or veterinary equipment shall, make an application to the Authority using a prescribed form which shall be accompanied by evidence of payment of the prescribed fees.

(4) An application for registration, notification or listing of a veterinary device or veterinary equipment may be made by—

(a) the holder of the patent of the veterinary device or veterinary equipment;

(b) the manufacturer of the veterinary device or veterinary equipment; or

(c) the holder of a marketing authorisation for the veterinary device or veterinary equipment.

(5) The requirements for registration, notification or listing of a veterinary device or veterinary equipment including conditions for registration, shall be prescribed by regulations made under this Act.

(6) A veterinary device or veterinary equipment that is registered, notified or listed under this Act shall only be retained on the register, upon the continued payment of the prescribed retention fees within the prescribed time, except where the registration, notification or listing is cancelled or suspended by the Authority.

(7) A person who contravenes this section commits an offence and is liable on conviction—

(a) in the case of a corporate body, to a fine not exceeding three thousand currency points; or

(b) in the case of an individual, to a fine not exceeding five hundred currency points or imprisonment not exceeding ten years or both.

47. Licence to manufacture or distribute veterinary devices and veterinary equipment

(1) A person seeking to manufacture or distribute a veterinary device or veterinary equipment shall apply for a licence from the Authority.

(2) The person referred to in subsection (1) shall, make an application to the Authority using a prescribed form and the application form shall be accompanied by evidence of payment of the prescribed fees.

(3) Subsection (1) shall not apply to—

(a) a manufacturer or distributor who provides samples to the Authority for testing of a veterinary device or veterinary equipment for purposes of registration, notification or listing of the veterinary device or veterinary equipment; or

(b) samples of the veterinary device or veterinary equipment to be tested during a field trial or clinical trial.

(4) The requirements for a licence for the manufacture or distribution of veterinary devices or veterinary equipment shall be prescribed by regulations made under this Act.

(5) A person who contravenes this section commits an offence and is liable on conviction—

(a) in the case of a corporate body, to a fine not exceeding five thousand currency points; or

(b) in the case of an individual, to a fine not exceeding five thousand currency points or imprisonment not exceeding five years or both.

Compliance with good practices

48. Compliance with good manufacturing practices, good storage practices and good distribution practices

A person that manufactures or distributes veterinary devices or veterinary equipment in Uganda shall comply with good manufacturing practices, good storage practices and good distribution practices as may be prescribed by regulations made under this Act.

49. Importation and exportation of veterinary devices and veterinary equipment

(1) A person seeking to import a veterinary device or veterinary equipment into Uganda—

(a) shall have an import licence and a verification certificate issued by the Authority; and

(b) shall have an export certificate issued by a competent authority or the equivalent from the country of origin of the veterinary device or veterinary equipment.

(2) A person seeking to export a veterinary device or veterinary equipment from Uganda—

(a) shall have an import permit issued by the country of destination of the veterinary device or veterinary equipment; and

(b) shall have a certificate of approval issued by the commissioner responsible for the importation and exportation of veterinary devices and veterinary equipment.

(3) Subsection (1) shall not apply where the importation of the veterinary device or veterinary equipment—

(a) is for personal use and is within the prescribed limits;

(b) is for purposes of registering the veterinary device or veterinary equipment;

(c) is for conducting a field trial or clinical trial; or

(d) is for emergency situations or extraordinary circumstances.

(4) A person seeking to import or export a veterinary device or veterinary equipment for which a licence and a verification certificate is required shall, make an application to the Authority using a prescribed form and the application form shall be accompanied by evidence of payment of the prescribed fees.

(5) The requirements for the importation and the exportation of veterinary devices or veterinary equipment, including the conditions for importation or exportation shall be prescribed by regulations made under this Act.

(6) The importation or exportation of veterinary devices and veterinary equipment under this Act shall be through ports approved by the Authority and shall be subject to inspection by the Authority.

(7) The Authority shall by notice in the Gazette and a newspaper of nationwide circulation designate the ports of entry to be used for the importation and exportation of veterinary devices or veterinary equipment.

(8) Where a veterinary device or veterinary equipment is imported into Uganda contrary to this Act, the Authority may—

(a) order the destruction of the veterinary device or veterinary equipment at the cost of the importer; or

(b) order the return of the veterinary device or veterinary equipment to the country of origin at the cost of the importer.

50. Importation of veterinary devices and veterinary equipment for donation

(1) A person seeking to import veterinary devices, veterinary equipment for donation shall apply for approval to the Authority prior to importation.

(2) The approval of the Authority referred to in subsection (1) shall be in writing and the Authority may attach such terms and conditions as it may deem appropriate.

(3) A person seeking to import veterinary devices or veterinary equipment for donation shall, make an application to the Authority using a prescribed form and the application form shall be accompanied by evidence of payment of the prescribed fees.

(4) A donation of any veterinary device or veterinary equipment to Government shall be approved by the Minister before the veterinary device or equipment is delivered to Uganda.

(5) A person that contravenes this section commits an offence, and is liable on conviction—

(a) in the case of a corporate body, to a fine not exceeding three thousand currency points; or

(b) in the case of an individual, to a fine not exceeding five hundred currency points or imprisonment not exceeding five years or both.

51. Licensing of premises for sale or supply of veterinary devices and veterinary equipment

(1) A person seeking to operate a business of sale or supply of veterinary devices or veterinary equipment shall apply for a licence from the Authority.

(2) The application for a licence referred to in subsection (1) shall be in a prescribed form and the application form shall be accompanied by evidence of payment of the prescribed fees.

(3) The requirements for licensing businesses for sale or supply of veterinary devices or veterinary equipment, including the requirement for inspection of premises to be used prior to licensing, shall be prescribed by regulations made under this Act.

(4) A person who contravenes this section commits an offence and is liable on conviction—

(a) in the case of a corporate body, to a fine not exceeding ten thousand currency points; or

(b) in the case of an individual, to a fine not exceeding five thousand currency points or imprisonment not exceeding five years or both.

PART VII—REGULATION OF FOOD

Certification of premises where food is processed, stored and sold

52. Certification of premises where unprocessed food is sold

(1) This section shall apply to premises including shops, markets, supermarkets, kiosks, outlets for wholesale and retail related premises where unprocessed food is sold.

(2) An owner or operator of a shop, supermarket, kiosk, outlet for wholesale or retail or related premises shall not sale, supply or distribute unprocessed food without a certificate of approval of premises issued by the Authority.

(3) A person who intends to sale, supply or distribute unprocessed food, shall apply to the Authority for a certificate of approval of premises using a prescribed form and shall pay a prescribed fee.

(4) The requirements for a certificate of approval of premises to sale, store, supply or distribute unprocessed food including the requirement for inspection of the premises from which the unprocessed food is sold, stored, supplied, distributed or supplied, shall be prescribed by regulations made under this Act.

(5) The Authority may cancel or suspend a certificate of approval of premises where the Authority establishes that the premises have become contaminated and may render any unprocessed food kept therein unfit for human consumption.

(6) A person that sells, stores, supplies or distributes unprocessed food contrary to this section commits an offence, and is liable on conviction—

(a) in the case of a corporate body, to a fine not exceeding ten thousand currency points; or

(b) in the case of an individual, to a fine not exceeding five hundred currency points or imprisonment not exceeding ten years or both.

53. Regulation, inspection and certification of meat for public consumption

(1) The Authority shall register and certify premises where meat is processed, stored or sold.

(2) The Minister may, by statutory instrument, prescribe the procedure to be followed in examining meat for public consumption in Uganda.

54. Regulation, inspection and certification of fish and related matters

(1) The Authority shall register and certify premises where fish is processed, stored and sold.

(2) A person shall not engage in processing, storage or selling of fish without a valid certificate issued by the Authority.

(3) A person shall not engage in the business of selling or processing fish for commercial purposes, without a fish licence issued by the Authority.

(4) A person who intends to obtain a fish licence may, in the prescribed form and upon payment of the prescribed fees, make an application to the Authority.

(5) A person who engages in the selling or processing of fish contrary to this section commits and offence and is liable, on conviction to—

(a) in the case of a corporate body, to a fine not exceeding five thousand currency points; or

(b) in the case of an individual, to a fine not exceeding three thousand currency points or imprisonment not exceeding fifteen years, or both; and

55. Storage of unprocessed food

(1) A store, warehouse, or building of whatever nature that is in regular use for the storage of unprocessed food shall be constructed with such material and in such manner as shall render the store, warehouse, or building rat-proof and with sufficient ventilation.

(2) An owner of, or a person in charge of, a store, warehouse or building where unprocessed food is stored, shall practice good food storage practices in accordance with regulations made under this Act.

(3) An owner of, or a person in charge of, a warehouse or building of whatever nature where unprocessed food is stored shall not—

(a) expose the food to contamination by biological, chemical, or physical agents;

(b) permit the entry of pests, vermin, or other disease-carrying organisms;

(c) subject the food to temperatures, humidity, or other environmental conditions that accelerate spoilage or render the food unsafe for human or animal consumption; or

(d) cause the food to absorb, combine with, or be affected by any substance that adulterates, contaminates, or renders the food noxious, poisonous, or unfit for human or animal consumption.

(4) A person who contravenes subsection (2) or (3) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding three hundred currency points or imprisonment not exceeding ten years, or both.

56. Transportation of unprocessed food

(1) A person shall not transport unprocessed food in a vessel or vehicle that exposes food to damage or contamination.

(2) The requirements for approval of a vessel or vehicle for transportation of unprocessed food including the requirement for inspection of such vessel or vehicle shall be prescribed by regulations made under this Act.

(3) A person who transports unprocessed food contrary to this section, commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding three hundred currency points or imprisonment not exceeding ten years, or both.

Regulation of processed and semi processed food

57. Regulation of premises where processed and semi processed food is manufactured, sold, etc.

(1) A person shall not manufacture, sale, distribute, supply or store any processed food or semi processed food, without a licence to manufacture, sale, distribute, supply or store the processed or semi processed food, issued by the Authority.

(2) A person shall not manufacture, buy, sale, distribute, supply or store any processed food or semi processed food, without a certificate of approval of the premises to be used for the manufacturing, buying, selling, distribution, supply or storage of the processed or semi processed food, issued by the Authority.

(3) A person who intends to manufacture, buy, sale, distribute, supply or store processed food or semi processed food—

(a) shall apply to the Authority for a licence using a prescribed form and shall pay a prescribed fee; and

(b) shall apply for a certificate of approval of premises using a prescribed form and shall pay a prescribed fee.

(4) The requirements for a licence to manufacture, buy, sale, distribute, supply, transport or store processed food and semi processed food including the requirement for inspection of premises for manufacturing, buying, selling, distributing, supplying, transporting or storage of processed or semi processed food, shall be prescribed by regulations made under this Act.

(5) The Authority shall grant a person that satisfies the requirements of this section, a licence of approval of premises to manufacture, buy or sell, distribute, supply or store the processed or semi processed food specified in the licence.

(6) A person who contravenes this section commits an offence and is liable on conviction—

(a) in the case of a corporate body, to a fine not exceeding ten thousand currency points; or

(b) in the case of an individual, to a fine not exceeding five hundred currency points or imprisonment not exceeding ten years or both.

Storage and transportation of processed and semi processed food

58. Storage of processed and semi processed food

(1) A person who intends to store processed or semi processed food shall ensure that the store, warehouse or building of whatever nature to be used for the storage of the processed or semi processed food is rodentproof and has sufficient ventilation.

(2) An owner or person in charge of a store, warehouse or building shall practice good food storage practices and shall protect the processed food or semi processed food against vermin and contamination.

(3) An owner of, or a person in charge of, a warehouse or building of whatever nature where processed or semi processed food is stored shall not—

(a) expose the food to contamination by biological, chemical, or physical agents;

(b) permit the entry of pests, vermin, or other disease-carrying organisms;

(c) subject the food to temperatures, humidity, or other environmental conditions that accelerate spoilage or render the food unsafe for human or animal consumption; or

(d) cause the food to absorb, combine with, or be affected by any substance that adulterates, contaminates, or renders the food noxious, poisonous, or unfit for human or animal consumption.

(4) The Authority shall cancel a licence of approval of premises where the Authority establishes that the premises have become contaminated and may render any processed or semi processed food that is manufactured, stored or distributed from therein unfit for human consumption.

(5) A person who contravenes subsection (2) or (3) commits an offence and is liable on conviction, to a fine not exceeding three hundred currency points or imprisonment not exceeding ten years or both.

59. Transportation of processed and semi processed food

(1) A person shall not transport processed food or semi processed food in vessel or vehicle that is not registered with the Authority for this purpose.

(2) The requirements for approval of a vessel or vehicle for transportation of processed and semi processed food including the requirement for inspection of such vehicle or vessel shall be prescribed by regulations made under this Act.

(3) The Authority shall grant a person that satisfies the requirements of this section, a licence of approval of a vessel or vehicle to distribute, supply or transport the food specified in the licence.

(4) A person who transports processed or semi processed food contrary to this section, commits an offence and is liable on conviction to—

(a) in case of an individual, to a fine not exceeding three thousand currency points or imprisonment not exceeding fifteen years or both; and

(b) in case of a corporate body, to a fine not exceeding five thousand currency points.

Export and import of processed and semi processed food

60. Export and import of processed food and semi processed food

(1) A person shall not export from Uganda any processed or semi processed food without—

(a) an import permit issued by the country of destination of the processed or semi processed food;

(b) a phytosanitary or sanitary certificate as the case may be, issued by the responsible commissioner, and

(c) a certificate of analysis issued by a recognised laboratory, where applicable.

(2) The export of processed and semi processed food from Uganda shall be through a port of exit approved under this Act and shall be subject to verification by the Authority at the port of exit.

(3) The Minister shall, by regulations made under this Act, provide for the trade of import and export of halal food.

(4) A person shall not import any processed or semi processed food into Uganda without—

(a) an import permit issued by the responsible commissioner;

(b) a certificate of analysis issued by a recognised laboratory from the country of origin of the processed or semi processed food; and

(c) a phytosanitary or sanitary certificate as the case may be, issued by the competent Authority of the country of origin of the processed or semi processed food.

(5) An inspector or analyst appointed by the Authority, at a port of entry of Uganda, shall inspect and if satisfied, shall allow the processed and semi processed food to be imported into Uganda.

(6) A person that exports any processed food or semi processed food contrary to this section commits an offence and is liable on conviction, to a fine not exceeding one thousand five hundred currency points or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve years, or both.

(7) A person who imports any processed or semi processed food contrary to this section commits an offence and is liable, on conviction, to a fine not exceeding one thousand three hundred currency points or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve years, or both.

Regulation of cooked food

61. Regulation of premises where cooked food is sold

(1) A person shall not sell cooked food for public consumption from residential premises.

(2) A restaurant, bar, food stall, market where cooked food is sold shall be constructed with sufficient ventilation and with such material and manner as shall render the restaurant, bar, restaurant in a hotel, food stall, or market rat proof.

(3) An owner or person in charge of a restaurant, bar, restaurant in a hotel, food stall, market and any cooked food market, shall practice good food storage practices and shall protect the cooked food against rats, vermin, and pollution.

(4) A person who intends to sell cooked food—

(a) shall apply to the Authority for a licence to sell cooked food using a prescribed form and shall pay a prescribed fee; and

(b) shall apply for a certificate of approval of premises for cooking, buying, selling, distributing, supplying or storage of the cooked food.

(5) The requirements for a licence to cook, buy, sell, distribute, supply, transport or store cooked food including the requirement for inspection of premises for cooking or storage of cooked food shall be prescribed by regulations made under this Act.

(6) A person shall not reside or sleep in a place where cooked food is sold or stored.

(7) A person who contravenes subsections (3), (4) and (6) commits an offence and is liable, on conviction, to a fine not exceeding one thousand three hundred currency points or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve years, or both.

(8) The Authority may delegate the implementation of functions under this section to other relevant Government authorities including local governments who shall comply with and enforce the standards and regulations set by the Authority.

General provisions on food

62. Designation of ports of entry and exit

The Authority shall, in consultation with the Ministry responsible for internal affairs and the Ministry responsible for industry, trade and cooperatives designate by notice in the Gazette and a newspaper of nationwide circulation the ports of entry and ports of exit to be used for the importation and exportation of food, under this Act.

63. Compliance with good manufacturing, storage and distribution practices

(1) A manufacturer, distributor, supplier and transporter of processed and semi processed food shall comply with good manufacturing practices, good storage practices and good distribution practices, as the case may be.

(2) A person referred to in subsection (1) may apply for a certificate of compliance with good manufacturing practices, good storage practices or good distribution practices.

(3) A person referred to in subsection (2) may apply for the certificate from the Authority using a prescribed form and upon payment of a prescribed fee.

64. Packaging, labelling and advertisement of food, food products and food ingredients

(1) A food manufacturer, distributor, food handler or a person that stores unprocessed food or food products or food ingredients or

shall package, handle, label, store or advertise the food, food products or ingredients in accordance with regulations made under this Act.

(2) A person that packages, handles, stores, labels or advertises food or food ingredients contrary to this section commits an offence and is liable on conviction to—

(a) in case of an individual, to a fine not exceeding three thousand currency points or imprisonment not exceeding fifteen years or both; and

(b) in case of a corporate body, to a fine not exceeding five thousand currency points.

65. Prohibition of use of radioactive and heavy metals, etc. in food and food ingredients

(1) A person shall not use or include in food or food ingredients any irradiated matter or heavy metal in violation of the maximum acceptable limits prescribed by regulations made under this Act.

(2) A person who contravenes the provisions of subsection (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction, to—

(a) in case of an individual, to a fine not exceeding five thousand currency points or imprisonment not exceeding fifteen years or both; and

(b) in case of a corporate body, to a fine not exceeding eight thousand currency points .

66. Prohibition of use of banned substances

(1) A food processor, food handler or distributor of food or food ingredients shall not use any substance including toxic food colour, flavoring matter, any other intoxicated additives or processing

aids that are banned, as may be prescribed by regulations made under this Act.

(2) A person who contravenes the provisions of subsection (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction, to—

(a) in case of an individual, to a fine not exceeding three thousand currency points or imprisonment not exceeding fifteen years or both; and

(b) in case of a corporate body, to a fine not exceeding five thousand currency points.

67. Residue monitoring

The Minister may by statutory instrument, prescribe the manner and form in which drug residues, pesticide residues, contaminants and food-borne illnesses may be monitored in food.

PART VIII—REGULATION OF AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS AND AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL APPLICATION EQUIPMENT

Regulation of agricultural chemicals

68. Licensing of manufacturers, distributors, fumigators, commercial applicators, etc. of agricultural chemicals

(1) A person shall not manufacture, formulate, blend, repack, distribute, import, export, supply or sell any agricultural chemical unless the agricultural chemical is registered by the Authority.

(2) A person shall not manufacture, import, export, repack, distribute, supply, sell or provide commercial spray or fumigation services, or act as an agent for a manufacturer or distributor without a licence issued by the Authority.

(3) The Authority shall establish and maintain a register of licensed agricultural chemical dealers, manufacturers, re-packers, fumigators and commercial applicators licensed under this section.

(4) The requirements for application for registration of an agricultural chemical shall including the conditions for registration, shall be prescribed by regulations made under this Act.

(5) The requirements for application for a licence to manufacture, import, export, supply, sell or provide commercial spray or fumigation services, or act as an agent for a manufacturer or distributor shall be prescribed by regulations made under this Act.

(6) A person or entity shall not divert or repurpose the use of a agricultural chemicals for purposes outside this Act.

(7) A person who contravenes this section commits an offence and is liable on conviction—

(a) in the case of a corporate body, to a fine not exceeding five thousand currency points; or

(b) in the case of an individual, to a fine not exceeding five hundred currency points or imprisonment not exceeding ten years or both.

Regulation of agricultural chemical application equipment

69. Registration, notification and listing of agricultural chemical application equipment

(1) A person shall not manufacture, distribute, supply, sale, import or export agricultural chemical application equipment unless the agricultural chemical application equipment is registered or listed, with the Authority.

(2) A person seeking for registration or listing of an agricultural chemical application equipment shall apply to the Authority.

(3) The requirements for registration or listing of agricultural chemical application equipment including any conditions for registration, notification or listing of agricultural chemical application equipment shall be prescribed by regulations made under this Act.

(4) An agricultural chemical application equipment that is registered, or listed under this Act shall only be retained on the register, upon the continued payment of the prescribed retention fees, except where the registration or listing is cancelled or suspended by the Authority.

(5) A person who contravenes this section commits an offence and is liable on conviction—

(a) in the case of a corporate body, to a fine not exceeding three thousand currency points; or

(b) in the case of an individual, to a fine not exceeding five hundred currency points or imprisonment not exceeding ten years or both.

70. Licence for manufacture of agricultural chemical application equipment

(1) A person shall not manufacture, distribute or supply an agricultural chemical application equipment without a licence issued by the Authority.

(2) A person seeking to manufacture, distribute or supply an agricultural chemical application equipment shall apply to the Authority for a licence and shall pay a prescribed fee.

(3) Subsection (1) shall not apply where the agricultural chemical application equipment is for purposes of registration, notification or listing of the equipment or conducting a field trial in respect of the agricultural chemical application equipment.

(4) The requirements for the manufacture, distribution, supply, importation, or exportation of the agricultural chemical application equipment, shall be prescribed by regulations made under this Act.

(5) A person who contravenes this section, commits an offence and is liable on conviction to—

(a) in the case of a corporate body, to a fine not exceeding ten thousand currency points; or

(b) in the case of an individual, to a fine not exceeding five thousand currency points or imprisonment not exceeding five years or both.

71. Importation and exportation of agricultural chemical application equipment

(1) A person shall not import or export an agricultural chemical application equipment into Uganda without an import or export permit as the case may be, issued by the Authority.

(2) A person seeking to import or export an agricultural chemical application equipment shall apply to the Authority for a permit prior to the importation or exportation of the agricultural chemical application equipment as the case may be.

(3) Subsection (1) shall not apply where the importation of the agricultural chemical application equipment—

(a) is for personal use and is within the prescribed limits;

(b) is for purposes of registering the agricultural chemical application equipment; or

(c) is for purposes of conducting a field trial or clinical trial.

(4) Notwithstanding subsection (1), the Authority may for a specified purpose and subject to conditions that the Authority deems appropriate, approve the importation of an agricultural chemical application equipment.

(5) The requirements for the importation or exportation of an agricultural chemical application equipment shall be prescribed by regulations made under this Act.

(6) Where the agricultural chemical application equipment is imported into the country contrary to this Act, the Authority may—

(a) order for the destruction of the agricultural chemical application equipment at the cost of the Authority or importer of the agricultural chemical application equipment; or

(b) order for the return of the agricultural chemical application equipment to the country of export origin.

(7) A person who contravenes this commits an offence and is liable on conviction—

(a) in the case of a corporate body, to a fine not exceeding ten thousand currency points; or

(b) in the case of an individual, to a fine not exceeding five thousand currency points or imprisonment not exceeding five years or both.

PART IX—REGULATION OF EXPORT AND IMPORT OF AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS

72. Import and export permits for agricultural chemicals

(1) A person seeking to import or export agricultural chemicals, shall apply to the Authority for an import or export permit.

(2) A person who intends to export an agricultural chemical, shall present—

(a) a licence issued by the Authority; and

(b) an import permit from the country of destination.

(3) A person who intends to import an agricultural chemical, shall present—

(a) a licence issued by the Authority; and

(b) an export permit from the country of origin of the item.

(4) Notwithstanding subsection (1), the Authority may for a specified purpose, approve the importation of an agricultural chemical, for—

(a) emergency circumstances;

(b) personal use;

(c) purposes of registering the agricultural chemical, or

(d) conducting a field trial of the agricultural chemical.

(5) The Authority may impose conditions in respect of the application referred to subsection (1).

(6) The requirements for importation or exportation of agricultural chemicals, shall be prescribed by regulations made under this Act.

(7) An agricultural chemical and agricultural chemical application equipment shall only be imported or exported through ports approved by the Authority.

(8) Where an agricultural chemical is imported into Uganda in contravention of this Act, the Authority may—

(a) order the destruction of the consignment at the cost of the importer of the agricultural chemical, or

(b) order the return of the consignment to the country of origin.

(9) A person who contravenes this section commits an offence and is liable on conviction to—

(a) in the case of a corporate body, to a fine not exceeding ten thousand currency points; or

(b) in the case of an individual, to a fine not exceeding five thousand currency points or imprisonment not exceeding five years or both.

(10) The Authority may impose additional penalties to a person convicted under this section.

73. Importation of agricultural chemicals for donation

(1) Where an agricultural chemical to be imported is for donation, the agricultural chemical shall not be imported without the approval of the Authority.

(2) A donation for an agricultural chemical shall be approved by the Minister on the recommendation of the Authority, before it is shipped into the country.

(3) A person who contravenes this section commits an offence and is liable on conviction—

(a) in the case of a corporate body, to a fine not exceeding three thousand currency points; or

(b) in the case of an individual, to a fine not exceeding five hundred currency points or imprisonment not exceeding five years or both.

74. Suspension and cancellation of licences and certificates

(1) The Authority may suspend or cancel a licence or certificate issued under this Act where—

(a) a condition subject to which the licence or certificate was issued is not complied with; or

(b) where a person does not comply with a provision of this Act or regulations made under this Act.

(2) A person who carries on trade in agricultural chemicals, after suspension or cancellation of the licence or certificate issued under this Act, commits an offence and is liable upon conviction to a fine not exceeding—

(a) in the case of a corporate body, to a fine not exceeding ten thousand currency points; or

(b) in the case of an individual, five thousand currency points or imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years or both.

Compliance with good storage, manufacturing and distribution practices

75. Compliance with good storage, manufacturing and distribution practices

(1) A manufacturer or distributor of an agricultural chemical shall comply with good manufacturing practices, good storage practices and good distribution practices, prescribed by regulations made under this Act.

(2) A person seeking to be issued with a certificate of compliance with good manufacturing practices, good storage practices and good distribution practices, shall apply to the Authority using a form prescribed by the Authority, and the form shall be accompanied by evidence of payment of a prescribed fee.

Transportation and storage of agricultural chemicals and agricultural chemical application equipment

76. Transportation and storage of agricultural chemical and agricultural chemical application equipment

(1) A person shall not transport or store an agricultural chemical or an agricultural chemical application equipment, unless the vessel or store to be used for the transportation or storage of the agricultural chemical or agricultural chemical application equipment is licensed with the Authority.

(2) A person who intends to transport or store an agricultural chemical, an agricultural chemical application equipment, shall obtain a licence from the Authority.

(3) The requirements for storage and transportation of an agricultural chemical or an agricultural chemical application equipment, shall be prescribed by regulations made under this Act.

(4) A person who contravenes this section commits an offence and is liable on conviction—

(a) in the case of a corporate body, to a fine not exceeding one thousand currency points; or

(b) in the case of an individual, to a fine not exceeding five hundred currency points or imprisonment not exceeding twenty-four months or both.

77. Advertisement of agricultural chemicals, etc.

(1) A person intending to advertise an agricultural chemical, agricultural chemical application equipment, shall submit the intended advert, publication, notice, promotion material, distribution material or otherwise, to the Authority for approval before publishing or causing the publication of the advert, publication, notice, promotion material or distribution material.

(2) A person who contravenes this section commits an offence and is liable on conviction—

(a) in case of a corporate body, to a fine not exceeding five thousand currency points; or

(b) in case of an individual, a fine not exceeding three hundred currency points or imprisonment not exceeding five years or both.

78. Supply and sale of agricultural chemical and agricultural chemical application equipment

(1) A person shall not supply or sale any agricultural chemical or agricultural chemical application equipment, unless that person is registered and has premises registered in accordance with regulations made under this Act.

(2) A person shall not offer for sale or supply, or possess for the purpose of supply or sale, any agricultural chemical or an agricultural chemical application equipment, whose quality has been altered.

(3) A person shall not offer for sale any agricultural chemical, agricultural chemical application equipment, which is expired, banned or restricted for a specific use.

(4) An agricultural chemical, agricultural chemical application equipment, which is expired, banned or restricted to a specific use shall be removed and kept in a separate place clearly labelled with the words "not fit for intended purpose".

(5) A person that contravenes this section commits an offence and is liable on conviction—

(a) in the case of a corporate body, to a fine not exceeding five thousand currency points; or

(b) in the case of an individual, to a fine not exceeding three thousand currency points or imprisonment not exceeding five years or both.

79. Packaging, repackaging, labelling of agricultural chemicals and agricultural chemical application equipment

A person who intends to import, export, distribute or, supply or sale any agricultural chemical or an agricultural chemical application equipment shall label and package or repackage the agricultural chemical or agricultural chemical application equipment in accordance with regulations made under this Act.

80. Prohibited, banned or restricted agricultural chemicals, etc.

(1) A person shall not import, export, manufacture, distribute, supply or sale prohibited or banned agricultural chemicals or agricultural chemical application equipment.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1) a person may manufacture or export restricted, prohibited or banned agricultural chemicals where such manufacture or export is approved by the Authority.

(3) A person who contravenes this section commits an offence and is liable on conviction—

(a) in case of a corporate body, to a fine not exceeding five thousand currency points; or

(b) in case of an individual, to a fine not exceeding three thousand currency points or imprisonment not exceeding five years or both.

81. Recall of agricultural chemicals, etc.

(1) Where the Authority determines that an agricultural chemical or agricultural chemical application equipment does not conform to the conditions of its registration or where it is in public interest that the agricultural chemical or agricultural chemical application equipment should not be made available to the public, the Authority—

(a) shall order the manufacturer, distributor or importer to recall the agricultural chemical or the agricultural chemical application equipment or both;

(b) shall instruct the persons licensed to discontinue the sale of the agricultural chemical or the agricultural chemical application equipment or both; or

(c) may order the destruction of the affected agricultural chemical or the agricultural chemical application equipment or both at the cost of the manufacturer, distributor or importer of the agricultural chemical or agricultural chemical application equipment.

(2) A person shall not manufacture, import, export, distribute, supply or sale any agricultural chemical or agricultural chemical application equipment which is the subject of an order for recall made under subsection (1).

(3) The Authority may where it deems appropriate, withdraw an agricultural chemical or agricultural chemical application equipment from the market.

(4) The Authority may remove from the register, an agricultural chemical or agricultural chemical application equipment that is recalled from the market under subsection (1).

(5) A person who contravenes this section commits an offence and is liable on conviction to—

(a) in the case of a corporate body, to a fine not exceeding ten thousand currency points; or

(b) in the case of an individual, to a fine not exceeding five thousand currency points or imprisonment not exceeding five years or both.

82. Falsified or adulterated agricultural chemicals, etc.

(1) A person shall not manufacture, distribute, import, export, supply, or offer for sale any falsified or adulterated agricultural chemical or agricultural chemical application equipment.

(2) For purposes of this section, "falsified" includes—

(a) an agricultural chemical with incorrect ingredients;

(b) an agricultural chemical without active ingredients;

(c) an agricultural chemical with incorrect quantities of the active ingredients;

(d) an adulterated agricultural chemical; or

(e) an agricultural chemical in the wrong packages.

(3) A person that contravenes this section commits an offence and is liable on conviction to—

(a) in the case of a corporate body, to a fine not exceeding twenty thousand currency points; or

(b) in the case of an individual, to a fine not exceeding five thousand currency points or imprisonment not exceeding fifteen years or both.

PART X—INSPECTORS AND ANALYSTS

83. Appointment of inspectors and analysts

(1) The Authority may appoint inspectors and analysts for purposes of monitoring compliance with this Act.

(2) A person appointed as an inspector or analyst shall be qualified in the field for which an inspection is to be conducted or is required, as may be prescribed by regulations made under this Act.

(3) Notwithstanding subsection (1), the Authority may, for a special purpose, designate the duties of an inspector or analyst to a government officer.

(4) An inspector, analyst or a person designated under this section shall produce on demand, a duly authenticated document showing that he or she is a duly appointed inspector, analyst or extension officer under this Act.

(5) A public officer designated under subsection (4) shall while discharging his or her duties, be deemed to be an inspector or analyst for the purposes of this Act.

(6) A person shall not be appointed as inspector or analyst if he or she is involved in any trade or business relating to the processing or marketing of any product regulated under this Act, as inspector or analyst of that product.

84. Power to access establishments, premises, etc.

(1) An inspector may during reasonable hours, access any establishment, building, house or premise, where any of the products regulated under this Act is processed or suspected of being processed, manufactured, stored, distributed, etc.

(2) An inspector may require a manufacturer, supplier, store keeper or any person carrying on trade or business in any product regulated under this Act to submit before him or her for inspection ledger books, vouchers and any other document relating to his or her trade or business.

(3) A person—

(a) shall not obstruct an inspector from entering into any establishment, building, house or premise, where a product regulated under this Act is processed, to carry out any of the functions referred to in subsection (1); or

(b) shall not refuse to avail the inspector with any of the documents requested for by the inspector under subsection (2).

85. Analytical and testing laboratories

(1) The Authority shall establish, designate or utilise existing national testing laboratories and analytical laboratories for the purposes of this Act.

(2) Notwithstanding the generality of subsection (1), the Authority may—

(a) undertake analysis of chemical formulations in agricultural chemicals, veterinary medicine and veterinary devices;

(b) analyse residues in food, feed, and environmental samples;

(c) conduct testing of disease agents to determine, product quality for compliance and other analysis necessary for execution of its functions under this Act;

(d) conduct operational research on products and related articles regulated under this Act;

(e) authorise public and private persons to undertake analytical services on behalf of the Authority;

(f) ensure that all persons referred to in paragraph (e) do provide, upon request, all relevant information related to authorised analytical activities; and

(g) collect fees for the services offered in accordance with regulations made under this Act.

(3) The Minister shall by notice in the Gazette publish, the list of approved analytical laboratories.

86. Sampling and analysis

(1) A product regulated under this Act shall be subjected to mandatory testing at the expense of the importer, exporter or manufacturer.

(2) The Authority shall not be liable for any change in the form or alteration of a sample that may occur during and after the mandatory testing referred to in subsection (1).

(3) A person shall not charge or claim compensation for a product that is taken as a sample under this section.

(4) A certificate of analysis stating the results of the examination of a product shall be admissible in evidence in proceedings under this Act or any regulations made under this Act and shall be prima facie evidence of the facts contained therein.

87. Power to seize ingredients, components and products of adulterated products

(1) Where in the conduct of his or her duties under this Act, an inspector or analyst has reason to believe that an ingredient or any of its components, which is kept for use in the manufacture or marketing of a product regulated under this Act, is adulterated, injurious or harmful to human or animal health, an inspector may seize such ingredient, component or product.

(2) The inspector may instantly destroy an ingredient, component or product seized under subsection (1)—

(a) upon the written consent of the owner of the ingredient, component or product;

(b) in the presence of the owner or the person in whose possession the ingredient, component or product was found; or

(c) in the presence of two witnesses.

(3) Where the consent referred to in subsection (2) is not given, the ingredient, component or product made of the ingredient or component seized, shall forthwith be destroyed if the ingredient, component or product of such ingredient or component is found to be perishable or injurious to human health or unfit for human consumption.

(4) A person who obstructs, impedes, assists to obstruct or impede an inspector or any other person in the lawful exercise of his or her duties under this Act, commits an offence and is liable on conviction, to a penalty not exceeding three hundred currency points or to a term of imprisonment not exceeding twelve years, or both.

88. Disposal of obsolete, banned, prohibited and expired products

(1) A person issued with a licence under this Act shall declare to the Authority stocks of obsolete, banned, prohibited or expired products in accordance with regulations made under this Act.

(2) The Authority shall supervise the disposal of the obsolete, banned, prohibited and expired products declared to it, in accordance with regulations made under this Act.

(3) A person who fails to declare obsolete, banned, prohibited or expired products referred to in subsection (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred and fifty currency points, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six years, or both.

89. Withdrawal of substandard, risky and poisonous food

(1) Where the Authority has reason to believe that a product produced, processed, supplied or sold by any person—

(a) does not comply with the standards prescribed under this Act; or

(b) contains any contaminant, radioactive or irradiated substances, or any poisonous or hazardous matter;

the Authority shall direct the concerned person to withdraw such product from the market or consumers, and such person shall, immediately take the necessary steps to withdraw such product.

(2) Where a person has reason to believe that a product which he or she has produced, processed, supplied or sold does not comply with the standard prescribed under this Act, or contains any contaminant, radioactive or irradiated substances, or any poisonous or hazardous matter, he or she shall disclose and circulate the matter with reasons to the general public, and shall with an intimation to the concerned authority, immediately take the necessary steps to withdraw such product from the market or consumers in the manner prescribed by regulations made under this Act.

90. Declaration, detention, destruction and return of products, articles, etc.

(1) A person that arrives into the country with a product or article regulated under this Act, shall declare the product or article to an inspector at the point of entry.

(2) Where a consignment is not accompanied by all the relevant documents as required under this Act or fails to comply with a requirement under this Act, an inspector shall serve a written notice to the importer or person in charge of the consignment in respect of that part or the whole of the consignment that is affected, within a prescribed period of time.

(3) A consignment referred to in subsection (2) may be subjected to any of the following actions—

(a) seizure until the collection of additional information or the completion of sampling and detention;

(b) removal of the consignment for treatment to a quarantine station or any other location identified by the Authority;

(c) return of the consignment; or

(d) destruction of the consignment.

(4) Where an inspector is of the opinion that destruction of a consignment is urgently required and the issuance of the notice referred to in subsection (2) is not practical, the inspector may order the immediate destruction of the consignment and shall provide written justification to the Authority for the action taken.

(5) The Authority may designate certain places as post entry quarantine stations where products or other articles regulated under this Act shall be kept for research, inspection, testing, treatment or removal for such period as the Authority will determine from time to time.

(6) Where a consignment of products or articles regulated under this Act is imported into the country and then exported to a country of destination, the exporter shall—

(a) apply to the Authority for a re-export licence;

(b) provide the required documents;

(c) pay the prescribed fees; and

(d) avail the consignment for inspection.

(7) Any consignment which does not comply with this Act and regulations made under the Act shall be destroyed in a manner prescribed in regulations made under this Act.

PART XI—MISCELLANEOUS

91. Registers

(1) The Authority shall where applicable establish and maintain registers of the products regulated under this Act, in a manner prescribed by regulations made under this Act including—

(a) a register for veterinary medicine;

(b) a register for veterinary devices;

(c) a register for processed, semi processed food, food ingredients, etc. regulated under this Act;

(d) a register for fumigators; and

(e) a register for agricultural chemicals and agricultural chemical application equipment.

(2) A register referred to in subsection (1) shall, at all reasonable times, be accessible for inspection by the public upon payment of the prescribed fee.

92. Power to require information

(1) The Authority may order any person who carries on a business related to a product regulated under this Act, to submit to the Authority any information within a period specified in the order.

(2) A person that—

(a) fails to submit to the Authority, the information required under subsection (1); or

(b) gives information which is false in a material particular or which the person reasonably believes to be untrue in respect of the information required,

commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding five hundred currency points or imprisonment not exceeding ten years, or both.

93. Record keeping

(1) A person that operates business of a product regulated under this Act shall keep record of the business name, address and receipt of all parties involved in the manufacture, importation, processing, storage, distribution or sale of any article of a product regulated under this Act and shall be bound to avail the information to the Authority or any officer acting on behalf of the Authority.

(2) A person who fails to keep records as required under subsection (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction—

(a) in the case of an individual, to a fine not exceeding forty currency points or to imprisonment not exceeding six months, or to both; and

(b) in the case of a corporate body, to a fine not exceeding one hundred currency points.

94. Protection of members of Board and employees from personal liability

A member of the Board and an employee of the Authority shall not be liable in civil or criminal proceedings for any act or omission done in good faith in the exercise of the functions of the Authority.

PART XII—AMENDMENT AND REPEAL OF ACTS

95. Amendment of Dairy Industry Act

The Dairy Industry Act is amended—

(a) in section 3(c) by repealing the words "and quality control" appearing immediately after the words "policies and";

(b) in section 3 by repealing paragraph (e); and

(c) in section 5 by repealing paragraphs (a) and (d).

96. Amendment of National Coffee Act

The National Coffee Act is amended—

(a) in section 4 by repealing paragraph (g); and

(b) in section 46 by repealing subsection (1).

97. Amendment of Fisheries and Aquaculture Act

The Fisheries and Aquaculture Act is amended—

(a) in section 2 by repealing paragraph (g);

(b) in section 7 by repealing paragraphs (j) and (l);

(c) in section 25(1) by repealing the words "fish handling, storage and processing facilities, fish markets" appearing immediately after the words "all water bodies";

(d) by repealing sections 36, 37 and 39;

(e) in section 73, by substituting for the word "Directorate" the words "the Food and Agriculture Regulatory

Authority; established under the section 3(a) of the Food and Agriculture Regulatory Authority Act";

(f) in sections 75, 76, 77, 78, 81, 82, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90 and 91 by substituting for the words "Chief Fisheries Officer," the words "the Food and Agriculture Regulatory Authority," wherever they appear; and

(g) by repealing section 79.

98. Amendment of Animal Feeds Act, 2024

The Animal Feeds Act, 2024 is amended—

(a) by substituting for the long title of the Act the following—

"An Act to provide for the regulation of the production, importation, storage, exportation and sale of animal feeds; to provide for the packaging and labelling of animal feeds; to provide for animal feeds inspectors and animal feeds analysts; and for related matters.";

(b) in section 2 by—

(i) by inserting immediately after the definition of "animal feeds inspector" the following—

"Authority" means the Food and Agriculture Regulatory Authority established under section 3 of the Food and Agriculture Regulatory Authority Act";

(ii) by repealing the definition of the word "Committee" appearing immediately after the definition of the words "animal feeds inspector";

(c) by substituting for the word "Committee" wherever it appears, the word "Authority,";

(d) by substituting for the title to "Part II" the following—

"Part II— Administration of Act"

(e) by substituting for section 3 the following—

"3. Administration of Act
This Act shall be administered by the Authority; and

(f) in section 4(2) and (3) by substituting for the words "secretary to the Committee" the word "Authority".

99. Repeals

The following Acts are repealed—

(a) the Agricultural Chemicals (Control) Act; and

(b) the Foods and Drugs Act.

PART XIII—GENERAL

100. Regulations

(1) The Minister may, in consultation with the Board, make regulations for the better carrying into effect the provisions of this Act.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (1), the Minister may make regulations –

(a) for the registration of the products regulated under this Act;

(b) the requirements for the licensing of a veterinary medicine shop;

(c) for licensing the manufacture, importation, exportation, distribution and or sale of the products regulated under this Act;

(d) for the transportation of veterinary medicine, veterinary chemical application equipment and other products regulated under this Act;

(e) exempting any person from any of the provisions of this Act;

(f) prescribing the conduct of field trials and clinical trials;

(g) for the requirements for licensing of premises, for the storage, distribution, supply and transportation of unprocessed food, processed food, semi processed food, cooked food and any other related matter;

(h) for handling of substandard and falsified products regulated under this Act;

(i) for the permissible standards for contaminants in food or food ingredients;

(j) prescribing the fees payable under this Act;

(k) for the sale of veterinary medicine electronically without the physical appearance of the person purchasing the veterinary medicine; and

(l) for prescribing for any matter or thing which is required or permitted to be prescribed under this Act.

101. Transitional and savings

(1) Any statutory instrument made under the Agricultural Chemicals (Control) Act Cap. 35 and the Foods and Drugs Act Cap 307; that is in force immediately before the commencement of this Act, shall remain in force so far as it is not inconsistent with this Act, until the statutory instrument is revoked by a statutory instrument made under this Act and until that revocation, the statutory instrument shall remain valid and shall be deemed to have been made under this Act.

(2) Any permit, licence, certificate, order, granted or issued under any of the repealed provisions that is in force immediately before the commencement of this Act shall remain valid for the period stated therein, so far as it is not inconsistent with this Act.

SCHEDULES

Schedule 1

Section 2

CURRENCY POINT

A currency point is equivalent to twenty thousand Uganda shillings

Schedule 2

Section 14

Meetings of Board

1. Meetings of Board

(1) The chairperson of the Board shall convene every meeting of the Board of the Board at such time and place as the Board may determine, and the Board shall meet for the discharge of business at least once in every three months.

(2) The chairperson may, at any time, convene a special meeting of the Board within seven days, of being requested to do so in writing by at least six members of the Board.

(3) Notice of a meeting of the Board shall be given in writing to each member at least fourteen working days before the day of the meeting.

(4) The chairperson shall preside at every meeting of the Board and in the absence of the chairperson, the members present shall appoint a member from among themselves to preside at the meeting.

2. Quorum

(1) The quorum for a meeting of the Board shall be seven members.

(2) All decisions at a meeting of the Board shall be by a majority of the votes of the members present and voting and in case of an equality of votes, the person presiding at the meeting shall have a casting vote in addition to his or her deliberative vote.

(3) For purposes of determining whether there is a quorum, a member withdrawing from a meeting or who is not taking part in a meeting under subparagraph (3) shall be treated as being present.

3. Minutes of meetings

(1) The Board shall cause to be recorded and kept, minutes of all meetings of the Board in a form approved by the Board.

(2) The minutes kept under subparagraph (1) shall be confirmed by the Board at the next meeting and signed by the chairperson of that meeting and the secretary to the Board.

4. Decision by circulation of papers

(1) Subject to subparagraph (2), the decisions of the Board may be made by the circulation of the relevant papers among the members and the expression of their views in writing, but any member is entitled to request that that decision be deferred until the matter is considered at a meeting of the Board.

(2) A decision made by circulation of papers under this paragraph is not valid unless it is supported by not less than six members.

5. Power to co-opt

(1) The Board may co-opt any person who, in the opinion of the Board, has expert knowledge on any matter to be considered by the Board, to attend and take part in the proceedings of the Board.

(2) A person co-opted under this paragraph may take part in any discussion at the meeting of the Board on which his or her advice is required but shall not have any right to vote at that meeting.

6. Validity of proceedings not affected by vacancy

The validity of any proceedings of the Board shall not be affected by a vacancy in its membership or by any defect in the appointment or qualification of a member.

7. Disclosure of interest of members

(1) A member of the Board who is in any way directly or indirectly interested in a contract made or proposed to be made by the Board, or in any other matter which falls to be considered by the Board, shall disclose the nature of his or her interest at a meeting of the Board.

(2) A disclosure made under subparagraph (1) shall be recorded in the minutes of that meeting.

(3) A member who makes a disclosure under subparagraph (1) shall not—

(a) be present during any deliberation of the Board with respect to that matter; or

(b) take part in any decision of the Board with respect to that matter.

Schedule 3

Sections 20 and 45

Classification of veterinary medicines and veterinary devices

Classification of veterinary medicines

(1) For purposes of this Act, Veterinary Medicines shall be supplied or sold according to the following Classes –

(a) **Class A** - Prescription Only Medicines
Veterinary medicines prescribed only by a veterinary surgeon and used for treatments requiring a clinical assessment or diagnosis by a veterinary surgeon.

(b) **Class B** - Prescription Only Medicines–
Veterinary medicines that are prescribed by a Veterinary Surgeon but may be used by a Veterinary Practitioner.

(c) **Class C** - Veterinary medicines that may be used by a Veterinary Practitioner with or without prescription

(d) **Class D** - Authorised Veterinary Medicines–General Sales List medicines for general use that do not require prescription.

Retail supply of veterinary medicinal products

(1) A veterinary medicine classified as Class A may only be supplied by a veterinary surgeon and must be supplied in accordance with a prescription from a veterinary surgeon.

(2) A veterinary medicine in subsection (1) shall only be used for treatment of animals under the care and clinical assessment of a veterinary surgeon.

(3) A veterinary medicine classified as Class B may only be supplied by—

(a) a veterinary surgeon;

(b) a paraprofessional; and must be in accordance with a prescription from a veterinary Surgeon.

(4) A veterinary medicine classified as Class C may be supplied with or without prescription, but may only be supplied by—

(a) a veterinary surgeon;

(b) a veterinary paraprofessional

(5) There are no restrictions on the supply of Class D medicines.

(6) In this section—

Classification of Veterinary Devices

For purposes of this Act, Veterinary Devices shall be supplied or sold according to the following Classification—

(a) **Class A** Veterinary Devices – Class A Veterinary devices pose a high risk of harm for the patient, User or the public. Class A veterinary devices sustain or support life, are implanted, or present a potentially unreasonable risk of illness or injury.

Class A Veterinary devices have the strictest regulatory requirements and require rigorous premarket approval processes with extensive data on safety and efficacy. They are used only by veterinary surgeons.

(b) **Class B Veterinary Devices** – Devices that pose a moderate risk for patient, the user or the public. Class B veterinary devices necessitate additional regulatory controls to mitigate potential risks and ensure their safety and effectiveness. They are used by veterinary practitioners.

(c) **Class C Veterinary Devices** –Devices that pose minimal risk of harm for the animal, the user or the public and typically require the least regulatory control. They are used by veterinary practitioners and farmers or owners of animals.

Cross References

.nimal Feeds Act, 2024, Act No. 6 of 2024
'airy Industry Act, Cap. 67
isheries and Aquaculture Act, Cap. 314
lational Coffee Act, Cap. 38