Required Report: Required - Public Distribution **Date:** June 30, 2026

Report Number: UK2026-0016

Report Name: Exporter Guide Annual

Country: United Kingdom

Post: London

Report Category: Exporter Guide

Prepared By: Julie Vasquez-Nicholson

Approved By: Alexandra Baych

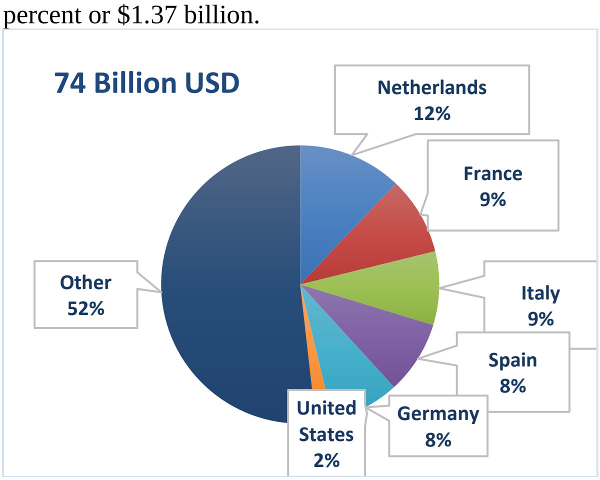
Report Highlights:

The UK represents a significant but competitive market for U.S. agricultural exporters, with U.S. exports reaching a record $3.98 billion in 2025 — though U.S. consumer-oriented products hold only a 1.8 percent share of the UK's $74 billion consumer-oriented import market, signaling substantial room for growth. The market is under mounting pressure from a deepening cost-of-living crisis, with food inflation projected to hit 9 percent by end-2026, driving consumers toward private-label products and discount retailers (Aldi and Lidl now command nearly 20% market share) — a trend that challenges premium U.S. branded goods but opens opportunities in value-positioned, health-focused, and sustainably produced products.

Market Information Sheet: United Kingdom

Executive Summary: According to the Open Factbook, the United Kingdom (UK) is an upper middle-income country, with a gross domestic product (GDP)of $3.6 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 GDP. UK agriculture produces 57 percent of the country's food needs, which is heavily reliant on imports to meet the 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 2025, the UK imported consumer-oriented agricultural products totaled $74 billion, with the United States' market share at 1.8 percent or $1.37 billion.



Food Retail Industry: The food retail sector is saturated, highly consolidated, and competitive. Based on February 2026 figures, the top four retailers (see Table) together account for 66 percent of the market. Discounter retailers, Aldi and Lidl combined, have 17.9 percent market share and increasingly where UK consumers shop. Independent stores face strong price competition from the top grocery stores and online retailers. According to Mintel, in 2025 online purchases accounted for 13 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 2025, around 486,500 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 $50 billion (£37 bn) with an annual turnover of $200 billion (£148 bn).

Food Service Industry: In 2025, total foodservice food and drink sales amounted to $133 billion. Since 2020, the industry has faced many challenges including a cost-of-living crisis and high inflation rates on food & 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 2025 ($1=£0.74 £1 = 1.33)

Total Imports of Consumer-Oriented Products:
$74.1 billion

UK's Global Top Consumer-Oriented Growth Products

1) Tree Nuts	6) Processed Fruit
2) Beef and Beef Products	7) Fresh Fruit
3) Coffee	8) Dairy Products
4) Chocolate & Cocoa	9) Egg Products
5) Poultry Meat	10) Non-alcoholic bev

Food Industry by Channels (USD billion) 2025

UK Retail Food Industry	342
UK Food Service - HRI	133
UK Food Processing	200
U.S. Food and Agriculture Exports	3.9

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 (2025) 68.7 million; GDP $3.6 trillion
GDP per capita: $52,500
Sources: Open Factbook, TDM, Kantar Worldpanel, UK Government Statistics

Strength	Weakness
UK is the largest market 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 "generic-style" products.

SECTION I. MARKET SUMMARY

2026 will be a challenging time for the UK food, drink, and agriculture sector with the cost-of-living crisis, weather, and geopolitical uncertainty all playing their part.

The **cost-of-living crisis** continues to have a significant impact on the sector with the Food & Drink Federation suggesting that UK households will pay an additional $625 (£470) per year on groceries, bringing the average total bill to $7,980 (£6,000). This is due to increased food inflation which is anticipated to reach nine percent by the end of 2026. This has meant that consumer spending continues to shift towards value: own-label/private-label products which are increasingly more popular, with the discount retailers (Aldi, Lidl) gaining market share. Consumers are trading down across categories: premium to mid-tier, branded to own-label, and fresh to frozen. Food bank usage has reached record highs, with those on lower incomes unable to afford their normal weekly purchases. Consumers are also faced with shrinkflation, with manufacturers reducing product size while keeping prices unchanged.

The Food & Drink Federation estimate that food prices will be 50 percent higher by November 2026 than they were at the start of the cost-of-living crisis in mid-2021, due to farmers facing increased fuel, fertilizer, and energy costs. This is in addition to the increases resulting from the Ukraine-Russia war. They have called on the UK government to assist UK farmers, which in turn will bring some stability to UK consumers.

On May 27, 2026 UK energy regulator Ofgem announced 13 percent increase to the UK's energy price cap for consumers from July to September 2026, as a result of the higher wholesale gas prices caused by the ongoing conflict in the Middle East. Stretched UK households will need to find an additional $300 a year for those using an average amount of gas and electricity.

Weather - the UK has faced increasingly volatile weather in the last couple of years. Wet winters and springs (2024 was the wettest on record) have caused widespread waterlogging of root vegetables, delayed planting, and damaged crops. In May 2026, the UK experienced record high temperature caused by super El Nino. These high temperatures are expected to impact wheat, oilseed rape, potatoes, vegetables, and soft fruits resulting in household staples becoming more expensive. Industry publication The Grocer Magazine stated that once food prices go up, they rarely go back down, resulting in it becoming increasingly difficult for some to find affordable food.

In 2025, the United Kingdom imported a record $3.98 billion in agriculture and related products from the United States, a 3.2 percent increase over 2024, based on USDA data (see Global Agricultural Trade System (GATS)). UK imports of U.S. agricultural related products (forestry, biodiesel, and seafood) exceeded $1.74 billion surpassing consumer-oriented food and beverage products as the most important UK market sector for U.S. agriculture exports. In 2025, UK imports of wood pellets for renewable energy reached nearly $1.45 billion and UK imports of U.S. consumer-oriented products exceeded $1.1 billion.

UK Demographics:
In June 2024, according to the latest information from the UK Office for National Statistics (ONS), the population of the UK was estimated at 69.3 million, the second largest annual increase for 75 years. In 2025, immigrants to the UK primarily arrived via work, student or family visas from India, Pakistan,

Nigeria, China and Bangladesh ranging between 390,000 and 600,000. In 2024, according to the latest data from Statista the Southeast of England and London are the most populated, home to over a quarter (18.5 million) of the UK population. The UK has an ageing population with one in five people aged 65 years and over. The population is ethnically diverse. In 2026, Statista estimates showed that 81.8 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: 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.

New Policy Regulations:

Packaging Regulations: In January 2025, the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) came into force, a scheme whereby (large) UK organizations, including importers, are responsible for the recycling of the packaging they produce. This means businesses that place packaging on the UK market must now cover the costs of collecting, sorting, recycling, and managing the residual waste. Under the EPR businesses are required to report the type and amount of packaging they place on the market, which enables government to assess fees. The UK government has announced that fees will increase about seven percent in October 2026. The EPR is expected to put even more pressure on producers facing ever shrinking margins and increasing regulatory costs.

The **UK Deposit Return Scheme** (DRS) will launch on **October 1, 2027**, across England, Northern Ireland, and Scotland, designed to increase recycling rates for single-use drinks containers. 26 cents (20p) will be added to single use plastic, steel, and aluminum containers which will be fully refundable when empty containers are returned to retailers.

The **UK Nutrient Profiling Model** **(NPM)** is a tool used by the government to classify foods and drinks based on their nutritional quality, primarily identifying products high in fat, salt, or sugar (HFSS). The government published an updated nutrient model, the **NPM 2018**, on January 27, 2026, to replace the 2004–2005 version. A consultation is currently underway to determine what products are classified as HSFF Products.

Key Influences on UK Consumer Demands

- **Slow population growth:** CIA World Factbook Latest figures show that population growth in the UK is 0.40 percent and is comparable with many of the smaller European countries. Main differences include Ireland with a growth rate of 0.80 percent, Ukraine with 2.42, and Luxemburg with a growth rate of 1.58 percent while Italy, Greece, Portugal and Germany's population is currently in decline.

- **Aging population:** 12.9 million aged over 65 – 19 percent of population and 1.7 million over 85 years old – 2.5 percent of population (ONS)
- **Number of household units growing:** 29.0 million in 2025, increase of 7.2 percent over the last 10 years, 66.8 percent of which contained one family (a couple with or without children or single parent with at least one child), while 8.6 million lived alone (ONS)
- **Smaller households:** average UK household size is 2.36
- **Personal disposable income decreased in 2025:** 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.
Import conditions do vary between the UK and Europe, however, 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 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, several UK supermarket chains prefer to support/stock British products.
- **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. In April 2025, the Food Standards authorities in the UK confirmed changes to streamline the market authorization process for regulated products. Applications received through the Regulated Product Applications flow through to 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 ingredients above 0.9 percent will trigger a labeling requirement.
- **Organic:** The Soil Association Organic Market Report 2026 highlights that in 2025, UK sales of organic food and drink increased for the 14th consecutive year. In 2024, total annual sales of organic products reached $5.19 billion (£3.9 billion), an increase of 4.2 percent on the previous year. In 2025, sales of organic products in supermarkets increased by seven percent and are now worth over $3.45 billion (£2.6 billion). This was driven by sales in dairy, ambient grocery, fresh produce, meat, fish, and poultry, with nearly a quarter of organic purchases made online. Sales at independent retailers decreased by 1.1 percent to $680 million (£512 million), while foodservice also decreased by 1.5 percent to $272 million (£205 million) because of people eating out less due to cost-of-living pressures. Sainsbury's is the largest retailer of organic products, with online retailers Ocado and Amazon also seeing good growth.
- **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 over the last ten years.

SECTION III. IMPORT FOOD STANDARDS & REGULATIONS AND IMPORT PROCEDURES

Food Standards and Regulations

Following Brexit, 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 repeatedly postponed and finally began to be implemented at the start of 2024.

On January 31, 2024, the Border Target Operating Model, the UK's approach to Safety and Security controls and Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) controls at the UK border, came into effect rolling out checks so they now applied equally to goods from the EU and goods from the rest of the world. This includes 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.

In June 2025, the UK announced a further postponement to its post-Brexit border checks on fruit and vegetables from the EU under BTOM. The checks were due to come into effect in July 2025, after being postponed from their original implementation date of October 2024 but have now been pushed back until January 31, 2027. On May 19, 2025, the UK and EU announced a Common Understanding document, outlining a number of deliverables, including to work on dynamically aligning SPS measures with the European Union. Depending on the final agreement, these negotiations are likely to significantly alter the UK's SPS, customs border, and other regulations with regards to agrifood products travelling between the UK and EU.

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, with the implementation phases continuing through 2025. As implemented, the Windsor Framework applies UK public health and consumer protection standards to all retail food and drink moving into Northern Ireland for local consumption. It seeks to retain Northern Ireland's place in the UK internal market while providing access to the EU market. As such, NI continues to follow EU food laws. GB now has regulatory autonomy, although in practice it is largely enforcing EU law that it has rolled over into domestic law. The May 2025 announcement between the UK and EU noted that UK's negotiations with the EU on dynamic alignment would complement but not supersede the Windsor Framework.

U.S. exporters should work closely with their UK importers to understand the latest import requirements by checking with their local Trading Standards Office, the Food Standards Agency, or Port Health Authority. FAS 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 pathogen reduction treatments. 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

The UK grocery market is highly competitive, and in July 2025, the Institute of Grocery Distribution (IGD) valued the sector at $340 billion (£256 billion) with a predicted increase of three percent to $395 billion (£297 billion) by 2030. In recent years, the sector has been defined by the cost-of-living crisis which has forced households to re-evaluate their spending habits, leading to an increase in market share for discounters Aldi and Lidl at the expense of the largest UK supermarket chains. This has resulted in several trends: the UK is one of the largest purchasers of private label products, however, the cost-of-living crisis has increased this demand even further. Shoppers are trading down from premium brands and taking advantage of supermarket loyalty schemes to ensure they get the best value.

According to ONS latest statistics show average UK households spent 11.3 percent of their annual budgets on food and non-alcoholic drinks, making it the fifth highest expenditure category behind housing, transport, recreation, and miscellaneous goods. The average person spent $3,294 (£2,453) on groceries including alcohol and $786 (£585) on eating out.

The sector remains in a state of flux, balancing the need for competitive pricing to maintain volume growth against the rising costs of energy, logistics, and personnel.

Kantar's latest statistics show that six supermarket chains dominate UK food retailing, accounting for 82.6 percent of the market. The discounters Aldi and Lidl have a combined market share of 19.4 percent with this growing year-on-year. Tesco is the market leader, with 28.2 percent market share, followed by Sainsbury's with 15.2 percent.

Market Shares of the UK's Supermarket Chains

Retailer	Market Share %	Retailer	Market Share %
Tesco	28.2	Cooperative	5.1
Sainsbury's	15.2	Waitrose	4.5
Asda	11.5	Iceland	2.2
Aldi	10.8	Others (inc. Marks and Spencer)	1.9
Lidl	8.6	Symbols/Independents	1.4
Morrison's	8.3	Ocado	2.1

Source: Kantar Worldpanel, market share summary, May 17, 2026
*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

According to the 2025 Eating Out Report, in 2025, the UK eating out market was expected to grow by 2.6 percent to a value of $135.6 billion (£101 billion). Quick service, coffee, bakery, and travel channels were the significant driver of growth within the broader UK foodservice industry, reflecting the growing demand for convenience, speed, and accessibility with these options outperforming more traditional dine-in experiences. Increased operational costs, including labor, energy, rent, and ingredient expenses, continue to challenge the hotel restaurant and institutional (HRI) sector.

According to the British Beer & Pub Association, in 2025, approximately 360 pubs closed permanently in the UK, continuing a trend of roughly one pub closure per day, because of rising energy costs, inflation, high tax burdens, and changes in consumer habits.

The European Union continues to be a key competitor to the United States in sourcing the HRI sector, with 25 percent of food consumed in the UK HRI sourced from the EU.

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
- Agricultural related products: wood pellets and other waste/residuals for renewable fuels

Products not present because they face significant barriers

- Products containing 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 2025 USDA BICO data, consumer-oriented food and beverage products increased 9.4 percent between 2024- 2025 to $1.1 billion, with beef and beef products, eggs and egg products, tree nuts, confectionery, chocolate and cocoa, and condiments and sauces all achieving their highest export levels to the UK since records began. On the other hand, fresh fruit saw significant declines year on year. U.S. exports of forestry products were at the highest export level since records started in 1970 with 1.68 billion in 2025. This means the agricultural related products sector is now the most important sector with $1.7 billion of exports to the United Kingdom.

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

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.
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

Appendix 1

Top Imports from the United States of Most Popular Products, 2025

Product Category	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	% Change 2024-25
Forest Products	889.1	1,141.6	1,295.3*	1,682.0*	1,681.5*	+3.4
Ethanol	102.3	161.1	409.9*	535.1*	393.2	-26.1
Tree Nuts	172.3	163.0	162.2	202.4	256.6*	+26.9
Distilled Spirits	106.6	159.7	128.8	137.1	152.7	+12.8
Wine	212.2	173.2	142.7	163.8	144.7	-11.8
Soybeans	64.8	132.2	88.4	52.0	108.7	+109.1
Food Preparations (formally prepared food)	151.5	119.1	84.0	100.8	98.8	-2.0
Essential Oils	79.3	67.0	60.5	76.3	80.2	+5.1
Fish Products	65.7	64.4	45.6	56.0	66.8	+19.5
Bakery Good, Cereals, & Pasta	48.0	51.1	50.9	57.1	58.2	+1.8
Chocolate and Cocoa Products	27.8	34.2	31.3	36.2	51.9*	+43.4
Fresh Vegetables	63.3	50.2	48.4	59.0	50.4	-14.7
Soybean Meal	30.7	10.9	66.4	47.4	48.2	+1.6
Confectionery	35.8*	28.0	31.1	35.4	44.8*	+26.1
Dextrins, Peptrones & Proteins	66.8*	63.5	51.4	49.7	43.3	-13.2
Beef and Beef Products	2.5	4.5	29.4	32.1	42.4*	+32.2
Processed Fruit	36.0	31.1	28.1	33.5	40.2	+19.8
Condiments and Sauces	29.5	29.1	29.0	31.0	37.3*	+20.3
Non-Alcoholic Bev (ex-juices)	41.7	42.2	38.9	26.6	31.3	+17.9
Eggs and Products	24.5	17.3	22.8	25.6	30.5*	+19.0
Processed Vegetables	24.1	27.4	29.9	31.8	29.1	-8.3

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).

Attachments:

No Attachments