M&S FOOD

M&S ANIMAL WELFARE

PERFORMANCE SUMMARY 2023

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ANIMAL WELFARE PERFORMANCE 2023

We're committed to reporting on our animal welfare performance and outcome measures for fresh meat, farmed fin fish, poultry, fresh milk and laying hens. Please note that within this report we are reporting based on eligible animals unless otherwise stated. Eligible animals relates to any animals grown on an M&S Select Farm that could have been used to supply M&S.

Progress Against Our Animal Welfare Commitments

- We are committed to being leaders in farm animal welfare. We have more RSPCA Assured products than any other retailer. Alongside being the only UK retailer to offer RSPCA Assured milk we carry the RSPCA Assured logo on our shell eggs, pork, farmed salmon and trout and Oakham Gold chicken.
- 100% of our shell and ingredient egg is free range. At M&S we only source free range eggs for both our fresh shell egg and ingredient supply. We have been 100% free range on shell egg since 1997 and for ingredient supply since 2002. We were the first UK retailer to achieve this.
- We have signed the Better Chicken Commitment. 100% of our Oakham Gold chicken is RSPCA Assured from slower growing breeds produced at 30kg/m^2 meeting the Better Chicken requirements, along with our free range and organic chicken.
- Across 100% of our pork (fresh, frozen, ingredient and continental) the use of sow stalls is prohibited. Short duration confinement is allowed for management purposes such as feeding and conducting artificial insemination but must be restricted to four hours or less.
- 100% of our fresh, frozen and ingredient pork is outdoor bred, free range or organic systems with no confinement farrowing.
- Since December 2022 100% of our continental pork has been produced in free farrowing systems.
- 100% of our dairy supply is free from tethering.
- 100% of our dairy supply is free from tail docking.
- We do not sell foie gras or meat from birds reared for foie gras.
- All our farmed fin fish is electrically or percussively stunned prior to slaughter.

Global supply chain measures (fresh & ingredient including frozen)	2022
Pork	
Percent (%) of pigs in M&S global supply chain (fresh, frozen, ingredient and continental including frozen) free from tail docking	28.34
Percent (%) of M&S global pork supply chain (fresh, frozen, ingredient and continental including frozen) sourced from sows that are free from farrowing crates (as of January 2023)	100
Percent (%) of M&S global pork supply chain (fresh, frozen, ingredient and continental) that is sourced from pigs that are free from sow stalls (maximum 4 hours confinement for management purposes)	100
Laying Hens	
Percent (%) of laying hens in M&S global supply chain (fresh, frozen and ingredient) that are cage free	100
Percent (%) of laying hens in M&S global supply chain (fresh, frozen and ingredient) free from beak trimming	34.97
Percent (%) of laying hens in M&S global supply chain (fresh, frozen and ingredient) from which day-old male chicks are not killed	7.96
Beef	
Percent (%) of M&S global beef supply chain (fresh, frozen and ingredient) free from confinement in CAFOs or feedlots	100
Percentage (%) of M&S global beef supply chain (fresh, frozen and ingredient) free from disbudding/dehorning	30
Percentage (%) of M&S global beef supply chain (fresh, frozen and ingredient) group housed as calves throughout rearing	100
Salmon	
Percent (%) of M&S global farmed salmon supply chain (fresh, frozen and ingredient) reared at 10kg/m^3 or less	1.61
Percent (%) of M&S global farmed salmon supply chain (fresh, frozen and ingredient) free from fasting lasting longer than 72 hours	100
Percent (%) of M&S global farmed salmon supply chain that is stun-killed using percussion or electrocution or is pre-slaughter stunned using percussive or electrocution followed by a kill method before recovery of consciousness	100
Dairy	
Percent (%) dairy cows in M&S global supply chain (fresh, frozen and ingredient) free from tethering	100
Percent (%) of dairy cows in M&S fresh milk supply chain provided with pasture access for more than 120 days a year for more than 6 hours in 2022*.	83
General	
Percent (%) animals (excluding fin fish) in M&S global supply chain transported within 8 hours.	100
Percent (%) of all eligible animals transported within specified maximum journey times (I.e., 4 hours for poultry, 8 hours for all other animals).	32.74
Percent (%) animals (including fin fish) in M&S supply chain pre-stunned prior to slaughter	100

[1]Breeds used are Hubbard JA57, JA87 and Redbro.
*Based on volumes purchased. Average days grazing for the M&S Fresh Milk pool in 2022 was 147 days.

Antibiotic Use

We are actively addressing the use of antibiotic medicines in all our livestock and aquaculture supply chains. Due to increasing concerns regarding the emergence of antimicrobial resistant bacteria affecting human health, and the links to the use of medicines in livestock, we fully support the need to safeguard our antimicrobial medicines and reduce the threat of antibiotic resistance to global human health. We also recognise the importance of responsible veterinary care and the role that antimicrobial use plays in protecting the health and welfare of the animals in our supply.

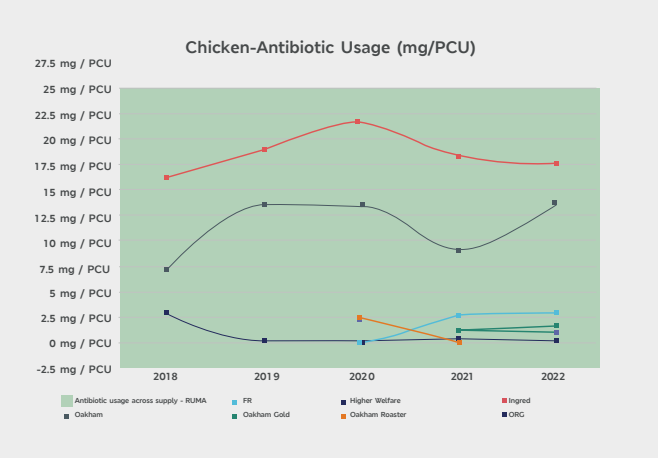
Our policy for antibiotic usage in M&S-sourced livestock has been developed in consultation with our sustainability advisors, veterinary staff, and suppliers. The European Medicines Authority (EMA) has classified antibiotics in terms of their importance to human and animal health.

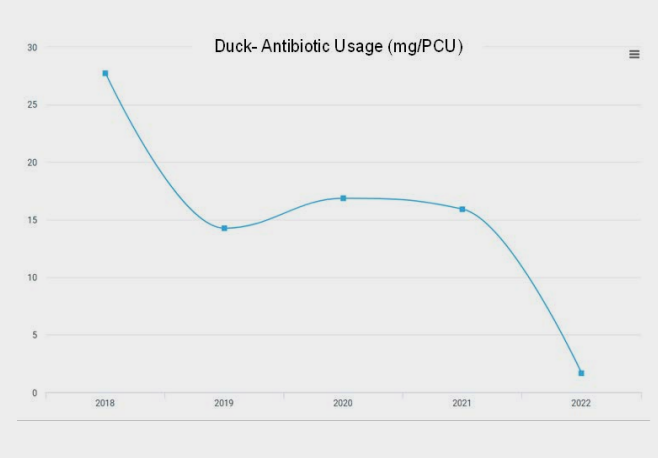
Our definition of critical antibiotics that must be restricted in our livestock and aquaculture supply chains is an antibiotic that is defined as Category B – Restrict by the European Medicines Authority (EMA). These categories include the third and higher generation cephalosporins, quinolones and colistin. In line with the EMA, we believe these medicines should be particularly safeguarded for use in people. We do not permit prophylactic or routine metaphylactic use of antibiotics.

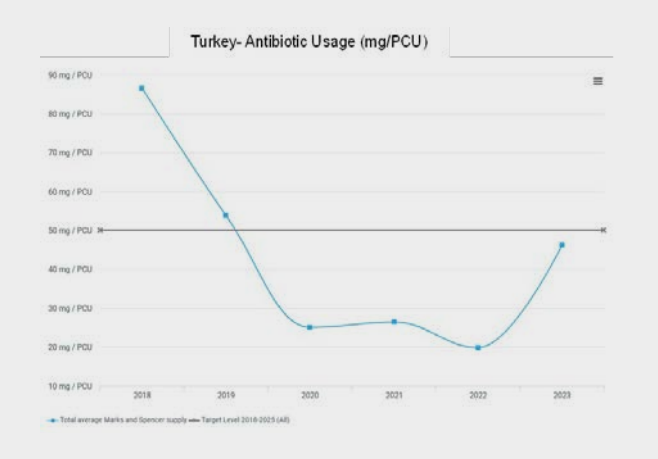
For full details please see our antibiotic policy.

	Antimicrobial usage (mg/PCU) 2022	RUMA target by 2024 (mg/PCU)
Chicken		
Oakham	13.51	25
Free Range	1.59 (FR & ORG)	25
Ingredient (UK and EU)	17.63	25
Oakham Gold	1.52	25
Turkey	23.23 (ex Xmas)	50
Dairy*	8.34	21.5 (mg/kg)
Duck	1.66	No target
Trout (hatchery to grow out) (mg/kg)	0.00	20 (mg/kg)
Egg (% days treated)	0.69	<1 % days treated
Salmon	0.00	5 (mg/kg)

*For dairy, antimicrobial usage has decreased (amount and courses). The population corrected unit is 425kg which inflates the usage levels for dairy cattle which are 700kg on average.







Species Specific Enrichment

We require that appropriate, species-specific environmental enrichment is provided to encourage animals to exhibit positive behaviours and improve the quality of their lives. More detail of the enrichment required for each species can be found in our animal welfare policy.

- 100% of our fresh milk pool dairy cows are provided with cow brushes and loafing areas when they are indoors and none of our cows are permanently housed and must graze for a minimum of 110 days per year.
- 100% of our chickens and turkeys are provided with natural light, pecking objects, play bales and/or perches or perching platforms.
- 100% of our ducks have access to water troughs to allow for natural preening behaviours.
- 100% of our laying hens have access to an enriched range area which includes trees and artificial shelter to help encourage foraging and ranging.
- 100% of our beef, lamb and venison are grazed, which we know plays an important role in allowing the expression of natural behaviours and physical and mental wellbeing.
- 100% of the sows used for our UK fresh and ingredient pork are outdoor bred, all are non-confinement farrowed and are provided with nesting materials. Our outdoor bred, free range and organic sows are provided with wallows.
- 100% of our finishing pigs are provided with enrichment materials that encourage rooting, pawing and chewing behaviours such as long straw.
- We are currently running projects looking at enrichment with some of our fin fish suppliers.

Pre-slaughter Stunning

100% of all the meat, poultry and farmed fish we sell comes from animals that have been humanely slaughtered and pre-slaughter stunned.

Transport Times

We insist that all live animal transport is kept to a minimum and that long-distance transport is avoided. To ensure this, we specify a maximum transport time of four hours for poultry and eight hours for all other livestock (inclusive of loading/unloading). The only exception to this policy is the transportation of farmed Atlantic salmon which under the RSPCA Assured standard can be transported for up to 24 hours. However, it should be noted that our M&S Select Farm Salmon suppliers reported a maximum transport time of eight hours in 2022. For Pangasius we specify a maximum of four hours transport time. All other fin fish species are killed by cage or pond size and therefore are not subject to live transport. We are currently working with our suppliers of wild decapod crustaceans to document the live transportation times from boat to processing plant. We can confirm none of these exceed eight hours.

Aquaculture - Transport Times & Slaughter Methods

Species	Transport Time and Slaughter Method
M&S Select Farm Salmon	Transportation is done in accordance with **RSPCA Assured** well boat requirements. Slaughter is by electrical stunning followed by percussive stunning followed immediately by exsanguination via gill cut
Organic Salmon (Scotland)	Slaughtered at cage-side at the time of harvest. Percussive stunning followed immediately by exsanguination via gill cut.
Rainbow Trout	Large trout are slaughtered at cage-side at the time of harvest. Slaughter is by percussive stunning followed immediately by exsanguination via gill cut. Plate-size trout are slaughtered at pond-side at the time of harvest by electrocution.
Sea Bass	Slaughtered at cage-side at the time of harvest by electrocution. Fish are then immediately immersed in an ice-bath.
Sea Bream	Slaughtered at cage-side at the time of harvest by electrocution. Fish are then immediately immersed in an ice bath.
Halibut	Not transported live slaughtered at cage side. Slaughter is by electrical stunning followed immediately by exsanguination via gill cut.
Pangasius	Live transport time up to four hours from farm to factory in an open-sided well boat. Slaughter is by electrical stunning followed immediately by exsanguination via gill cut.
Farmed Shrimp	Slaughtered at pond-side at the time of harvest using ice-bath immersion.

OUTCOME MEASURE REPORTING

Welfare Outcome Measures (WOMs) are metrics that describe how an animal has experienced the environment in which it has lived. They are collected both on-farm and at slaughter by directly observing the animal or carcass. The metrics focus on attributes associated with a good quality of life. Traditionally, 'input' measures have been used to inform how farmers should provide for good welfare, for example through the type of feed given or the size of housing space, etc. Although these measures are important in managing livestock systems, they do not directly measure the experience of the individual animal and often fail to capture the full effect of a system upon the animal's welfare.

M&S use outcome measures to provide an objective tool to measure welfare, regardless of the production system, breed, climate, and so on. The data can be used to benchmark farming systems, locate best practice, and identify areas that can be improved within supply. They also allow quantifiable tracking of continuous improvement and progress over time.

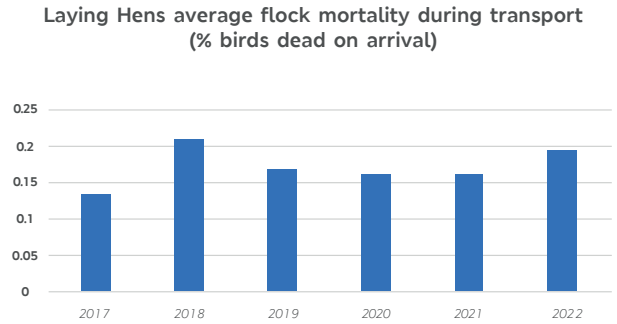
- Suppliers must comply with our requirement to monitor animal welfare compliance using Welfare Outcome Measures where required and submit the data on a monthly or quarterly basis (dependent on species) via the M&S Livestock Hub.
- WOM reviews take place as part of quarterly meetings with M&S Agriculture Managers and individual suppliers where performance is reviewed including discussions on what is driving performance, future focus areas agreed, conversations on challenges and opportunities for welfare improvement and where required targets for improvement or action plans are put in place. Data for most species is reported for eligible animals rather than just those actually supplied to M&S. Eligible animals are animals reared to M&S standards, which could have gone into supply. This is easier for suppliers to report but means animals numbers are much higher than actual volumes.

Transport Times & Dead-on-Arrival

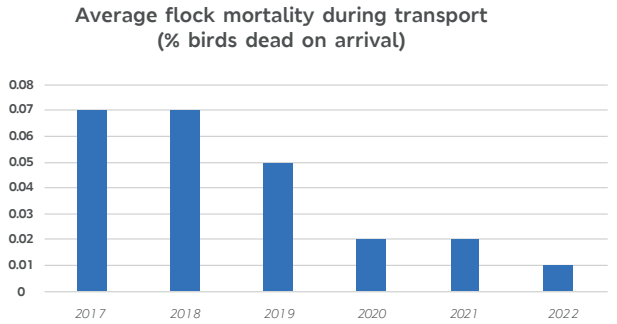
To help protect animal welfare and minimise stress, within our Select Farm sourcing standards we require that all live animal transport is kept to a minimum and that long-distance transport is avoided. Alongside journey times we also record the number of animals which died in transport – known as Dead-on-Arrival (DOAs). DOA levels are low across our supply and should we see any incidences of high DOAs, suppliers are required to investigate and take any suitable corrective actions.

For our beef and rose veal, Dead-on-Arrival at our processing plants was 0.36% for 2022 and DOA levels remained low in lamb, pork, turkey, laying hens, chicken and duck.

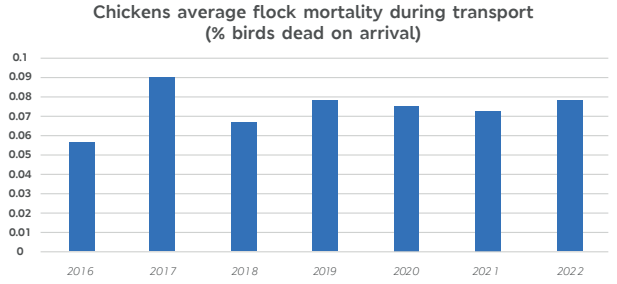
Laying Hens



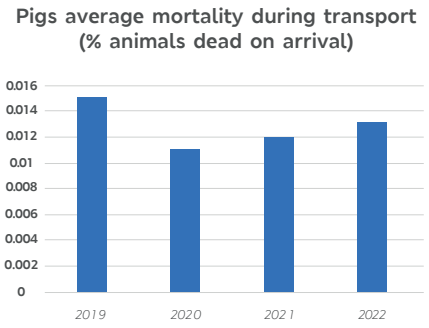
Turkey



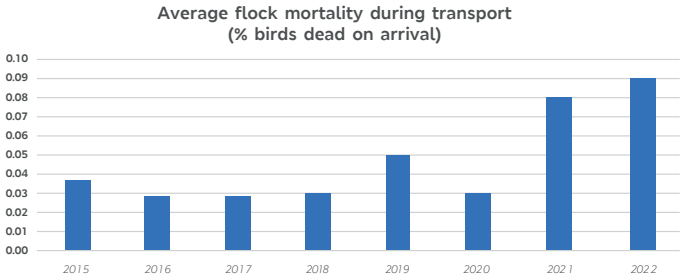
Chicken



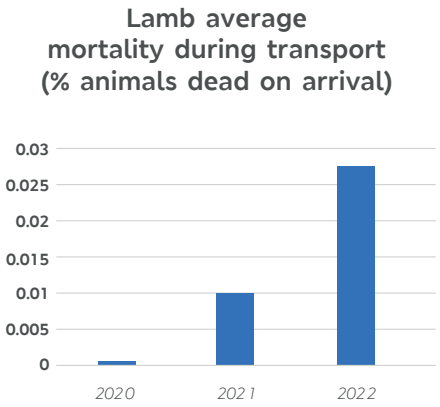
Pork



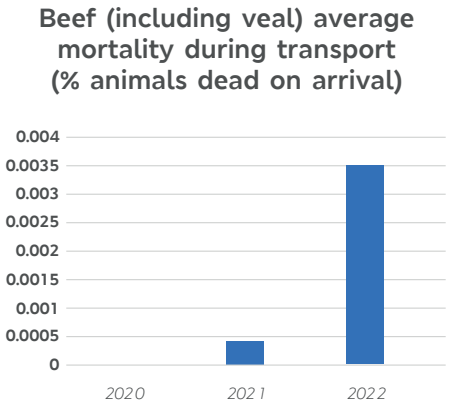
Duck



Lamb



Beef and veal



NB: Data is not missing from 2020, value is 0

SPECIES SPECIFIC - DAIRY

Key Points

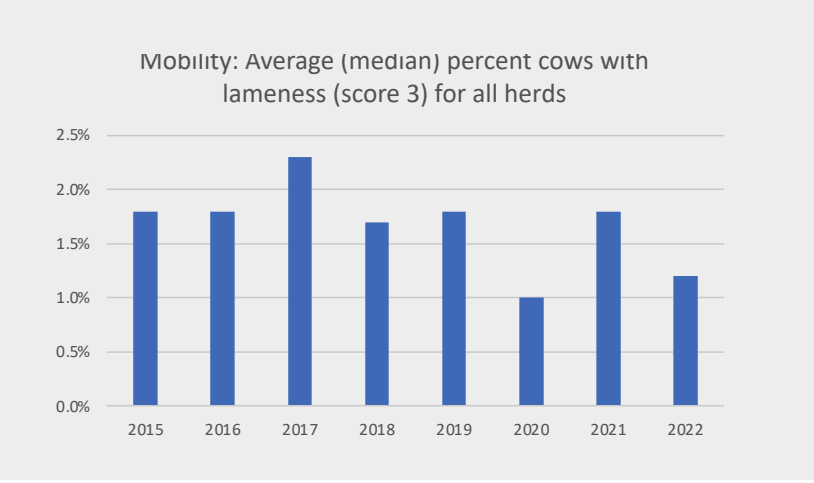
Fresh Milk

- 100% of our cows have access to pasture for more than four to five hours per day.
- In 2022 the average days at grazing for over 6 hours per day was 147.
- 100% of our cows have access to cow brushes and loafing areas.
- 100% of our calves are provided with enrichment from week six.
- 100% of our dairy cows are free from tail docking.
- None of our animals across all herds are routinely dehorned.
- All our calves must be moved into paired or group housing by the 22nd day after birth.

Performance - Fresh Milk

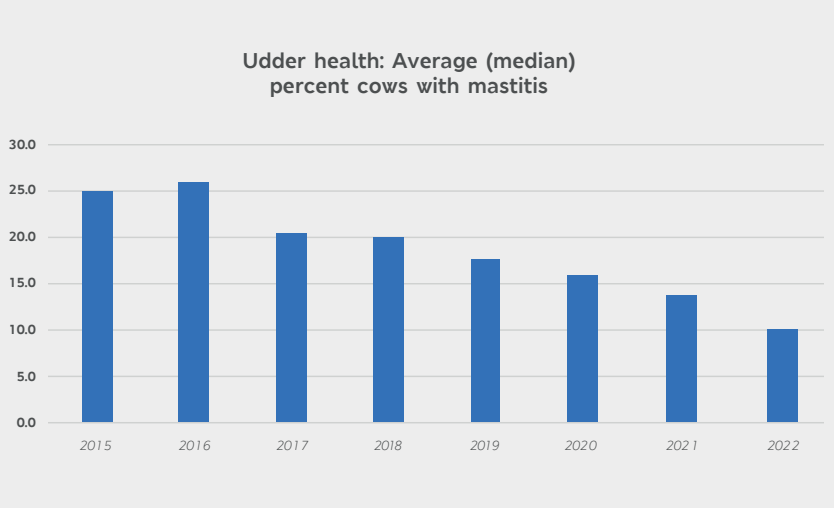
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Mobility: Average (median) percent cows with lameness (score 3) for all herds	2.3%	1.7%	1.8%	1.0%	1.8%	1.20%
Udder health: Average (median) percent cows with mastitis	20.3%	20.0%	17.9%	15.8%	13.1%	9.60%
Cow comfort: Average (median) percent cows with swellings and abrasions (score 3)	2.9%	1.3%	1.8%	2.3%	1.9%	1.20%
Mortality: Average (median) percent cow mortality (unplanned cow deaths)	4.0%	3.4%	3.6%	4.6%	4.2%	4.10%
Mortality: Average (median) percent heifer calf mortality (first year of life)	9.9%	6.2%	7.6%	9.0%	8.6%	7.80%
Average percent cows with access to pasture for more than 4- 5 hours per day	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Average percent of animals that were routinely dehorned across all herds (%)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
What is the proportion of calves that are provided with enrichment from week six?	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
What is the proportion of herds provided with enrichment (cow brushes and loafing areas)?	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Antibiotic usage (mg/PU)	8.4	9.0	10.20	8.27	7.91	8.34
Antibiotic usage (antibiotic courses/cow)	1.09	1.14	0.96	0.80	0.83	0.71

Mobility



2022 was the second audit cycle that included mobility scores for both score 2 and 3 cows. The median of 13.0% is a very good achievement compared to the national average of around 30%. This has also been maintained in the face of extreme temperatures through 2022 summer; heat stress was a major impact across the country during the summer months. The majority of the dairy pool weathered the extremes with some affected worse than others. The key focus going forwards is to build resilience into the system to mitigate the effects of heat stress.

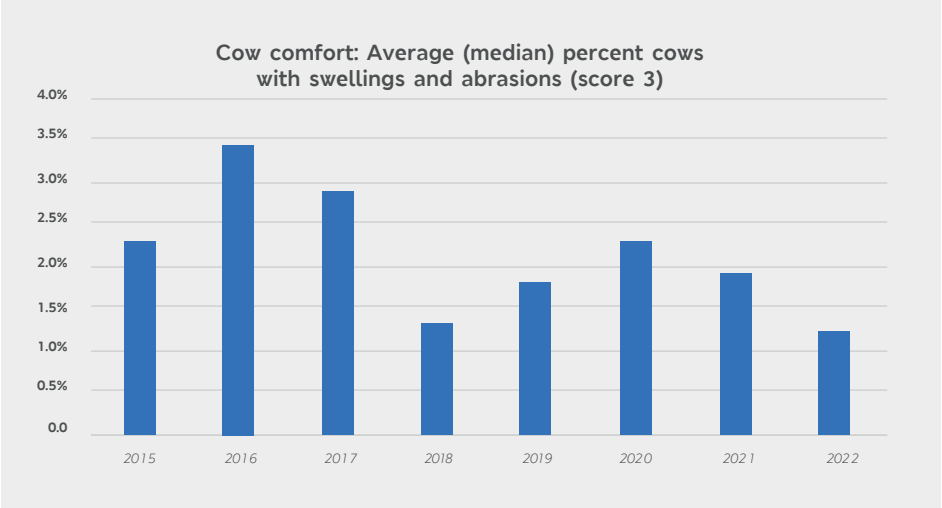
Udder Health



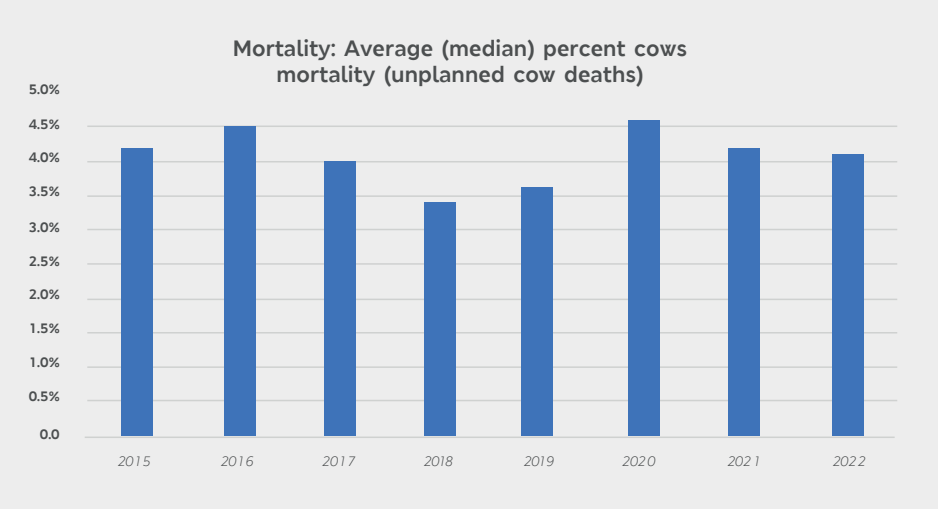
Udder health is another success as the median is again lower than last year at 9.6% of animals with a clinical case across the year. This is a great achievement of the pool and reflects years of steady progression. Conversations around the long-term future of sand supplies are ongoing and the environmental decisions that are being made for the overall business i.e. digesters for slurry management. We need to ensure cow health and welfare are not impacted. Labour shortages are ongoing and are leading to more producers looking for innovation and technology e.g. robot milking to replace people in parlours. The effects of these changes on udder health will need to be seen. Heat stress will also impact on mastitis and we saw the effects of this on a few units this summer. Dry period management in the heat needs to be monitored particularly in autumn block calving herds.

Cow Comfort

Cow comfort has remained relatively consistent with 2021 levels. Several producers are renovating cow mattresses. Again, conversations around the long-term future of sand supplies are ongoing, the effects on hock scores remain to be seen. The use of hobbles is monitored and grooving recommendations are being followed on units that have been flagged. Overall, the vast majority are performing at the highest level on this parameter.

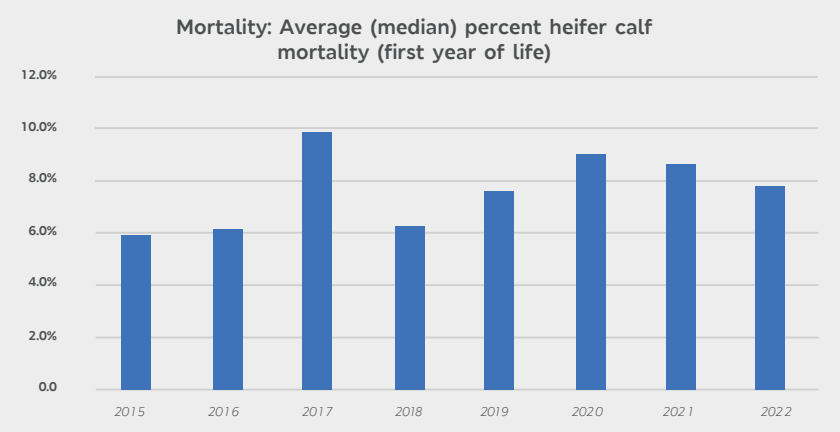


Mortality



Cow mortality has reduced slightly but remained relatively consistent. This parameter is one that generates the most discussion as we do not discourage euthanasia on-farm when deemed necessary to alleviate suffering. Cow welfare is the priority and we want producers to use euthanasia as an option if needed. We emphasise the priority is to reduce the number of cows that end up with injuries or disease that could require euthanasia.

Heifer mortality has reduced. Note this parameter also includes stillbirths. Managing staff in terms of consistency of feeding and maintaining full teams will have potentially impacted time available for more of the surveillance work involved in the calf management i.e. weighing. Automatic calf feeders are gaining popularity as a way to reduce staff needed, however there are concerns around disease control associated with them. This year, management of these feeders has been very good and biosecurity has been managed well. We continue to work with farms with confirmed Mycoplasma bovis. Several farms are utilising vaccination protocols with no new major outbreaks documented.



Antimicrobial Use

Antimicrobial usage has decreased again this year. The current usage levels are 8.34mg/PCU and are well below the national targets of 18.9mg/PCU. Cow courses have remained relatively consistent.

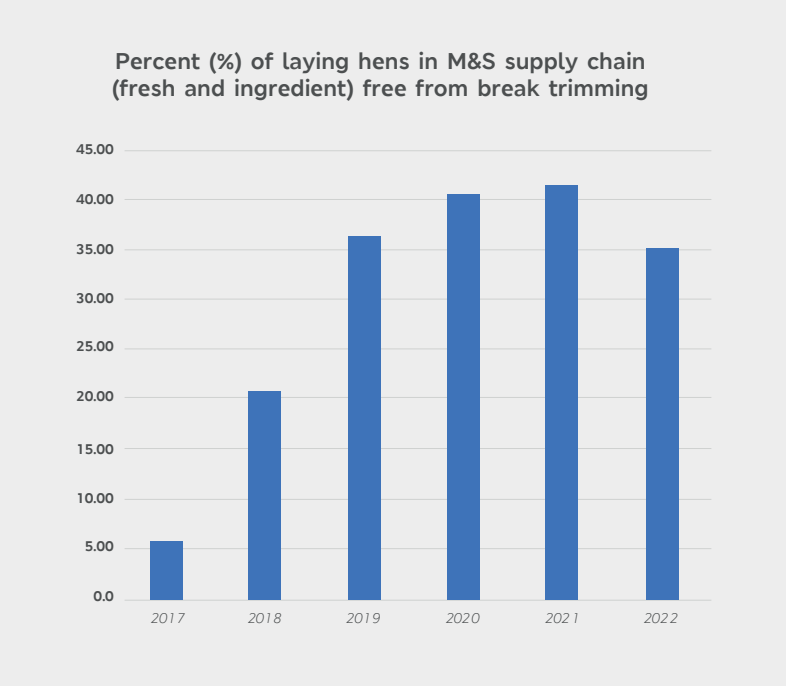
Dairy products including milk as an ingredient and powders	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Percent (%) products sourced from cows that are free from tethering	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Percent (%) dairy cows free from tail docking	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

SPECIES SPECIFIC - LAYING HENS

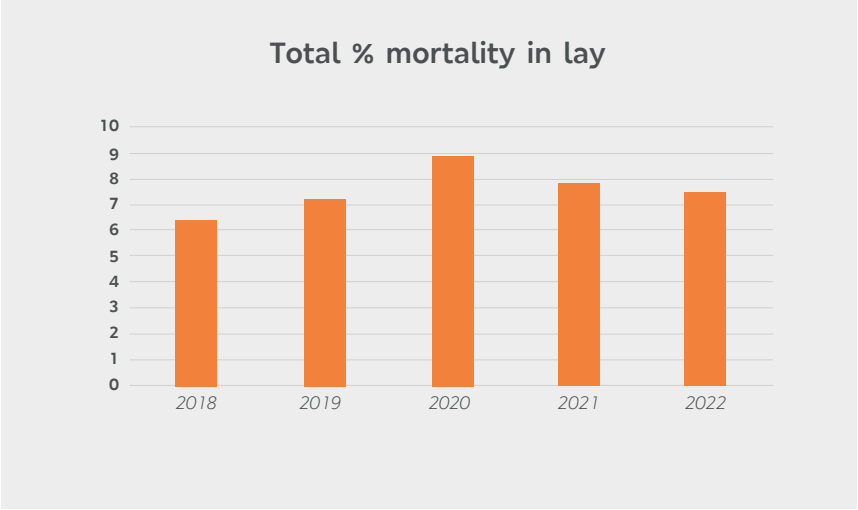
	Fresh	Ingredient
Reported Measures	**2022**	**2022**
Number of animals	2,126,524	13,776,891
Proportion (%) of flocks that are free range	100	100
Organic/speciality		
Proportion (%) of flocks that are free range organic	14.23	0
Proportion (%) of flocks that are free range speciality	4.41	0
Proportion (%) of flocks that are beak-trimmed	89.02	61.33
Proportion (%) of flocks provided with any environmental enrichment	100	100
Proportion of flocks provided with the following enrichment:		
Dust bathing boxes	77.79	76.10
Perches (at minimum 15 cm per bird)	100	100
Range enrichment with tree cover	100	100
Pecking objects	100	100
Average transport time (hrs) to factory across all flocks (inc. loading and unloading)	1.88	5.88
Average flock mortality during transport (% birds dead on arrival)	0.03	0.15
Proportion (%) of birds that were stunned using the following methods		
Controlled atmosphere stun	100	83.91
Electric water bath	0.00	16.09
Proportion (%) of flocks pre-stunned prior to slaughter	100.00	100.00
Proportion (%) of eligible animals that received an ineffective stun across all supply	0.00	0.03
Total flock mortality on farm during lay (%)	5.89	8.5
Antimicrobial usage in '% bird days treated with antibiotics'	1.40	0.41
Critical antimicrobial use in '% bird days treated with Fluoroquinolone + Colistin.	0.00	0.00

Global Performance - Beak-Trimming

The number of birds within our global egg supply chain (fresh shell egg and ingredient) free from beak trimming was 34.97% in 2022, this is one of the area which represents a slight decrease on 2021. We are working with our suppliers to eliminate the need for beak trimming. In line with our animal welfare policy beak trimming will be prohibited within our egg supply chains by 2030.



Mortality



The total percentage mortality in our free-range laying flocks has decreased, between 2020 and 2022. There has also been a corresponding increase in slaughter age – meaning that our suppliers are keeping birds for longer. The data shown is based on mortality at depopulation and has not been corrected for mortality at 72 weeks.

SPECIES SPECIFIC - CHICKEN

Chicken Supply (including fresh, frozen and ingredient)

	Free range & organic	Fresh (Oakham)	Ingredient including frozen (UK and EU)	Higher welfare (Oakham Gold)
Reported measures	**2022**	**2022**	**2022**	**2022**
Number of animals	2,984,108	19,345,271	430,719,248	11,445,654
Proportion (%) of flocks grown to the following maximum stocking densities:				
≤ 38 Kg / m^2 (1 thin)	0	0	100	0
≤ 34 Kg / m^2 (no thin)	0	0	0	0
≤ 30 Kg / m^2 (1 thin)	2.60	100	0	0
≤ 30 Kg / m^2 (no thin)	0	0	0	100
≤ 27.5 Kg / m^2 (1 thin)	0	0	0	0
≤ 27.5 Kg / m^2 (no thin)	47.99	0	0	0
≤ 21 Kg / m^2 (no thin)	49.41	0	0	0
Proportion (%) of flocks provided with any environmental enrichment	100	100	100	100
Proportion (%) of flocks provided with the following enrichment:				
Natural light	100	100	100	100
Bales	100	100	100	100
Perching platforms	100	0	22.85	0
Perches	100	100	77.15	100
Pecking objects	100	100	100	100
Average transport time to factory across all flocks (inc. loading and unloading)	4.70	4.03	3.59	4.48
Proportion (%) of birds that were stunned using the following methods				
Controlled atmosphere stun total	100	100	100	100
Electric water bath	0	0	0	0
Proportion (%) of flocks pre-stunned prior to slaughter	100	100	100	100
Proportion (%) of eligible animals that received an ineffective stun across all supply	0.01	0	0	0
Total mortality, including culls (%)	3.31	4.91	4.8	3.84
Total DOA (dead on arrival) (%)	0.01	0.06	0.08	0.05
Total PMI rejects / condemnations (%)	0.53	1.09	1.34	0.84
Antimicrobial usage (mg/PCU)	1.1	9.07	17.92	1.15
Antimicrobial usage of HPCI antimicrobials	0	0	0.083	0

Calculated based on eligible animals

Better Chicken Commitment Performance

Since the beginning of September 2022, 100% of our fresh chicken has been produced from slower growing breeds farmed at lower stocking densities that meet the Better Chicken Commitment requirements. This information below covers the period September to November 2022 and numbers quoted are based on whole bird equivalents that we purchased. Fresh includes Oakham Gold, free range and organic chicken as well as frozen. The Better Chicken Commitments can be found here.

Our Performance on Higher Welfare Chicken

	Fresh	Ingredient
	2022	**2022**
Volume	30.96%	69.04%
Stocking Density *(maximum 30kg/m² and maximum1 thinning per flock)*	*100%*	*0%*
Breed *(BCC approved breeds used Hubbard JA57, JA87 & Redbro)*	100%	0%
Lighting *(minimum 50 lux and natural daylight)*	100%	100%
Enrichment *(per 1,000 birds 2m usable perch space and 2 pecking substrates)*	100%	100%
Controlled Atmospheric Stunning (CAS)	100%	100%
Third -party certified	100%	100%
Third-party certified to Higher Welfare Standards	100%	0%

Volume of Higher Welfare Chicken

100% of our fresh chicken has been produced to higher welfare standards since September 2022. Based on whole bird equivalents this equates to 30.96% of our total chicken supply. Fresh includes our Oakham Gold, Free Range and Organic chicken. 69.04% of our volume was ingredient chicken.

Compliance with EU Animal Welfare and Air Quality Legislation

100% of our chicken is grown in the UK and regardless of whether it is fresh, or ingredient complies with all EU animal welfare and air quality legislation.

Breed and Stocking Density

100% of our fresh chicken (30.96% of total supply) was produced from slower growing breeds grown at a maximum of 30kg/m² or lower. All slow growing breeds used in our fresh supply are on the list of RSPCA approved breeds.

Daylight and Enrichment

100% of our chicken whether fresh or ingredient are provided with natural daylight and environmental enrichment including two metres of perch space and the provision of pecking objects per 1,000 birds. In addition, our free range and organic birds have access to an outdoor range area.

Cages and Multi-tier Systems

None of our chicken is grown in multi-tier or cage systems.

Stun Systems

100% of our chicken is stunned using Controlled Atmosphere Systems.

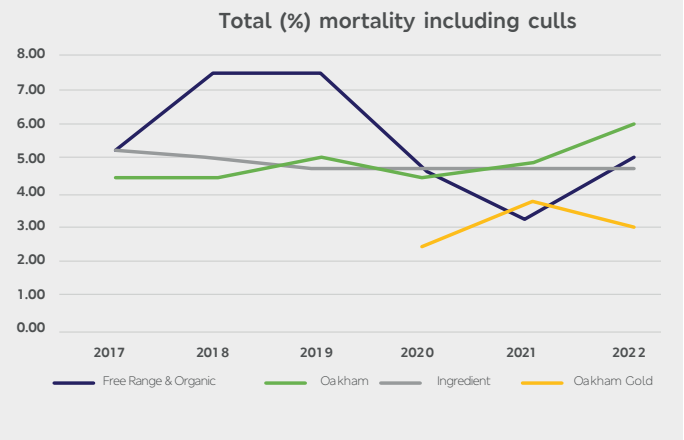
Third Party Certification

100% of all our chicken has been certified to third party standards. Our fresh chicken is certified to higher welfare standards. Our Oakham Gold chicken is RSPCA Assured, while our free-range chicken is approved to Red Tractor Free Range standards and our Organic birds are certified to approved third party organic standards. All our Ingredient Chicken is Red Tractor Assured. In addition to this all our chicken farms have an M&S Select Farm assessment.

Mortality

Total mortality across all our chicken has increased slightly this year. It is important to note that the figure includes all culls. While we do have a target in place for mortality, we want to make sure that our farmers are not discouraged from culling birds that may require it for welfare reasons. When we look at our mortality figures we do so alongside the other metrics we record, as we know that changes in one can influence performance in another.

Production Type	Total mortality, including culls (%) 2022
Oakham	5.98
Free Range & Organic	5.08
Ingredient (UK and EU)	4.81
Oakham Gold	3.06
Overall/total	**4.81**



SPECIES SPECIFIC - DUCK

Duck Supply (including fresh, frozen and ingredient)

Reported measures	2022
Number of animals	8,110,043
Proportion (%) of flocks grown to the following maximum stocking densities	
17.1– 23.8 kg/m^2	64
≤ 17 kg/m^2	36
Proportion (%) of flocks provided with any environmental enrichment	100
Proportion (%) of flocks provided with the following enrichment:	
Natural light	100
Water access- head only troughs	100
Average transport time (hrs) to factory across all flocks (inc. loading and unloading)	3.38
Average flock mortality during transport (% birds dead on arrival)	0.09
Proportion (%) of flocks pre-stunned prior to slaughter	100
Proportion (%) of eligible animals that received an ineffective stun	0.01
Mortality (%)	4.65
% Birds with ocular score 0	81.83
% Birds with nostril score 0	79.61
% Birds with foot health score 0	36.13
% Birds with cleanliness score 0	20.16

Calculated based on eligible animals

SPECIES SPECIFIC - TURKEY

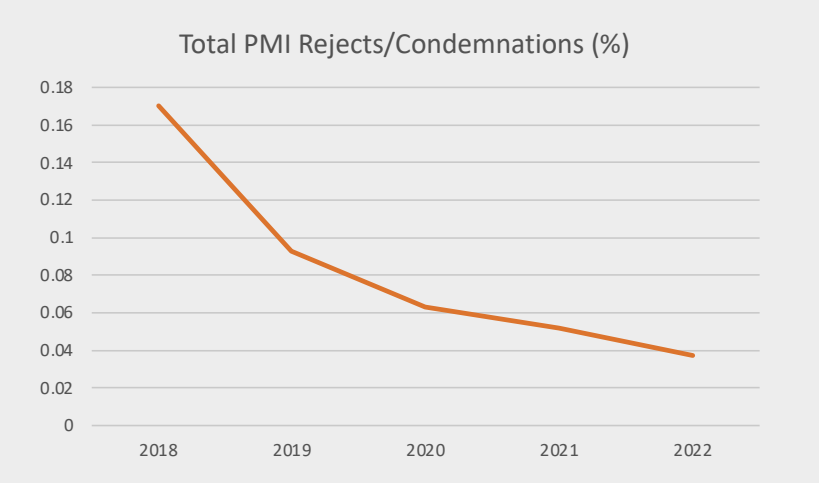
Turkey Supply (including fresh, frozen and ingredient)

	Fresh and ingredient supply (including frozen)
Reported measures	**2022**
Number of animals	1,749,911
Proportion (%) of flocks grown to the following maximum stocking densities	
QBT	0.00
QBT – 10%	89.38
<21kg/m²	1.42
<25kg/m²	9.20
Proportion (%) of flocks that are beak-trimmed	98.58
Proportion (%) of flocks provided with any environmental enrichment	100
Proportion (%) of flocks provided with the following enrichment:	
Natural light	100
Straw bales	16.17
Perching platform or ramp	91.23
Perches	16.17
Pecking objects	99.59
Average transport time (hrs) to factory across all flocks (inc. loading and unloading)	2.52
Average flock mortality during transport (% birds dead on arrival)	0.01
Proportion (%) of flocks pre-stunned prior to slaughter	100
Proportion (%) of eligible animals that received an ineffective stun	0.00
Total PMI condemnations (%)	0.037

Calculated based on eligible animals

All our Oakham turkeys are grown at reduced stocking densities or are free range or organic.

Disease

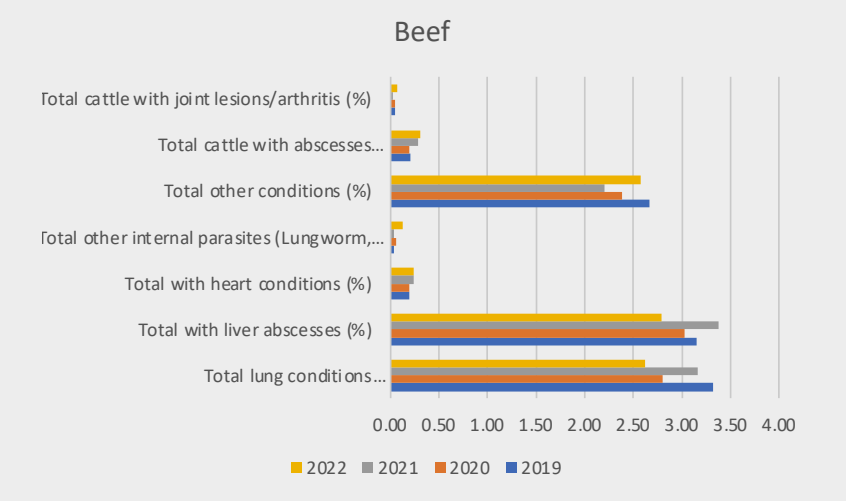


SPECIES SPECIFIC - BEEF, ROSE VEAL, LAMB & VENISON

	Beef fresh and ingredient supply (including frozen)	Rose veal fresh and ingredient supply (including frozen)
Reported measures	**2022**	**2022**
Number of animals	328,028	5,684
Maximum transport time (hrs) to factory across all animals (inc. loading and unloading)	6.80	2.00
Average transport time (hrs) to factory across all animals (inc. loading and unloading)	2.8	2.00
Average mortality during transport (% animals dead on arrival)	0.36	0.00
Proportion (%) of eligible animals stunned by the following methods		
Jarvis stun box	42.94	90.00
Captive bolt	57.06	10.00
Proportion (%) of finisher herds pre-stunned prior to slaughter	100.00	100.00
Proportion (%) of eligible animals that received an ineffective stun	0.76	0.10
Proportion (%) of eligible animals that were recorded as lame on inspection at the slaughterhouse	0.39	0.00
Total lung conditions (Pleurisy/pneumonia/abscesses) (%)	2.59	5.05
Total with liver abscesses (%)	2.79	2.02
Total with heart conditions (%)	0.24	0.25
Total other internal parasites (lungworm, hydatid cysts, c.bovis) (%)	0.13	0.00
Total other conditions (%)	2.58	1.82
Total cattle with abscesses (fore/hindquarter, neck) (%)	0.31	0.51
Total cattle with joint lesions/arthritis (%)	0.058	1.24

Calculated based on eligible animals

Disease, Injury and Liveability



We collect a range of measures at slaughter for our beef and rose veal animals. In 2022, we saw a slight increase across most of our outcome measures reported at abattoir, with the exception of liver abscesses and lung conditions.

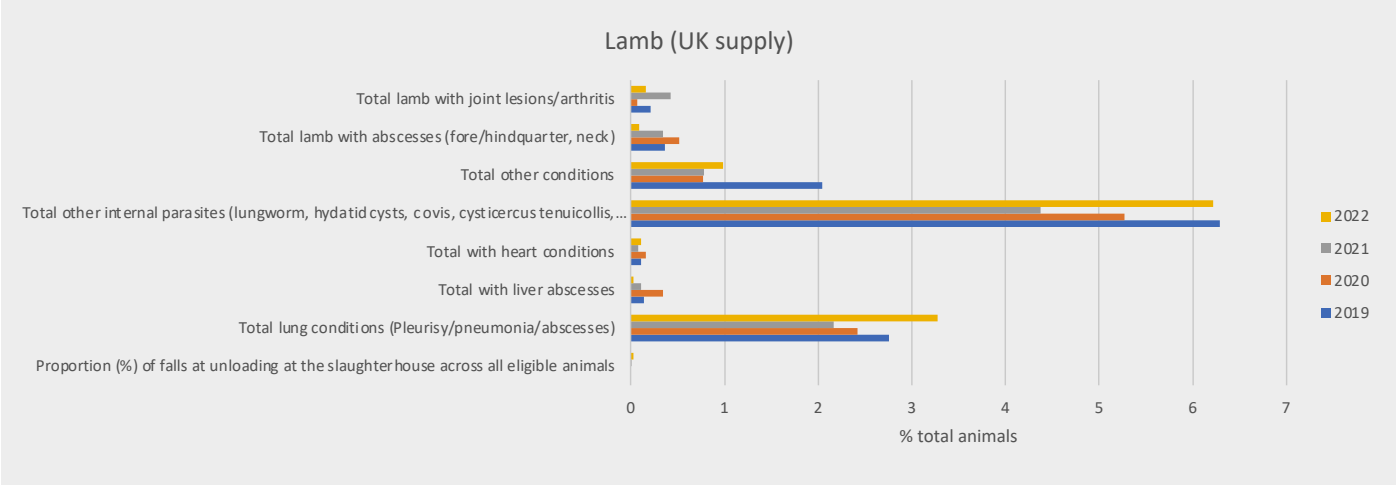
Lamb Supply

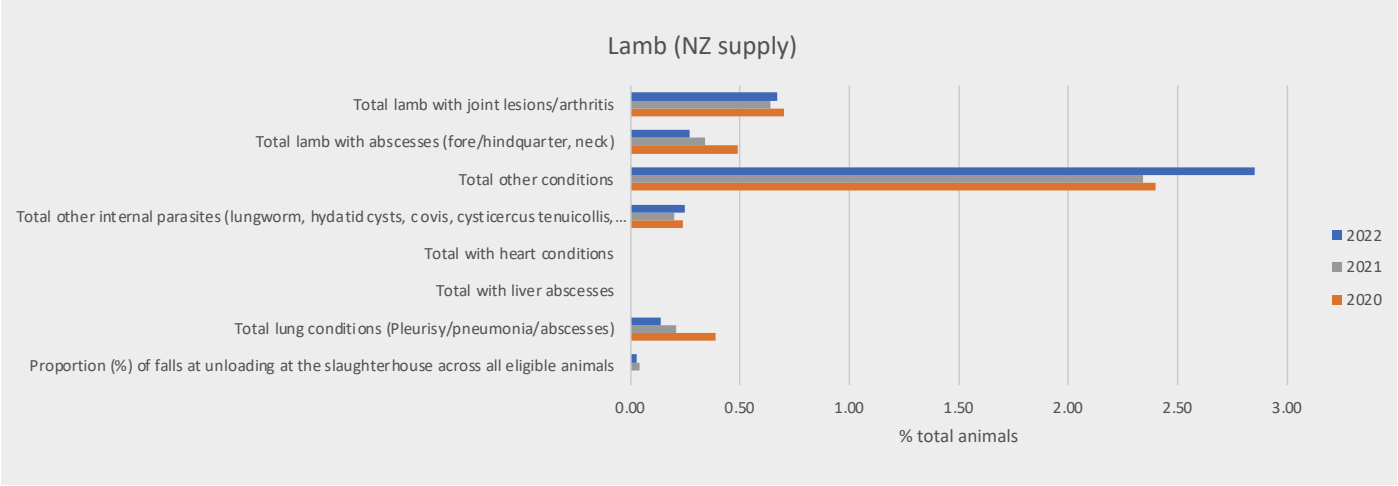
	UK supply fresh and ingredient (including frozen)	NZ supply fresh and ingredient (including frozen)
Reported measures	**2022**	**2022**
Number of animals	781,473	5,608,487
Maximum transport time (hrs) to factory across all animals (inc. loading and unloading)	7.24	8.00
Average transport time (hrs) to factory across all animals (inc. loading and unloading)	3.32	4.30
Average mortality during transport (% animals dead on arrival)	0.01	0.03
Proportion (%) of eligible animals stunned by the following methods		
Electric	99.96	100
Captive bolt	0.04	0.00
Proportion (%) of finisher herds pre-stunned prior to slaughter	100	100
Proportion (%) of eligible animals that received an ineffective stun	0.00	0.004
Proportion (%) of falls at unloading at the slaughterhouse across all eligible animals	0.04	0.03
Total lung conditions (Pleurisy/pneumonia/abscesses)	2.17	0.21
Total with liver abscesses	0.11	0.00
Total with heart conditions	0.08	0.00
Total other internal parasites (lungworm, hydatid cysts, c ovis, cysticercus tenuicollis, cysticerus ovis)	4.38	0.20
Total other conditions	0.78	2.34
Total lamb with abscesses (fore/hindquarter, neck)	0.34	0.34
Total lamb with joint lesions/arthritis	0.42	0.64

Calculated based on eligible animals

Disease, Injury and Liveability

Overall welfare performance on farm for lamb.



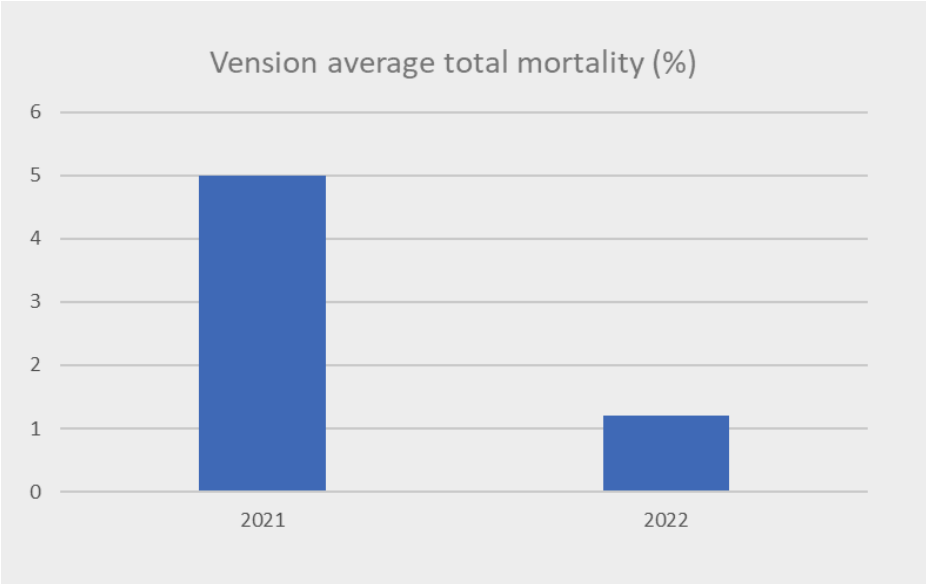


Venison Supply

Since April 2021 all our farmed venison has been sourced from the UK. Below is the first data set from this new supply chain.

Reported measures	Fresh, frozen and ingredient
2022	
Number of animals	2,100
Maximum transport time (hrs) to factory across all animals (inc. loading and unloading)	8.00
Average transport time (hrs) to factory across all animals (inc. loading and unloading)	5.06
Average mortality during transport (% animals dead on arrival)	0.00
Proportion (%) of eligible animals stunned by the following methods	
Captive bolt	100.00
Electric stun	0.00
Proportion (%) of finisher herds pre-stunned prior to slaughter	100.00
Proportion (%) of eligible animals that received an ineffective stun	0.10
Average total mortality (%)	5.00

Calculated based on eligible animals



SPECIES SPECIFIC - PORK

Pork Supply

	Fresh and ingredient (including frozen)	Continental
Reported measures	**2022**	**2022**
Number of animals	2,518,485	205,685
Proportion (%) finisher herds that are reared as follows:		
Group reared in straw-bedded barns	100	40.16%
Indoor reared in part slatted systems	0.00	59.84
Other		
Proportion (%) of finisher herds provided with any environmental enrichment	100	100
Proportion (%) of finisher herds provided with the following enrichment:		
Natural light	100	86.98
Manipulable material (e.g. straw)	100	41.45
Other objects (toys, chains, etc.)	99.81	97.08
Proportion (%) of finisher herds subject to the following mutilations:		
Tail docked	72.32	57.25
Teeth clipped/grind	3.51	9.16
Castrated	0.00	30.28
Maximum transport time (hrs) to factory across all groups (inc. loading and unloading)	7.31	5.09
Average transport time (hrs) to factory across all groups (inc. loading and unloading)	3.94	3.53
Average group mortality during transport (% animals dead on arrival)	0.01	0.22
Proportion (%) of animals pre-stunned prior to slaughter	100.00	100.00
Proportion (%) of eligible animals that received an ineffective stun	0.00	1.31
Total PMI rejects/condemnations – whole condemnations (%)	0.49	0.56
Total pigs with skin conditions/lesions (%)	0.16	0.50
Total pigs with fight and bite wounds (%)	0.23	0.68

Calculated based on eligible animals

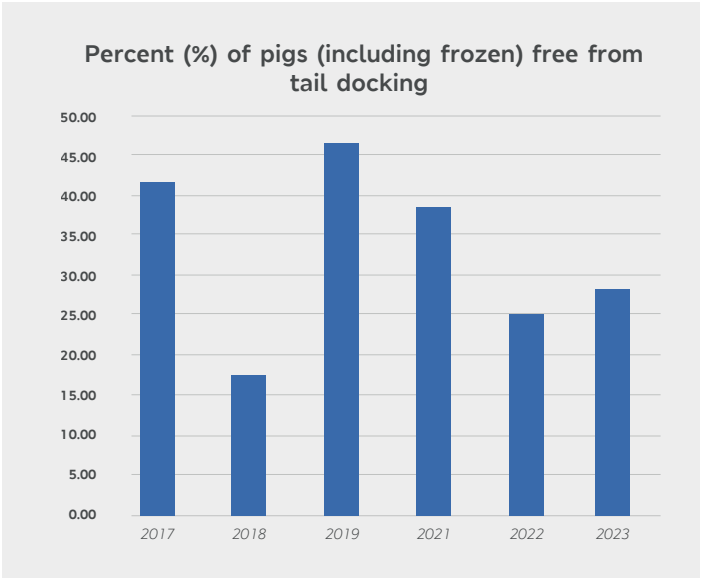
Sow stalls and non-confinement farrowing

100% of the sows within our fresh, frozen, ingredient and continental supply chains

- are free from sow stalls. We only allow sows to be temporarily confined for management purposes and for a maximum of four hours.
- are free farrowed.

Since April 2021 all our fresh, frozen and ingredient pork has been outdoor bred, free range or organic. Since December 2022 all our continental, has been free-farrowed.

Pigs free from tail docking

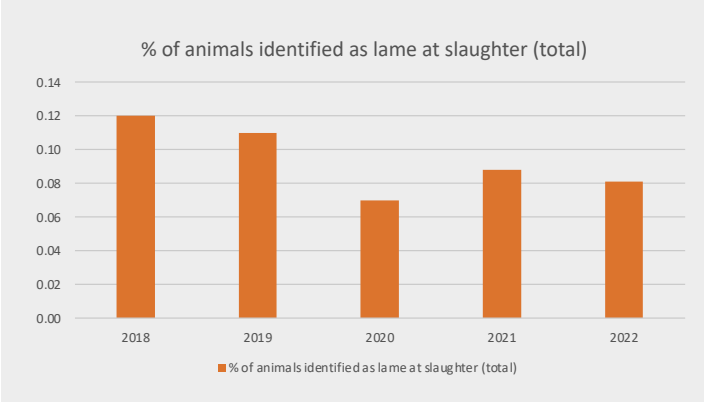


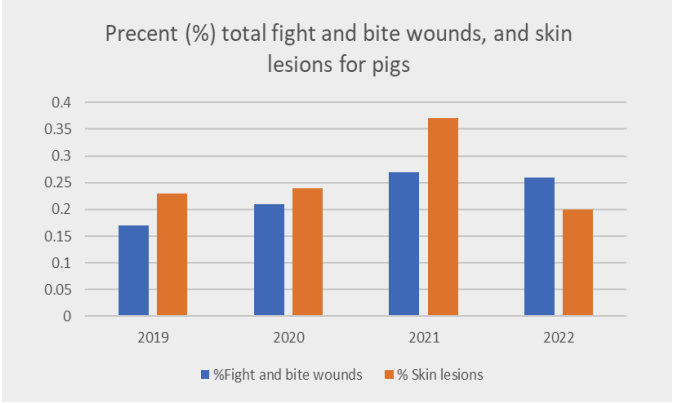
Within our global supply chain 28.34% of pigs were free from tail docking in 2022. All our fresh and ingredient pork is produced to RSPCA Assured standards which only allows tail docking where veterinary advice deems it strictly necessary in order to protect the animals from subsequent loss of welfare due to injury.

We are working with our suppliers to reduce tail docking and from 2025 it will be prohibited for M&S supply.

Lameness at slaughter

The number of pigs within our global supply that are identified as lame at slaughter decreased slightly from 2021 to 2022.





SPECIES SPECIFIC - FIN FISH

Fresh

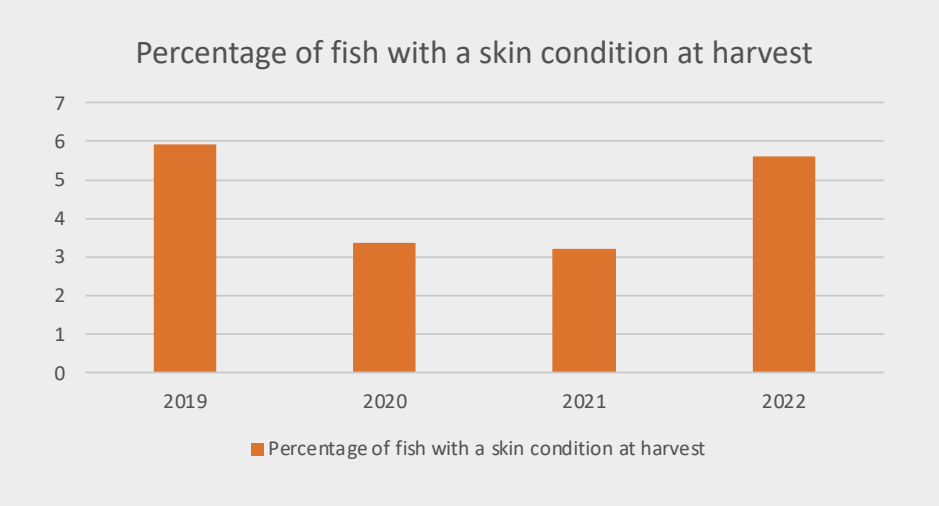
Reported measures	Fresh	Ingredient
	2022	2022
Proportion (%) of fin fish that are fin-clipped	0	0
Proportion (%) of fish pre-stunned prior to slaughter	100	100

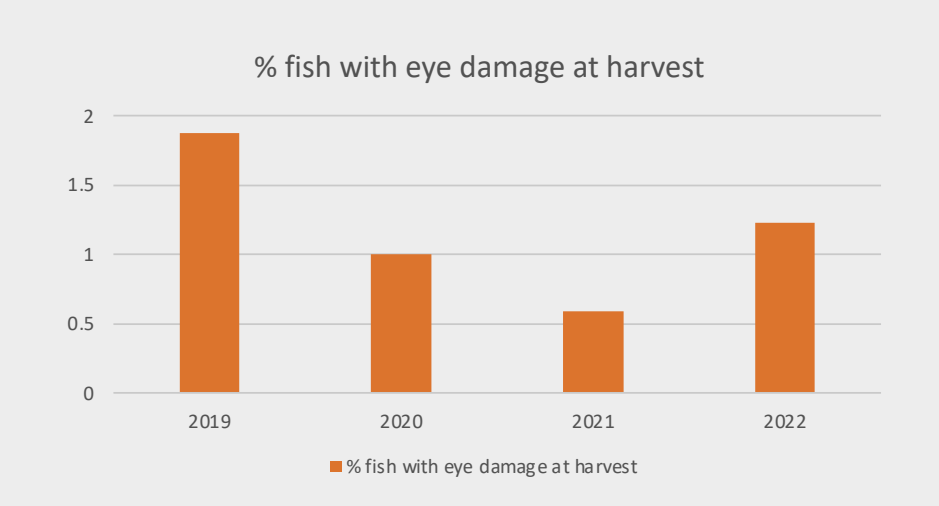
Farmed fish stocking densities

The table below provides the planned stocking densities for our farmed fish.

Species	Stocking Densities
M&S Select Farm Atlantic salmon	15kg/m^3
Organic salmon	10kg/m^3
Rainbow trout (sea cage reared)	15kg/m^3
Rainbow trout (freshwater cage reared)	15kg/m^3
Sea bass	20kg/m^2
Sea bream	20kg/m^2
Halibut	50kg/m^2
Turbot	50kg/m^2
Pangasius	38kg/m^2
Farmed shrimp (extensively farmed)	<5 shrimp / m^2
Farmed shrimp (semi-intensively farmed)	<50 shrimp / m^2
Farmed shrimp (intensively farmed)	<200 shrimp / m^2

SPECIES SPECIFIC - SALMON





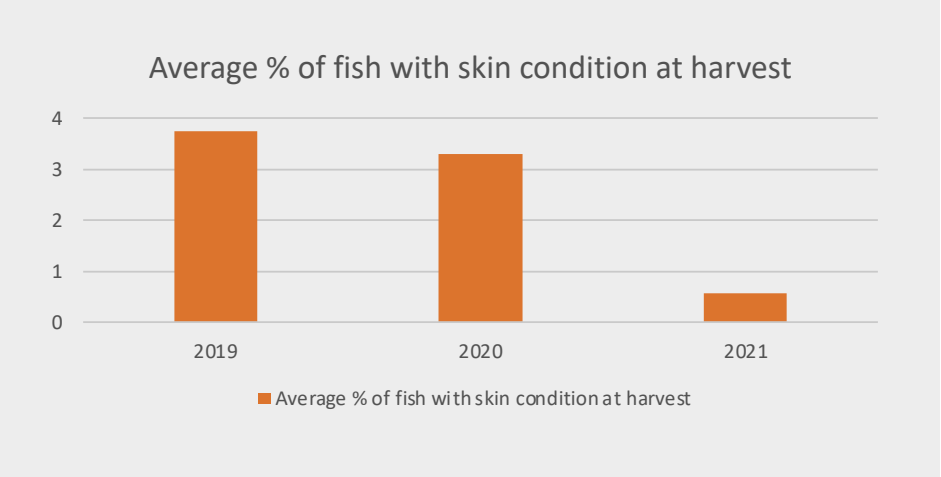
All our salmon is RSPCA Assured. As part of their veterinary health and welfare plans, our salmon farmers monitor several different conditions. Skin condition and eye damage at harvest are two examples of these.

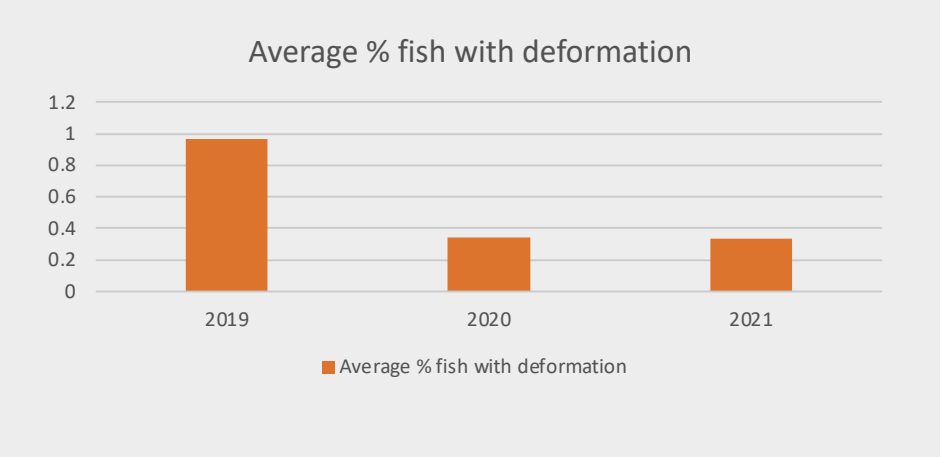
Results of this monitoring are regularly discussed with a veterinary surgeon and the veterinary health and welfare plan updated and acted on accordingly.

SPECIES SPECIFIC - SEAWATER TROUT

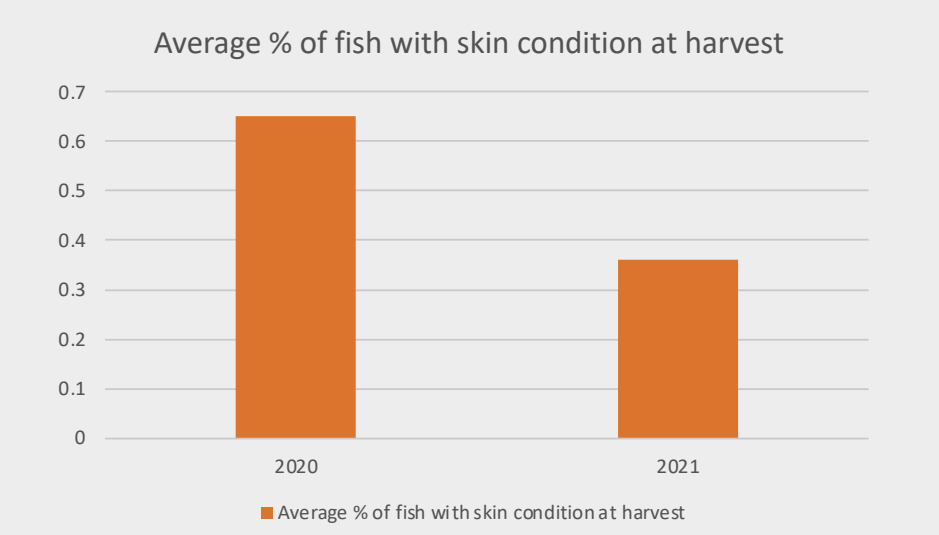
Like our salmon, all our trout is RSPCA Assured. As part of their veterinary health and welfare plans our trout farmers monitor several different conditions. Skin condition and deformations are two examples of these. We have seen a reduction in both these measures in 2021.

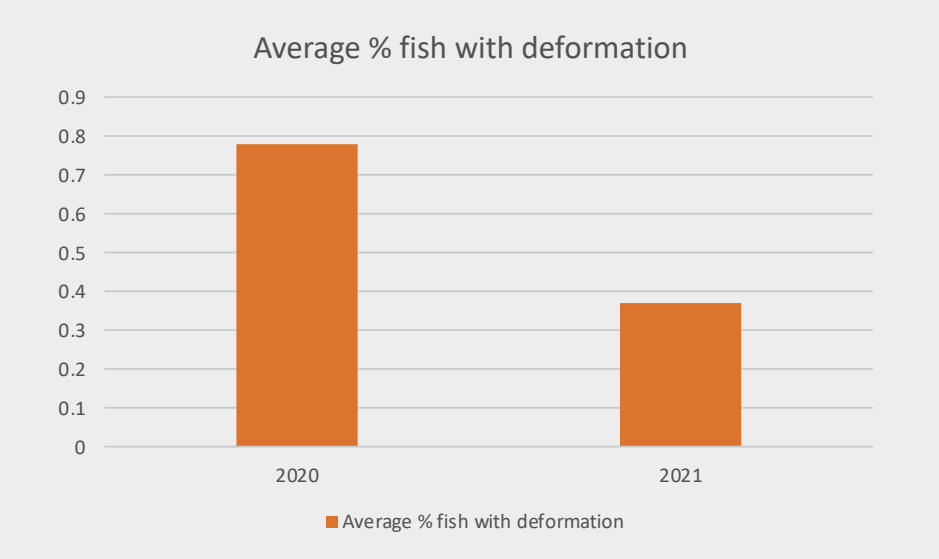
Results of this monitoring are regularly discussed with a veterinary surgeon and the veterinary health and welfare plan updated and acted on accordingly.





SPECIES SPECIFIC - FRESH WATER TROUT





The proportion of fish with skin conditions at harvest or deformation has also decreased in fresh water trout over the last year.

M&S
FOOD