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Report Highlights:

Sections Updated: I. – VII., IX., Appendix I. and II. This report is intended to supplement the European Food & Agricultural Import Regulations (FAIRS) Report with UK-specific information. The UK FAIRS provides contact information for the competent authorities that are responsible for the import of animal products, plant products, forestry products, fishery products and general food products into the United Kingdom. In addition, this report has handy links to guidance on health certificates, licenses, import duty, food labeling, additives and packaging.

Includes PSD Changes: No
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This report was prepared by the Office of Agricultural Affairs of the USDA/Foreign Agricultural Service in London, United Kingdom for U.S. exporters of domestic food and agricultural products. While every possible care was taken in the preparation of this report, information provided may not be completely accurate either because policies have changed since its preparation, or because clear and consistent information about these policies was not available. It is highly recommended that U.S. exporters verify the full set of import requirements with their foreign customers, who are normally best equipped to research such matters with local authorities, before any goods are shipped. FINAL IMPORT APPROVAL OF ANY PRODUCT IS SUBJECT TO THE IMPORTING COUNTRY'S RULES AND REGULATIONS AS INTERPRETED BY BORDER OFFICIALS AT THE TIME OF PRODUCT ENTRY.

SECTION I. FOOD LAWS

As the United Kingdom is a member of the European Union (EU), the UK follows all EU Directives, Regulations and obligations. This report is designed to be read in conjunction with the Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards (FAIRS) report produced by the U.S. Mission to the EU in Brussels, Belgium - Report Number: E48078. Available at: <http://www.fas.usda.gov/scriptsw/AttacheRep/default.asp>

Food laws of individual EU member countries have mostly been fully harmonized into EU law. Where EU regulatory harmonization is not yet complete, imported product must meet existing UK requirements.

UK Competent Authorities

1. Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (Defra)
Nobel House
17 Smith Square
London SW1P 3JR
Tel: 011 44 20 7238 6951
Email: helpline@defra.gsi.gov.uk
Web: www.defra.gov.uk

Within its trade remit, the UK's Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (Defra) has responsibility for the following key areas:

Animal product import regulations including: eggs, dairy, red meat, poultry, gelatin, honey and pet food. See: <http://www.defra.gov.uk/animalh/int-trde/imports/iins/index.htm>

Horticultural product import regulations including: plants, cut flowers, planting seeds and fruit. See: <http://www.defra.gov.uk/planth/imp.htm>

Agricultural policy - including wine, agricultural biotechnology (commercial planting) and organic standards.

2. Food Standards Agency (FSA)
Aviation House
125 Kingsway
London WC2B 6NH
Telephone: 011 44 20 7276 8000
Email: helpline@food.gsi.gov.uk
Web: www.food.gov.uk

The Food Standards Agency (FSA) has responsibility for all aspects of food safety and standards on all packaged and loose food products sold direct to the consumer. It also takes the UK policy lead on the assessment of agricultural biotechnology products through its Novel Food Division.

Food that is intended for human consumption must meet the general food safety requirements of European Union (EU) law.

Under EU/UK law, if a UK importer is threatened with legal action because a U.S. product contravenes the requirements they must show that they took "all reasonable precautions" and exercised all "due diligence" to avoid committing an offence. As a result, UK buyers may ask U.S. suppliers for detailed information on the sources of individual ingredients that

comprise the food product that they have made. This is known in the UK as product "traceability" and is helpful to identify ingredients that may be undesirable or illegal in the UK/EU.

UK food law is documented as "Statutory Instruments" and these can be found at:

http://www.opsi.gov.uk/legislation/about_legislation.htm

Enforcement of UK Regulations

The UK enforcement system is based on the "Home Authority Principle". Every UK business (including importers) can call on their local Trading Standards office for advice, guidance and information on consumer protection, trading standards, food safety and composition and regulatory best practice. There are over 70 such regional Trading Standards offices located throughout the UK. Further information can be found at www.tradingstandards.gov.uk and www.lacors.gov.uk

U.S. exporters are advised to encourage their UK importer to liaise with their local Trading Standards office when introducing U.S. products to the market. The "Home Authority Principle" aims to provide advice and support to UK businesses to "get it right first time". This local government provision is particularly useful in seeking to resolve composition and labeling issues on U.S. food products.

SECTION II. LABELING REQUIREMENTS

Most U.S. labels fail to comply with EU labeling requirements. The use of stick-on labels may be permitted by some UK Trading Standards Departments. However, label modification is expected by major retail customers.

EU labeling requirements are detailed in the Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards (FAIRS) report produced by the U.S. Mission to the EU in Brussels, Belgium - Report Number: E48078. Available at

<http://www.fas.usda.gov/scripts/AttacheRep/default.asp>

In the UK, labeling requirements fall under the Labelling, Standards and Allergy Division of the Food Standards Agency. The UK has transposed general EU labeling requirements into The Food Labelling Regulations 1996 and The Food Labelling (Amendment) Regulations 1998 (which introduce quantitative ingredient declarations (QUID) to be given on food labels for certain ingredients or categories of ingredients used in foods). The 1996 regulations also prescribe nutritional labeling and date-marking requirements.

http://www.opsi.gov.uk/SI/si1996/Uksi_19961499_en_1.htm

<http://www.food.gov.uk/multimedia/pdfs/Fguidnot1.pdf>

EU product specific labeling and composition requirements have also been transposed into UK legislation for products such as bread, chocolate, coffee, fruit juice, honey, infant foods, jam, and milk. Further information is available at:

<http://www.food.gov.uk/foodindustry/guidancenotes/labelregsguidance/>

Health claims – the Food Standards Agency has compiled a list of health claims that have been put forward to the European Commission to fulfill forthcoming EU legislation on nutrition and health claims. Further information on this can be found at:

<http://www.food.gov.uk/foodlabelling/ull/claims/>

Although they are not a legal requirement, many UK manufacturers and retailer private label products are displaying front-of-pack nutritional information using the Food Standards Agency's "Traffic light labeling" system. Further information is available at: <http://www.eatwell.gov.uk/foodlabels/trafficlights/>

However, some UK retailers and manufacturers have opted to use a system that displays "Guideline Daily Amounts" or GDAs instead. Further information is available at: <http://www.fdf.org.uk/campaigns.aspx>

In addition to the above voluntary labeling initiatives, the UK is increasingly interested in the amount of greenhouse gases emitted in food production. The British Standards Institute (BSI) and The Carbon Trust have published a methodology for the measurement of the 'carbon footprint' of each product. This is a Publicly Available Specification for the assessment of the life cycle greenhouse gas emissions of goods and services. It is known as PAS 2050 and is available at: <http://www.bsigroup.com/en/Standards-and-Publications/Industry-Sectors/Energy/PAS-2050/>

Some blue-chip companies participated in the trial stage of PAS 2050 and are already labeling the amount of CO2 expended in the production of their products, see: http://www.carbontrust.co.uk/News/presscentre/29_04_08_Carbon_Label_Launch.htm

Several UK supermarket chains are marking air freighted goods with front-of-pack indicators to draw consumers' attention to how the goods were transported. To date, users of these indicators have not reported a downturn in sales. In fact, consumers generally view air freighted products as being particularly fresh, and therefore of higher quality.

SECTION III. PACKAGING AND CONTAINER REGULATIONS

EU packaging requirements are detailed in the Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards (FAIRS) report produced by the U.S. Mission to the EU in Brussels, Belgium - Report Number: E48078. Available at <http://www.fas.usda.gov/scriptsw/AttacheRep/default.asp>

Weights and measures

Legislation governing weights and measures comes under the jurisdiction of the UK's Department for Business, Enterprise & Regulatory Reform (BERR) (previously Department of Trade & Industry). At a local level, enforcement is through Trading Standards Departments of local councils. Further information is available at: <http://www.businesslink.gov.uk/bdotg/action/layer?r.s=sl&topicId=1074003284>

and

<http://www.nwml.gov.uk/>

Packaging Waste

The UK has implemented the European Directive on Packaging and Packaging Waste (94/62/EC) through two sets of regulations. Responsibility for these is split between the Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (Defra) and the Department for Business, Enterprise & Regulatory Reform (BERR).

BERR leads on EU single market aspects of the EC Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive, EU negotiations, and has responsibility over the UK's domestic Packaging (Essential Requirements) Regulations 2003, as amended. At a local level, enforcement is through Trading Standards Departments of local councils. Further information is available at:

<http://www.berr.gov.uk/sectors/sustainability/packaging/page29072.html>

Defra leads on UK waste policy and all other aspects of domestic implementation of the Packaging Directive- including the setting of recycling and recovery targets – through the Producer Responsibility Obligation (Packaging Waste) Regulations 2005. Further information is available at: <http://www.defra.gov.uk/Environment/waste/topics/packaging/index.htm>

Materials in Contact with Food

This falls under the Food Standards Agency's remit and the UK legislation (transposed from the EU Directive) is known as The Materials and Articles in Contact with Food (England) Regulations 2005. Further information is available at:

<http://www.food.gov.uk/foodindustry/guidancenotes/foodguid/foodcontacteng2005guid>

SECTION IV. FOOD ADDITIVE REGULATIONS

EU food additive directives are detailed in the Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards (FAIRS) report produced by the U.S. Mission to the EU in Brussels, Belgium - Report Number: E48078. Available at

<http://www.fas.usda.gov/scriptsw/AttacheRep/default.asp>

UK guidance notes on food additive regulations (covering sweeteners, colors and miscellaneous additives) are available at:

<http://www.food.gov.uk/foodindustry/guidancenotes/foodguid/foodadlegguid>

SECTION V. PESTICIDES AND OTHER CONTAMINANTS

EU pesticide legislation is detailed in the Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards (FAIRS) report produced by the U.S. Mission to the EU in Brussels, Belgium - Report Number: E48078. Available at

<http://www.fas.usda.gov/scriptsw/AttacheRep/default.asp>

The competent authority in the UK for pesticides is the Pesticides Safety Directorate:

Pesticides Safety Directorate
Mallard House, 3 Peasholme Green
York, YO1 7PX
Tel: +44 1904 455775
Fax: +44 1904 455 733
E-mail: information@psd.defra.gsi.gov.uk
Web: www.pesticides.gov.uk

Information on UK maximum residue limits (MRLs) for pesticides can be found at:

http://www.pesticides.gov.uk/food_safety.asp?id=549

The UK implementation date for EC Regulation 396/2005 is September 1, 2008. This will remove the usage of UK temporary national MRLs and Codex levels. All MRLs will either be substantive or temporary European Community levels.

The Pesticides Safety Directorate maintains on-line resources to communicate all current and proposed MRLs.

- Database search for Maximum Residue Levels for trade into the UK
<https://secure.pesticides.gov.uk/MRLs/>
- Potential and Agreed Changes to Maximum Residue Levels (MRLs)
http://www.pesticides.gov.uk/food_safety.asp?id=546

Other contaminants

The UK implemented EU Commission Regulation 1881/2006 with effect from March 1, 2007. This legislation covers nitrates, mycotoxins, heavy metals, dioxins and other contaminants. Further information is available at:

<http://www.food.gov.uk/news/newsarchive/2007/mar/contamreg>
<http://www.opsi.gov.uk/SI/si2007/20070210.htm>

SECTION VI. OTHER REGULATIONS & REQUIREMENTS

General Import Controls

Some products can only come into the European Union (EU) through specific ports. For example, animal products (such as meat, dairy foods and fish) can only enter through a port or airport with a Border Inspection Post (BIP). Some other foods that are not of animal origin have similar rules. Further information on UK Border Inspection Posts can be found at: <http://www.food.gov.uk/foodindustry/imports/beforeimporting/pointofentry> and at: http://www.apha.org.uk/port_health_controls.html

Food from a non-EU country is subject to routine inspection. Port Health Officials (PHOs) have the power to examine, take samples and detain consignments of food if they suspect it is in breach of food legislation. PHOs liaise with Customs officers and may request that a consignment, under Customs control, is presented for Port Health examination.

Consignments of imported food may be selected for examination and sampling for a number of reasons:

- type of food
- potential hazard/contamination
- country of origin
- any particular current problems (including EU Commission decisions)
- history of product/country

The examination may be a documentary check to confirm that the product being imported is as stated on the manifest (or in any customs declaration) e.g. type, weight, quantity, etc. or samples of the food may be taken for chemical analysis or microbiological examination.

Whilst these checks are being carried out the consignment may, if a detention notice is served, be detained for up to 6 working days. The consignment can only be released by a written notice from the PHO. The importer is liable for the cost of storage and handling during this time.

If the consignment is thought to be unfit for human consumption it may be detained for a further 21 days pending the results of any further testing. If the results are satisfactory the importer can speak to the PHO to discuss an alternative use for the consignment: voluntary

surrender, reprocessing or, in some cases, re-exportation. Or the importer can appeal to a Justice of the Peace against the PHO's decision.

From time to time, mainly on food safety grounds, the EC will impose additional import conditions on particular items. This may mean that PHOs have to undertake additional checks and sampling of specific products from that country. A current example of this is Commission Decision 2007/563/EC, amending Decision 2006/504 on special import conditions for almonds from the U.S. See: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2007:215:0018:0020:EN:PDF>

Further information about current procedures regarding Port Health inspections can be found in Section 2 of the Port Health Handbook 2008:
<http://www.apha.org.uk/pdfs/Final%201st%20half.pdf>

SECTION VII. OTHER SPECIFIC STANDARDS

This section provides quick links to UK information and is designed to complement the corresponding section of the Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards (FAIRS) report produced by the U.S. Mission to the EU in Brussels, Belgium - Report Number: E48078. Available at <http://www.fas.usda.gov/scripts/AttacheRep/default.asp>

A. Genetically Modified Foods (GMOs)

UK competent authority: Food Standards Agency
<http://www.food.gov.uk/gmfoods/>

B. Novel Foods

UK competent authority: Food Standards Agency
(Novel Foods is grouped together with biotech/GM foods)
<http://www.food.gov.uk/gmfoods/>

C. Fortified Foods

UK competent authority: Food Standards Agency
<http://www.food.gov.uk/foodindustry/guidancenotes/foodguid/avmcomplianceguide>

D. Dietetic or Special Use Foods

UK competent authority: Food Standards Agency
http://www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2007/pdf/uksi_20072591_en.pdf

E. Wine, Beer and Other Alcoholic Beverages

UK competent authority: Food Standards Agency
There are no specific regulations covering beer. However, see the following for wine standards: <http://www.food.gov.uk/foodindustry/guidancenotes/wineguidance/>

F. Organic Foods

UK competent authority: Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs
<http://www.defra.gov.uk/farm/organic/imports/index.htm>

G. Vertical Legislation on Specific Products

UK competent authority: Food Standards Agency

<http://www.food.gov.uk/foodindustry/guidancenotes/labelregsguidance/>

H. Animal Products

(including red meat, poultry, dairy, honey and products containing these as ingredients, as well as hay and straw)

UK competent authority: Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs

<http://www.defra.gov.uk/animalh/int-trde/imports/iins/index.htm>

U.S. competent authority for meat & meat products: USDA's Food Safety & Inspection Service (FSIS)

http://www.fsis.usda.gov/Regulations_&Policies/Export_Information/index.asp

U.S. competent authority for dairy and dairy products: USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) http://www.ams.usda.gov/dairy/eu_prgm.htm

U.S. competent authority for "Other Animal Products", including live animals, semen, embryos, hatching eggs, pet food, pig bristles, animal casings, apiculture products, dried bones & products, raw materials for pharmaceuticals, serum, dog chews:

USDA's Animal & Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS)

http://www.aphis.usda.gov/import_export/animals/animal_exports.shtml

I. Frozen Foodstuffs

UK competent authority: Food Standards Agency

<http://www.food.gov.uk/consultations/consulteng/2006/qffengland2006>

J. Irradiated Foodstuffs

UK competent authority: Food Standards Agency

http://www.food.gov.uk/foodindustry/imports/imports_advice/irradiated

K. Fruits and Vegetables

UK competent authority: Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (Defra)

<http://www.defra.gov.uk/hort/index.htm>

L. Seafood

UK competent authority: Food Standards Agency

http://www.food.gov.uk/foodindustry/imports/want_to_import/fisheryproducts/

M. Forestry Products

UK competent authority: Plant Health Service/Forestry Commission

<http://www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/hcou-4u4j4j>

N. Plants/Bulbs/Cut Flowers etc.

UK competent authority: Plant Health Division/Defra
<http://www.defra.gov.uk/planth/impexp.htm>

SECTION VIII. COPYRIGHT AND/OR TRADE MARK LAWS

The UK's Intellectual Property Office (IPO) is the official government body responsible for granting patents, designs, trademarks and copyright. Exporters wanting to register trademarks/brand names are advised to contact:

Intellectual Property Office
Concept House, Cardiff Road
Newport, Gwent NP10 8QQ
Tel: 011 44 1633 813930
Fax 011 44 1633 817777
Website: www.ipo.gov.uk

SECTION IX. IMPORT PROCEDURES

UK importers customarily handle all import procedures. The following information is provided to assist U.S. exporters in understanding the procedures, time-frames and costs that are involved in importing into the UK.

When a ship or aircraft arrives at the UK location where goods are to be unloaded, the goods must be 'presented' to Customs (Her Majesty's Customs & Revenue or HMRC) by the person who brought them into the EC or the person who assumes responsibility for their onward carriage (this includes freight haulage companies, shipping and aircraft lines). Goods may be presented by:

- using an approved computerized trade inventory system linked to customs;
or
- lodging Form C1600A at the designated Customs office

All goods must be presented within 3 hours of their arrival at the place of unloading. After presentation the goods must be covered by a summary declaration containing the information needed to identify the goods. The summary declaration should be made within 24 hours of presentation and is normally made at the same customs office. The summary declaration must be made by:

- the person who conveyed the goods into the EC; or
- the person who assumes responsibility for their onward carriage
- the shipping, airline or haulage company; or
- the representative of any of the above

In the UK the prescribed form of summary declaration is Form C1600. Customs may also accept commercial documents or computer records, if they contain the necessary details. Acceptable commercial documents include:

- bills of lading
- air way-bills

- container manifests
- load lists
- manifests
- consignment records (on computerized inventory systems)

An import declaration is required for goods from third countries such as the U.S. When goods are imported into the UK it is the responsibility of the importer or his authorized agent to declare them to Customs. In most cases a Single Administrative Document (SAD) is used for this purpose. Further information on the SAD and its online submission through the CHIEF system (Customs Handling of Import Export Freight) can be obtained from H.M. Customs & Revenue web site: www.hmrc.gov.uk

In addition to the above paperwork, U.S. products may require import licenses or health certificates. This particularly applies to red meat, dairy, seafood and honey – see Section VII. H. of this report.

All imported goods are liable to be examined by Customs. If goods are selected for examination, the opening, unpacking and re-packing must normally be done by employees of the dock company or an agent of the importer. The examination of goods normally occurs at the place where they are being declared for importation.

Customs duties and other charges that are due must be paid, deferred or secured before the goods are cleared by Customs. It is advisable to show invoices with no freight costs incorporated, only the value of the imported goods, as import duty will be charged on the total amount presented for that shipment. Charges payable on imported goods may include:

- import duties
- 'additional duties' on flour and sugar
- 'countervailing charges' on fruit and vegetables
- 'variable charges' on processed goods
- 'compensatory charges' on oils and fats
- 'extra charges' on eggs, poultry or pig meat
- 'sugar levies' on processed goods with sugar in them
- Value Added Tax (VAT)
- excise duty on alcoholic beverages

The charges payable are linked to the Commodity Code (similar to an HS code, but more detailed) for a particular product. U.S. exporters will need to find out what the Commodity Code for their product, and the associated import duty, is likely to be. This will be necessary to determine a pricing strategy for the product.

Obtaining the EU Commodity Code

To obtain the Commodity Code for your product, contact the H.M. Customs & Revenue, Tariff Classification Helpline on Tel: 011 44 1702 366077. This service gives a verbal reading on the appropriate code and respective import duty for a particular product. It is also possible to obtain a written ruling on the product's Commodity Code known as Binding Tariff Information (BTI). This service is advisable for more complex food products, as it involves closer consideration of the product's composite ingredients and is legally binding. See information on Classifying Your Goods at:

http://customs.hmrc.gov.uk/channelsPortalWebApp/channelsPortalWebApp.portal?_nfpb=true&_pageLabel=pageImport_InfoGuides&columns=1&id=IMPEXP_CLASSGOODS

It is also possible to look up the Commodity Code and relevant import duty for your product on the Internet at:

http://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/dds/en/tarhome.htm

and at:

<http://www.businesslink.gov.uk/bdotg/action/tariff?r.l1=1079717544&r.l3=1079819531&r.l2=1079840688&r.s=e>

Value Added Tax (VAT)

The UK standard rate of Value Added Tax (VAT) is 17.5%. While UK foodservice outlets must charge the standard rate of VAT on everything they serve, retail food products, in general, do not have VAT on them.

However, some exceptions that do incur VAT are:

- Ice Cream and similar products, and mixes for using them
- Confectionery
- Alcoholic beverages
- Other beverages, and preparations for making them
- Potato chips (crisps) roasted or salted nuts, and some other savory snack products
- Products for home brewing and wine making

VAT can also be a value located somewhere between the Standard (S = 17.5%) and the Zero (Z = 0%) rates. For assistance when a case is less straightforward, contact: the VAT Helpline Tel: 011 44 2920 501561, or refer to Her Majesty's Customs & Excise web site:

www.hmrc.gov.uk. On-line information on VAT is available at:
http://customs.hmrc.gov.uk/channelsPortalWebApp/channelsPortalWebApp.portal?_nfpb=true&_pageLabel=pageVAT_Home

Excise Duties

Alcohol

Product	Rate of Excise Duty
BPS per liter of pure alcohol	
Spirits	21.35
Wine and made-wine Exceeding 22% abv	21.35
BPS per hectoliter per cent of alcohol in the beer	
Beer	14.96
BPS per hectoliter of product	
Still wine and made-wine Exceeding 5.5%, but not exceeding 15% abv	194.28
Wine and made-wine Exceeding 15%, but not exceeding 22% abv	259.02
Sparkling wine and made-wine Exceeding 5.5%, but less than 8.5% abv	188.10

Sparkling wine and made-wine Exceeding 8.5%, but less than 15% abv	248.84
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The above table is an excerpt from the information given by H.M. Revenue & Customs at:
http://customs.hmrc.gov.uk/channelsPortalWebApp/channelsPortalWebApp.portal?_nfpb=true&_pageLabel=pageExcise_InfoGuides&columns=1&id=EXCISE_INFOS_ALCOHOLS

Tobacco

Tobacco import duties and procedures can be found at:

http://customs.hmrc.gov.uk/channelsPortalWebApp/channelsPortalWebApp.portal?_nfpb=true&_pageLabel=pageExcise_InfoGuides&columns=1&id=EXCISE_INFOS_TOB

Email: intenquiries@hmrc.gsi.gov.uk

Website: www.hmrc.gov.uk

The Stationery Office (TSO)

Tel orders: 011 44 870 242 2345 **(To buy copies of UK legislation)**

Website orders: www.tsoshop.co.uk

Office of Public Sector Information (OPSI)

Website: www.opsi.gov.uk

(To view web copies of UK legislation)

Rural Payments Agency

Lancaster House

Hampshire Court

Newcastle upon Tyne

NE4 7YH

Tel: 011 44 191 226 5050

Fax: 011 44 191 226 5212

Email: enquiries.newcastle@rpa.gsi.gov.uk

Website: www.rpa.gov.uk

APPENDIX II. – Other Import Specialist Contacts

UK Trade Associations

Fresh Produce Consortium

Minerva House

Minerva Business Park

Lynch Wood

Peterborough PE2 6FT

Tel: 011 44 1733 237117

Fax: 011 44 1733 237118

E-mail: info@freshproduce.org.uk

Website: www.freshproduce.org.uk

British Frozen Food Federation

3rd Floor, Springfield House

Springfield Road

Grantham, Lincs, NG31 7BG

Tel: 011 44 1476 515 300

Fax: 011 44 1476 515 309

E-mail: generaladmin@bff.co.uk

Website: www.bfff.co.uk

Food and Drink Federation

6 Catherine Street

London, WC2B 5JJ

Tel: 011 44 20 7836 2460

Fax: 011 44 20 7836 0580

E-mail: generalenquiries@fdf.org.uk

Website: www.fdf.org.uk

Grain & Feed Trade Association

GAFTA House
6 Chapel Place
Rivington Street
London, EC2A 3SH
Tel: 011 44 20 7814 9666
Fax: 011 44 20 7814 8383
Email: post@gafta.com
Website: www.gafta.com

Health Food Manufacturer's Association
1 Wolsey Road
East Molesey
Surrey KT8 9EL
Tel: 011 44 20 8481 7100
Fax: 011 44 20 8481 7101
E-mail: hfma@hfma.co.uk
Website: www.hfma.co.uk

Institute of Grocery Distribution
Grange Lane
Letchmore Heath
Watford, Hertshire WD2 8DQ
Tel: 011 44 1923 857141
Fax: 011 44 1923 852531
Email: igd@igd.com
Website: www.igd.com

National Association of British & Irish Millers
21 Arlington Street
London, SW1A 1RN
Tel: 011 44 207 493 2521
Fax: 011 44 207 493 6785
Email: info@nabim.org.uk
Website: www.nabim.org.uk

Food Law & Labeling Specialists

AJH Consulting
43 Mountbatten Way
Brabourne Lees,
Ashford
Kent TN25 6PZ
Tel: 011 44 1303 812569
Contact: Joy Hardinge OBE
Email: ajhconsulting@btinternet.com

Berwin Leighton Paisner (Solicitors)
Adelaide House
London Bridge
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