

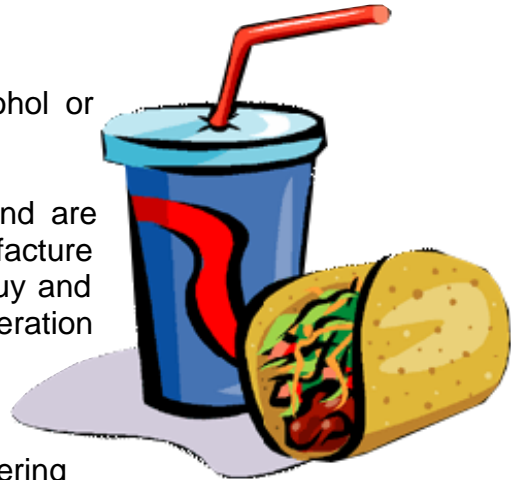
***What Young Enterprise companies need to know about.....***

## **FOOD AND DRINK**

### **What you can't do.....**

Young Enterprise companies must not trade in alcohol or tobacco products.

Young Enterprise companies are not insured for, and are therefore not allowed to, grow, produce or manufacture foodstuffs and beverages. Nor are they allowed to buy and sell on unbranded products or those subject to refrigeration or other special storage arrangements.



**Exception:** Companies may deal with food where the company is being run as part of a recognised catering course (Food Hygiene Certificate is not a catering course) and product liability insurance already exists. Companies wishing to do this must obtain written permission from National Office, this will require proof that the necessary insurance is in place.

### **What you can do.....**

Young Enterprise companies are allowed to buy and sell on branded foodstuffs not subject to refrigeration or other special storage arrangements as long as the best before date is more than three months away. Products must be sold before the best before date. Manufacturer's multiple packets can be broken down as long as the wrapping on individual items are marked with best before dates and the manufacturer has not restricted the breaking down of a multiple pack product for re-sale (this is printed on the packaging).

### **The legal position.....**

Young Enterprise companies often see the production of food items as an attractive option. However the Environmental Health and Trading Standards legislation around the production and retailing of food products is complex and would be a distraction from the objectives of running a Young Enterprise company.

Insurance is not available as the risk to the public due to food poisoning and therefore the potential for an insurance claim is high. This would result in increasing the cost of the product liability insurance and add to the cost of the registration fee for all companies.

Retailing of branded products as described above is allowed because whilst the product remains in a manufacturers wrapping and within the best before date, product liability remains with the manufacturer.