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Report Highlights:

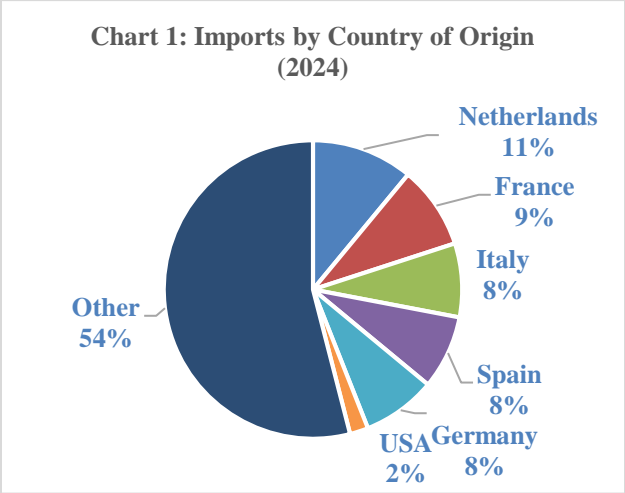
In 2025, United Kingdom (UK) online grocery channels are projected to remain the fastest growing segment in the sector for household food purchases. This provides an opportunity for U.S. branded food and drink products, which are available to a higher degree online compared to traditional retail outlets. In 2025, food inflation in the UK remains a major factor putting price pressures on consumers food budgets – with more consumers choosing discount retailers and private label products over branded food and drinks. With regards to government policies, the UK has instituted programs to encourage a whole food systems approach through the July 2025 Good Food Cycle a broad framework for transforming the entire UK food system, aiming for healthier, more environmentally sustainable, and resilient food production and consumption. This is in addition to the UK's policies for products considered high in fat, sugar, and salt, which have pushed food manufacturers to adjust product formulations.

Market Information Sheet: United Kingdom

Executive Summary: According to the [CIA World Factbook](#), the United Kingdom (UK) is an upper middle-income country, with a GDP of \$3.7 trillion. The country is a leading trading power and financial center with the second 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). UK agriculture produces about 58 percent of the country’s food needs. 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.

Imports of Consumer-Oriented Products

According to Trade Data Monitor (TDM), in 2024, the UK imported consumer-oriented agricultural products totaled \$67 billion, with the United States’ market share at two percent or \$1.26 billion.



Strength	Weakness
UK is one of the largest markets in Europe with one of the highest per capita incomes globally	U.S. products face competition from tariff-free products from the EU and Free Trade Agreement (FTA) partners.
Opportunity	Challenge
Demand for sustainable, healthy, free-from, vegetarian, and convenience products remains strong.	High cost-of-living remains an issue, consumers are spending less on non-essential items and have switched to private-label products.

Food Retail Industry: The food retail sector is saturated, highly consolidated, and competitive. Based on 2024 figures, the top four retailers (see Table) together account for 67 percent of the market. Discounter retailers, Aldi and Lidl continue to gain market share and combined now have 19.2 percent market share. This is increasingly

where UK consumers shop. Independent stores face strong price competition from the top grocery stores and online retailers. According to [Mintel](#), in 2024 online purchases accounted for 13.1 percent of all grocery sales, with 59 percent of consumers conducting some grocery shopping online. UK consumers are willing to try foods from other countries but expect quality products at a competitive price.

Food Processing Industry: According to the latest [Food and Drink Federation](#) report, the food and drink sector remains the single largest employer in the UK manufacturing sector. In 2024, around 474,000 people across the UK were employed in jobs associated with food and drink manufacturing. The food and drink manufacturing sector’s output is valued at \$47 billion with an annual turnover of \$180 billion.

Food Service Industry: In 2024, total foodservice food and drink sales amounted to [\\$104 billion](#). In the last few years, the industry has faced many challenges including a cost-of-living crisis and high inflation rates on food and drink products. The industry is consumer-oriented with a significant investment in research and development. U.S. foodservice chains are popular among UK consumers.

Quick Facts CY 2024 (\$1=£0.73 £1 = 1.33)

Total Imports of Consumer-Oriented Products: \$67.0 billion

UK’s Top Consumer-Oriented Growth Products

1. Chocolate	6) Processed Fruit
2. Fruit and Vegetable Juice	7) Chewing Gum
3. Tea	8) Coffee
4. Tree Nuts	9) Beef and Beef Products
5. Fresh Fruit	10) Dairy Products

Food Industry by Channels (USD billion) 2024

UK Retail Food Industry	274
UK Food Service - HRI	104
UK Food Processing	180
U.S. Food and Agriculture Exports	3.8

Top 10 Host Country Retailers

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

GDP/Population

Population (2024) (*millions*): 68.4 GDP (*trillions*): \$3.7
GDP per capita: \$54,500

Sources: CIA World Factbook, TDM, Kantar Worldpanel, UK Government Statistics

SECTION I. MARKET SUMMARY

In July 2025, the [Institute of Grocery Distribution \(IGD\)](#) valued the UK retail grocery market at \$340 billion (£256 billion) with a predicted increase of three percent to \$395 billion (£297 billion) by 2030.

In July 2025, [IGD](#) announced that UK food inflation continues to rise outpacing general inflation. This will add increased pressure on household budgets with food inflation projected to peak at 5.1 percent in the summer of 2025. The primary drivers of this increase are extreme weather, new regulatory burdens on producers, and ongoing global commodity pressures. New research from IGD indicates that 83 percent of shoppers anticipate food prices will continue to rise, with disposable income for many households poised to all but vanish, forcing consumers to prioritize essential purchases. This challenging economic climate is anticipated to disproportionately affect lower-income households, who will bear the brunt of these sustained price increases.

According to [IGD](#), the online grocery sector is projected to be the fastest-growing channel, anticipating a 4.3 percent increase as consumers increasingly embrace the convenience of digital shopping. This expansion will be followed by the discount channel, which is forecast to see a 3.5 percent rise, reflecting a continued consumer focus on value. Meanwhile, supermarkets will continue to grow in line with the overall market and remain the largest grocery channel overall.

Separately, the battle against the UK's obesity crisis faces hurdles as the prices of domestically produced fruit and vegetables have surged dramatically, increasing by over a third in the past two years. This rise is largely attributed to challenging weather patterns, with the UK experiencing record dry and warm conditions in spring 2025, following an exceptionally wet spring in 2024. Such extremes have severely impacted homegrown staples like lettuces and carrots, driving up cost. Compounding this, imports from the European Union, which supplies two-thirds of the UK's fresh produce, have seen prices increases, making healthy eating increasingly unaffordable for many households.

On June 29, 2025, the UK government furthered an initiative combating rising obesity rates, by announcing [a new healthy food standard](#) in which UK food manufacturers will be required to adhere to new health food standards. This strategy, part of a 10-year health plan, involves a partnership between the government and key players in the food industry, including producers and retailers. The goal of this initiative is to encourage consumers to make healthier food and drink choices. The implementation of these standards includes manufacturers reformulating products to reduce high salt, sugar and fat components, retailers reconfiguring shop layouts to highlight nutritious options, offering special discounts on healthy foods, or leveraging loyalty card schemes to promote healthier purchases. To ensure accountability and progress, retailers and food businesses will also be required to regularly report on their healthy food sales and demonstrate their commitment to meeting specific targets set under the new regulations.

Health and well-being remain a long-term trend and in July 2025, the UK government launched the [Good Food Cycle](#) a broad framework for transforming the entire UK food system, aiming for healthier, more environmentally sustainable, and resilient food production and consumption. It includes encouraging healthier food options as well as other aspects like environmental sustainability, food security, and equitable food systems across the value chain.

According to the [Soil Association Organic Market Report 2025](#), (a major organic food certification body), despite the cost-of-living crisis, UK consumers continue to buy more organic food, which are typically at a higher price point than conventionally farmed products. In 2024, UK sales of organic food and drink increased for their 13th year. In 2024, total annual sales of organic products reached \$4.9 billion (£3.7 billion), an increase of 7.3 percent on the previous year. In 2024, sales of organic products in supermarkets increased by eight percent to \$3.19 billion (£2.4 billion). Independent retailers saw sales increase by nine percent to over \$687 million (£517 million). Sainsbury's is the largest retailer of organic products, with online retailers Ocado and Amazon also seeing good growth.

The UK government's ban on advertisements for products high in fat, sugar, and salt ([HFSS](#)) before 9 pm (suitable for all ages) broadcasts has once again been postponed, now planned for implementation in January 2026. This ban for television and online advertisements is designed to protect children from the marketing of HFSS foods, which are believed to contribute to poor dietary choices and obesity. Additionally, the ban would impact products defined as HFSS. UK food manufacturers have been reformulating products for several years to avoid these restrictions.

Key Market Drivers and Consumption Trends

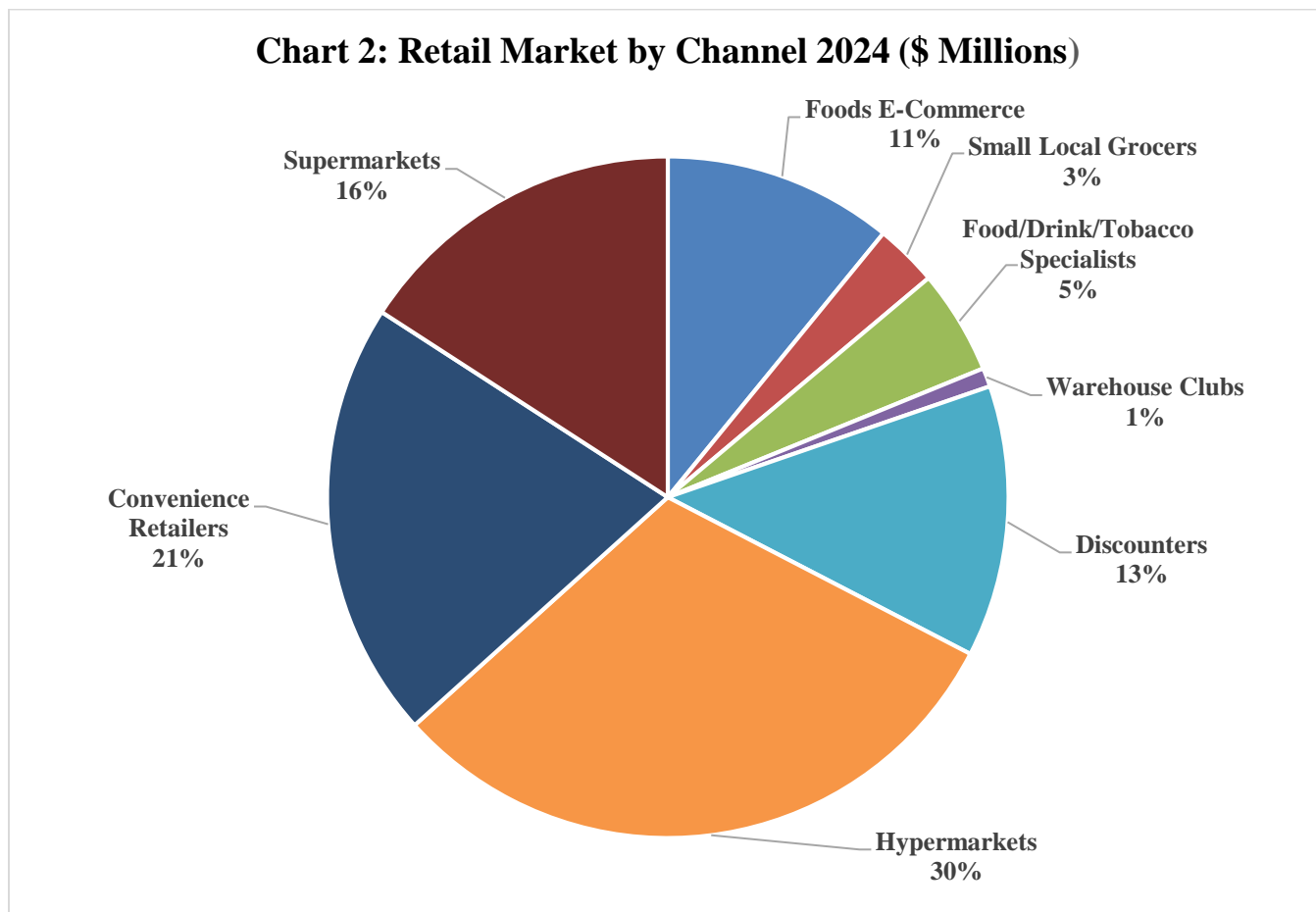
- **Health and Wellness Products:** the aging population and increased health consciousness of consumers is fueling demand for health and wellness products.
- **Convenience Ready Meals:** increasingly high-paced society and rising number of single households is driving demand for convenient ready-to-eat meals, desserts, and baking mixes.
- **Free-From Products:** products free from gluten, dairy, or lactose are increasingly popular with shoppers.
- **Locally Grown:** “Buy British” campaigns are attracting UK consumers to purchase locally grown products and to support local farmers.
- **Sustainability and Eco-Friendly Products:** Some consumers view their purchasing decisions as political or lifestyle statements. Traceability and information about production methods are frequently required by certain large UK retailers to meet these perceived consumer demands.
- **Vegan & Vegetarianism:** more UK consumers are choosing to become vegan, vegetarian, or flexitarian to be more sustainable and environmentally friendly. Consumers are increasingly concerned about animal welfare.
- **Ethnic Foods:** the UK has an ethnically diverse population, which fuels demand for a wide range of cuisines and ingredients outside of staple UK products.
- **Fair Trade and Organic Products:** are becoming increasingly popular, as they are perceived as healthier.
- **Private Label:** due to increased cost-of-living, consumers are buying more private-label products from discount retailers or retail brands to save money.

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 of importing from the United States.	The UK has well-established brands for mainstream products. Brand-building and marketing costs are substantial.
The United States 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
Import conditions vary between the UK and Europe, however they are similar. Therefore, this makes the UK a good country for U.S. exporters to explore before looking at the rest of Europe.	A free trade agreement between the UK and EU means EU competitors do not pay import duty on goods to the UK. U.S. exporters face up to 25 percent import duty, depending on the product.
The United States is a popular destination for UK tourists and familiarity with U.S. products is widespread.	Popularity of specialty products from many EU countries is high, such as French cheeses, Spanish citrus, and Italian pasta.
	Price is a challenge due to higher shipping costs and tariffs faced by U.S. suppliers.

Source: FAS London

Retail Sales by Channel



Source: Euromonitor

SECTION II. ROAD MAP FOR MARKET ENTRY

Entry Strategy

Several factors must be considered to ensure successful market entry. Businesses need to familiarize themselves with regulations governing food imports into the UK. This includes understanding the UK's food safety standards, labeling requirements, and compliance with the Food Standards Agency (FSA) regulations. Companies must ensure that products are not only safe for consumption but also appropriately labeled with information that complies with UK laws, including allergen labeling and nutritional information. These are covered in the [Food and Agricultural Importer Regulations \(FAIRS\) Report](#).

In addition to regulatory compliance, companies should conduct thorough market research to identify consumer preferences and trends in the UK food and drink sector. Understanding local tastes, dietary habits, and emerging trends such as plant-based foods or organic products can significantly enhance a brand's chances of success. You can do this in a variety of ways including partnerships with local distributors, participation in food trade shows, or direct consumer online platforms. Establishing a strong supply chain is another component; companies need to ensure that their products can be

transported efficiently while maintaining quality and freshness. It should be noted that food importation is a specialized business with importers playing a pivotal role in navigating the hurdles of UK food law. It is much harder to supply UK retailers directly.

You will also need to develop a good marketing strategy that resonates with UK consumers. This could involve localized promotions, collaborations with influencers, or utilizing social media platforms to reach the target audience effectively. Companies must also be prepared to navigate the complexities of post-Brexit trade agreements and tariffs, ensuring that they account for any additional costs that may arise. By thoroughly researching the market, complying with regulatory requirements, and crafting a strategic approach to marketing and distribution, companies can successfully establish a foothold in the competitive UK food and drink market.

Once U.S. companies have acquired this background information, they may consider attending or visiting one of Europe’s [USDA-endorsed trade shows](#). They serve as a springboard into the market, helping companies to establish new trade contacts and gauge product interest. The UK’s largest food and drink show case is [International Food and Drink Event](#), which will take place in London from March 30-April 1, 2026. This food trade show is UK focused with buyers primarily from across England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland procuring products. If you would like information about this show, please send an email to aglondon@usda.gov.

U.S. exporters can also contact their respective [U.S. State Regional Trade Groups \(SRTG\)](#), their Commodity Cooperator Group, and their state’s Department of Agriculture to obtain additional support. SRTGs are non-profit trade development organizations that help U.S. food producers and processors to enter overseas markets. They are funded by USDA/FAS and private industry to conduct promotional activities that increase exports of U.S. high-value food and agricultural products. The [U.S. Agricultural Export Development Council](#) is composed of U.S. commodity trade associations and other organizations with an interest in promoting U.S. agricultural exports. They regularly organize reverse trade missions, often around trade shows or other events. These are excellent platforms for U.S. suppliers to meet foreign buyers.

Market Structure

According to the latest data from the [Office of National Statistics](#), in 2023, total consumer spending on food, drink, and eating out was \$328 billion (£245 billion). Expenditure on household food and drink decreased by 2.8 percent while expenditure on food and drink eaten out increased by 0.6 percent.

Table 2: Profiles of Different Food Retailers in the United Kingdom (2025)

Retailer Name and Outlet Type	No. of Outlets (2025)	Market Share (July 2025)	Website
Tesco (Mid-range supermarket), Supermarkets & Express stores	2,964	28.3%	www.tesco.com
Sainsbury’s (Mid-range supermarket) Supermarkets & convenience stores.	1,430	15.1%	www.sainsburys.co.uk
Asda/Wal-Mart (Mid-range)	1,106	11.8%	www.asda.co.uk
Aldi (Discounter supermarket)	1,021	10.9%	www.aldi.co.uk

Morrisons (Mid-range supermarket)	497	8.4%	www.morrisons.co.uk
Lidl (Discounter supermarket)	983	8.3%	www.lidl.co.uk
Co-op (Mid-range supermarket, primarily British products)	3,727	5.2%	www.coop.co.uk
Waitrose (Upscale supermarket)	329	4.4%	www.waitrose.co.uk
Iceland	979	2.2%	https://about.iceland.co.uk/
Ocado (online)	N/A	2.0%	www.ocado.co.uk
Whole Foods Market (Very upscale supermarket)	1 main store and 5 smaller stores	n/a	https://www.wholefoodsmarket.co.uk/
Costco Wholesale (Warehouse – Membership)	29	n/a	www.costco.co.uk

Source: Supermarket websites & [Kantar Worldpanel](#)

Retail Outlets

[Kantar's](#) latest statistics show that six supermarket chains now dominate the UK market, collectively accounting for 82.8 percent of sales. Discount retailers continue to grow market share in the UK, with Aldi fully cementing itself in the top four supermarket outlets and could well become third in the next year. This shift underscores a growing consumer preference for cost-effective shopping options, reflecting the challenging economic climate and increased living costs that influence where people choose to shop. Furthermore, Lidl, the other major discounter, is quickly closing in on Morrisons, indicating a strong trend that is reshaping traditional supermarket hierarchies. Customers are increasingly choosing these discount retailers for their main grocery shopping, drawn by lower prices and quality products. This shift in consumer behavior demonstrates the profound impact that discounter chains have on the overall market dynamics in the UK. Due to their popularity, both Aldi and Lidl plan to open hundreds of new stores over the next two years. This expansion highlights their commitment to capturing a larger share of the market. As these discounters/private label grocers continue to thrive. The top four supermarket chains will need to reassess their strategies to remain relevant amidst changing consumer preferences and heightened competition. Tesco is the market leader, with 28.3 percent market share, followed by Sainsbury's with 15.1 percent, Asda with 11.8 percent, Aldi with 10.9 percent, Morrison's with 8.4 percent, and Lidl with 8.3 percent. Other UK supermarket chains include The Cooperative, Waitrose, Iceland, and Marks and Spencer.

Presence of U.S. Brands and Products in UK Retailers

The availability of U.S. grocery products in the UK varies significantly across different retail channels. While many U.S. products and U.S.-branded products are available in UK supermarket chains, their presence in department store food halls and independent food stores is notably lower. However, online retailers, such as [Ocado](#) and [Amazon](#) have emerged as an important growth area for expanding U.S. products into the UK market, with the most extensive and accessible selection of U.S. food and drink items. This shift towards online distribution underscores the growing role of e-commerce in catering to consumer demand for international products, offering a convenient and comprehensive platform for

consumers to access a wide range of U.S. grocery offerings. Please see FAS London's 2024 Retailer [Report](#) for more information on where to find U.S. food and drink products in the UK.

Other notable stores stocking U.S. products are [Whole Foods Market](#) which has one flagship store and six smaller stores across London, and [Costco](#) which has 29 UK stores. These stores are great advocates for U.S. products and sell a wide range. They offer U.S. companies a good starting point when breaking into the UK market.

Private-Label – The UK has one of the most advanced private-label markets in the world and is seen as a flagship market for private-label development. The popularity of private label products continues to increase as inflation and increases in cost-of-living prompt shoppers to explore more affordable options. Private label products which are dominated by the UK's major supermarket chains have captured an impressive market share, which according to [The Grocer own label trends report](#) states that sales of private label products account for 40 percent of all grocery sales in the UK. UK consumers perceive private label goods as offering comparable quality to branded products at a lower price point. Supermarket private label product ranges from value to premium, offering a range of choices across varying price points. Retailers are investing heavily in enhancing their private label products, focusing on ethical sourcing and transparent labeling to meet the growing demand for responsible consumption. Many consumers also favor locally grown/produced products, further propelling the growth of private label brands that use and source such ingredients. Private label products are extremely popular with retailers making them another avenue to capture consumer loyalty in a highly competitive environment.

Technology Innovation among Retailers – Retailers have launched apps that hold shopping lists, offer digital coupons, integrate with loyalty programs, and allow you to scan and buy your groceries in the app. Tesco, Sainsbury's, Asda, Waitrose, Marks and Spencer, and Morrisons all offer "click-and-collect" services which allow consumers to buy products online and collect them in store; discounters Aldi and Lidl are trialing the service in some stores.

Convenience Stores or the "C-Sector" - The UK's convenience store market is highly fragmented, with many retail and independent operators. Store operators may be divided into several types: grocery stores and specialist stores, such as newsagents and greengrocers. Shopping habits have evolved since the COVID pandemic, with many people favoring frequent, smaller shopping trips rather than traditional weekly grocery runs. Consumers make several trips a week to buy convenience foods, opting for retailers that provide easy access and quick purchasing experiences. Cities have a wide array of convenience stores located close to train or bus stations, making it easy for consumers to pick up everyday items as well as ready meals on the way home from work.

SECTION III. COMPETITION

The EU is the main competitor for U.S. consumer-oriented food. According to the [Office of National Statistics](#), the EU supplies 24 percent of food consumed in the UK. EU food exporters have relatively low transportation costs and fast delivery times. Their products do not face import duties, nor do they face major ingredient or labeling changes. Africa and South America are the largest non-EU suppliers to the UK, with four percent each of all UK food and drink imports, followed by Rest of Europe, North America, and Asia with three percent each. The three largest imported commodity groups by value were fruit and vegetables, meat, and beverages.

Table 3: Overall Competitive Situation for Consumer-Oriented Products (2024)

Product Category Total UK Import	Main Suppliers in Percentage	Strengths of Key Supply Countries	Advantages and Disadvantages of Local Suppliers
Wine & Beer (HS 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206) USD 5.8 billion	1. France - 31.2% 2. Italy – 22.4% 3. Spain – 8.3% 7. USA – 3.2%	Proximity, reputation, climatic conditions for wine growing.	Limited wine grown in the UK, therefore necessity to import.
Tree Nuts (HS 0801 +0802 +200819) USD 808 million	1. USA – 31.5% 2. Vietnam – 18.9% 3. Turkey – 7.6%	USA is the leading supplier of almonds, walnuts, pistachios, and hazelnuts.	Growing demand from the snack industry. Nuts benefit from their healthy reputation.
Food Preparations (HS 210690) USD 2.3 billion	1. Germany – 14.9% 2. Denmark – 11.6% 3. Netherlands – 8.7% 7. USA –5.0%	Proximity and availability.	Strong domestic food industry.
Distilled Spirits (HS 2208) USD 1.25 billion	1. USA – 18.3% 2. France – 16.2% 3. Italy – 10.4%	Proximity to the UK.	Scotland is a big producer of whisky and is competition for the United States. France exports brandy and Italy liqueurs.
Fish & Seafood (HS 03 + HS 16) USD 8.6 billion	1. Thailand– 10.4% 2. Norway – 9.7% 3. Poland – 9.5% 20. USA – 1.2%	USA is the second largest supplier of Alaska Pollock fillets, used as an alternative to cod or in fish fingers.	Tradition in seafood trading and processing. Fish is popular.
Condiments and Sauces (HS 2103) USD 1.50 billion	1. Netherlands – 21.7% 2. Italy – 14.5% 3. Germany – 7.1% 12. USA –2.4%	Proximity and availability. USA is well known as a supplier of BBQ and hot sauces.	Strong domestic food industry.
Sweet potatoes (HS071420) USD 99.6 million	1. USA – 35.4% 2. Egypt – 33.2% 3. China – 14.3%	The U.S. is the largest exporter of sweet potatoes to the UK; however, Egypt is gaining market share year on year.	Supermarkets sell fresh and processed sweet potatoes
Peanuts (HS 1202) USD 208.0 million	1. Argentina – 35.6% 2. USA – 18.3% 3. Nicaragua – 16.0%	Until 2022, U.S. had 25 percent import duty giving Argentina the advantage.	Not grown in the UK. Demand from snack food industry.

(Source: TDM) - UK Imports from the World

IV. BEST PRODUCT PROSPECTS

Products in the Market That Have Good Sales Potential:

- **Processed Products:** health food, mainstream grocery, and snack foods
- **Dried and Processed Fruit:** cranberries, dried cherries, prunes, raisins, and wild berries. **Nuts:** almonds, peanuts, pecans, pistachios, and walnuts
- **Fish and Seafood:** cod, pollack, salmon, and other fish products
- **Fresh Fruit and Vegetables:** apples, grapefruit, sweet potatoes, and table grapes
- **Meat:** hormone-free beef and pork products
- **Drinks:** craft beer, spirits, wine, and low-alcohol product
- **Food Ingredients**
- **Wood pellets** and other waste/residues for renewable fuels

Products Not Present Because They Face Significant Barriers:

- **Food additives, Red Meat/Poultry Products, and Genetically Modified Products** not approved by the UK

Table 4: Trends in Imports from the United States of Consumer-Orientated Foods

Product Category	U.S. Exports to UK 2024 (\$ million)	% Change 2023-24
Tree Nuts	202.4	+24.7
Wine	163.8	+13.7
Distilled Spirits	137.1	+8.8
Food Preparations	84.0	-33.1
Fresh Vegetables	59.0	+22.1
Bakery Goods, Cereals, and Pasta	57.1	+12.0
Fish Products	56.0	+22.3
Chocolate & Cocoa Products	33.1	-8.3
Confectionery	36.2	+15.3
Processed Fruit	33.5	+18.6
Beef & Beef Products	32.1	+9.1
Processed Vegetables	31.8	+6.4
Condiments & Sauces	31.0	+6.9
Non-Alcoholic Beverages, Exc. Juices	26.6	-31.7
Eggs and Products	25.6	+12.5

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

V. KEY CONTACTS AND FURTHER INFORMATION

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

United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Embassy of the United States of America 33 Nine Elms Lane, London SW11 7US, Tel: +44 20 7891 3313 Email: AgLondon@usda.gov

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.

FAS London publishes other market and commodity reports available through the Global Agricultural Information Network (GAIN) at <https://gain.fas.usda.gov/#/home>

Further information on the UK retail grocery sector is available from the British Retail Consortium or the Institute of Grocery Distribution.

British Retail Consortium (BRC), Tel: +44 20 7854 8900 Website: www.brc.org.uk

The British Retail Consortium is the lead trade association representing the entire range of retailers from large multiples and department stores through to independents.

Institute of Grocery Distribution (IGD), Tel: +44 1923 857141 E-Mail: igd@igd.com Website: www.igd.com The IGD is the UK trade association for information about the food and grocery chain. One service offered is the Retail Analysis - www.igd.com/analysis .

Attachments:

No Attachments