

THE OC&C
FOOD & DRINK
150 2022

The big squeeze

Britain's biggest suppliers are already squeezed
by soaring inflation

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THE BIG SQUEEZE

Alec Mattinson & Edward Devlin

Britain's biggest suppliers are already squeezed by soaring inflation. Now with tax rises and a recession on the way, it's unlikely to get any easier

With inflation at its highest rate for 40 years, interest rates spiking, the pound sliding and consumer confidence at historic lows – any hopes for a little post-Covid stability have been firmly quashed.

No sooner has the UK food and drink sector emerged from a once-in-a-lifetime shift in consumption habits during the pandemic, it now faces a once-in-a-generation squeeze on consumer incomes and spending.

For a brief window of time the UK supplier base looked to be heading towards calmer waters. The OC&C/Grocer Top 150 report on the UK's largest food and drink players points to an industry exiting 2021 in relatively rude health, having ridden the stresses and supply challenges of the pandemic.

The most recently filed accounts of these suppliers are by nature historic, and show an industry bouncing back to its highest growth rates for three years – with overall growth jumping from 1.1% to 4.1%, well ahead of inflation at the time.

Some of this represents a rebound in those categories most hit by Covid, most notably prepared meals (up 23.4% from a 8.7% drop in 2020) and soft drinks (up 13.6% from a previous drop of 8.9%) after being hit by the out-of-home sales slump.

But notably every major category ended 2021 at a higher level than it enjoyed pre-Covid in 2019, including an overall 30.9% jump in meat, fish and poultry and 13.5% in dairy. “Last year was a pretty healthy combination of circumstances for a lot of these consumer goods producers, as you had some channels opening back up on top of a heightened share of consumer spend going into these categories and the fiscal stimulus still flowing through to the wider economy,” says OC&C global managing partner Will Hayllar.

Inflation started creeping upwards towards the end of 2021 and was widely expected to rise further in 2022, but it was assumed to be manageable until Russia's invasion of Ukraine sent energy prices soaring and supercharged input costs. The UK's headline rate hit 10.1% in September. While this is broadly similar to inflation of 9.9% across the eurozone, expectations are for UK inflation to be notably higher than other major economies across 2023. With steepening interest rates the expectation is of a long recession.

“Where we are today is a genuinely tight squeeze on living standards and it looks like it could be becoming tighter over the next six to 12 months with the prospect of tax rises and cuts in public expenditure, and the Bank of England likely to increase base rates,” says ↻

“Next year will be even worse than 2022 from an inflationary point of view. This is a two-year game and we’re not even at half time”

☞ Shore Capital director Clive Black. “That’s a really tough backdrop for the food manufacturers.”

HSBC mid-cap analyst Doriana Russo notes inflation has “increasingly become a problem for everyone” – consumers, manufacturers and retailers – noting there have been at least four rounds of price hikes recently in an environment where supermarkets are trying to hold ground against the renewed threat of the discounters.

By and large, so far manufacturers have passed through underlying input cost inflation to retailers – despite some high-profile disputes – but the more rounds of price increases, the more resistant manufacturers may find retailers become, adds Black. “Where we’re getting to now is a particularly challenging time, which leads to concern about shopper capability to take the amount of cost recovery that the industry needs to maintain margins.”

“Next year will be even worse than 2022 from an inflationary point of view. This is a two-year game and we’re not even at half time,” says Mark McKenzie, group sales director for Nestlé UK & Ireland. “What’s critical for us is we work day and night to reduce our costs and become more efficient so we can make this situation slightly more bearable for shoppers.”

Charlie Bigham’s CEO Patrick Cairns agrees: “We haven’t passed on all the cost inflation we’ve had as a business, so we’ve had to make efficiency savings and there has been some impact on our margin. But that means we are offering better value for money for consumers now than we were previously because our prices have inflated less relative to the wider economy.”

More pressure

The Top 150 margin picture heading into this wave of inflation was fairly robust. Aggregate operating margins increased by 0.3 percentage points to 6.2% last year – their highest level since 2017 and closing back in on the long-term average of 6.4%. Even given the largely successful pass-through of inflation thus far, there is expectation margins will have been under pressure this year and more pressure again next.

“We definitely expect margins to take a hit for consumer goods players,” says OC&C partner Nilpesh Patel. “We are already seeing varying abilities to pass through prices, where those who have more pass-through models, such as own label or commodity-based players, may be able to protect margins to some extent, while branded players will have to negotiate hard to maintain price rises in line with inflation.”

He adds retailers are anecdotally beginning to “push back” on brands over pricing, meaning pressure is mounting on suppliers to think about other ways to cut costs through their value chains. ☞



How to get M&A deals flowing again

The promise of a deal flurry in early 2022 soon evaporated under the geopolitical and global uncertainty as potential buyers pulled back from activity amid the volatility.

The post-Covid recovery in dealflows in 2021 saw Top 150 M&A volumes jump to 24 from just 13 in the previous year, but this has fallen to 18 announced deals in 2022, which itself is distorted by strong deal flow at the start of the year that then sharply dropped off.

“Food and drink typically does rather well as a safe haven within a recessionary environment,” says Piper Sandler European food & beverage MD Damian Thornton. “But in the near term there is so much volatility that buyers want to see how things evolve before making a move.”

Nevertheless, economic turmoil is an opportunity to drive consolidation, particularly the prospect of defensive-driven deals that do not require additional debt. OC&C managing partner Will Hayllar notes: “The need to use M&A as a lever to create value is still pretty significant – whether that is big multinationals with portfolio restructuring to do or growth positions to scale up. Defensive mergers can often benefit first because the capital is

already deployed and companies are effectively pooling that.”

There is also likely to be an acceleration of distressed assets available as companies without balance sheet strength struggle to survive. With the weakened pound it may be that international players look more closely at UK assets – particularly those with significant non-UK revenues, such as Grupo Bimbo’s recent acquisition of US-focused St Pierre Groupe.

The rising cost of debt is a potential brake on deal flow, given private equity’s strong involvement in the sector’s M&A.

What needs to happen to drive a meaningful uptick in deal activity is more certainty and alignment around valuations. Alantra head of UK food & beverage Charles Lancelly notes valuations were at cyclical highs in Q1, but business owners “willingness to catch up to the new reality has been slow”.

Even if recessionary conditions take hold in 2023, Hayllar suggests moving on from this period of intense uncertainty should provide a sounder backdrop for deal activity: “Uncertainty is really what kills activity – so as that starts to clear, even if the reality is more gloomy, then buyers have a basis to be able to build plans against.”

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THE TOP 150

RANK & YEAR CHANGE	COMPANY NAME & OWNERSHIP	ACTIVITY	ANNUALISED TURNOVER (£M)			OPERATING PROFIT (£M)			OPERATING MARGIN (%)			ROCE (%)		YEAR END		
			Current	Previous	y-o-y (%)	Current	Previous	y-o-y (%)	Current	Previous	Delta	Current	Previous			
51	▲ 14	Direct Produce Supplies	Family	O/L	355	290	22.6	5	4	11.8	1.4	1.5	-0.1	25.6	25.2	Sep-21
52	▼ 10	Hain Celestial UK	Sub	B	354	414	-14.5	42	30	43.2	12.0	7.1	4.8	10.0	9.3	Jun-21
53	▶ -	Fullers Foods	Family	O/L	335	337	-0.7	18	19	-5.3	5.4	5.7	-0.3	162.9	197.1	Jan-22
54	▲ 6	Baxters Food Group	Family	B	333	309	7.7	29	24	21.2	8.7	7.7	1.0	17.6	17.9	Mar-21
55	▶ -	Lactalis Nestlé	Sub	B	332	337	-1.5	7	9	-23.3	2.1	2.7	-0.6	8.6	N/A	Dec-21
56	▼ 1	Weetabix	Sub	B	331	331	0.1	91	89	1.8	27.4	26.9	0.5	27.9	29.2	Sep-21
57	▼ 11	Fresca Group	Family	O/L	319	384	-16.8	2	1	100.4	0.6	0.3	0.4	2.5	1.2	Apr-21
58	▼ 1	Berry Gardens	Family	O/L	318	316	0.8	4	1	209.1	1.4	0.5	0.9	19.7	5.9	Dec-21
59	▼ 5	Oscar Mayer	PE	O/L	316	335	-5.4	8	9	-8.2	2.7	2.7	-0.1	12.1	13.0	Mar-21
60	▲ 2	Finsbury Food Group	Listed	B	314	307	2.3	20	14	37.4	6.3	4.7	1.6	25.8	18.6	Jun-21
61	▲ 7	McCormick	Sub	B	311	274	13.5	1	2	-45.5	0.4	0.8	-0.4	0.5	1.1	Nov-21
62	▲ 12	Fever-Tree	Listed	B	311	251	23.7	57	53	8.6	18.4	20.9	-2.6	25.7	26.5	Dec-21
63	▼ 4	Refresco Beverages	Sub	O/L	311	299	4.2	16	8	110.9	5.2	2.6	2.6	9.8	5.7	Dec-20
64	NEW	Gousto	Family	B	310	189	63.8	-3	N/A	N/A	-0.8	N/A	N/A	-1.3	N/A	Dec-21
65	▼ 2	Addo Food Group	PE	O/L	305	303	0.6	16	10	60.2	5.2	3.3	2.0	13.2	11.5	Mar-21
66	▼ 2	Froneri UK (R&R Ice Cream)	Sub	O/L	300	300	-0.0	33	44	-25.7	10.9	14.7	-3.8	29.7	34.4	Dec-21
67	▶ -	Burton's	Sub	B	291	276	5.7	-10	4	N/A	-3.4	1.3	-4.7	-2.8	1.6	Dec-21
68	▼ 7	Noble Foods	Family	O/L	283	307	-7.8	-19	12	N/A	-6.7	4.1	-10.8	-12.9	6.8	Oct-21
69	▶ -	KTC (Edibles)	Family	O/L	283	145	95.0	11	3	225.1	3.9	2.4	1.6	19.8	6.5	Dec-20
70	▲ 3	AM Fresh UK	Sub	O/L	283	252	12.3	2	-1	N/A	0.7	-0.3	1.0	2.3	-0.9	Aug-21
71	NEW	Vibrant Foods	PE	B	280	43	557.2	25	-5	N/A	8.8	-11.4	20.2	30.7	N/A	Dec-20
72	▲ 34	Monaghan Mushrooms	Sub	O/L	276	267	3.6	8	-0	N/A	2.8	-0.1	2.9	6.8	-0.3	Jun-21
73	▼ 7	Fyffes Group	Sub	B	268	279	-4.0	3	2	68.0	1.1	0.6	0.5	4.0	2.5	Dec-21
74	▼ 3	Yeo Valley	Family	B	265	252	5.2	7	4	68.3	2.5	1.5	0.9	11.6	7.3	May-21
75	▲ 3	AG Barr	Listed	B	264	227	16.4	42	28	53.3	16.0	12.2	3.9	24.6	18.2	Jan-22
76	▲ 1	Bettys & Taylors Group	Family	B	253	231	9.2	12	15	-20.6	4.9	6.7	-1.8	8.8	11.5	Oct-21
77	▶ -	Greenyard UK	Sub	O/L	248	265	-6.4	-7	-4	N/A	-3.0	-1.6	-1.4	-5.9	N/A	Mar-21
78	▲ 11	SH Pratt & Co	Family	O/L	239	197	21.4	1	2	-67.5	0.3	1.1	-0.8	3.2	11.9	Mar-21
79	▼ 4	Country Style Foods	Family	O/L	230	248	-7.1	5	4	24.2	2.1	1.6	0.5	8.0	7.0	Apr-21
80	▲ 5	Winterbotham Darby & Co	PE	O/L	228	203	12.1	4	3	9.7	1.6	1.6	-0.0	1.4	1.6	Mar-21
81	NEW	William Jackson Foods	Sub	O/L	227	252	-10.0	-14	N/A	N/A	-6.1	N/A	N/A	-11.0	N/A	Apr-21
82	▼ 6	Quorn Foods	Sub	B	225	236	-4.5	9	26	-64.3	4.1	11.0	-6.9	3.1	8.7	Dec-21
83	▼ 4	Danone (excl. Waters & Alpro)	Sub	B	224	204	9.9	16	14	13.6	7.0	6.7	0.2	31.1	32.5	Dec-20
84	▼ 2	Nijjar Group holdings (Acton)	Family	O/L	220	218	0.7	28	6	392.6	12.6	2.6	10.0	68.9	12.9	Jan-21
85	▼ 4	Baker & Baker	PE	O/L	218	247	-11.8	7	5	57.2	3.3	1.9	1.5	7.5	5.4	Dec-20
86	▲ 11	Dr Oetker (UK)	Sub	B	216	181	19.2	38	22	72.6	17.8	12.3	5.5	35.6	22.4	Dec-20
87	▼ 29	Lindt & Sprüngli (UK)	Sub	B	214	210	1.8	22	20	10.9	10.4	9.5	0.8	38.3	37.6	Dec-20
88	▲ 14	Albert Bartlett Holdings	Family	O/L	213	199	6.7	13	10	24.9	6.0	5.1	0.9	11.0	9.3	May-21
89	▼ 3	Mowi Consumer Products UK	Sub	O/L	212	202	5.1	6	9	-30.7	2.8	4.3	-1.5	8.7	13.9	Dec-20
90	▼ 7	Linden Foods	Sub	O/L	211	201	5.0	2	2	3.9	1.1	1.1	-0.0	5.5	5.4	Sep-20
91	▲ 3	Sun Valley Foods	Sub	O/L	205	189	8.4	7	-1	N/A	3.4	-0.5	3.9	8.0	-1.0	May-21
92	▲ 1	Angus Soft Fruits	Family	O/L	193	190	1.6	1	1	5.2	0.6	0.6	0.0	6.3	7.3	Apr-21
93	▲ 2	Upfield Foods UK	Sub	B	193	187	3.1	-19	-25	N/A	-9.7	-13.6	3.9	-37.6	-57.0	Dec-20
94	▼ 2	Barfoods of Botley	Family	O/L	190	193	-1.2	4	8	-54.3	2.0	4.3	-2.3	7.1	15.0	Dec-21
95	▼ 5	Branson Holding	Family	O/L	189	197	-4.0	8	8	9.8	4.4	3.8	0.6	14.6	14.4	Jul-21
96	▼ 12	Tayto Group	Family	B	187	208	-9.8	2	5	-67.2	0.8	2.2	-1.4	1.5	4.3	Jun-21
97	▼ 1	Innocent	Sub	B	187	233	-19.9	11	30	-63.8	5.9	13.0	-7.1	7.9	30.8	Dec-20
98	▲ 2	Haribo	Sub	B	186	179	3.8	20	19	2.5	10.5	10.7	-0.1	13.0	12.5	Dec-21
99	▼ 12	Greencell	Family	O/L	185	200	-7.5	6	6	-1.0	3.2	3.0	0.2	26.8	31.4	Jan-22
100	▲ 4	International Seafoods	Sub	O/L	184	174	5.9	3	8	-61.3	1.7	4.6	-2.9	9.0	25.4	Jan-21

Methodology: The Top 150 Food & Drink Suppliers survey is produced by OC&C, a consultancy offering strategic advice to top management on the most complex issues in fmCG. In some cases (eg Danone) it has not been possible to provide fully consolidated group accounts. Some companies include returns from international (eg ABF, Hilton Food Group) and non-food (eg Unilever) operations where it was not possible to separate based on accounts. Where a company has not yet released results for 2021, we have retained the previous year's filings.

Activity: B - Brand, OL - Own label, C - Commodity. **Ownership:** Sub - Subsidiary of larger group, Listed - UK Listed, Family - Family or closely-owned, PE - Private Equity

Notes: The following businesses have undergone a change of entity or structure since last year's Grocer 150: Tonnies UK, Dairy Consumer Foods UK, Greenyard UK, JBS and International Procurement & Logistics. The following businesses have not been referred to in their original trading name: 64 - Gousto - SCA Investments Ltd. 66 - Froneri UK (R&R Ice Cream), R&R Ice Cream UK Ltd. 82 - Quorn Foods - Marlow Foods Ltd. 83 - Danone - exc waters and Alpro. 85 - Baker & Baker - Baker & Baker Products UK Ltd. 89 - Mowi Consumer Products UK - MOWI Consumer Products UK Ltd. 97 - Innocent - Fresh Trading Ltd. 98 - Haribo - Dunhills (Pontefract) Plc. Dawn Meats was previously referred to as Dunbia in the 2021 edition.

“Investment in automation has led to increased productivity and created a competitive advantage for larger players”

On top of short-term and rapid inflation of input costs, UK suppliers also face the more fundamental issue of cost of labour inflation – exacerbated by the post-Brexit shrinking of the EU labour pool.

Perhaps surprisingly, cost of labour metrics improved somewhat last year as revenue growth outstripped wage increases despite this apparent looming labour crisis. Revenue per employee rose 4.1% from £255k in 2020 to £266k last year, while staff costs as a proportion of revenue dropped to 14% from 14.2%.

Hayllar explains: “Some of the experimentation that was forced by Covid and short-term labour shortages would have stuck, while some of those extra costs and complexities of operating through Covid have eased, so you are seeing some lasting dividend.”

However, the labour issue is still very real. Staff costs are universally growing – up 3% for branded players and 2% for own label – while overall manufacturing job vacancies are at 20-year highs.

HSBC’s Russo suggests suppliers have started to tackle the longer-term response to labour costs and shortages: “Thanks to the tax rebate offers throughout the pandemic, there has been a huge amount of investment in automation, which has led to increased productivity and created a competitive advantage for larger players with the balance sheet power to invest.”

Overall there is some evidence capex rebounded across the supplier basis, with capital spending up to £2.2bn from £1.95bn in the previous year, but this remains around 5% lower than pre-Covid levels and early data suggests it could be heading downwards again this year as companies preserve cash.

Brands in particular are coming under pressure as consumers prioritise value and potentially downtrade to cheaper own label products. Top 150 data shows own label was already growing faster than branded goods even before the wave of price rises – with own label sales up 6.8% compared with 2.8% for branded last year. This partly represents a rebound from historic negative growth for own label in 2020 as consumers switched to trusted brands in the pandemic (last year brands grew by 3.3% and own label declined by 0.7%). Own label has also benefited from category mix, given heavy exposure to fresh prepared foods, which suffered during the pandemic.

But own label is also benefiting from wider inflationary and retail trends, which are seeing discounters grow market share. In particular, larger own label players are benefiting from close relationships with the retailers given the extra sales volumes involved – with own label suppliers with sales over £500m growing at 7.7% and under £500m 3.1% (slower than their similar-sized branded contemporaries).

Top performers



Nestlé UK

Sales: £1.93bn (+13.5%)

Operating margin: 6.7% (+0.6ppts)

The world’s largest food group grew its UK business last year as booming coffee sales were bolstered by a return of out-of-home consumption. Nespresso was the star performer, with sales up 7% as it capitalised on the boom in home working along with its strong brand positioning and promotion. But it also continued to make strategic acquisitions to accelerate growth in the country, including fast-growing recipe kits business SimplyCook and petfood brand Lily’s Kitchen.



Ferrero

Sales: £450m (+10.6%)

Operating margin: 3.1% (+0.8ppts)

Having invested heavily in the UK in recent years, Ferrero posted its second consecutive year of strong growth despite tough conditions in impulse confectionery. It has improved its portfolio mix by moving away from less profitable retail stores to invest in grocery channel growth. UK investment has continued with the acquisition and pulling together of Fox’s and Burton’s biscuits (not in these accounts).



Suntory Beverage and Food GBI

Sales: £445m (+15.9%)

Operating margin: 20.6% (–0.1ppts)

After a tough Covid period where sales fell back 9.5%, the Lucozade and Ribena supplier capitalised on the rebound in post-pandemic soft drinks consumption with a focus on NPD, including the caffeinated Lucozade Alert Range, as well as new formats – including 1.5-litre Lucozade bottles and 12-packs of cans – backed by strong out-of-home marketing spend.



Direct Produce Supplies

Sales: £355m (+22.6%)

Operating margin: 1.4% (–0.1ppts)

Growing sequentially from just £80m of sales in 2016 to £335m last year, the supplier has enjoyed average annual growth of almost 35% and continued this trajectory uninterrupted by Covid. Sales were up 22% last year as it drove revenue growth through pioneering vertically farmed strawberries for Tesco. The group’s EBITDA has grown slower than its top line, but still rose from £4.3m to £5.1m last year.



Charlie Bigham’s

Sales: £104m (+29.6%)

Operating margin: 8.2% (+0.4ppts)

The premium ready meals player bucked the category trend in 2020 with growth of 16%, and sales accelerated still further last year, up almost 30%. The supplier has benefited from strong brand positioning in an own-label driven category. NPD, including the launch of new portion-for-one lines, has been crucial, supported by a £3m TV ad campaign featuring Richard Osman. It recently bought frozen brand ByRuby to support sales via a dedicated DTC channel and access to new frozen category sales.

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THE TOP 150

RANK & YEAR CHANGE	COMPANY NAME & OWNERSHIP	ACTIVITY	ANNUALISED TURNOVER (£M)			OPERATING PROFIT (£M)			OPERATING MARGIN (%)			ROCE (%)		YEAR END		
			Current	Previous	y-o-y (%)	Current	Previous	y-o-y (%)	Current	Previous	Delta	Current	Previous			
101	▼ 10	Natures Way Foods	Family	O/L	183	193	-4.9	-3	0	N/A	-1.6	0.1	-1.7	-5.3	0.3	Mar-21
102	▼ 1	Kolak Snacks Food	PE	O/L	182	177	3.3	11	9	25.8	6.3	5.2	1.1	14.9	12.2	Jan-22
103	▲ 6	Dovecote Park	Family	O/L	182	164	11.1	1	1	30.3	0.8	0.7	0.1	4.4	3.5	Sep-20
104	► -	Tonnies UK	Sub	O/L	178	249	-28.6	-1	11	N/A	-0.7	4.4	-5.1	-1.6	N/A	Dec-21
105	▲ 22	Signature Flatbreads UK	Family	O/L	177	136	30.5	18	18	1.0	10.1	13.1	-3.0	28.5	38.0	Jul-21
106	▼ 7	Zetar	Sub	B	176	180	-2.5	5	5	-2.3	2.7	2.7	0.0	6.6	7.0	Dec-20
107	▼ 2	John West Foods	Sub	B	171	166	3.1	10	9	9.0	5.8	5.5	0.3	18.0	15.3	Dec-20
108	NEW	BBF (Holdings)	PE	O/L	165	160	3.3	13	10	33.2	8.1	6.3	1.8	75.1	61.5	Jun-21
109	▲ 1	Browns Food Group	Family	O/L	163	176	-7.4	9	10	-4.9	5.7	5.6	0.2	18.7	22.0	Dec-20
110	▼ 3	Medina Dairy Limited	Family	O/L	156	167	-6.4	1	0	497.0	0.8	0.1	0.6	27.4	1.8	Oct-20
111	▲ 3	Fayrefield Foods	Family	O/L	156	155	0.9	3	2	24.7	1.7	1.4	0.3	9.0	6.6	Dec-20
112	▼ 14	The Scottish Salmon Company	Sub	O/L	154	180	-14.3	-43	-16	N/A	-28.1	-8.9	-19.2	-45.9	-11.4	Dec-21
113	▲ 15	Flamingo Produce	Sub	O/L	153	135	13.8	4	5	-17.2	2.7	3.8	-1.0	18.4	26.8	Jan-21
114	▼ 6	Produce Investments	PE	O/L	152	163	-6.8	-1	-5	N/A	-0.7	-3.0	2.3	-1.7	-8.0	Aug-21
115	► -	New England Seafood Intl	Sub	O/L	151	151	-0.3	3	4	-24.7	2.2	2.9	-0.7	12.5	19.2	Jan-22
116	NEW	Kettle Produce	Family	O/L	150	153	-1.4	1	-3	N/A	0.7	-1.8	2.5	4.8	N/A	May-21
117	▼ 5	Stateside Foods	Sub	O/L	148	159	-6.9	10	6	77.3	7.0	3.7	3.3	19.3	11.3	Feb-21
118	NEW	Monster Energy UK	Sub	B	147	N/A	N/A	5	N/A	N/A	3.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Dec-21
119	▲ 6	Vitacress	Sub	O/L	147	139	6.1	5	8	-33.6	3.6	5.7	-2.1	6.0	10.0	Dec-21
120	▲ 17	Nichols	Listed	B	144	118	22.0	19	8	151.6	13.1	6.3	6.7	17.6	6.3	Dec-21
121	▼ 10	Park Cakes	Sub	O/L	142	162	-12.4	1	5	-81.0	0.6	2.9	-2.3	4.3	23.2	Mar-21
122	▲ 12	Green Label Foods	Family	B	141	122	15.5	4	2	153.8	2.8	1.3	1.5	10.2	4.0	Feb-21
123	▲ 3	Scottish Sea Farms	Sub	O/L	139	162	-14.7	26	27	-3.9	18.5	16.4	2.1	14.3	18.2	Dec-20
124	▼ 8	Walker's Shortbread	Family	B	132	149	-11.3	3	7	-56.9	2.3	4.7	-2.4	3.1	7.3	Dec-20
125	▼ 2	Tata Consumer Products GB	Sub	B	132	140	-5.7	18	19	-1.0	14.0	13.3	0.7	10.8	11.3	Mar-22
126	▲ 3	Chesterfield Poultry	Family	O/L	131	132	-0.9	5	3	50.9	4.0	2.6	1.4	23.0	18.4	Jun-21
127	▲ 4	Lyons Seafood	Sub	O/L	128	127	0.5	12	9	27.8	9.0	7.1	1.9	25.3	19.4	Jun-21
128	NEW	Andros UK	Sub	B	125	123	1.6	4	3	25.4	3.2	2.6	0.6	9.0	7.6	Dec-21
129	▲ 12	Graham's The Family Dairy	Family	O/L	123	124	-0.7	4	2	76.4	3.5	2.0	1.5	15.7	9.7	Mar-21
130	▲ 3	David Wood Foods	Family	O/L	123	113	8.6	4	4	21.0	3.6	3.2	0.4	11.2	11.4	Nov-20
131	▲ 16	Blue Skies	Family	O/L	122	104	17.5	-1	2	N/A	-0.6	1.8	-2.4	-1.8	4.9	Dec-21
132	► -	Dairy Consumer Foods (UK)	Sub	B	122	-	N/A	4	-	N/A	3.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Dec-21
133	▼ 15	Northcoast Seafoods	Family	B	121	148	-17.8	4	3	20.9	2.9	2.0	0.9	6.8	5.0	Dec-21
134	▼ 4	Tilda	Sub	B	120	129	-6.8	15	17	-12.8	12.5	13.4	-0.9	15.5	19.3	Dec-21
135	NEW	FrieslandCampina UK	Sub	B	119	68	74.3	2	1	135.7	1.4	1.1	0.4	15.1	7.1	Dec-21
136	NEW	Burgess Farms	Family	O/L	119	122	-2.3	2	5	-66.5	1.5	4.3	-2.8	7.2	25.3	Dec-21
137	▼ 15	Whitworths	Sub	O/L	117	140	-16.4	3	1	166.0	2.9	0.9	2.0	13.4	7.4	Jan-22
138	► -	Bel UK	Sub	B	116	115	0.7	9	8	14.1	7.9	7.0	0.9	26.8	26.2	Dec-21
139	▲ 4	AJ & RG Barber	Family	O/L	116	112	3.6	7	6	24.1	6.2	5.2	1.0	7.8	6.4	Mar-21
140	▼ 27	Lantmannen Unibake UK	Sub	O/L	115	158	-27.0	6	7	-16.1	5.2	4.5	0.7	7.4	10.3	Dec-20
141	NEW	Wyke Farms	Family	B	115	107	7.5	5	4	18.9	4.5	4.1	0.4	8.2	N/A	Mar-21
142	NEW	Kallo Foods	Sub	O/L	110	105	4.9	10	4	168.2	8.9	3.5	5.4	38.8	13.4	Dec-21
143	NEW	Farne Salmon & Trout	PE	O/L	110	105	4.5	5	3	62.6	4.7	3.0	1.7	23.2	14.8	Jun-21
144	▼ 2	Randall Parker Foods	Family	C	109	113	-3.6	1	0	90.7	0.8	0.4	0.4	5.6	N/A	Sep-20
145	▼ 1	Sykes Seafoods	Family	O/L	108	110	-1.3	1	5	-75.5	1.1	4.5	-3.4	2.9	11.0	Mar-21
146	▼ 10	Pritchitts	Sub	O/L	108	119	-9.1	1	3	-58.3	1.1	2.4	-1.3	0.4	2.5	Dec-20
147	NEW	Bighams	Sub	O/L	104	81	29.6	9	6	36.9	8.2	7.8	0.4	24.9	18.8	Aug-21
148	NEW	Agrial Fresh Produce	Sub	B	103	123	-16.5	-6	-1	N/A	-6.3	-1.0	-5.3	-5.8	-1.1	Dec-20
149	▼ 8	Symington's	Sub	B	102	115	-11.3	2	5	-55.5	2.3	4.6	-2.3	8.3	13.8	Dec-21
150	▼ 4	Alliance Group (NZ)	Sub	O/L	101	107	-5.9	2	2	4.2	2.4	2.2	0.2	9.9	10.7	Oct-20

Methodology: The Top 150 Food & Drink Suppliers survey is produced by OC&C, a consultancy offering strategic advice to top management on the most complex issues in fmcg. In some cases (eg Danone) it has not been possible to provide fully consolidated group accounts. Some companies include returns from international (eg ABF, Hilton Food Group) and non-food (eg Unilever) operations where it was not possible to separate based on accounts. Where a company has not yet released results for 2021, we have retained the previous year's filings.

Activity: B - Brand, OL - Own label, C - Commodity. **Ownership:** Sub - Subsidiary of larger group, Listed - UK Listed, Family - Family or closely-owned, PE - Private Equity

Notes: The following businesses have undergone a change of entity or structures since last year's Grocer 150: Tonnies UK, Dairy Consumer Foods UK, Greenyard UK, JBS and International Procurement & Logistics. The following businesses have not been referred to in their original trading name: 64 - Gousto - SCA Investments Ltd. 66 - Froneri UK (R&R Ice Cream), R&R Ice Cream UK Ltd. 82 - Quorn Foods - Marlow Foods Ltd. 83 - Danone - exc waters and Alpro. 85 - Baker & Baker - Baker & Baker Products UK Ltd. 89 - Mowi Consumer Products UK - MOWI Consumer Products UK Ltd. 97 - Innocent - Fresh Trading Ltd. 98 - Haribo - Dunhills (Pontefract) Plc. Dawn Meats was previously referred to as Dunbia in the 2021 edition.

While own label growth is evidenced by the rapid market share growth of the discounters, evidence of direct consumer downtrading has been less obvious. Hayllar suggests downtrading is only likely to have become a significant factor within the past couple of months as consumer spending held up relatively strongly over the summer. “In some ways people may have been putting off difficult decisions, but that’s definitely very real now,” he says. “You can clearly see it in the acceleration of the discounters, but all retailers are looking at their assortments to ensure they’re offering value.”

In periods of high inflation, OC&C suggests that for every 1% of food price inflation above 2%, consumers offset 60% of these price rises by trading down. “The drinks category has traditionally been somewhat protected from harm during previous recessions, but that is not to say it’s going to happen in the future because we’re facing a very different environment,” says Suntory Beverage & Food GB&I FD Daniel Lander.

Nestlé’s McKenzie adds: “Consumers are definitely buying less product and trading down the products they used to buy, but it varies hugely by category.”

However, downtrading is not all bad news for brands, given a crucial element of belt tightening can be downgrading from restaurant or takeaway meals to supermarket goods. “People are looking for more affordable options for quality dining,” says Bigham’s Cairns. “So the downtrading we are seeing is from casual dining out back into the home and into our category.”

Additionally, the intensifying squeeze on consumer incomes is likely to have an uneven impact across consumers, with the lowest quintile of incomes seeing discretionary spend drop by 11% in 2022 and the top two quintiles as yet unaffected.

These factors mean the premium space is still not an unattractive space to play in, despite the wider hit to consumer spending.

“Typically the premium sectors stay relatively resilient in economic downturns,” says Patel. “But that’s not to say every single play that has a premium position will win. Consumers will be very careful about where they are spending their money.”

However, the fact that Waitrose is losing share to rival grocery across the value spectrum is evidence that more affluent consumers are changing buying habits too, McKenzie notes: “Where you are higher up that hierarchy of premiumisation, you’ve got a long way you can come down and people are coming down fast.”

Squeezed middle

There may, then, be a squeezed middle of suppliers – under pressure from better value own label and finding more affluent consumers unwilling to trade back into mid-tier brands. “Players in the middle may struggle if



“If Tesco are prepared to delist Heinz Banz, they’ll delist someone with under £5m of sales in a heartbeat”

they don’t have a clear value proposition,” Patel notes.

Success is likely to come back down to strength of brand with mid-priced market leaders, such as Cadbury, Coke and Heinz finding it easier to maintain share, while less mainstream and traditional brands are squeezed by downtrading.

In that sense it could be a particularly hostile environment for challenger brands, with all major brands (with the exception of Ribena in the fast-recovering soft drinks category) growing ahead of their category average last year, according to OC&C.

“In terms of brands, bigger is often better in the sense that they’re seen as safer and more secure by suppliers and customers,” says Damian Thornton, MD in the European consumer food & beverage team at Piper Sandler. “It’s a difficult fundraising environment and a difficult environment in which to conserve cash – that is not a great combination for smaller players.”

Charles Lanceley, head of UK food and beverage at Alantra, concurs: “Many smaller brands have focused on growth and have much less experience of managing input cost inflation and having those tough conversations with retailers about the value of their products.”

“If Tesco are prepared to delist Heinz Banz, they’ll delist someone with £5m of sales in a heartbeat.”

Retailers under pressure from the discounters are likely to cut SKU numbers and consumer branded choice to protect margins, meaning brands will need to demonstrate genuine value, particularly, as HBSC’s Russo points out, the unusual level of consolidation in UK grocery compared with other markets in Europe.

Patel argues challenger brands will continue to thrive if their product is one consumers value and they can still benefit from diversified consumer tastes and flexibility, while retailers will still be mindful of those brands likely to drive future category growth.

“There will continue to be an important role for smaller growth brands because they are typically adding a measure of excitement to a store fixture and



Opportunities remain in exports

Despite the strong growth in post-Covid domestic sales, the Top 150's international sales outstripped UK growth.

The share of international sales in overall Top 150 revenues growth rose one percentage point from 20.5% of total sales to 21.5% last year (excluding exceptional items), with international sales up 9.4% and UK-only sales by just 3%.

Underneath the headline growth, the picture is more nuanced. Importantly, the rebound in international sales follows a sharp drop driven by Covid and the imposition of new trading barriers at the start of 2021 – so while non-UK sales are up, they remain well below 2018 levels.

On a company level, the data is more mixed too – with 49 of those suppliers selling internationally seeing revenue growth but 42 seeing declines.

Notably, overall growth is driven heavily by larger players that have established operations in other geographies. Meat supplier Hilton Food Group and premium drinks mixer supplier Fever-Tree already derive most of their revenues from outside the UK and continued to grow non-EU strongly last year – up 34.8% driven by Australasia and 29.9% by the US respectively – as

their global sales continued to grow.

Larger players have proven more able to cope with increased non-trade barriers to international sales, with bigger businesses often able to have business infrastructure in key international markets to negate challenges around physical export.

OC&C's Nilpesh Patel argues: "Growth has been heavily driven by businesses like Fever-Tree which have established operations in other geographies and have grown and run those businesses somewhat independently rather than exporting goods from the UK."

However, he does note that the growth of brands like Fever-Tree show opportunity remains for those able to navigate any barriers to trade. "Where there is value in the product and where it is valued by international consumers, there will always be an opportunity to internationalise and leverage the expertise of British food and drink in those markets," he says.

Additionally, imports have also fallen significantly since Covid and Brexit and show little sign of an immediate bounceback, creating potential opportunities for domestic players in categories previously dominated by imports.

“Stronger businesses may be generating enough cashflow to be able to reinvest and be confident about their prospects”

☞ hitting on trends beyond just price,” he says. “But they have to be very sharp and laser-focused on hitting those trends and have the financial discipline in place earlier in their evolution than they may have done in the past as competition for shelf space will intensify.”

Rising interest rates and the rising cost of capital could especially affect those smaller suppliers using debt to finance growth – while those more indebted companies generally may find their competitive position materially weakened as grocers are less likely to be accommodating to additional costs related to debt.

This environment is likely to exacerbate the gap between winners and losers – and potentially the gap between those with the balance sheet strength to survive and those facing a cashflow crisis. “Those stronger businesses may be generating enough cashflow to be able to reinvest in their business and be confident about their prospects. This only grows the gap between those struggling amid this uncertainty and those that have the cash to consolidate their positions,” Hayllar says.

Silver linings

While this is likely to see more variance in financial performance, there are arguably opportunities for suppliers to ‘win’ in this environment through differentiation and offering customers perceived value. OC&C notes vastly more market share churn during recessions, with 6.1 percentage points of share change in the recessionary 2008-2010 compared with just 2.5 percentage points in 2017-2019 across fmcg categories.

The UK's economic struggles should also be seen in the context of enduringly low unemployment, with joblessness typically having a far more material impact on consumer behaviour and spending on essentials like food than more marginal hits on discretionary spend via inflation or increased housing costs.

“Geopolitical uncertainties make it more difficult to predict how things emerge, but unlike 2009 we should bounce back quickly because the supply chain demand imbalances coming out of Covid and Ukraine should resolve themselves to allow more normal levels of growth and inflation,” says Piper Sandler's Thornton. “In general, a bit of inflation is a good thing,” he notes, given the operational gearing suppliers and retailers get from passing higher prices through their businesses.

The optimism of the post-Covid rebound is over, but market disruption creates new opportunities. Food and drink will continue to enjoy resilient consumer demand despite the pressure on spending power. Those with propositions offering shoppers and retailers real perceived value – wherever they play on the value curve – can emerge from the current turmoil with stronger positions as weaker players fall away. ●

To date, the focus in the here and now has (rightly) been on mitigating the impact of inflation through multiple waves of price rises.

While this is likely to continue as an area of focus, what are you doing to secure your position in the medium term? Times of disruption offer opportunities for the bold and the brave to win more share than is possible in calmer times. Now is the time to ask yourself the following.

- How are you adapting to win through the squeeze and emerge stronger on the other side?
- How are you going to deliver value to the consumer through the squeeze?
Will you:
 - Reduce the cost of production and explore more radical solutions than before?
 - Shift your products/architectures to meet changing consumer needs?
 - Partner with customers?
 - Ensure that any price premiums are justified and deliver on attributes valued by consumers?
- Are you considering more fundamental shifts to drive step-changed performance?
For example:
 - Restructuring your value chain to drive reliability, efficiency and sustainability
 - Drive industry consolidation to encourage synergies (balancing the importance of a strong balance sheet)

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If you would like help answering these questions, or if you would like to find out more about the OC&C Top 150, we'd be delighted to hear from you.

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