

2015 No. 1348

FOOD, ENGLAND

The Honey (England) Regulations 2015

<i>Made</i> - - - -	<i>30th May 2015</i>
<i>Laid before Parliament</i>	<i>3rd June 2015</i>
<i>Coming into force</i> - -	<i>24th June 2015</i>

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The Secretary of State makes the following Regulations in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 6(4)(a), 16(1)(a) and (e)(b), 17(1)(c), 26(1) and (3)(d) and 48(1)(e) of the Food Safety Act 1990(f) and now vested in the Secretary of State(g).

The Secretary of State has had regard to relevant advice given by the Food Standards Agency in accordance with section 48(4A)(h) of the Food Safety Act 1990.

There has been consultation, as required by Article 9 of Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down the general principles and requirements of food law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority and laying down procedures in matters of food safety(i), during the preparation and evaluation of the following Regulations.

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- (a) Section 6(4) was amended by paragraph 6 of Schedule 9 to the Deregulation and Contracting Out Act 1994 (c. 40), paragraph 10(1) and (3) of Schedule 5, and Schedule 6, to the Food Standards Act 1999 (c. 28) and S.I. 2002/794.
- (b) Section 16(1) was amended by paragraph 8 of Schedule 5 to the Food Standards Act 1999.
- (c) Section 17(1) was amended by paragraphs 8 and 12(a) of Schedule 5 to the Food Standards Act 1999 and S.I. 2011/1043.
- (d) Section 26(3) was amended by Schedule 6 to the Food Standards Act 1999.
- (e) Section 48(1) was amended by paragraph 8 of Schedule 5 to the Food Standards Act 1999.
- (f) 1990 c. 16.
- (g) Functions formerly exercisable by “the Ministers” (being, in relation to England and Wales and acting jointly, the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Secretaries of State respectively concerned with health in England and food and health in Wales and, in relation to Scotland, the Secretary of State) are now exercisable in relation to England by the Secretary of State pursuant to paragraph 8 of Schedule 5 to the Food Standards Act 1999.
- (h) Section 48(4A) was inserted by paragraph 21 of Schedule 5 to the Food Standards Act 1999.
- (i) OJ No L 31, 1.2.2002, p 1, last amended by Regulation (EU) No 652/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ No L 189, 27.6.2014, p 1).

PART 1

Introduction

Citation, commencement and application

1.—(1) These Regulations may be cited as the Honey (England) Regulations 2015 and come into force on 24th June 2015.

(2) These Regulations apply in England only.

Definition of “honey” and different types of honey

2.—(1) In these Regulations “honey” means the natural sweet substance produced by *Apis mellifera* bees from the nectar of plants or from secretions of living parts of plants or excretions of plant-sucking insects on the living parts of plants which the bees collect, transform by combining with specific substances of their own, deposit, dehydrate, store and leave in honeycombs to ripen and mature.

(2) In these Regulations—

“baker’s honey” means honey that is suitable for industrial use or as an ingredient in another foodstuff which is then processed;

“blossom honey” and “nectar honey” mean honeys obtained from the nectar of plants;

“chunk honey” and “cut comb in honey” mean honeys which contain one or more pieces of comb honey;

“comb honey” means honey stored by bees in the cells of freshly built broodless combs or thin comb foundation sheets made solely of beeswax and sold in sealed whole combs or sections of such combs;

“drained honey” means honey obtained by draining de-capped broodless combs;

“extracted honey” means honey obtained by centrifuging de-capped broodless combs;

“filtered honey” means honey obtained by removing foreign inorganic or organic matters in such a way as to result in the significant removal of pollen;

“honeydew honey” means honey obtained mainly from excretions of plant sucking insects (*Hemiptera*) on the living part of plants or secretions of living parts of plants;

“pressed honey” means honey obtained by pressing broodless combs with or without the application of moderate heat not exceeding 45° Celsius.

General interpretation

3.—(1) In these Regulations—

“the Act” means the Food Safety Act 1990;

“bulk containers” has the same meaning as in Article 3 of the Honey Directive;

“FIC” means Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the provision of food information to consumers, amending Regulations (EC) No 1924/2006 and (EC) No 1925/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council, and repealing Commission Directive 87/250/EEC, Council Directive 90/496/EEC, Commission Directive 1999/10/EC, Directive 2000/13/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, Commission Directives 2002/67/EC and 2008/5/EC and Commission Regulation (EC) No 608/2004(a);

“food authority” does not include—

(a) OJ No L 304, 22.11.2011, p 18, last amended by Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 78/2014 (OJ No L 27, 30.1.2014, p 7).

- (a) the council of a district in a non-metropolitan county in England except where the county functions have been transferred to that council pursuant to a structural change; or
- (b) the appropriate Treasurer referred to in section 5(1)(c) of the Act (which deals with the Inner Temple and the Middle Temple);

“the Honey Directive” means Council Directive 2001/110/EC relating to honey(a);

“ingredient” has the meaning given in Article 2(2)(f) of FIC, as read with Article 2(5) of the Honey Directive;

“in trade” has the same meaning as in the Honey Directive and “trade in” and “trading in” are to be construed accordingly;

“label” has the meaning given in Article 2(2)(i) of FIC;

“packs” has the same meaning as in Article 3 of the Honey Directive;

“trade documents” has the same meaning as in Article 3 of the Honey Directive;

“specific quality criteria” has the same meaning as in the third indented paragraph of paragraph (b) of the second sub-paragraph of point 2 of Article 2 of the Honey Directive.

(2) Any other expression used in both these Regulations and in the Honey Directive has the same meaning in these Regulations as in that Directive.

Limited scope of specified provisions

4.—(1) The following provisions only apply in relation to a product intended for supply to a final consumer or mass caterer—

- (a) Part 2, except for regulations 14(4) and 15(4) and (5);
- (b) regulation 16(1) and (2);
- (c) Part 4.

(2) Regulation 16(3) and (4) only apply where the products intended for human consumption specified in those paragraphs (the products to which honey is added as an ingredient) are intended for supply to a final consumer or mass caterer.

(3) In this regulation—

“final consumer” has the meaning given in point 18 of Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down the general principles and requirements of food law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority and laying down procedures in matters of food safety(b);

“mass caterer” has the meaning given in Article 2(2)(d) of FIC.

Application of requirements relating to product names

5. Where two or more provisions of these Regulations apply in determining the name to be used in respect of a particular honey, a person trading in that honey must use a name or combination name which complies with the requirements of each of those provisions.

(a) OJ No L 10, 12.1.2002, p 47, last amended by Directive 2014/63/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ No 164, 3.6.2014, p 1).

(b) OJ No L 31, 1.2.2002, p 1, last amended by Regulation (EU) No 652/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ No L 189, 27.6.2014, p 1).

PART 2

Product names and descriptions

Honey

6.—(1) A person trading in a honey, except a honey to which paragraph (2) applies, must use the name “honey” in trade as the name of the product.

(2) This paragraph applies to—

- (a) baker’s honey;
- (b) comb honey;
- (c) drained honey;
- (d) extracted honey;
- (e) filtered honey;
- (f) honeydew honey;
- (g) honey that contains one or more pieces of comb honey (chunk honey and cut comb in honey);
- (h) honey that is obtained from the nectar of plants (blossom honey and nectar honey); and
- (i) pressed honey.

(3) A person must not use the name “honey” in trade as the name of a product if the product is not honey.

Blossom honey and nectar honey

7.—(1) A person trading in honey obtained from the nectar of plants must use the name “honey”, “blossom honey” or “nectar honey” in trade as the name of the product.

(2) A person must not use the name “blossom honey” or “nectar honey” in trade as the name of a product if the product is not honey obtained from the nectar of plants.

Honeydew honey

8.—(1) A person trading in a honeydew honey must use the name “honey” or “honeydew honey” in trade as the name of the product.

(2) A person must not use the name “honeydew honey” in trade as the name of a product if the product is not honeydew honey.

Comb honey

9.—(1) A person trading in a comb honey must use the name “comb honey” in trade as the name of the product.

(2) A person must not use the name “comb honey” in trade as the name of a product if the product is not comb honey.

Chunk honey and cut comb in honey

10.—(1) A person trading in a honey that contains one or more pieces of comb honey must use the name “chunk honey” or “cut comb in honey” in trade as the name of the product.

(2) A person must not use the name “chunk honey” or “cut comb in honey” in trade as the name of a product if the product does not contain one or more pieces of comb honey.

Drained honey

11.—(1) A person trading in drained honey must use the name “honey” or “drained honey” in trade as the name of the product.

(2) A person must not use the name “drained honey” in trade as the name of a product if the product is not drained honey.

Extracted honey

12.—(1) A person trading in extracted honey must use the name “honey” or “extracted honey” in trade as the name of the product.

(2) A person must not use the name “extracted honey” in trade as the name of a product if the product is not extracted honey.

Pressed honey

13.—(1) A person trading in pressed honey must use the name “honey” or “pressed honey” in trade as the name of the product.

(2) A person must not use the name “pressed honey” in trade as the name of a product if the product is not pressed honey.

Filtered honey

14.—(1) A person trading in filtered honey must use the name “filtered honey” in trade as the name of the product.

(2) A person must not use the name “filtered honey” in trade as the name of a product if the product is not filtered honey.

(3) A person trading in filtered honey must not provide information relating to the floral, vegetable, regional, territorial or topographical origin of the product or specific quality criteria for the product.

(4) A person must not trade in filtered honey in bulk containers or packs unless the product name “filtered honey” is clearly indicated—

- (a) on those containers and packs; and
- (b) on the trade documents relating to the product.

Baker’s honey

15.—(1) A person trading in baker’s honey must use the name “baker’s honey”, in trade, as the name of the product.

(2) A person must not use the name “baker’s honey” in trade as the name of a product if the product is not baker’s honey.

(3) A person trading in baker’s honey must not provide information relating to the floral, vegetable, regional, territorial or topographical origin of the product or specific quality criteria for the product.

(4) A person must not trade in baker’s honey unless the words “intended for cooking only” appear on the label of the product in close proximity to the product name.

(5) A person must not trade in baker’s honey in bulk containers or packs unless the product name “baker’s honey” is clearly indicated—

- (a) on those containers and packs; and
- (b) on the trade documents relating to the product.

(6) Where baker’s honey is used as an ingredient in a compound foodstuff, the product name “honey” may be used, in trade, in the product name of the compound foodstuff instead of “baker’s honey”.

(7) Where baker's honey is used as an ingredient in a compound foodstuff and the name "honey" is used in the product name of the compound foodstuff, a person must not trade in that foodstuff unless the list of ingredients for that foodstuff identifies that honey ingredient using the name "baker's honey".

PART 3

Compositional requirements

Compositional requirements

16.—(1) A person must not place any product on the market as "honey" unless it meets the appropriate compositional criteria for "honey" specified in Schedule 1.

(2) A person must not place any product on the market using a product name listed in paragraph (5) unless it meets the appropriate compositional criteria for that type of honey specified in Schedule 1.

(3) A person must not use a product ("the honey ingredient") as "honey" in a product intended to be placed on the market for human consumption unless the honey ingredient meets the appropriate compositional criteria for "honey" specified in Schedule 1.

(4) A person must not use a product ("the honey ingredient") as honey of a type listed in paragraph (5) in a product intended to be placed on the market for human consumption unless the honey ingredient meets the appropriate compositional criteria for that type of honey specified in Schedule 1.

(5) The product names and types of honey are—

- (a) baker's honey;
- (b) blossom honey;
- (c) chunk honey;
- (d) comb honey;
- (e) cut comb in honey;
- (f) drained honey;
- (g) extracted honey;
- (h) filtered honey;
- (i) honeydew honey;
- (j) nectar honey;
- (k) pressed honey.

PART 4

Additional labelling requirements

Additional labelling requirements

17.—(1) No person may trade in honey unless the country of origin where the honey has been harvested is indicated on the label except that, if the honey originates in more than one member State or third country, the countries of origin may be replaced with one of the following indications as appropriate—

- "blend of EU honeys";
- "blend of non-EU honeys";
- "blend of EU and non-EU honeys".

(2) In paragraphs (3) to (5), “relevant honey” means all honey except for baker’s honey and filtered honey.

(3) The product name of a relevant honey may be supplemented by information relating to its floral or vegetable origin but no person may trade in a relevant honey for which such supplemental information is provided unless the product comes wholly or mainly from the indicated source and possesses the organoleptic, physico-chemical and microscopic characteristics of the source.

(4) The product name of a relevant honey may be supplemented by information relating to its regional, territorial or topographical origin but no person may trade in a relevant honey for which such supplemental information is provided unless the product comes entirely from the indicated origin.

(5) The product name of a relevant honey may be supplemented by information relating to its specific quality criteria.

PART 5

Enforcement and miscellaneous provisions

Enforcement

18. Each food authority must enforce and execute these Regulations in its area.

Application and modification of provisions of the Act

19. The provisions of the Act specified in column 1 of the table in Schedule 2 apply, with the modifications specified in column 2 of that table, for the purposes of these Regulations.

Revocations

20.—(1) The following are revoked—

- (a) the Honey (England) Regulations 2003(a); and
- (b) the Honey (Amendment) (England) Regulations 2005(b).

(2) In the Food Information Regulations 2014(c) the following provisions are omitted—

- (a) entry 14 of the table in Part 1 of Schedule 6; and
- (b) paragraphs 35 to 37 of Schedule 7.

Amendment of the Food Information Regulations 2014

21. Schedule 3 (amendment of the Food Information Regulations 2014) has effect.

Transitional provision

22. An authorised officer of a food authority must not serve an improvement notice under section 10(1) of the Act, as applied and modified by regulation 19, as read with Schedule 2, if—

- (a) the improvement notice would relate to a product that was placed on the market or labelled before 24th June 2015; and
- (b) the matters constituting the alleged contravention would not have constituted an offence under the Honey (England) Regulations 2003 as they stood immediately before 24th June 2015.

(a) S.I. 2003/2243, amended by S.I. 2005/1920, 2626, 2014/1855.

(b) S.I. 2005/1920.

(c) S.I. 2014/1855.

Review

23.—(1) The Secretary of State must from time to time—

- (a) carry out a review of these Regulations;
- (b) set out the conclusions of the review in a report; and
- (c) publish the report.

(2) In carrying out the review the Secretary of State must, so far as is reasonable, have regard to how the Honey Directive (which is implemented by means of these Regulations) is implemented in other member States.

(3) The report must in particular—

- (a) set out the objectives intended to be achieved by the regulatory system established by these Regulations;
- (b) assess the extent to which those objectives are achieved; and
- (c) assess whether those objectives remain appropriate and, if so, the extent to which they could be achieved with a system that imposes less regulation.

(4) The first report under this regulation must be published before the end of the period of five years beginning with the day on which these Regulations come into force.

(5) Reports under these Regulations are afterwards to be published at intervals not exceeding five years.

George Eustice
Minister of State

30th May 2015

Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

SCHEDULE 1

Regulation 16

Compositional criteria

1. The honey consists essentially of different sugars, predominantly fructose and glucose, as well as other substances such as organic acids, enzymes and solid particles derived from honey collection.

2. The colour varies from nearly colourless to dark brown.

3. The consistency can be fluid, viscous or partly or entirely crystallised.

4. The flavour and aroma vary but are derived from the plant origin.

5. No food ingredient has been added, including any food additive.

6. No other additions have been made to the honey except for other honey.

7. It must, as far as possible, be free from organic or inorganic matters foreign to its composition.

8. It must not—

- (a) have any foreign tastes or odours;
- (b) have begun to ferment;
- (c) have an artificially changed acidity;
- (d) have been heated in such a way that the natural enzymes have been either destroyed or significantly inactivated.

9. Paragraph 8 does not apply to baker's honey.

10. No pollen or constituent particular to honey may be removed except where this is unavoidable in the removal of foreign inorganic or organic matter.

11. Paragraph 10 does not apply to filtered honey.

12. The additional compositional criteria set out in the following table apply—

<i>Criteria</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Sugar content	
1.—(1) Fructose and glucose content (sum of both)—	
(a) blossom honey	not less than 60g/100g
(b) honeydew honey and a blend of honeydew honey with blossom honey	not less than 45g/100g
(2) Sucrose content—	
(a) all honey except for honey specified in paragraph (b) or (c)	not more than 5g/100g
(b) false acacia (<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>) honey, alfalfa (<i>Medicago sativa</i>) honey, Menzies Banksia (<i>Banksia menziesii</i>) honey, French honeysuckle (<i>Hedysarum</i>) honey, red gum (<i>Eucalyptus camadulensis</i>) honey, leatherwood (<i>Eucryphia lucida</i> , <i>Eucryphia milliganii</i>) honey, <i>Citrus</i> spp. honey	not more than 10g/100g
(c) lavender (<i>Lavandula</i> spp.) honey, borage (<i>Borago officinalis</i>) honey	not more than 15g/100g
Moisture content	
2. Moisture content—	
(a) all honey except for honey specified in paragraph (b), (c) or (d)	not more than 20%
(b) honey from heather (<i>Calluna</i>)	not more than 23%
(c) baker's honey except for baker's honey from heather (<i>Calluna</i>)	not more than 23%
(d) baker's honey from heather (<i>Calluna</i>)	not more than 25%
Water-insoluble content	
3. Water-insoluble content—	
(a) all honey except pressed honey	not more than 0.1g/100g
(b) pressed honey	not more than 0.5g/100g
Electrical conductivity	
4. Electrical conductivity—	
(a) all honey except for bell heather (<i>Erica</i>) honey, chestnut honey, eucalyptus honey, honeydew honey, lime (<i>Tilia</i> spp.) honey, ling heather (<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>) honey, manuka or jelly bush (<i>Leptospermum</i>) honey, strawberry tree (<i>Arbutus unedo</i>) honey and tea tree (<i>Melaleuca</i> spp.) honey	not more than 0.8mS/cm
(b) blends of honeys to which paragraph (a) applies	not more than 0.8mS/cm
(c) honeydew honey	not less than 0.8mS/cm
(d) blends of honeydew honey except blends of that honey with bell heather (<i>Erica</i>) honey, eucalyptus honey, lime (<i>Tilia</i> spp.) honey, ling heather (<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>) honey,	not less than 0.8mS/cm

<i>Criteria</i>	<i>Amount</i>
manuka or jelly bush (<i>Leptospermum</i>) honey, strawberry tree (<i>Arbutus unedo</i>) honey and tea tree (<i>Melaleuca</i> spp.) honey	
(e) chestnut honey	not less than 0.8mS/cm
(f) blends of chestnut honey except blends of that honey with bell heather (<i>Erica</i>) honey, eucalyptus honey, lime (<i>Tilia</i> spp.) honey, ling heather (<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>) honey, manuka or jelly bush (<i>Leptospermum</i>) honey, strawberry tree (<i>Arbutus unedo</i>) honey and tea tree (<i>Melaleuca</i> spp.) honey	not less than 0.8mS/cm
Free acid	
5. Free acid—	
(a) all honey except for baker's honey	not more than 50 milli-equivalents acid/kg
(b) baker's honey	not more than 80 milli-equivalents acid/kg
Diastase activity and hydroxymethylfurfural content	
6. Diastase activity and hydroxymethylfurfural content (HMF) determined after processing and blending—	
(a) diastase activity (Schade scale) —	
(i) all honey except baker's honey and honey specified in sub-paragraph (ii)	not less than 8
(ii) honey with a low natural enzyme content (e.g. citrus honey) and an HMF content of not more than 15mg/kg	not less than 3
(b) HMF—	
(i) all honey except baker's honey and honey specified in sub-paragraph (ii)	not more than 40mg/kg
(ii) honey of a declared origin from a region with a tropical climate and blends of these honeys	not more than 80mg/kg

SCHEDULE 2

Regulation 19

Application and modification of provisions of the Act

<i>Column 1</i> <i>Provision of the Act</i>	<i>Column 2</i> <i>Modifications</i>
Section 3 (presumptions that food intended for human consumption)	In subsection (1), for “this Act” substitute “the Honey (England) Regulations 2015”
Section 10(1) and (2) (improvement notices)	For subsection (1) (improvement notices) substitute— <p style="margin-left: 40px;">“(1) If an authorised officer of a food authority has reasonable grounds for believing that a person is failing to comply with any of regulations 6 to 17 of the Honey (England) Regulations 2015, the authorised officer may, by a notice served on that person (in this Act referred to as an “improvement notice”)—</p> <p style="margin-left: 80px;">(a) state the officer's grounds for believing that the person is failing to comply with the relevant provision;</p>

<i>Column 1</i> <i>Provision of the Act</i>	<i>Column 2</i> <i>Modifications</i>
	(b) specify the matters which constitute the person’s failure so to comply;
	(c) specify the measures which, in the officer’s opinion, the person must take in order to secure compliance; and
	(d) require the person to take those measures, or measures that are at least equivalent to them, within such period (not being less than 14 days) as may be specified in the notice.”
Section 20 (offences due to fault of another person)	For “any of the preceding provisions of this Part” substitute “section 10(2), as applied by regulation 19 of, and Schedule 2 to, the Honey (England) Regulations 2015,”
Section 21(1) and (5) (defence of due diligence)	In subsection (1), for “any of the preceding provisions of this Part” substitute “section 10(2), as applied by regulation 19 of, and Schedule 2 to, the Honey (England) Regulations 2015”
Section 30(8) (evidence of certificates given by a food analyst or examiner)	For “this Act” substitute “the Honey (England) Regulations 2015”
Section 33 (obstruction etc. of officers)	In subsection (1), for “this Act” (in each place occurring) substitute “the Honey (England) Regulations 2015”
Section 35(1)(a) and (2)(b) (punishment of offences)	In subsection (1), after “section 33(1) above”, insert “, as applied and modified by regulation 19 of, and Schedule 2 to, the Honey (England) Regulations 2015,” After subsection (1), insert— “(1A) A person guilty of an offence under section 10(2), as applied by regulation 19 of, and Schedule 2 to, the Honey (England) Regulations 2015, shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a fine.” In subsection (2) for “any other offence under this Act” substitute “an offence under section 33(2), as applied by regulation 19 of, and Schedule 2 to, the Honey (England) Regulations 2015,”
Section 36 (offences by body corporate)	In subsection (1), for “this Act” substitute “section 10(2), as applied by regulation 19 of, and Schedule 2 to, the Honey (England) Regulations 2015,”
Section 36A(c) (offences by Scottish partnerships)	For “this Act” substitute “section 10(2), as applied by regulation 19 of, and Schedule 2 to, the Honey (England) Regulations 2015,”

(a) Section 35(1) is amended by paragraph 42 of Schedule 26 to the Criminal Justice Act 2003 (c. 44) from a date to be appointed. There are other amendments to section 35(1) not relevant to these Regulations.

(b) Section 35(2) was amended by S.I. 2015/664. There are other amendments to section 35(2) not relevant to these Regulations.

(c) Section 36A was inserted by paragraph 16 of Schedule 5 to the Food Standards Act 1999 (c. 28).

<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>
<i>Provision of the Act</i>	<i>Modifications</i>
Section 37(1) and (6) (appeals)	For subsection (1) substitute— “(1) Any person who is aggrieved by a decision of an authorised officer of a food authority to serve an improvement notice under section 10(1), as applied and modified by regulation 19 of, and Schedule 2 to, the Honey (England) Regulations 2015, may appeal to the First-tier Tribunal.” In subsection (6)— (a) for “(3) or (4)” substitute “(1)”, and (b) in paragraph (a), for “a magistrates’ court or to the sheriff” substitute “the First-tier Tribunal”
Section 39 (appeals against improvement notices)	For subsection (1) substitute— “(1) On an appeal against an improvement notice served under section 10(1), as applied and modified by regulation 19 of, and Schedule 2 to, the Honey (England) Regulations 2015, the First-tier Tribunal may either cancel or affirm the notice and, if it affirms it, may do so either in its original form or with such modifications as the First-tier Tribunal may in the circumstances think fit.” In subsection (3), omit “for want of prosecution”
Section 44 (protection of officers acting in good faith)	For “this Act” (in each place occurring) substitute “the Honey (England) Regulations 2015”

SCHEDULE 3

Regulation 21

Amendment of the Food Information Regulations 2014

1. The Food Information Regulations 2014(a) are amended as follows.

2. In the table in Part 2 of Schedule 5 (FIC provisions in relation to which an improvement notice may be served on and from 13th December 2014)—

- (a) in the third column, at the end of entry number 26, insert “, and, in relation to honey, point 4(b) of Article 2 of Council Directive 2001/110/EC relating to honey(b)”; and
- (b) in the third column, in entry number 27, for “and the first subparagraph of Article 54(1)” substitute “, the first subparagraph of Article 54(1) and, in relation to honey, point 4(b) of Article 2 of Council Directive 2001/110/EC”.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This note is not part of the Regulations)

These Regulations, which apply in England, implement Council Directive 2001/110/EC relating to honey (OJ No L 10, 12.1.2002, p 47). They revoke and replace the Honey (England) Regulations 2003 (S.I. 2003/2243).

The Regulations regulate the use of the names “honey” (regulation 6), “blossom honey” and “nectar honey” (regulation 7), “honeydew honey” (regulation 8), “comb honey” (regulation 9), “chunk honey” and “cut comb in honey” (regulation 10), “drained honey” (regulation 11),

(a) S.I. 2014/1855.

(b) OJ No L 10, 12.1.2002, p 47, last amended by Directive 2014/63/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ No 164, 3.6.2014, p 1).

“extracted honey” (regulation 12), “pressed honey” (regulation 13), “filtered honey” (regulation 14) and “baker’s honey” (regulation 15).

Regulation 16 and Schedule 1 prescribe compositional criteria with which such products must comply when placed on the market as honey and when used as honey in a product intended for human consumption.

Regulation 17 contains additional labelling provisions.

Regulation 18 imposes an obligation on food authorities to enforce the Regulations.

Regulation 19 and Schedule 2 apply certain provisions of the Food Safety Act 1990 (1990 c. 16), with modifications. This includes the application (with modifications) of section 10(1), enabling an improvement notice to be served requiring compliance with specified provisions of the Regulations.

The provisions, as applied, make the failure to comply with an improvement notice an offence.

As well as revoking the Honey (England) Regulations 2003, regulation 20 revokes the Honey (Amendment) (England) Regulations 2005 (S.I. 2005/1920) and omits specified provisions of the Food Information Regulations 2014 (S.I. 2014/1855) relating to the Honey (England) Regulations 2003.

Regulation 21 and Schedule 3 amend the Food Information Regulations 2014.

Regulation 22 makes a transitional provision in respect of food placed on the market or labelled before 24th June 2015, prohibiting an improvement notice from being served in relation to such food if it would have been compliant with the Honey (England) Regulations 2003.

Regulation 23 requires the Secretary of State to review the operation and effect of these Regulations and publish a report within five years after they come into force and within every five years after that. Following a review it will fall to the Secretary of State to consider whether the Regulations should remain as they are, or be revoked or be amended. A further instrument would be needed to revoke the Regulations or to amend them.

A full impact assessment has not been produced for this instrument as no, or no significant, impact on the private, voluntary or public sectors is foreseen. The Explanatory Memorandum for the Regulations, to which a Transposition Note is attached, is published alongside the Regulations on www.legislation.gov.uk.

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£6.00

UK201506026 06/2015 19585

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/id/uksi/2015/1348>

ISBN 978-0-11-113654-6



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