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**PRIORITIES OF INTERNATIONAL LEGAL BASIS FOR QUALITY
CONTROL AND SAFETY OF DAIRY PRODUCTS IN UKRAINE
ПРІОРИТЕТИ МІЖНАРОДНО-ПРАВОВИХ ОСНОВ КОНТРОЛЮ ЯКОСТІ ТА
БЕЗПЕКИ МОЛОЧНОЇ ПРОДУКЦІЇ**

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***Abstract.** The purpose of the research is to analyze the legislation and existing systems of safety control of dairy products in European countries and a package of regulations on reforming the system of state control in the field of food safety in Ukraine. Investigate whole cow's whole milk supplied to the dairy plant from economic entities of Khmelnytsky and Chernivtsi regions. We state that in Ukraine there is a high percentage of milk produced on small farms. Most of the milk was sold in agro-industrial markets, which came from individual suppliers. It was found that the results of studies on the purity of milk showed that the samples corresponded to group I. The acidity of the studied milk corresponded to the grades extra and higher. Confirmation of compliance of products with the requirements of standards for quality and safety of agricultural products is carried out using a certification procedure. In Ukraine, this procedure is carried out by authorized certification bodies - enterprises, institutions and organizations in order to prevent the sale of products dangerous to life, health and property of citizens and the environment, assisting the consumer in the correct choice of products and more.*

***Keywords:** certificate of compliance, milk, quality, technical regulation, food safety*

Formulation of the problem.

The results of the research Preservation and strengthening of human health and recognition of its right to quality and safe food and food raw materials is one of the main tasks not only of our state, but also of the world community. Moreover, the proper quality and safety of food is the main guarantee of the existence of the population in the preservation. community. Moreover, the proper quality and safety of food is the main guarantee of the existence of the population in the territory. Poor food quality is not only an indicator of low efficiency of social production, but also a threat to human health and life[1, 2, 10].

Ukraine has a global situation on the milk market. The indicator of the crisis in the dairy sector was primarily the fall in the cost of raw milk. Inefficient milk processing enterprises are dying out, which can be explained by the following reasons: very low world prices for milk and dairy products; the inability of the domestic market of milk and dairy products to produce and export products that would be in demand not only in the CIS but also in the EU, reduced purchasing power of the population[4, 7, 11, 13].



First of all, it is worth paying attention to statistics in the field of agriculture. What is the place of Ukraine in the world dairy industry? In the 90's Ukraine ranked 6th in milk production in the world and produced 24.5 million tons of milk, and today the statistics give us a figure of 6.5 million tons of milk and, according to calculations, is the 32nd place in world ranking. Our exports have decreased by about 20% due to a shortage of milk. Instead, we can see an increase in imports of all product categories by 278%. For comparison, for example, the surplus (balance) of milk in Europe at the beginning of 2020 is 15-18 million tons, and in 2025-2026 surplus milk is projected at 30 million tons[1, 6, 8].

Dairy market experts note a significant decline in milk production in Ukraine. Only a few positions showed a slight increase, namely in 2021 compared to the territory. Poor food quality is not only an indicator of low efficiency of social production, but also a threat to human health and life[5].

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Dairy market experts note a significant decline in milk production in Ukraine. Only a few positions showed a slight increase, namely, in 2021 compared to 2020, there was an increase in three types of dairy products: whole milk powder - by 10%, whey - by 8.7% and cottage cheese - by 7, 4%. This was reported by the press service of the Union of Dairy Enterprises of Ukraine. It is noted that the production of dairy products in 2021 decreased by 7.5% compared to 2020 due to the fact that the supply of raw milk to processing enterprises decreased by 8.9% to 3.20 million tons; milk production decreased by 5.9% to 8.72 million tons[7, 11, 12].

Research results.

According to the State Statistics Service of Ukraine, in 2020 Ukraine produced 9.25 million tons of milk (4.2% less than in 2019). In particular, agricultural enterprises produced 2.75 million tons of milk (0.8% more), households - 6.50 million tons (6.2% less).

We state that in Ukraine there is a high percentage of milk produced in households, ie small farms. Most milk was sold in agro-industrial markets, which was received from individual suppliers - 2.3 million tons per year (25%).



Table 1 - Distribution of milk from different categories of enterprises

<i>Distribution of milk of agro-industrial enterprises million tons / year</i>		
Internal payments (salary, etc.)	Sold on the agri-food market	Feeding calves
0,1	0,03	0,17
5 %	1,3 %	7,7 %
<i>Distribution of milk of individual producers million tons / year</i>		
Home use	Sold on the agri-food market	Feeding calves
3,1	2,3	1,1
35 %	25 %	12 %

The largest amount of milk last year was produced in Poltava region - 734.2 thousand tons (3.2% less than in 2019); in second place - Vinnytsia (728.4 thousand tons; 4.6% less); on the third - Khmelnytsky (651.5 thousand tons; 2.5% more) region.

Studies of prefabricated cow's milk supplied to the dairy plant show that most of the tested samples met the requirements of DSTU 3662-97 (as amended № 1 of 2007). Thus, according to the results of studies on the purity of milk, it was found that the samples corresponded to group I. The acidity of the tested milk did not exceed 17°T, which corresponded to the extra and higher grades. The average pH value of the studied milk was 6.65 units. for norms 6.3–6.9. The density of milk was 1028.8 ± 0.43 kg / m³. Only in one of the studied milk samples the density was slightly lower than normalized.

StatementConfirmation of conformity of production to requirements of standards concerning quality and safety of agricultural production is carried out by means of certification procedure (from Latin - it is made correctly). In Ukraine, this procedure is carried out by authorized certification bodies - enterprises, institutions and organizations in order to prevent the sale of products dangerous to life, health and property of citizens and the environment, assist the consumer in the competent choice of products and more. The state certification system is created by Derzhspozhyvstandart of Ukraine, which conducts and coordinates the work on ensuring certification.

According to Art. 13 of the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On Standardization and Certification" certification of products in Ukraine is divided into mandatory and voluntary. The list of products subject to mandatory certification in Ukraine is determined by the order of Derzhspozhyvstandart of Ukraine of February 1, 2005 № 28, registered with the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine on May 4, 2005 under № 466/10746 section 26. List and content of documents certify the certification contains Art. 1 of the Law of Ukraine "On Confirmation of Conformity" of May 17, 2001: certificate of conformity is a document that confirms that products, quality systems, quality management systems, environmental management systems, personnel meet the established requirements of a specific standard or other regulatory document defined by law; technical regulations, which are the law of Ukraine or a



normative legal act adopted by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, which defines the characteristics of products or related processes or methods of production, as well as requirements for services, including relevant provisions, compliance with which required. It may also contain requirements for terminology, marks, packaging, marking or labeling that apply to a particular product, process or method of production; Certificate of recognition of conformity is a document certifying the recognition of foreign documents confirming the conformity of products to the requirements established by the legislation of Ukraine.

The purpose of standardization in agriculture in Ukraine is to establish provisions that ensure compliance of the object of standardization with its purpose, and its safety in relation to life or health of humans, animals, plants, as well as property and environmental protection, creating conditions for the rational use of all types of national resources that help eliminate technical barriers to trade and increase the competitiveness of agricultural products to the level of development of science, technology and engineering. The purpose of standardization is specified by the main tasks designed to ensure: safety of agricultural products for life and health of people, animals, plants and environmental protection; protection and preservation of agricultural products, in particular during their transportation or storage; the quality of agricultural products in accordance with the level of development of science, technology, engineering and human needs.

The use of outdated state standards in Ukraine is not a positive point in determining the compliance of indicators of quality and safety of agricultural products. It is not even a question of the low quality or content of the standards themselves, which, by the way, were at one time sufficiently progressive and appropriate, but of their inconsistency with modern technologies.

The Law of Ukraine "On the State System of Biosafety in the Creation, Testing, Transportation and Use of Genetically Modified Organisms" of May 31, 2007 deserves special attention in our context. The law has its positive aspects: the separation, disclosure and legal consolidation of basic concepts related to the objects of genetic engineering. Its most important advantage is the mandatory provisions on the mandatory state registration of products containing GMOs and the establishment of restrictions on their use. At the same time, such restrictions apply only to the possibility of refusing to register genetically modified products in case of insufficient justification of its safety. In addition, the current legislation contains direct prohibitions on the use of GMOs. Thus, the Law of Ukraine "On Baby Food" of September 14, 2006 in Part 6 of Art. 8 and part 6 of Art. 9 explicitly prohibits the use of raw materials containing GMOs. Nevertheless, according to media reports, the products of well-known companies, according to research conducted by Sgeep Rease, use GM ingredients, including milk-containing products: Nes-tle (chocolate, coffee, baby food), Danon (yogurt, kefir, baby food), Unilever (baby food, mayonnaise, sauces, etc.), Mage (chocolate Snickers, Twix, Milky Way). In addition, these products are constantly advertised on television, including baby food, which is prohibited.

One of the means of warning the population, and in general of indirect monitoring of the use of transgenes, is the introduction of labels on food labels about



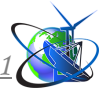
the presence of GMOs. In Ukraine, an attempt was made to resolve the issue of informing consumers about the presence of GMOs in products. In Part 5 of Art. 15 of the Law of Ukraine "On Consumer Protection" in the wording of the Law of December 1, 2005 states that information about products must contain a mark on the presence of genetically modified components. In accordance with paragraph 1 of the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "Circulation of food products containing genetically modified organisms and / or microorganisms" of August 1, 2007 № 985, adopted for the development of the above provisions, import and sale of food products containing genetically modified organisms and / or microorganisms in the amount of more than 0.9%, should be carried out only in the presence of appropriate labeling indicating the quality of such products. The import, production and sale of baby food containing genetically modified organisms and / or microorganisms was also prohibited. The resolution came into force on November 1, 2007. However, on November 21, 2007, these provisions were repealed by another resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "Labeling of agricultural products produced using genetically modified organisms" for № 1330 without any explanation reasons for such a verdict.

Conclusions.

Rapid change and innovative development of technologies allow the use of chemicals that were not previously known for the production and storage of agricultural products. Therefore, the task of a comprehensive approach to the development of new state standards of agricultural production follows quite logically.

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***Анотація.** Метою дослідження є аналіз законодавства та існуючих систем контролю безпечності молочної продукції в країнах Європи та пакету нормативно-правових актів щодо реформування системи державного контролю у сфері безпечності харчових продуктів в Україні. Дослідити незбиране коров'яче незбиране молоко, що надходить на молокозавод із суб'єктів господарювання Хмельницької та Чернівецької областей. Дослідження проведено відповідно до чинних нормативних документів. Ми констатуємо, що в Україні високий відсоток молока, виробленого на малих фермах. Більшість молока реалізовувалася на агропромислових ринках, яке надходило від окремих постачальників. Встановлено, що результати досліджень чистоти молока показали, що зразки відповідали I групі. Кислотність досліджуваного молока відповідала сортам екстра та вищим. Підтвердження відповідності продукції вимогам стандартів якості та безпеки сільськогосподарської продукції здійснюється за допомогою процедури сертифікації. В Україні ця процедура здійснюється уповноваженими органами з сертифікації - підприємствами, установами та організаціями з метою запобігання реалізації продукції, небезпечної для життя, здоров'я та майна громадян та довкілля, сприяння споживачеві у правильному виборі продукції тощо. Державну систему сертифікації створює Держспоживстандарт України, який проводить та координує роботу з сертифікації.*

***Ключові слова:** сертифікат відповідності, молоко, якість, технічний регламент, безпека харчових продуктів*