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GAIN Global Agricultural Information Network

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Report Highlights:

In 2023, the United Kingdom continues to face a cost-of-living crisis. Price inflation remains a concern negatively impacting consumer purchasing decisions. For example, October 2023 food prices were 30 percent higher than in October 2021. Food price inflation has gradually declined over the last half a year from 19 percent (in March 2023) to just over 10 percent (in October 2023). Discount retailers such as Aldi and Lidl have gained market share, with two-thirds of households shopping at these stores, as consumers prioritize price in their food purchasing decisions. However, the UK market continues to provide growth opportunities for U.S. consumer-oriented products including specialty foods, wine, sauces, fruits, and nuts.

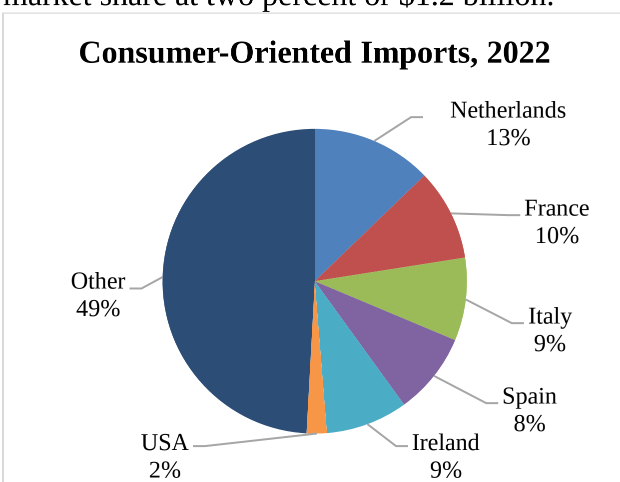
Market Fact Sheet: United Kingdom

Executive Summary:

The United Kingdom (UK) has a population of 67.1 million. It is a leading trading power and financial center and the third-largest economy in Europe. Agriculture is intensive, highly mechanized, and efficient by European standards, but accounts for less than one percent of the gross domestic product (GDP). While UK agriculture produces about 58 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. Demand for U.S. consumer-oriented food products continues to differentiate the UK from many of its European neighbors.

Imports of Consumer-Oriented Products

The UK imported $57.1 billion of consumer-oriented agricultural products, with U.S. market share at two percent or $1.2 billion.



Food Processing Industry:

According to the latest [Food and Drink Federation Factsheet](), the food and drink sector is the single largest employer in the UK manufacturing sector. In 2022, around 456,000 people across the UK were employed in jobs associated with food and drink manufacturing, an increase of 3.4 percent from 2020.The food and drink manufacturing sector's output is valued at $36 billion with an annual turnover of $134 billion, up 8 and 14.4 percent, respectively.

Food Retail Industry:

The food retail sector is saturated, highly consolidated, and competitive. The top four retailers (see chart) together account for 65 percent of the market, with Aldi overtaking Morrisons in 2022. Independent stores face strong competition from brick-and-mortar grocery stores and online retailers. Online sales should increase to become the second fastest-growing channel post-2024, as rapid grocery deliveries increasingly popular. UK consumers are willing to try foods from other countries but expect quality products at a competitive price.

Quick Facts CY 2022 ($1=£0.79 £1 = 1.25)

Imports of Consumer-Oriented Products: $57.1 billion

UK's Top Consumer-Oriented Growth Products

1) Eggs
2) Coffee
3) Poultry
4) Non-Alcoholic Bev
5) Processed Vegetables
6) Bakery Goods
7) Food Preparations
8) Chocolate
9) Processed Fruit
10) Condiments/Sauces

Food Industry by Channels (USD billion) 2022

Food Industry Output - Turnover	134
UK Ag Total Exports to United States	2.9
UK Ag Total Imports from United States	2.5
Value of Grocery Retail Market	271
Value of Food Service Market	40

Top 10 Host Country Retailers

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

GDP/Population

Population (2023) *(millions)*: 67.1 GDP *(trillions)*: $3.1
GDP per capita: $46,800

Sources: [CIA World Factbook](), TDM, Kantar Worldpanel, Office of National Statistics ([ONS]())

SECTION I. MARKET SUMMARY

The United Kingdom (UK) comprises of England and the devolved nations of Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland (NI). On December 31, 2020, the UK completed its departure from the European Union (EU) after being a member for 47 years. This followed a June 23, 2016, referendum vote to leave the EU known as Brexit which started a period of significant economic and political uncertainty. The UK is a major international trading power, the sixth-largest economy in the world and second-largest economy in Europe.

From January to October 2023, the United Kingdom imported over $3.3 billion in agriculture and related products from the United States a 1.4 percent increase over the same period in 2022. Based on USDA data obtained from the Global Agricultural Trade System (GATS) U.S. exports of agriculture and related products to the UK were the highest since records began in 1970. In 2022, UK imports of U.S. agricultural related products (forestry, biodiesel, and seafood) exceeded $1.4 billion (according to TDM data) surpassing consumer-oriented food and beverage products as the most important UK market sector for U.S. agriculture. In 2022, UK imports of wood pellets for renewable energy exceeded $1 billion and UK imports of U.S. consumer-oriented products exceeded $1.2 billion. In the first 10 months of 2023, U.S. consumer-oriented imports are marginally higher, exceeding $1 billion. Demand for U.S consumer-oriented food products continues to differentiate the UK from many of its European neighbors.

In 2023, the cost-of-living crisis remains a concern for UK consumers - though food inflation (which peaked in March 2023) appears to be on the decline. According to the Office of National Statistics (ONS) food and non-alcoholic drink prices rose 10.1 percent in October 2023. This was down from 12.2 percent in September and a high of 19.2 percent in March 2023, the highest annual rate for 45 years. In recent weeks, dairy, margarine, fish, and vegetables have all seen price reductions from fierce supermarket competition. Retailers have been battling to keep prices down in the face of rising transport costs, higher interest rates, and higher energy prices triggered by the war in Ukraine. While food inflation is slowing, prices remain 30 percent higher than in October 2021. Imported products have also experienced higher levels of inflation due to a weaker Great British Pound.

Consumers, particularly those in the lower income bracket, are spending an increasing proportion of their income on food and energy. As the UK enters the winter season, many consumers will face difficult decisions between heating their homes and providing food for their families, with many consumers opting to purchase less or lower cost products. A recent survey by Attest, a consumer research company, noted that 92.5 percent of UK consumers shop around for food and beverage deals, with 58.7 percent buying products in several supermarkets to get the best deals. Supermarket private-label brands have benefited from changing consumer habits. Over 90 percent of shoppers state price is a major consideration and are more likely to buy private-label products at lower prices.

Most consumer-oriented products from the United States are more expensive than those either manufactured in the UK or imported from Europe. Therefore, exporters may find resistance from importers or retailers willing to stock new products until the cost-of-living crisis eases. According to the BBC, discount supermarkets are benefiting from consumers changing habits, with Aldi gaining a million customers between August 2022 and August 2023. Two-thirds of UK households indicated they shop at a discount supermarket.

UK Demographics:
In June 2021, according to the latest information from 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 UK population is projected to reach 69.2 million by 2030. Since the 1990's, migration has been the main driver of the UK's population growth. This declined during the COVID pandemic as borders closed but started to rise again with the arrival of Ukrainian refugees and the elimination of pandemic border restrictions. According to latest 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 over the next 50 years. The population is ethnically diverse. In 2022, Statista estimates showed 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, the 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: A major consumer purchasing, and retailer trends are towards more sustainable and sustainably produced food products. Consumers are increasingly conscious of the food they eat and the effect it has on the environment. Consumers have noted that they want to feel that they are reducing greenhouse gases and reducing deforestation through their food choices. UK retailers have also adopted a variety of requirements to meet sustainability and climate change targets by requiring products sold in stores to meet private sustainability standards.

Packaging Regulations: In April 2022, a new Plastic Packaging Tax applies to plastic packaging manufactured in, or imported into the UK, that does not contain at least 30 percent recycled plastic. UK retailers joined together to sign up to the UK Plastics Pact, a voluntary initiative who work closely with government and businesses with targets to reduce the use of plastics. Current targets include that by 2025, 70 percent of plastic packaging will be recyclable and that most of the fresh fruit and vegetables will be sold loose. Further information on Plastic Packing Tax can be found here and further information on the UK Plastics Pact is found here.

Key Influences on UK Consumer Demands

- **Slow population growth:** CIA World Factbook 2023 figures show that population growth in the UK is 0.49 percent and is comparable with many of the smaller European countries. Main differences include Ireland with a growth rate of 0.91 percent, and Luxemburg with a growth rate of 1.58 percent while Italy's, and Germany's population is currently in decline.
- **Aging population:** 11.9 million aged over 65 – 18.6 percent of population and 1.7 million over 85 years old – 2.4 percent of population (ONS)
- **Number of household units growing:** 28.2 million in 2022, increase of 6.1 percent over the last 10 years and 19.4 million families, an increase of 5.7 percent from 2012 (ONS)
- **Smaller households:** average UK household size is 2.36
- **Personal disposable income decreased in 2023:** due to higher cost-of-living expenses

- **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:** increased market share of discount supermarkets.
- **Larger population living in urban areas than rural areas**

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 removed.
There are many specialty importers, capable of importing from the United States.	The UK has well-established brands for mainstream products. Brand-building costs are substantial.
The U.S. has an opportunity to promote products that focus on the environment, sustainability, and health.	Trade barriers imposed on certain U.S. products including meat and poultry. 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.	A free trade agreement between the UK and the EU means EU competitors do not pay import duties on goods to the UK. U.S. exporters are subject to 0-25 percent import duty, depending on the product.
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, such as 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 assurances. UK buyers often require technical specifications above the level mandated by government legislation.
- **Animal Welfare and Sustainability**: Largely driven by the news coverage, 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" instead preferring to support British farmers.
- **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 either received approval by the EU prior to January 2021 or more recently has been authorized for the market in Great Britain (England, Scotland, and Wales), having been subject to the UK's own risk analysis process. In Northern Ireland, EU Food Law on GE products continues to apply under the current terms of the Protocol on Ireland/Northern Ireland, as amended by the Windsor Framework. The UK is currently reviewing applications received through the Regulated Product Applications and as changes are made information will be provided in the register which provides information on the GMOs authorized for import and use in GM food and feed in Great Britain. Products with permitted GE ingredients can be sold and require appropriate labeling. Guidance for this can be found here: Labeling of Genetically Modified Foods. A guide to regulations can be found here. 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 2023 highlights that in 2022, UK sales of organic food and drink increased for their eleventh year despite the cost-of-living crisis. In 2022, total annual sales of organic products reached $3.9 billion (£3.1 billion). Daily spend on organic products was the highest ever at $10.6 million (£8.5 million) as some shoppers prioritize sustainability and health when making food buying decisions. In 2022, organic sales within the foodservice sector increased by 152 percent, while supermarket organic sales decreased by 2.7 percent. The top performing category was baby food and drink products, with sales rising 13.7 percent giving it 11.2 percent share of the total organic food and drink market. This was followed by dairy products, up 4.2 percent. Categories that decreased included fresh produce (-9.6 percent), ambient grocery (-6.7 percent), and meat, fish, and poultry (-9.7 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 over 55 years old, 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. The UK continues to implement changes to its border control measures following its exit from the EU, particularly for goods imported from the EU. Additional import controls on EU goods that were to be implemented in 2022 were postponed and are planned to be implemented throughout 2024.

Beginning January 31, 2024, the Border Target Operating Model, the UK's new approach to Safety and Security controls and Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) controls at the border, will be applicable equally to goods from the EU and goods from the rest of the world. This will include the requirement for pre-notification of SPS goods from the EU, and a requirement for certificates for animal and animal products, plant and plant products, and other products of high risk. This is already the case for imports from the United States and other third countries.

Northern Ireland (NI) is subject to separate arrangements under the Protocol on Ireland/Northern Ireland (the Protocol) that accompanied the agreement between the UK and the EU addressing the UK's withdrawal from the EU. Checks on goods moving from Great Britain (GB) into Northern Ireland (NI) began on January 1, 2021, although certain food products received grace periods before checks came into force. On February 27, 2023, the UK and the EU jointly announced the Windsor Framework to address issues regarding the Protocol. The introduction of new trade easements for goods moving from GB to NI under the Windsor Framework began on October 1, 2023, and will continue to be implemented through 2025. When fully implemented, the Windsor Framework will apply UK regulations regarding food safety, value-added tax, and excise rates. It will also retain Northern Ireland's place in the UK internal market and access to the EU market. As such, NI continues to follow EU food laws. GB now has regulatory autonomy, although in practice it is currently enforcing EU law that it has rolled over into domestic 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 two Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards reports – a Country report, and an Export Certificate report, that provide 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 a UK approved establishment. For dairy, the approval of plants is managed by FDA (but the export license is issued by the Animal Plant Health Inspection Service and Agricultural Marketing Service). 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.

Organic: The United States has an organic equivalence arrangement with the UK. This means that organic products certified to either the USDA or UK organic standards may be labeled and sold as organic in both countries if the products meet the terms of the arrangement. Label guidance for organic foods can be found at: Trading and labelling organic food and Importing organic food to the UK. UK competent authority is Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (Defra). The U.S. competent authority is the National Organic Program and Agricultural Marketing Service/USDA .

General Import and Inspection Procedures
His 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 latest information available from the Institute of Grocery Distribution (IGD), the UK food and grocery market is set to grow by 11.3 percent to $301 billion between 2022 and 2027.
- In 2023, according to ONS average UK households spent 14.4 percent of their annual budgets on food and non-alcoholic drinks, whereas the lowest 20 percent of households it amounted to18.3 percent of their income. Another three percent was spent on alcohol. Food and grocery is the next largest area of expenditure after housing, fuel, and energy.
- According to the latest ONS figures, the average amount per person spent $2,051 (£1,641) on groceries and $216.45 (£173.16) on eating out in 2020/2021. The amount on food and drink eaten out decreased by 76.1 percent however, this coincides with when there were COVID restrictions.
- According to the BBC, two thirds of UK consumers shop at a discount supermarket.
- According to Mintel, in 2023, 55 percent of UK consumers reported buying groceries online, a drop from 58 percent the previous year; highlighting that online shopping can be resilient during the cost-of-living crisis. Tesco accounts for a quarter of the online grocery shopping market. In the main shoppers who no longer shop online have moved to shopping at a discounter who do not offer this service.
- According to Mintel, nine in ten people visit a convenience store on a regular basis to buy grocery necessities, highlighting the importance of the smaller grocery stores. In 2022, Tesco and Co-op were the dominant players within this sector accounting for nearly half of all sales.

According to Whole Foods Market UK, predicted food trends for 2024 include: mushrooms and legumes as plant based alternatives; buckwheat, a superfood and an excellent source of protein; plant based seafood bringing flavor and texture to rival the real thing; spicy foods such as sauces and chili oils; and gourmet noodles.

Kantar's latest statistics show that five supermarket chains dominate UK food retailing, accounting for 74.5 percent of the market. Aldi, a discount supermarket has maintained its market share having overtaken Morrisons to take fourth position in 2021. The discounters Aldi and Lidl have a combined market share of 17.3 percent with this growing year-on-year. Tesco is the market leader, with 27.4 percent market share, followed by Sainsbury's with 15.2 percent, Asda with 13.6 percent, Aldi with 9.7 percent and Morrison's has 8.6 percent. Other UK supermarket chains include Lidl, The Cooperative, Waitrose, Iceland, and Marks and Spencer.

Market Shares of the UK's Supermarket Chains

Retailer	Market Share %	Retailer	Market Share %
Tesco	27.4	Cooperative	6.0
Sainsbury's	15.2	Waitrose	4.6
Asda	13.6	Iceland	2.1
Aldi	9.7	Others (inc. Marks and Spencer)	1.9
Morrison's	8.6	Symbols/Independents	1.5
Lidl	7.6	Ocado	1.7

Source: Kantar Worldpanel, market share summary, October 29, 2023.
*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 on the retail sector, please see the latest UK Retail Report.

Food Processing Ingredients Sector

The food and drinks sector 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 hospitality sector continues to face several challenges including a cost-of-living crisis and soaring inflation rates. Staff shortages, and higher cost of products are having a significant impact on everyday business operations. However, according to the 2023 Lumina UK Easting Out Market Report, the eating out market is set to grow by five percent in 2023 versus 2019, driven by continued recovery post COVID. In 2023, increasing numbers of consumers returned to the office increasing consumption at high streets and city centers. McDonalds is the most popular brand purchased and accounts for 10 percent of all sales, and coffee shops chains including Costa, Starbucks, and Caffe Nero have increased their market share. This indicates that the while consumers want to eat out, they are being selective as to where they eat and drink, downscaling to eat in cheaper restaurants benefiting fast food chains and coffee shops. There has also been an increase in those opting for takeaways, increasing the number of people using UK food delivery services, such as Just Eat or Deliveroo.

Health, sustainability, and innovation are the biggest trends within the sector, with an increase in vegetarian and vegan dishes based on consumer demand.
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
- 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

According to 2022 USDA BICO data, the largest export growth by value was in soybeans and ethanol up 99.6 percent and 57.5 percent respectively. The largest declines were animal fats and vegetable oils (excluding soybeans) with exports for both decreasing by 58 percent. The growth of U.S. exports of ethanol is due to the UK increasing its fuel ethanol blend to E10, driving increased demand for the product. Based on U.S. agricultural export data, U.S. agricultural exports of consumer-oriented food and beverage products to the UK remain important, amounting to nearly $1 billion in 2022.

Top Imports from the United States of Most Popular Products, 2022

Product Category	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	% Change 2020-21
Forest Products	846.8	931.1*	925.0	889.1	1,141.6*	+28.7
Wine	221.5	242.7	244.5	212.2	173.2	-18.4
Tree Nuts	196.9	211.4	197.2	172.3	163.0	-5.2
Ethanol	5.7	44.9	47.7	102.3	161.1	+57.5
Distilled Spirits	190.2	111.7	83.5	106.6	159.7	+49.7
Soybeans	109.2	100.0	60.3	64.8	132.2	+99.6
Food Preparations (formally prepared food)	149.1	130.6	155.0	151.5	119.1	-21.4
Essential Oils	102.9	92.7	88.5	79.3	67.0	-15.0
Fish Products	77.8	83.9	89.0	65.7	64.4	-2.0

Dextrins, Peptrones & Proteins	38.0	41.3	53.8	66.8*	63.5	-4.9
Bakery Good, Cereals, & Pasta	49.8	50.3	56.2	48.0	51.1	+6.5
Fresh Vegetables	85.7*	76.9	73.1	63.3	50.2	-20.7
Non-Alcoholic Bev (ex-juices)	27.8	26.9	24.0	41.7	42.2	+1.1
Processed Fruit	41.9	32.1	33.5	36.0	31.1	-13.6
Confectionery	17.4	20.5	24.9	35.8*	28.0	-21.7
Vegetable Oils (ex-soybean)	33.1	32.74	34.6	60.5*	25.1	-58.6
Animal Fats	22.0	22.5	33.9	55.0	22.7	-58.7

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.

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Please review and follow FAS London's social media sites: Twitter: @USagricultureUK, Instagram: @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: +44 330 332 7149 Email: helpline@food.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
Health Food Manufacturer's Association - Association for health products industry.
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British Frozen Food Federation - Trade association for all aspects of the frozen food industry.
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Attachments:

No Attachments