



OUR 2026 animal HEALTH & WELFARE REPORT

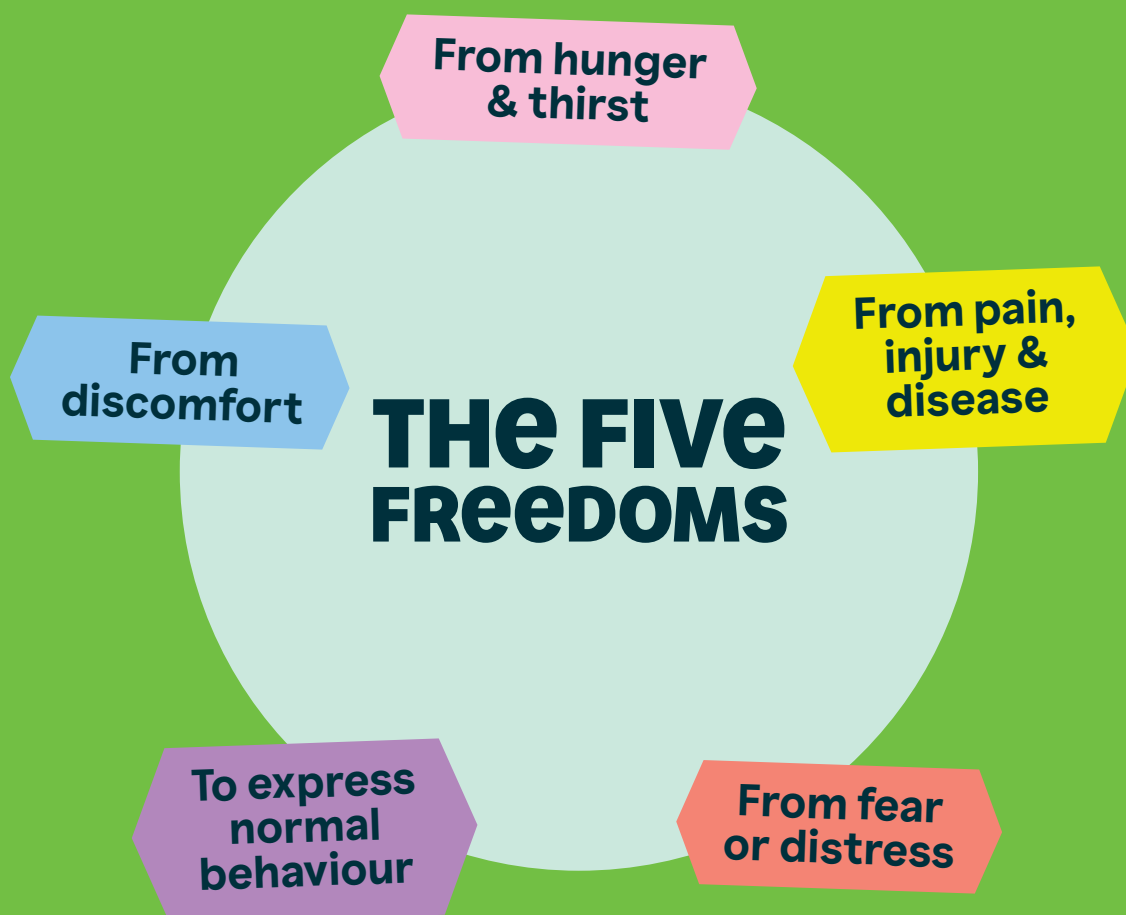


BACKGROUND

We know that animal welfare is a key concern for the customers we serve, and we share their belief that animals should be treated with compassion and respect. That's why we source with integrity, working closely with our suppliers to uphold robust standards of animal care across our supply chains. Better welfare produces healthier animals and higher quality; sustainable food aligned with the One Health approach. As part of our wider ESG strategy, we're committed to continual progress in this area, delivering on behalf of our customers to build a better, more responsible food system for the future.

OUR APPROACH TO ANIMAL WELFARE

Animals are sentient beings capable of experiencing a range of emotions and sensations and we commit to ensuring their physical and mental well-being throughout their lives. Our approach is guided by internationally recognised frameworks, including the Five Freedoms and the Five Domains, which together inform our standards for humane and respectful treatment. ASDA's commitment to animal welfare is embedded across our supply chains and underpinned by our sourcing policies



Scope

Our sourcing policies apply to all animals in our own-brand supply chains for stores across the UK— across fresh, frozen, and processed products — and sets out the standards and expectations for both domestic and international sourcing.

Governance

Personnel:

We have dedicated colleagues at ASDA who are responsible for agricultural standards and animal welfare. These colleagues work closely with suppliers and standards bodies, to ensure high welfare practices are implemented and maintained across all species.

Leadership:

Our sourcing policies are governed by the ASDA Environment, Social and Governance (ESG) Steering Committee, with active participation from members of our Executive Board.

Compliance:

Welfare is a core requirement in our meat standards and a fundamental trade condition. We verify compliance through engagement, standards, third party certification requirements and audits. Suppliers must meet legislative requirements, apply welfare standards consistently and maintain full supply chain traceability. Compliance to our animal welfare and sourcing policies are incorporated in contractual obligations for suppliers.

All meat can be traced to the abattoir and, upon request, back to origin. Breaches of our welfare standards must be reported immediately with corrective actions implemented.

Training:

ASDA agriculture and technical colleagues remain engaged on animal welfare and for example in 2025 colleagues received animal health and welfare training (e.g. Fundamentals of Animal Welfare at Slaughter by Bristol University). Suppliers must have trained welfare officers in lairage and abattoir and ensure all animal-handling staff are appropriately trained, with records available upon request. Asda agriculture and technical colleagues also have monthly meetings with Red Tractor to ensure they stay up to date and aligned on welfare standards.



Farm Assurance

In 2026 we have updated our sourcing standards. These require all meat used in Asda own brand products to be assured to an independently reviewed farm assurance standard on our approved list. All standards on our accepted list have been independently benchmarked against UK standards. We already have 100% alignment across fresh primary meat and we are working to align ingredient supply chains over the coming year.

- All our meat sourced from the UK is assured to Red Tractor, Quality Meat Scotland (QMS), Farm Assured Welsh Livestock (FAWL) and Meat Commission standards.
- All shell eggs are assured to the British Lion Code Standards.
- Lamb from New Zealand is assured to the New Zealand Farm Assurance Programme (NZFAP).
- Beef from Republic of Ireland is assured to Bord Bia standards.
- Pork from Denmark assured to the Danish Product Standard.
- All farmed fish is assured to either BAP, ASC or Global Gap.

Welfare outcome measures

In collaboration with key suppliers, we collect species specific welfare outcome data periodically, this is used for assessing animal health, physical condition and behaviour.

Engagement

Working with farmers and suppliers

We collaborate closely with suppliers and have dedicated farmer groups across our Dairy, Beef and Lamb supply chains focusing on improving animal welfare, sustainability and resilience, through knowledge exchange events and consultant support. Our Asda Dairy Group representing 100% of our fresh milk and cheddar volume, are supported to meet a higher standard of animal welfare, report on key welfare metrics and take part in projects to accelerate improvement. We also work with academic institutes and industry stakeholders to support research and development into animal health & welfare and drive continuous improvement. For example, in the past year we have taken the Asda Lamb Group to Aberystwyth University research centre to learn about research into Liver Fluke and animal management strategies to reduce it.

Communication of animal welfare

We believe educating the wider community about high animal welfare standards is essential, and support our suppliers with events across the country including Open Farm Sunday (OFS) through LEAF (Linking Environment and Farming). This year again, one of our ASDA aligned Dairy farmers hosted an OFS on their farm showcasing how they work to high standards of animal welfare. We also attend key agricultural shows including the Balmoral Show, Royal Highland Show and the Great Yorkshire Show. This year we sponsored for the first time the Yorkshire Agricultural Society's Countryside Days, where we hosted 12 workshops with primary school children on beef farming including why high standards of animal welfare are so important. These events allow us to engage with a wide range of audiences — including the public, schools, NGOs, customers, and suppliers — to raise awareness of higher welfare farming systems and promote best practices across the industry.

KEY WELFARE POLICIES

In addition to our core standards, we implement species-specific standards tailored to address the unique welfare needs of each animal, focusing on the most significant considerations for each species.

Scope

While our policies apply to all meat used in our own brand products, for our fresh primary beef, lamb, pork, chicken, turkey, shell eggs, milk and cheddar we track a range outcome measures across key performance measures and standards of production, these include:

Antibiotics

Our antibiotic policy covers all own brand meat, fish, eggs and dairy across all geographies. We recognise the critical link between the overuse of antimicrobial medicines and the rise of antibiotic resistance. ASDA actively promotes responsible antibiotic use, restricting the highest priority “critically important” antibiotics (fluoroquinolones, 3rd and 4th generation cephalosporin’s and colistin) to only use as a last resort. There was no reported colistin used across our own brand primary meat, fish, egg and dairy supply chains in 2025.

We adhere to UK species specific reduction targets, collaborate with industry groups such as the Food Industry Initiative on Antimicrobials (FIIA) and the Responsible Use of Medicines in Agriculture Alliance (RUMA). We work closely with suppliers to monitor and promote responsible usage, and report antibiotic usage annually for dairy cows, pigs, broiler chickens, laying hens, turkeys.



Confinement

We recognise that close confinement in livestock farming systems is a serious issue and have commitments and standards in our policies which protect animals in our supply chain from aspects of confinement.

Our cage free egg commitment

All (100%) of Asda-brand shell eggs are produced in cage-free systems. Our focus is now on working with branded suppliers to ensure all branded shell eggs are produced in cage-free systems by the middle of 2027.

We also use cage-free ingredient egg across our own-label products too, fulfilling commitments made back in 2016 and 2019.

Our confinement policies:

- Animals are housed in systems which meet or exceed the species and weight specific space requirements
 - 100% compliance in pigs, chickens, laying hens, beef cattle, dairy cows, lambs and fish species
 - 96.1% compliance in Turkeys caused mainly by Avian Influenza delay on movements
- Sow stalls (gestation crates) are not permitted on UK farms except for a maximum of 4 hours for management purposes – 100%
- Beef is not permitted from feedlot systems (Animal feeding operations with more than 1000 head of cattle that do not meet requirements of UK beef production systems in terms of housing and stocking density) – 100%
- We do not permit veal produced in veal cages - we do not sell any veal
- Tethering of breeding females (dairy cows, beef cows, sows, ewes) is not permitted – 100% own-brand fresh milk compliant and 100% own-brand dairy products
- We do not permit confinement and associated gavage (forced) feeding practices are not permitted e.g. foie gras for both own-brand and branded products
- Finfish are raised in open water systems - 100% salmon and bass/bream
- Caged egg production systems are not permitted – 100% own-brand shell & ingredient egg supply chains compliant

Where sow stalls are used in our EU supply, it is for a maximum of 28 days post service representing 30% of our fresh pork EU supply in 2025 (70% of our EU supply is gestation crate free). Our suppliers who are still using gestation crates have transition plans in place to move away from using them.

Farrowing crates are currently used with our pork supply chain; however, we support the pig industry research into adaptive farrowing systems and the move to adaptive farrowing systems, recognising that this transition takes time and investment. We are working with our fresh pork supplier to establish a transition pathway and set a target to introducing adaptive farrowing systems.

Routine management procedures

ASDA is committed to reducing management mutilations in our livestock supply chains, without compromising the welfare of the animals or safety of the workers.

We have standards in our policies prohibiting management mutilations including;

- Tail docking of dairy cows is prohibited – 100% compliance
- Mulesing of lambs is prohibited – 100%
- Beak trimming of broiler chickens is prohibited – 100%
- Dubbing of breeder cockerels is prohibited – 100%
- Castration of UK pigs is prohibited – 100%
- Routine teeth clipping/grinding of UK pigs is prohibited – 100%
- Live feather plucking for down is prohibited – 100%
- Fin clipping of finfish is prohibited – 100%

Certain routine procedures are performed as part of management practices within our supply chains to ensure the animal welfare is not compromised. One example is tail docking in pigs, to reduce the occurrence of tail biting- a behaviour that can lead to more serious welfare issues.

All fresh pork must have reduction plans in place to reduce tail biting and requirement for docking. These plans include records of tail-biting incidences, remedial actions, investigation into the cause and steps to prevent its repetition. 100% of our UK pigs for primary pork were free from teeth clipping/grinding in 2025, and 35% of our EU pig supply. At present all our of pig supply are tail docked. Where tail docking or teeth clipping/grinding is carried out, it is done by trained, competent staff using approved methods within defined timelines.

We are also working with our EU suppliers to reduce the occurrence of castration of pigs with 50% EU pigs not castrated in 2025.

Enrichment

Environmental species-specific enrichment allows animals to express a variety of natural behaviours that is essential for their physical and mental well-being. Examples of enrichment requirements for our fresh primary meat and dairy include:

- Pigs must have access to enrichment suitable to their production system such as straw, shavings, sand, wood and rubber and should enable proper investigation, manipulation and foraging activities – 100%
- Broiler chickens must have access to natural light – 100%
- Broiler chickens, turkeys and laying hens must have access to enrichment such as bales/perches – 100%
- Dairy cows when indoors must have access to cow brushes – 100%

Our more extensive supply chains such as beef and lamb have access to outdoors for grazing which is a form of natural enrichment. However, there has been capital grants available for cow brushes for times when cattle are indoors such as during winter and in certain finishing systems which have been communicated across our supply chains.

Transport

We recognise that longer transport times can be stressful for animals, therefore all animals should be transported within 8 hours or less. For broiler chickens we encourage travel under 4 hours as they are more susceptible to adverse effects from transport time. Occasions beyond the processors or haulier's control may occur. If policy breaches happen, suppliers must notify us and monitor and, if needed, develop action plans.

In 2025 100% of pigs, beef cattle, lambs and cull dairy cows were transported to abattoir within 8 hours and 99% of broiler chickens, due to traffic incidences, of which Asda were informed. For end of lay hens 90% of our flocks travelled to abattoir within 8 hours, with 10% slightly exceeding this due to a RSPCA derogation for Scottish flocks. For cull dairy cows maximum transport time is 4 hours if lactating and 8 hours if dried off.

Figure 1: % of animals transported to animals within 8 hours

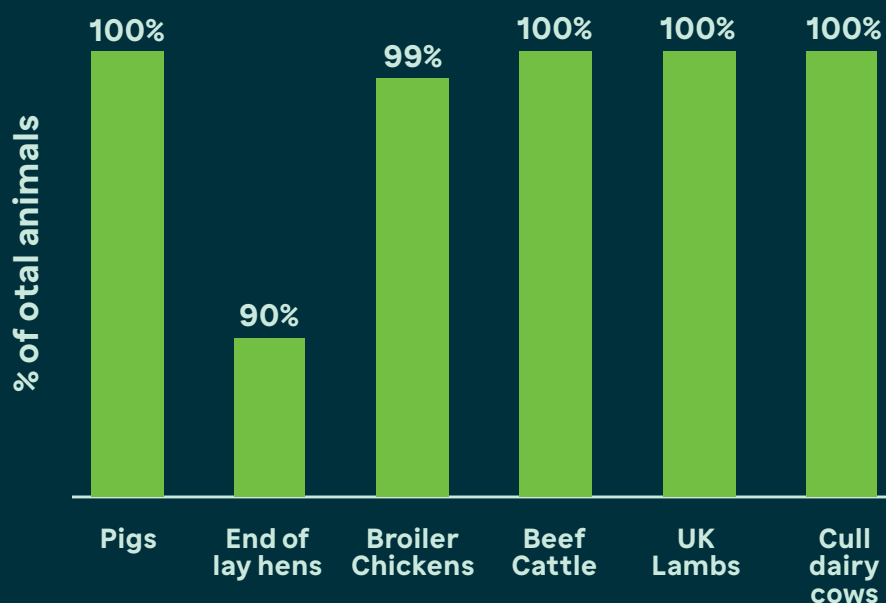


Table 1: Breakdown of transport time

Breakdown of transport time	Broilers %	Cattle %
Under 4 hours	99.03%	96.66%
4-8 hours	0.89%	2.99%
Over 8 hours	0.08%	0.00%

Table 1 shows a breakdown of transport time for broiler chickens and beef cattle as an example. Most animals were transported less than 4 hours, with our beef supply chains being extremely localised with majority of cattle transported within 2 hours.

Fitness to travel (% of total animals)

Welfare outcome measure metrics; dead on arrival, not fit for transport and killed in situ are captured to monitor the impact of animal transport, including seasonal trends and impact of weather conditions. Other measures we track include slips or falls during unloading for cattle as an indication of animal handling and stress levels which was 0% in 2025.

Table 2: Fitness to travel outcome measure

Species	Dead on Arrival	Not fit for transport	Killed in situ
Pigs	0.05%	0.00%	0.04%
Cattle	0.00%	0.01%	0.01%
Sheep	0.00%	n/a	0.05%
Chicken	0.07%	n/a	n/a
Laying Hens	0.05%	n/a	n/a
Turkey	0.05%	n/a	n/a

Aquatic transport

We are committed to the avoidance of long duration live transportation of aquatic species and encourage the humane slaughter of finfish and crustacea. Our fresh Sea Bass, Cod, Hake and Bream, and farmed shrimp from our core supplier is slaughtered on farm with zero transport time. For fish that must be transported live, fasting before transport is essential to reduce stress from poor water quality, but fasting must not exceed 72 hours to protect welfare. ASDA does not support or sell live aquatic animals in any stores. All personnel handling farmed aquatic animals receive training in aquatic species-specific animal welfare considerations.

Animal handling

Handling of animals including during loading and unloading and movement around the lairage can be a cause of stress to animals. We require animals to be handled by trained, competent staff and in ways that does not cause harm or stress to the animals, with a vet present for cattle, sheep and pigs.

All abattoirs must have designated Animal Welfare Officers (AWO) who are trained on animal welfare and handling of that specific species. We also require abattoirs to have CCTV in the lairage to allow footage to be monitored and outcome measure data to be verified. In 2025 our Asda Dairy farmers also undertook cow signals training led by a vet, which took them through cow behaviour and how move and handle cows in a way that minimises any stress.

Falls during unloading and in lairage are monitored for cattle, sheep and pigs to allow us to monitor animal handling. Our 2025 UK data set shows there were no occurrences in UK Beef and Lamb lairages (0%) and for pigs (0.08%) indicating there were negligible issues regarding welfare during handling. Similarly, for falls in stun box which we monitor in our beef lairages there were no (0%) incidents. Live clipping of sheep or cattle in lairage is not carried out in our supply chains.

Goad use

Electric goads are banned in our UK and New Zealand lamb and UK pig supply chains. In our beef supply chains, due to the size of the animals and to ensure the safety of the personnel handling cattle, it is permitted by subject to strict conditions of use and any use age must be recorded. In 2025 in our 2.68% of cattle required the use of a goad. In our EU pig supply chains, electric goads are permitted for use on pigs however only as a last resort and where there is space for the animal to move forward.

Slaughter

All livestock species must be stunned for both branded and own brand products using appropriate species-specific methods in accordance with European regulatory requirements (Regulation 1099/2009 EC). In 2025 we had 100% compliance of this across all species, including broilers, end of lay hens, turkeys, pigs, cattle, sheep, dairy cull cows and farmed finfish (Salmon, Trout, Bass, Bream and Pangasius).

Controlled Atmosphere Stunning (CAS) is the predominate stun method within our pigs and poultry supply chains. We support initiatives to develop commercially viable alternatives to the use of high concentration carbon dioxide during stunning only if they ensure the same handling benefits and guarantee of irrecoverable stun. At present 100% of our Pig supply chain is stunned using CAS and 100% of broiler chickens.

Finfish are stunned using electric or automated percussive stun methods. We are working with our prawn supply chain to trial electrically stunning.

Secondary stunning

Secondary stunning is rare and monitored to ensure effectiveness of initial stun method which is crucial to animal welfare. Reasons for a secondary stun are recorded and include; movement, equipment or ineffective. The data in table 3 shows that movement was the most common reason for a secondary stun in beef cattle and sheep.

Table 3: % secondary stunning incidences

Species	% volume requiring secondary stun in 2025
Pork	0.00%
Cattle	0.10%
Sheep	0.54%
Chicken	0.00%
Turkey	0.00%

SPECIES DEEP DIVE

Dairy

We work closely with our ASDA Dairy Group supporting them to work to enhanced welfare standards, over and above baseline farm assurance. In 2024 we invested into our long-term supplier Arla Foods, Customer Welfare Programme, through this all farms are independently assessed by a third-party veterinary specialist to verify that the required welfare standards are upheld. Animal welfare is monitored on every farm, allowing us to track, trend and benchmark performance against key animal welfare outcomes and targets. Our ASDA Dairy Farmers are a group of over 160 British Dairy farmers, producing milk that accounts for 100% volume of our own brand milk and cheddar. Some key policies that our Dairy farmers must meet including;



- Farms are open to unannounced audits at any time
- No healthy calf born on the holding to be sold for export, euthanised or slaughtered within the first eight weeks of life
- 100% of farms perform selective dry cow therapy and do not feed antibiotic waste milk to calves
- All medicine purchase and usage must be recorded via an electronic medicine book.
- Prophylactic use of antibiotics is prohibited. Antibiotics are not allowed to be used within footbaths
- 100% of farms are required to house calves in groups by 21 days of age, with many farms doing this within the first 7 days
- 100% farms provide cows with indoor environmental enrichment in the form of cow brushes, 1 per 100 cows
- 100% farms have a detailed veterinary-led herd health plan in place for infectious disease control with action of active implementation. Including BVD, Leptosirosis, IBR, Nespora, TB and Johne's
- 100% of farms are required to provide local anaesthetic and long-acting pain relief when performing disbudding and castration procedures
- 100% of calves castrated and/or dehorned received both local anaesthesia and long-term pain relief

Welfare Outcome Measures & KPI's

As part of the new programme, we started collecting welfare outcome data from the group of farmers on a quarterly basis allowing us to monitor trends and performance.

This data is monitored with any key issues identified and built into the support provided to farmers through knowledge exchange and advice from animal health and welfare experts.

Calf mortality has improved year on year, because of targeted action on Asda aligned farms with veterinary led plans focusing on improved management of Colostrum, nutrition, hygiene and environmental conditions. Udder health has also improved on Asda aligned farms, with Mastitis cases per 100 cows dropping from 20 cases in 2024 to 18 in 2025. As a result of better hygiene and teat care, selective dry cow therapy and improved environmental management.

Table 3: Dairy Welfare Outcome Measures 2025

KPI	2024 Data	2025 Data	Threshold
Lameness	7.67%	7.69%	<20%
Physical comfort (score 2)	0.48%	0.36%	<3%
Cleanliness (score 1 & 2)	3.61%	4.26%	N/A
Body condition (score 2)	0.17%	0.63%	<3%
Mastitis (Cases per 100 cows)	20.7%	18.0%	<30 / 100 cows
High Somatic Cell Count	15.0%	14.8%	<20%
Calf mortality (0-28 days)	7.76%	6.12%	<8%
Culled <30 days in milk	1.47%	0.94%	<2.5%
Antibiotic usage	14.07mgPCU	14.00mgPCU	RUMA Target 21 mgPCU

Lameness is a key focus for the dairy industry, with studies showing that the national GB herd has a lameness prevalence of around 30% according to the GB Dairy Cow Lameness Manifesto. Our Asda aligned farmers are outperforming in this area with an average combined lameness scores of 1 & 2 at 7.67%. Farmers conduct quarterly mobility scoring with an independent RoMS accredited assessor once per year, this along with farmers veterinarian support has helped manage lameness levels throughout the group.

Programme developments

Throughout 2025, Arla conducted a comprehensive review of its Welfare Standards, working closely with veterinary specialists, Asda, and farmers to address key animal welfare challenges on dairy farms.

One of the key areas identified was the increasing impact of heat stress on dairy cattle in the UK. As a result, our farmers will now install temperature and humidity sensors in all housed cattle buildings and ensure adequate access to shade in grazing fields to help protect animal welfare during periods of high temperatures and humidity.

The updated standards also introduce a requirement for CCTV to be installed in hospital and calving pens to support improved animal husbandry and welfare monitoring.

These new Welfare Standards came into effect in July 2026.



Poultry

We work closely with our integrated poultry suppliers for fresh primal, collecting welfare outcome measures to monitor performance.

Broiler Chickens

Mortality levels are a key measure of poultry welfare; however, it is impacted by several external factors including seasonality, breeder parent age. Mortality levels have reduced across the group driven by a increased focus on animal health, and as a result antibiotic usage has also reduced 35% YoY.



Pododermatitis levels reduced 11% 2025 vs 2024, driven by ventilation improvements and improved litter management including moving from a straw and shavings mix to just shavings which drove improvements across all farms. Hock burn occurrence also reduced YoY driven by improved ventilation and litter management, however hock camera technology is starting to be introduced on farms to more accurately measure hock burns by increasing the sample size of birds assessed.

Table 4: Chicken Outcome Measures 2025

KPI	2024 Data	2025 Data	Threshold
Mortality	4.72%	4.43%	<= 4.5%
Leg culls	0.81%	0.68%	<= 4.5%
Hock burns	17.17%	15.63%	<= 4.5%
Pododermatitis	40.7%	29.70%	<= 4.5%
Post-mortem inspection rejects	1.21%	1.12%	<= 4.5%
Antibiotic usage	11.76mgPCU	7.64mgPCU	<=25mgPCU

We are seeing more periods of extreme high temperatures, during which it is essential that bird welfare is managed which our chicken supplier manages through a contingency procedure, especially during catching. Examples of contingencies include additional breaks in catch, catching earlier or later in the day electrolytes in water systems and reducing stocking during transport. Our supplier is also trailing the use of sealed aircon vehicles to prevent heat stress during transport.

Broiler chickens - Future focus

Our supplier is also trialing an AI monitoring technology called FLOX across 80 sheds which monitors bird welfare 24/7 providing real time insights to improve health, welfare and performance. The system is currently weighing automatically and analysing movement, without handling the birds which can cause stress. It also monitors humidity and temperature to allow optimum conditions to be provided.

Over the next 12 months we are working to begin moving our entire range of standard tier of chicken from 38kg/m2 to 30kg/m2 stocking density.

Laying hens

We collect welfare outcome data from our egg suppliers including mortality and feather score over the production period of laying flocks.

Monitoring mortality in laying flocks helps identify trends, such as spikes linked to disease challenges. To ensure consistency, mortality is standardised at 70 weeks, removing the influence of flock age at depletion- a factor known to correlate with higher mortality rates. While mortality can vary between production systems (e.g. free-range vs barn), our 2025 data set showed minimal difference. Caged egg systems were included in the 2025 data set, % birds with a feather score of 2 and antibiotic usage is generally slightly higher in a cage system vs free range, so we expect to see an improvement in our 2026 data set as we have removed caged systems from our supply chain. The average flock age at depletion was 83.9 weeks with the end of lay period when we saw more feather loss occurrence due which is expected.

Feather scores were impacted in 2025 by housing orders due to Avian Influenza, causing an increase in feather score 1 and 2.

Table 6: Laying hen welfare outcome measures

KPI	2025 Data	Threshold
Mortality	9.9%	<= 4.5%
Average depletion age	83.9 weeks	<= 4.5%
% birds with 0 feather score (No/minimal feather loss)	65.7%	<=75.0%
% birds with 1 feather score (Slight feather loss)	19.3%	<=20.0%
% birds with 2 feather score (Moderate/severe feather loss)	15.0%	<= 5.0%
Antibiotic usage	33.89mgPCU	Bird days treated below 1%.

*Feather scores are measured from 0-2. A score of 0 indicates complete feather coverage, while a score of 2 indicates a degree of feather loss.

Turkey

We work with our Turkey supplier to monitor key welfare outcome measures for Turkey including mortality and pododermatitis. Due to longer rearing period and large size in comparison to broiler chickens, overall mortality and levels of pododermatitis are naturally higher due to the impact on litter conditions. Our turkey supplier is working towards improving pododermatitis levels, by trialling feed additives and alternative diets at their dedicated nutrition facility, while also engaging with industry stakeholders such as British Poultry Council (BPC) to support ongoing improvements. As a result of this work pododermatitis levels decreased 21% 2025 vs 2024.

Table 7: Turkey welfare outcome measures

KPI	2024 Data	2025 Data	Threshold
Mortality	9.53%	10.72%	</= 12.0%
Leg culls	1.58%	1.38%	</= 2.0%
Pododermatitis	73.56%	52.17%	</= 50.0%
Post-mortem inspection rejects	1.21%	0.37%	</= 2.0%
Antibiotic usage	26.04mgPCU	41.51mgPCU	</= 50mgPCU

Pigs

Welfare outcome measures we monitor for our UK pig supply chains including tail biting, skin lesions and lameness which are key welfare indicators for pigs.

The occurrence of tail bitten pigs increased 2% YoY, driven by the fluctuation in weather with periodic of extreme hot weather in 2025. Extreme temperature fluctuations can cause pigs to become unsettled and increase the risk of tail biting. Strategies undertaken to reduce the occurrence of tail biting include optimising animal nutrition, providing environmental enrichment and optimising environmental conditions to prevent issues such as heat stress. All farms (both UK & EU) are required to have a tail docking reduction plan which includes action to reduce the occurrence of tail biting in pigs.



Condemnations fell by 2.38%, reflecting improvements across several areas of farm management. Measures introduced on farms include better water hygiene, moving from some injectable vaccinations to oral alternatives, increased veterinary support, and continued improvements to general farm hygiene.

Table 8: Pig welfare outcome measures

KPI	2024 Data	2025 Data	Threshold
Mortality	9.53%	10.72%	</= 12.0%
Leg culls	1.58%	1.38%	</= 2.0%
Pododermatitis	73.56%	52.17%	</= 50.0%
Post-mortem inspection rejects	1.21%	0.37%	</= 2.0%
Antibiotic usage	26.04mgPCU	41.51mgPCU	</= 50mgPCU

We are working with our key pork supplier on confinement issues in pigs including farrowing and gestation crates to establish a viable roadmap to phase the out of our supply chain. We are also looking into projects researching the most effective enrichment for pigs and sows which we hope to kick off later in the year.

Our supplier partner has invested significantly in AI-enabled CCTV technology. This allows farms to be monitored remotely and enables real-life video footage to be used to identify opportunities for improvement, support staff training and promote consistently high standards of animal health and welfare.

Beef cattle & lamb

We use beef and lamb abattoir data to monitor animal health and welfare on farm as well as monitor food quality and safety. Pneumonia and bruising are animal health illnesses which are contracted on farm and bruising can be caused by animal transit or handling. This data is monitored throughout the year to help identify trends and spikes, allowing us to work proactively with our suppliers over any concerns. Seasonal variation and weather can impact the below metrics, for example lambs with a cleanliness score of 3 or above can be more common in winter or periods of wet weather.

Beef

Table 9 shows welfare outcome metrics tracked for our beef supply chains across UK and ROI representing 100% fresh beef and a proportion of frozen. All metrics report well under industry target thresholds.

Table 9: Beef cattle welfare outcome measures

KPI	2024 Data	2025 Data	Threshold
Lameness	0.04%	0.10%	</= 4.5%
Cleanliness score 3 or above	N/A	3.36%	</= 4.5%
Liver fluke	2.68%	2.51%	</= 4.5%
Pneumonia	3.11%	0.92%	</= 4.5%
Condemnations	N/A	9.75%	</= 15%
Bruising	1.06%	0.45%	</= 3%

All beef cattle are reared in groups (100%) in a variety of systems to suit. Approximately 87% of UK beef is produced using predominantly forage-based diets, with grass and grazed forage making up about 70% of a typical beef herd’s total lifetime diet where they are grazed outdoors. Approximately 48% of beef in the UK comes from the suckler herd which are predominantly outdoor grazing systems.

Disbudding is routinely carried out in our beef supply chain however in line with farm assurance and legislation appropriate pain relief must be used. Dehorning formed horns must not be carried out routinely and must be done by a vet if the animal is over 5 months of age (100%). Approximately 8% of our beef volume is from Aberdeen Angus cattle which are naturally polled therefore do not require disbudding.

Lamb

Table 10 shows welfare outcome metrics tracked for our UK fresh lamb supply chains. All metrics report well under industry target thresholds. Key metrics include monitoring parasitic condemnations including liver fluke and lungworm, which can be managed at farm level through testing, treatment and preventative health strategies. Lungworm spiked during the back of 2025 driving up the average driven by the mild and wet Autumn/Winter.

Animal health and welfare is a key focus of our Asda Lamb Group, in particularly blood testing for liver fluke to improve management and preventative health strategies where we had industry experts and vets come speak to our farmers.

We are also working with our supplier to widen the scope of our outcome measure reporting to include NZ lamb.

Table 10: UK Lamb welfare outcome measures

KPI	2024 Data	2025 Data	Threshold
Lameness	0.13%	0.28%	</= 1.5%
Cleanliness score 3 or above	17.42%	18.19%	</= 4.5%
Liver fluke	1.93%	2.02%	</= 3.0%
Whole carcass rejections	n/a	0.08%	</= 1.0%
Part carcass rejections	n/a	4.80%	</= 5.0%
Abscesses	n/a	0.33%	</= 1.0%
Lungworm (roundworm)	n/a	2.75%	</= 3.0%
Pneumonia	1.77%	0.92%	</= 2.0%
Bruising	0.66%	0.64%	</= 1.0%



Figure 2 shows a breakdown of cleanliness score 3 or above in lambs by month, showing that it significantly peaks in the winter months Jan-March and Oct-Dec. This is driven by lamb systems being extensive where they are out grazing all year round and during winter when high rainfall means the ground is wet. Management strategies to reduce this can include moving lamb feeders regularly to prevent mud build up and grazing on drier ground where possible during wet periods. Despite this it is unavoidable completely and managed in the abattoir by trimming following slaughter to prevent contamination.

Figure 2: Cleanliness score 3 or above in lambs



Aquatic Animals

Wild caught seafood

We aim to source wild caught fish species from Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) certified (or those progressing to achieve MSC certification via a fisheries improvement project reporting on fisheryprogress.org). In 2025 95% of wild caught fish sourced for sale in Asda stores was from MSC certified fisheries or within active fisheries improvement project. A further 5% of our wild caught fish are actively working towards a pre assessment for a Fisher Improvement..



Farmed seafood

All farmed fish is assured to either BAP, ASC or Global Gap. Our seafood suppliers continue to work with producers to improve health and welfare for aquaculture species. This includes the use of different options of feed ingredients such as algal derived ingredients to reduce requirement for fish derived products. Our supplier has introduced humane stunning of sea bass and sea bream for all fish supplied to Asda. We have maximum limits for stocking density specific to key species including Salmon (25kg/m³) and Bass/Bream (15kg/m³) which they are 100% compliant.

Fish including Salmon must not be fasted for periods exceeding 72 hours unless required by the farm veterinary authority under exceptional and documented circumstances. Actions should be taken by farms to minimise stress during these minimal incidences of fasting. Compliance in 2025 was 100% across farmed salmon.

Mortality rates in our farmed salmon supply chains are monitored via our key suppliers and publicly available reports;

- **Scotland** – [Reports | Salmon Scotland](#)
- **Norway** - [Norwegian fish health - BarentsWatch](#)

High sea water temperatures have large impact on mortality, mitigations practiced managing this include reducing stocking density. Norway have started to map mortality across the country to identify the best regions to grow salmon.

Sea lice levels and antibiotic usage are also monitored and published on publicly available sites

- **Seallice** - [Aquaculture Map | Scotland's Aquaculture](#)
- **Antibiotics** - [AntimicrobialsScotlandsAquaculture.xlsx](#)

Mitigations being used to manage sea lice include companion fish, freshwater baths as well as lacers which are being trialled.

Prawns

We recognise that decapod crustaceans are sentient animals capable of feeling pain. Working with our suppliers we have made progress with many phasing eyestalk ablation for broodstock out of our prawn and shrimp supply chains. This will continue through 2026 and we aim for all farmed prawns used in ASDA products to be from ablation free broodstock by 2027.

We are also committed to optimising stunning for prawns by ending traditional practices of thermal shock and adopting electrical stunning, or methods that deliver better welfare outcomes where verified by independent research. This will start with white leg shrimp by 2028 and we are reviewing feasibility for implementation in black tiger prawns at the earliest opportunity

Find out more about our ESG progress and stories at:
corporate.asda.com/agriculture



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