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Report Highlights:

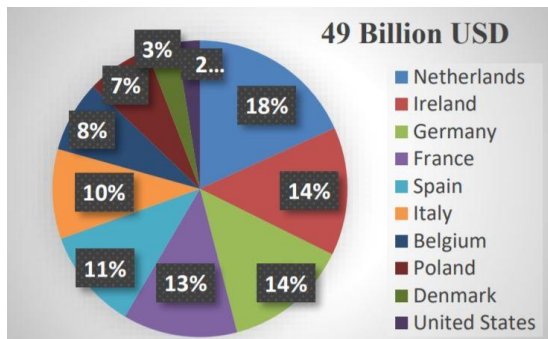
UK inflation is at a ten-year high with household gas and electric bills increasing 28.1 and 18.8 percent over the past year, respectively. Retail food prices reached a 14-month high with annual grocery price inflation reaching 2.1 percent. The UK is in the midst of a supply chain crisis with retailers experiencing their lowest stock levels in 40 years because of worker shortages and transport disruption caused by COVID-19 and Brexit. The UK presents strong market opportunities for many U.S. consumer-orientated products, including specialty food products, food that is perceived as healthy, wine, sauces, fruit, nuts, and juices. “Health” and convenience foods are the main driving forces in the UK value-added food and beverage market. Consumers look for variety in high quality food products, especially those perceived to have health benefits.

Executive Summary

The United Kingdom (UK), a leading trading power and financial center, is the second largest economy in Europe. Agriculture is intensive, highly mechanized, and efficient by European standards but is less than one percent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). While UK agriculture produces about 60 percent of the country's food needs with less than two percent of the labor force, the UK is heavily reliant on imports to meet the varied demands of the UK consumer who expects year-round availability of all food products. The UK is very receptive to goods and services from the United States. With its \$2.79 trillion GDP in 2020, the UK is the United States' largest European market and fifth largest in the world for all goods. Demand for U.S. consumer-oriented food products continues to differentiate the UK from many of its European neighbors.

Imports of Consumer-Oriented Products

In 2020, the UK imported consumer-oriented agricultural products worth \$49 billion, with the United States' market share at two percent or \$1 billion.



Food Processing Industry

The food and drink sector is the largest single employer in the UK manufacturing sector. Around 430,000 people across the UK are employed in jobs associated with food and drink manufacturing and sales. 106,000 of these workers are of EU nationality, amounting to about a quarter of the UK workforce; many of these workers have not been able to work due to COVID-19 and/or Brexit implications, contributing to a major labor shortage.

Food Retail Industry

The food retail sector is saturated, highly consolidated, and competitive. The top four retail groups (see chart) together account for 67 percent of the market.

Independent stores continue to face strong competition from modern grocery retailers.

Online food sales and grocery pick-up / delivery sales are showing unprecedented growth and were up 144 percent year-on-year in January of 2021. UK consumers are willing to try foods from other countries but expect quality products at a competitive price.

Quick Facts CY 2020

Total Imports of Consumer-Oriented Products: \$49 billion

U.K.'s Top Consumer-Oriented Growth Products

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1) Prepared Food | 6) Non-Alcoholic Beverages |
| 2) Processed Vegetables | 7) Bakery Goods |
| 3) Condiments | 8) Eggs and Products |
| 4) Rice | 9) Food preparations |
| 5) Dog and cat food | 10) Dairy Products |

Food Industry by Channels (USD billion) 2020

UK Agriculture and Related Imports from United States	3
UK Food Exports to the United States	1
UK Food Imports from United States	1.6
Retail	282
Food Service	68.2

Top 10 Host Country Retailers

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------|
| 1) Tesco | 6) Cooperative |
| 2) Sainsbury's | 7) Lidl |
| 3) Asda | 8) Waitrose |
| 4) Morrison's | 9) Iceland |
| 5) Aldi | 10) Marks & Spencer |

GDP/Population 2020

Population (millions): 67.1 GDP (trillions): \$2.79

GDP per capita: 46,000

Sources: CIA World Factbook, TDM, Kantar Worldpanel

Strength	Weakness
UK is one of the biggest markets in Europe with one of the highest per capita income globally	U.S. products face competition from tariff-free products from the EU and Free Trade Agreement (FTA) partners.
Opportunity	Challenge
Common language and the potential FTA make the UK an attractive market.	UK's strict animal welfare standards create barriers for animal origin products.

SECTION I. MARKET OVERVIEW

The UK is very receptive to goods and services from the United States. According to [CIA World Factbook](#), with its \$2.79 trillion GDP, the UK is the United States' top European market and the fifth largest market worldwide for all goods after Canada, Mexico, China, and Japan. Data obtained from the [Global Agricultural Trade System \(GATS\)](#), shows U.S. agricultural, fish, and forestry exports to the UK reached \$2.73 billion in 2020. Consumer-oriented food and beverage products remain the most important UK market sector for U.S. agriculture, amounting to \$1.1 billion. Wood pellet exports for renewable energy remains strong, driving U.S. forest product exports to the UK to \$925 million in 2020. Demand for U.S. consumer-oriented food products continues to differentiate the UK from many of its European neighbors. The UK is the 16th largest market in the world for U.S. agricultural products.

Cost of living in the UK (England, Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland) has surged to its fastest pace in 10 years. According to the [Office of National Statistics \(ONS\)](#) overall inflation rose from 0.7 percent in October 2020, to just over 4.2 percent in October 2021, and is expected to peak at five percent in April 2022. This is due to higher fuel and energy prices; however, prices of second-hand cars and eating out also increased. In October 2021, Ofgem, the energy regulator, lifted the cap on domestic gas and electricity prices meaning that gas bills increased by 28.1 percent in the year to October 2021, while electricity climbed 18.8 percent. In October 2020, the Bank of England had predicted that inflation would increase by two percent over the course of the year; however, it in fact doubled. This means that a rise in interest rates is likely. This puts increased pressure on already tight family finances with employers feeling the need to increase pay above the rate of inflation to retain staff.

Overall Business Climate: COVID and BREXIT

In July 2021, after 18 months of lockdowns, COVID restrictions lifted, and the population saw life return to some form of normality. Children returned to school, employees returned to working in an office, and the population regained their social lives. Consumers are eager to eat out again and with lives becoming busier, sales of chilled ready meals have increased while cooking from scratch is starting to decline.

Between January and October 2021, as a knock-on effect from Brexit, increases in import duties and transportation costs meant that prices have been steadily rising. Until October 2021, suppliers absorbed the extra costs, and it was at this point consumers felt the effects for the first time. The furlough scheme (UK government scheme which pays 80 percent of employees' wages for hours they cannot work during the pandemic) ended, and those on lower incomes entitled to Universal Credit, (a payment to help with living costs) saw their payments reduced by \$28.00 per week. In addition to energy bills and gasoline prices at an all-time high, there have also been increases in food prices. Until October 2021, they were absorbed by retailers and manufacturers, but will now be passed onto the consumer. Retailers and manufacturers were able to do this in the short term due to advance purchasing or stockpiling of products leading up to Brexit.

In October 2021, according to [Kantar](#) (data and insights consulting company), food price inflation reached a 14 month high with annual grocery price inflation reaching 2.1 percent as supply chain issues start to affect shoppers. In September 2021, Kantar said that 27.5 percent of supermarket spending was from product on promotion, the lowest level recorded in 15 years. Rather than price reductions, retailers instead want to offer everyday low pricing. Price increases were most significant in savory snacks,

packaged cakes, and pet food; however, the cost of other products such as tomatoes has doubled in the past 12 months.

The UK's economy has plunged into a supply chain crisis with retailers experiencing their lowest stock levels in 40 years because of worker shortages and transport disruption caused by COVID-19 and Brexit. The UK food industry has encountered a widespread lack of staff including fruit and vegetable pickers, meat processors, and heavy goods vehicle (HGV) drivers. Businesses are scrambling to hire workers with many companies offering joining bonuses to attract permanent or seasonal workers. Trade associations have been clear to announce that there is not a shortage of product but have conceded there is a shortage of staff and delivery drivers to harvest and deliver the goods. For the near future, UK consumers will face the uncertainty of higher household bills and shortages of stock in shops.

UK Demographics:

In June 2020, according to the [UK Office for National Statistics \(ONS\)](#), the population of the UK was estimated at 67.1 million, up 284,000 from the previous year. The number of deaths was 13 percent higher than in 2019 reflecting the impact on the pandemic. The number of births was at its lowest since 2003. The UK population is projected to reach 73 million by 2041. Since the 1990's migration has been the main driver of the UK's population growth, however this is likely to decline due to travel disruption and closed country borders as a result of COVID-19. According to [ONS 2020 data](#), the Southeast of England and London are the most populated, home to over a quarter (18.2 million) of the UK population. The UK has an ageing population with projected figures suggesting there will be an additional 7.5 million people aged 65 years and over in the UK in 50 years' time. The population is ethnically diverse and in 2021, [Statista](#) estimates show that 87.2 percent of the UK population was listed as white with 12.8 percent (8 million people) belonging to mixed, non-white, and other ethnic groups. There are many ethnic groups in the UK including large populations from Asia, Caribbean, and Africa. The UK has a wide variety of ethnic restaurants particularly in London and other major cities in the country.

Latest Trends:

Sustainability: One of the biggest trends is towards more sustainable food products. Consumers are more conscious as to what they eat and the effect it has on the environment. With the food choices they make, they want to feel that they are playing their part in reducing the amount of greenhouse gases and deforestation. Consumers want food sold in UK retailers to be produced more sustainably. Sustainability and climate change is at the forefront of UK retailers' minds and is part of the retailer's decision-making process.

Packaging Regulations: In recent years, there has been a rise in public awareness of the negative environmental impact of plastic pollution. Plastic packaging of food causes a significant proportion of the UK's plastic waste. Manufacturers and retailers are exploring alternatives to single-use plastics, particularly in relation to fresh produce, including increasing the availability of loose items in supermarkets. The UK Government has a strong green agenda that brought in legislation to reduce single use plastics. This is currently voluntary; however, a new [Plastic Packaging Tax](#) will become law from April 1, 2022. UK retailers joined have together to sign up to the [UK Plastics Pact](#), a voluntary initiative with targets to reduce the use of plastics. More information can be found at: <https://wrap.org.uk/taking-action/plastic-packaging/the-uk-plastics-pact>

Key Influences on UK Consumer Demands

- **Slow population growth:** [CIA World Factbook](#) 2021 figures show that population growth in the UK is 0.48 percent and is comparable with many of the smaller European countries. Main differences include Ireland with a growth rate of 0.97 percent, while Spain, and Germany’s population is currently in decline
- **Ageing population:** 11.9 million aged over 65 – 18 percent of population and 1.6 million over 85 years old – 2.4 percent of population
- **Number of household units growing:** 27.8 million in 2020, an increase of 5.9 percent over the last 10 years and 19.4 million families, an increase of 1.4 percent from 2019
- **Smaller households:** average UK household size is 2.4
- **Personal disposable income decreased in 2021:** due to loss of jobs as a result of COVID-19 and higher cost of living expenses
- **Rise in number of working women:** 47 percent of total workforce
- **International consumer tastes:** e.g., Chinese, Indian, Italian, Thai, Mexican
- **Reduction in formal meal occasions:** leading to an increase in “snacking” and “grazing”
- **Increasing public debate centered on food:** incorporating safety, environmental, ethical (animal welfare), social and economic issues
- **Increased retail concentration:** supermarkets growth vs. independent retailers
- **More population living in urban areas than rural areas**

Source: [Office of National Statistics](#)

Table 1: Advantages and Challenges

Advantages	Challenges
Market dominated by a few retailers with strong market penetration. Sophisticated replenishment systems mean U.S. products can be widely distributed.	Supermarket chains demand significant volume, and their concentration can make market access difficult initially. Trial listings must give results in a short time or product will be de-listed.
There are many specialty importers, capable in importing from the United States.	The UK has well-established brands for mainstream products. Brand-building costs are substantial.
U.S. products are viewed by UK consumers as affordable.	U.S. foods are perceived as being high volume with low standards. U.S. agriculture has regular negative portrayal in the UK media.
The country is English speaking and therefore an easier gateway into the rest of Europe for U.S. exporters.	Increased transaction costs (e.g., document checks) on transshipping U.S. products from the UK to the EU if they are not substantially modified.
The United States is a popular destination for UK tourists. Familiarity with U.S. products is widespread.	Popularity of specialty products from EU countries is high, e.g., French cheeses, Spanish citrus, and Italian pasta.

SECTION II. EXPORTER BUSINESS TIPS

The UK market offers good opportunities for U.S. exporters of consumer-orientated products. U.S. suppliers interested in exporting to the UK should consider the following:

- Basic market research. Know the market sector you want to enter - retail, foodservice, or food processing
- Make sure the product follows UK food law, packaging, and labeling requirements
- If required, obtain animal product health certificates
- Know what the import duty and excise tax is for your product
- Be aware of UK animal welfare standards
- Include a promotion/advertising budget into your overall export plan
- Highlight product selling points, such as sustainability, organic, plant-based etc.
- Participate in food, beverage, and industry trade shows

General Consumer Tastes and Preferences

- **Food Safety:** As a result of food scares over the past two decades, the UK food supply chain is now heavily scrutinized, meaning that UK retailers, foodservice operators and manufacturers are uncompromising on traceability and quality assurance. UK buyers often require technical specifications above the level mandated by government legislation.
- **Animal Welfare and Sustainability:** Largely driven by the news agenda, U.S. food and agriculture is perceived as having lower animal welfare and environmental standards than their British counterparts. Several supermarket chains have pledged to “never stock chlorinated chicken” even if a U.S.-UK trade deal is reached. During the lockdown, confidence in U.S. agriculture dipped considerably as consumers looked to buy British.
- **Products Derived From “Genetic Modification” (GMOs) -** Products that contain genetically engineered (GE) ingredients can only be sold in the UK if the GE trait has received approval by the EU prior to January 2021. The UK is yet to approve a GE plant or animal since its departure from the EU. At the time of writing, there is divergence from the EU position for 18 or so varieties of corn and soybean that do not yet have approval in the UK. A list of these can be found here: [Regulated Product Applications](#). Products with permitted GE ingredients can be sold and require appropriate labeling. Guidance for this can be found here: [Labeling of Genetically Modified Foods](#). In the British market, imports of U.S. candy, snacks, cookies, and other high-demand products have less sensitivity when it comes to containing GE ingredients. However, in the mainstream UK market, GE ingredients are not routinely incorporated into grocery products. Many supermarket and foodservice chains, as well as manufacturers, have taken a non-GE approach, and it will depend on consumer demand and the route to market for your product as to whether it will be accepted, since the presence of GE above 0.9 percent will trigger a labeling requirement.
- **Organic:** [The Soil Association Organic Market Report 2021](#) highlights a surge in demand for locked-down shoppers which in 2020 helped sales of organic produce in the UK rise by 12.6 percent to \$3.9 billion (£2.79 billion), the category’s highest growth for 15 years. Supermarket sales grew by 12.5 percent and online/home delivery by 36.2 percent; however, with most foodservice outlets closed foodservice sales fell by 23.2 percent. Many chains like McDonald’s, Nando’s, and Pret-A-Manger include organic items on their menus. Between 2020 and 2021 the top four organic

categories were dairy, which increased sales by 7.7 percent, fresh produce increased by 15.5 percent, canned and packaged food rose by 19.8 percent and meat, fish, and poultry increased by 16.8 percent. Young consumers and families choosing to pay more for organic products have pushed sales up. The organic market, though, is still dwarfed by the size of the overall food and drink sector, worth \$157 billion. Between February 2020 and February 2021, home delivery organic box schemes were in particularly high demand as was organic wine, beer, and spirits which increased sales by 32.9 percent.

- **Health:** Consumers are looking for food to improve their health which is driving sales of premium, less processed food, functional food, fresh fruit, fruit juices and low-fat or low sugar processed food. Sales of vegetarian and plant-based products have increased significantly with those aged over 55 being the biggest buyers.

SECTION III. IMPORT FOOD STANDARDS & REGULATIONS AND IMPORT PROCEDURES

Food Standards and Regulations

From January 1, 2021, the UK has had the autonomy to set its own agriculture and food import rules. In practice, the UK import regime currently mirrors that of the EU since all directives and regulations that were passed prior to January 2021 have been transposed into UK law. The UK government has begun regulatory reviews that could mean that the British market diverges from EU market requirements in the future, e.g., labeling requirements. In addition, there are now different health certificates for Great Britain and Northern Ireland since Northern Ireland remains bound by EU rules when it comes to agriculture and food law. U.S. exporters should ensure that UK importers are apprised of the latest requirements by checking with their local Trading Standards Office, the Food Standards Agency, or Port Health Authority. FAS/USDA London has a Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards Country Report, known as the [FAIRS](#) Report, that provides certificate requirement information for animal products and high risk products not of animal origin, as well as guidance on labeling and ingredient requirements.

U.S. beef, poultry, and dairy products face significant barriers to entry into the UK. To obtain the necessary export certification from USDA's Food Safety Inspection Service (FSIS), U.S. poultry must not be treated with antimicrobials. As this practice is approved by the FDA and is widespread in the United States, an effective import ban is in place. U.S. beef and poultry must also be slaughtered and processed in a [UK approved establishment](#). All U.S. beef products must come from [Non-Hormone Treated Cattle](#). Information from USDA's Food Safety and Inspection Service can be found [here](#).

Dairy products must come from an approved US plant. For dairy, the approval of plants is managed by FDA (but the export license is issued by APHIS and AMS). All animal and animal products require an import license, be it Product of Animal Origin (POAO), milk and milk products etc. Further information can be obtained from the [Animal Health Import Team](#).

General Import and Inspection Procedures

Her Majesty's Revenue & Customs (HMRC) handles the clearance of all goods entering the UK, for further information and customs forms please go to www.hmrc.gov.uk.

SECTION IV. MARKET SECTOR STRUCTURE AND TRENDS

Market Sector Structure

Retail Food Sector

- According to the [Institute of Grocery Distribution \(IGD\)](#), the UK food and grocery market is set to grow by 8.1 percent to \$320 billion between 2021 and 2026.
- In 2019, according to [ONS](#) UK households spent 16 percent of their annual budgets on food and non-alcoholic drinks. Another 2.9 percent was spent on alcohol. Food and grocery is the third largest area of expenditure after housing and transport.
- According to [ONS](#), the average UK household spends \$4,636 (£3,312) on groceries and \$2,402 (£1,716) on eating out every year.
- According to [IGD](#), on average four in five shoppers visit a discounter for grocery shopping each month.
- According to the 2021 [Waitrose Food and Drink Report](#), 23 percent of respondents said that during 2020 they brought groceries over the internet for the first time. 36 percent of respondents said they had never bought groceries online compared to 40 percent in 2019.
- Nine in ten people visit a convenience store on a regular basis to buy grocery necessities, highlighting the importance of the smaller grocery stores.
- According to [IGD](#), online shopping will represent a greater share of the overall spending, accounting for nearly nine percent spent on groceries in 2022.

[Kantar's](#) latest statistics show that four supermarket chains dominate UK food retailing, accounting for 67.1 percent of the market. Tesco is the market leader, with 27.6 percent market share, followed by Sainsbury's with 15.2 percent, Asda with 14.3 percent, and Morrison's has 10.0 percent. Other UK supermarket chains include Aldi, The Cooperative, Waitrose, Lidl, Iceland, and Marks and Spencer. The discounters Aldi and Lidl continue to gain market share and have a combined market share of 14.1 percent.

Market Shares of the UK's Supermarket Chains

Retailer	Market Share %	Retailer	Market Share %
Tesco	27.6	Lidl	6.2
Sainsbury's	15.2	Waitrose	5.0
Asda	14.3	Iceland	2.3
Morrison's	10.0	Others	1.9
Aldi	7.9	Symbols/Independents	1.7
Cooperative	6.3	Ocado	1.7

Source: [Kantar Worldpanel](#), market share summary, October 31, 2021.

*These market shares are updated monthly, so there can be a slight change month to month.

Health, wellness, and the environment continue to be key purchasing factors for British consumers. Consumers expect packaging to be informative and environmentally responsible. For more information, please see the latest [UK Retail Report](#).

Food Processing Ingredients Sector

Food and drink is the largest manufacturing sector in the UK. The UK is a key market for U.S. intermediate agricultural products (i.e., those that are lightly processed) such as cereals, dried fruit, nuts, beans, other legumes, and seeds. Some of these products are consumed directly as snacks, but the majority are used as ingredients in the manufacture of UK finished goods. For more information, please see the latest [Food Processing Ingredients Sector](#) report.

Food Service Sector

The UK food service market is working its way towards recovery but faces countless challenges along the way. During the last 18 months, COVID-19 has had an immeasurable impact on the UK economy, and while 2021 shows some recovery compared to 2020, growth still lags considerably when compared to 2019. In the winter of 2020, the UK faced its second wave of lockdowns and reported sales in hospitality were down 57 percent. Many restaurants have had to close due to lack of customers and lack of hospitality workers willing to rejoin the fray. Thousands of EU citizens worked in the UK hospitality market, but as a result of Brexit and COVID-19 have returned to the EU.

At the beginning of 2021, UK restaurants and casual dining firms recorded 30,000 job losses over the course of the COVID-19 pandemic. The way in which food was delivered by restaurants was changing prior to 2020; however, COVID-19 has made it imperative for restaurants to be linked to a delivery company such as Just Eat, Deliveroo, and Uber Eats, which provide quick delivery service for multiple restaurants. Increasingly, such delivery services are playing a key role in the marketing landscape as they accumulate information about the final consumer. For more information, please see the latest [Food Service - Hotel Restaurant and Institutional Industry](#) report.

Products in the market that have good sales potential

- Processed products: health food, mainstream grocery, snack foods etc.
- Dried and Processed Fruit: Cranberries, dried cherries, prunes, raisins, wild berries
- Nuts: Almonds, peanuts, pecans, pistachios, walnuts
- Fish and Seafood: Cod, pollock, salmon, scallops, and other fish products
- Fresh Fruit and Vegetables: Apples, grapefruit, pears, sweet potatoes, table grapes
- Meat: Hormone-free beef and pork products
- Drinks: Craft beer, spirits, wine
- Food Ingredients
- Wood pellets and other waste/residuals for renewable fuels

Products not present because they face significant barriers

- Food additives not approved by the UK
- Red meat and meat products produced with growth promotants
- Most poultry and eggs
- Genetically modified products that are not approved in the UK

SECTION V. AGRICULTURAL AND FOOD IMPORTS

The largest export growth in 2020 were dairy products and prepared food, up 184 percent and 18.6 percent, respectively. The largest decreases were soybeans and distilled spirits with exports decreasing by 40 percent and 25 percent, respectively. The increase for prepared foods is likely due to COVID-19 restrictions where most of the population were restricted to their homes and drove the demand for convenience foods. The increase for dairy products was for milk albumen and was price related. The decrease in soybeans is down to price and availability. In 2020, the UK sourced more soybeans from Brazil, which had a better crop and pricing. The decrease in exports of distilled spirits is down to the additional 25 percent tariff imposed on U.S. spirits because of the Section 232 dispute on steel and aluminum.

Top Imports from the United States of Most Popular Products

Product Category	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	% Change 2019-20
Forest Products	753.1	730.25	846.8	931.1*	925.0	-0.6
Wine	336.6*	226.7	221.5	242.7	244.5	+0.7
Tree Nuts	199.9	212.3*	196.9	211.4	197.2	-6.7
Prepared Food	168.9*	136.3	149.1	130.6	155.0	+18.6
Fish Products	106.1	85.6	77.8	83.9	89.0	+6.1
Essential Oils	95.3	112.1*	102.9	92.7	88.5	-4.5
Distilled Spirits	122.3	186.7	190.2	111.7	83.5	-25.2
Fresh Vegetables	84.5	84.3	85.7*	76.9	73.1	-5.0
Soybeans	90.0	0.0	109.2	100.0	60.3	-39.7
Bakery Good, Cereals, & Pasta	59.8	51.9	49.8	50.3	56.2	+11.8
Ethanol	1.1	15.5	5.7	44.9	47.7	+6.3
Live Animals	83.7	88.8	92.0	38.5	36.6	-25.7
Dairy Products	5.4	8.8	26.4	12.5	35.4	+184.2
Condiments	27.2	32.4	37.0*	33.3	33.9	+1.7
Processed Fruit	61.8	54.4	41.9	32.1	33.5	+4.5
Chocolate & Cocoa Products	33.5	39.3	42.3*	41.5	32.3	-22.3

Source: [BICO Report/U.S. Bureau of the Census Trade Data](#)

*Denotes highest export levels since CY 1970.

For more detailed U.S. trade statistics check: [USDA's Global Agricultural Trade System](#) (GATS).

SECTION VI. KEY CONTACTS AND FURTHER INFORMATION

If you have any questions or comments about this report, require a listing of UK importers or need assistance exporting to the United Kingdom, please contact the USDA office in London.

United States Department of Agriculture

Embassy of the United States of America, 33 Nine Elms Lane, London, SW11 7US

Tel: +44 20 7891 3313, E-Mail: aglondon@usda.gov

Website: www.fas.usda.gov or <https://uk.usembassy.gov/embassy-consulates/government-agencies/foreign-agricultural-service/fas-contact/>

Please review and follow FAS London's social media sites:

Twitter: [@USagricultureUK](https://twitter.com/USagricultureUK), Instagram: [@SavortheStates](https://www.instagram.com/SavortheStates), Website: www.savorthestates.org and [LinkedIn](#) account.

Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs – Government Agency for Agriculture.

Tel: +44 20 7238 6951 E-mail: helpline@defra.gsi.gov.uk Website: www.defra.gov.uk

Food Standards Agency - Government Association on UK food safety standards and policies

Tel: +44 20 7276 8829 Email: helpline@foodstandards.gsi.gov.uk Website: www.food.gov.uk

UK Trade Associations

Institute of Grocery Distribution - Food and grocery chain trade association.

Tel: +44 1923 857141 E-mail: askigd@igd.com Web: www.igd.com

Food and Drink Federation - Trade association for UK food and drink manufacturing industry.

Tel: +44 20 7836 2460 E-mail: generalenquiries@fdf.org.uk Website: www.fdf.org.uk

Fresh Produce Consortium - UK trade association for the fresh produce industry

Tel: +44 1733 237117 E-mail: info@freshproduce.org.uk Website: www.freshproduce.org.uk

British Health Food Manufacturer's Association - Association for health products industry.

Tel: +44 20 8481 7100 E-mail: hfma@hfma.co.uk Website: www.hfma.co.uk

British Frozen Food Federation - Trade association for all aspects of the frozen food industry.

Tel: +44 1400 283 090, E-mail: generaladmin@bff.co.uk Website: www.bfff.co.uk

Attachments:

No Attachments