

CONSULTATION ON 2018 BENCHMARK

JUNE 2018

Business Benchmark on Farm Animal Welfare

Executive Summary

The Business Benchmark on Farm Animal Welfare (BBFAW) has been designed to help drive higher farm animal welfare standards across the world's leading food businesses. A key tool for the delivery of these objectives is BBFAW's annual benchmark of global food companies' policies and practices on farm animal welfare. To date, BBFAW has published six benchmarks (for 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017¹) with the 2018 Benchmark scheduled for publication in early 2019.

In preparation for the 2018 Benchmark, to be conducted in August and September 2018, BBFAW is inviting comments on the following issues:

- The scope of companies covered by the Benchmark.
- The weighting of the performance reporting and performance impact questions.
- The modification of one question and the addition to three new questions.
- The usefulness of the Benchmark and associated report.

KEY CHANGES

We are proposing the following changes to the 2018 Benchmark:

- 1) The addition of 43 new companies. This will increase the total number of companies covered by the Benchmark to 150.
- 2) An increase in the weighting of questions in the performance section, from 24% of companies' overall scores to 35%.
- 3) Removing three companies from the existing company scope.
- 4) Modifying one question (Question 29, relating to prescribed stocking densities for broiler chickens) and adding three new questions relating to non-animal protein.

Over the past few months, we – the BBFAW Secretariat and the BBFAW funding partners, Compassion in World Farming and World Animal Protection - have been developing the strategy and funding arrangements for the next three Benchmark cycles.

In parallel, we have received feedback from various stakeholders, in particular from the investment community and from the companies covered by the Benchmark, on a variety of issues including the weighting of questions, the potential overlaps between questions, and the potential for the addition of new questions and subject areas. From our discussions in the BBFAW Technical Working Group, these are the four most important changes to be made to the 2018 Benchmark. Our intention is to review the other suggestions made, to consult with relevant stakeholders on relevant aspects, and to incorporate agreed changes in future iterations of the Benchmark.

¹ These reports can be downloaded from www.bbfaaw.com

The consultation will run from 13 June to 13 July 2018.

How should stakeholders provide feedback?

We welcome written and verbal comments. We are also happy to convene face-to-face meetings or conference calls with investment-related organisations, food companies and other stakeholders during the consultation period. All comments received will be treated in strict confidence.

Please send your comments to, or request contact via, secretariat@bbfaw.com.

Next steps

At the close of the consultation period, we will review and, as appropriate, revise the core company list, the evaluation criteria and the question weightings in the light of the feedback received.

We will prepare a short summary, to be posted on the BBFAW website, of the feedback received and of the changes we have made as a result of this feedback.

The seventh Benchmark Report will be published in early 2019.

Thank you for taking the time to participate in the consultation. We value your opinion and feedback, and are grateful for your support of the BBFAW.

This proposal is structured in five parts:

Part I:	Background
Part II:	Changes to Company Scope
Part III:	Change to Weighting of Performance Questions
Part IV:	Revisions to BBFAW Evaluation Criteria
Part V:	Comments on Improving the BBFAW Benchmark

Part I: Background

BBFAW Overview

The Business Benchmark on Farm Animal Welfare is designed to help drive higher farm animal welfare standards in the world's leading food companies. BBFAW is supported by Compassion in World Farming and World Animal Protection, who provide technical expertise and guidance on farm animal welfare and related issues, funding and practical resources.

The 2017 Benchmark

The sixth Benchmark covered 110 of the world's largest food companies, broadly distributed across (i) food retailers and wholesalers, (ii) restaurants and bars (a category that includes food service providers), and (iii) food producers and manufacturers. In August and September 2017, these companies were assessed on their approach to managing farm animal welfare, based on their publicly available information. The results, which were presented in the 2017 Benchmark report² published in February 2018, indicated that farm animal welfare is now seen as a strategic opportunity by many food companies, with 52 (47%) of the 110 companies that were assessed now having explicit board or senior management oversight of farm animal welfare, and 79 (72%) having published formal improvement objectives for farm animal welfare. The number of companies that are considered to have farm animal welfare as an integral part of their business strategy (corresponding to Tiers 1 and 2 in the Benchmark) has grown significantly over the six Benchmark cycles, from 3 (of 68) in 2012 to 17 (of 110) in 2017. Equally encouraging is the fact that 52 (47%) companies have started to introduce improved farm animal welfare management practices, such as policies, management responsibilities, objectives and audits. There is also increased reporting of farm animal welfare performance, with 59 companies (54%) providing at least some data on the proportion of animals that are free from close confinement, 21 (19%) on the proportion of animals that are pre-slaughter stunned, and 20 (18%) on long distance transport times.

Despite the progress that we have seen, the 2017 report revealed that companies continue to face structure and commercial barriers to making farm animal welfare an integral part of business strategy.

² Nicky Amos and Rory Sullivan (2017), *The Business Benchmark on Farm Animal Welfare: 2017 Report* (BBFAW, London). <https://bbfaw.com/publications>

Investor and Stakeholder Engagement

Alongside our annual evaluations of food companies, the BBFAW maintains an active programme of engagement with investors and food companies through direct dialogue, meetings and seminars, as well as through periodic briefings and published articles on issues of relevance and interest.

Over the past year, we have sought feedback, through group and one-one meetings and through structured surveys, from a variety of stakeholders (investors, companies, academics, policy makers and civil society organisations) on the usefulness of the Benchmark to them, and on how the scope and criteria might be strengthened. This feedback has been an important influence on the proposals set out in this document.³

³ Further details are available through the BBFAW website, www.bbfaw.com

Part II: Changes to Company Scope

SUMMARY OF PROPOSALS

For the 2018 Benchmark, we are proposing to:

- Remove three companies from the list of 110 companies covered by the Benchmark in 2017.
- Add 43 new companies to the 107 companies (110 minus the three deleted companies) covered by the Benchmark in 2017.

In total, the 2018 Benchmark will cover 150 companies.

One of our longer-term objectives is to progressively broaden the coverage of the Benchmark, both in terms of the number of companies and the geographic regions covered. In line with this objective, we are increasing the number of companies from the 110 in the 2017 Benchmark to 150 in the 2018 Benchmark.

We are proposing the removal of three companies from the existing company scope. Two (El Cortes Inglés and Olav Thon) are being excluded due to their limited potential to influence animal welfare in their operations, and the other (Quick) because Quick France is now owned by Burger King France, a subsidiary of Restaurant Brands International, which is already covered in the BBFAW scope.

For the 2018 Benchmark we considered potential additional companies based on the following factors:

- a) The company's scale (in terms of revenue and market size).
- b) The proximity of the company to the animals farmed for food (for example, we are especially interested in producers and processors due to their proximity to the animals and their stronger focus on livestock, relative to retailers and restaurants).
- c) The company's significance within the industry sectors covered by the Benchmark (e.g. whether the company is seen as a useful comparator for other companies within the sub-sector, whether it has the potential to influence or drive the sector).
- d) The company's country of origin or listing. For the 2018 Benchmark, we are particularly keen to extend our coverage of US companies and to extend our coverage of companies in emerging markets, particularly those in Latin America and in Asia.
- e) Companies proposed by the BBFAW Partners, Compassion in World Farming and World Animal Protection, as well as by investors, existing BBFAW companies and other animal welfare NGOs.

Based on these factors, we are proposing to make the following additions to the company scope for the 2018 Benchmark:

List of companies to be added to the 2018 Benchmark

Company	Ownership	ICB classification	Country of origin or incorporation
1) Amazon/Whole Foods Market	Public	5337: Retailers & Wholesalers	USA
2) BJ's Wholesale	Public	5337: Retailers & Wholesalers	USA
3) C&S Wholesale	Private	5337: Retailers & Wholesalers	USA
4) Cencosud	Public	5337: Retailers & Wholesalers	Chile
5) Colruyt	Private	5337: Retailers & Wholesalers	Belgium
6) Conad Consorzio Nazionale	Cooperative	5337: Retailers & Wholesalers	Italy
7) Couche-Tard	Public	5337: Retailers & Wholesalers	Canada
8) Empire Company/Sobey's	Public	5337: Retailers & Wholesalers	Canada
9) H E Butt Company	Private	5337: Retailers & Wholesalers	USA
10) IKEA (Inter IKEA Group)	Private	5337: Retailers & Wholesalers	Sweden
11) Jeronimo Martins	Public	5337: Retailers & Wholesalers	Portugal
12) Super Valu	Public	5337: Retailers & Wholesalers	USA
13) Systeme U Generale	Cooperative	5337: Retailers & Wholesalers	France
14) Agro Super	Public	3570: Food Producer	Chile
15) Bimbo	Public	3570: Food Producer	Mexico
16) Campbell Soup Company	Public	3570: Food Producer	USA
17) China Yurun Group Limited	Private	3570: Food Producer	China
18) Chuying Agro-Pastoral Group	Public	3570: Food Producer	China
19) Cooke Seafood Inc	Private	3570: Food Producer	USA
20) Cooperativa Centrale Aurora Alimentos	Cooperative	3570: Food Producer	Brazil
21) Cooperl Arc Atlantique	Private	3570: Food Producer	France
22) Hershey Co	Public	3570: Food Producer	USA
23) Hilton Food Group	Public	3570: Food Producer	UK
24) Industrias Bachoco	Public	3570: Food Producer	Mexico
25) Kerry Group	Public	3570: Food Producer	Ireland
26) Maple Leaf Foods	Public	3570: Food Producer	Canada
27) Marine Harvest ASA	Public	3570: Food Producer	Norway
28) Maruha Nichiro	Public	3570: Food Producer	Japan
29) Meiji Holdings	Public	3570: Food Producer	Japan
30) Minerva Foods	Public	3570: Food Producer	Brazil
31) Nippon Meat Packers	Public	3570: Food Producer	China
32) Plukon Food Group	Private	3570: Food Producer	Netherlands
33) Saputo Inc	Public	3570: Food Producer	Canada
34) Seaboard Corp	Public	3570: Food Producer	USA
35) Tönnies Group	Private	3570: Food Producer	Germany
36) US Foods	Private	3570: Food Producer	USA
37) CKE Restaurants	Private	5757: Restaurants & Bars	USA

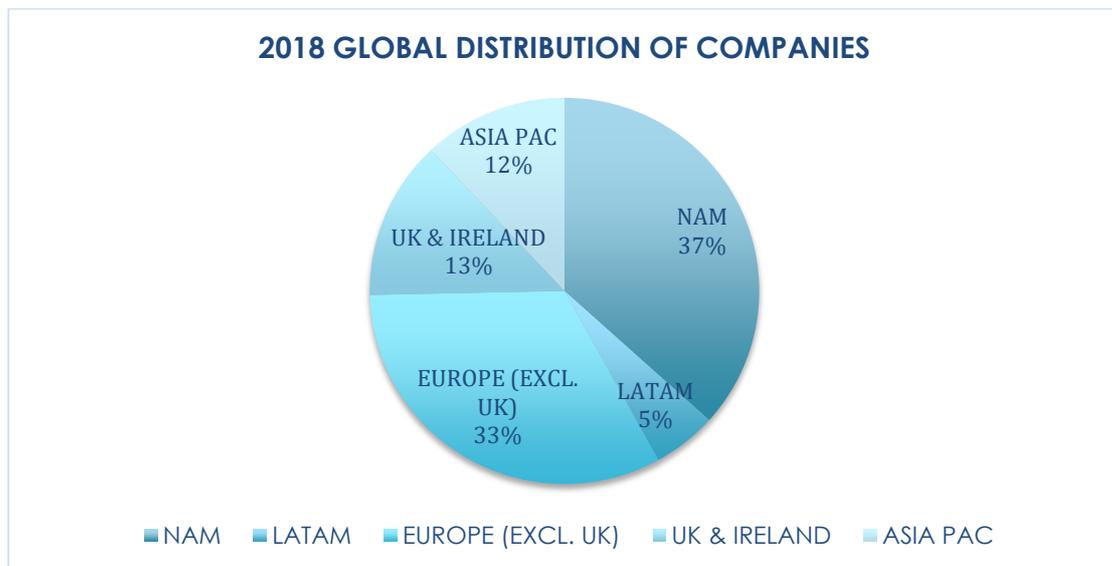
38)	CNHLs	Public	5757: Restaurants & Bars	China
39)	Cracker Barrel	Public	5757: Restaurants & Bars	USA
40)	Dico's	Public	5757: Restaurants & Bars	China
41)	Habib's	Private	5757: Restaurants & Bars	Brazil
42)	Papa John's Pizza	Public	5757: Restaurants & Bars	USA
43)	The Cheesecake Factory	Public	5757: Restaurants & Bars	USA

Global coverage

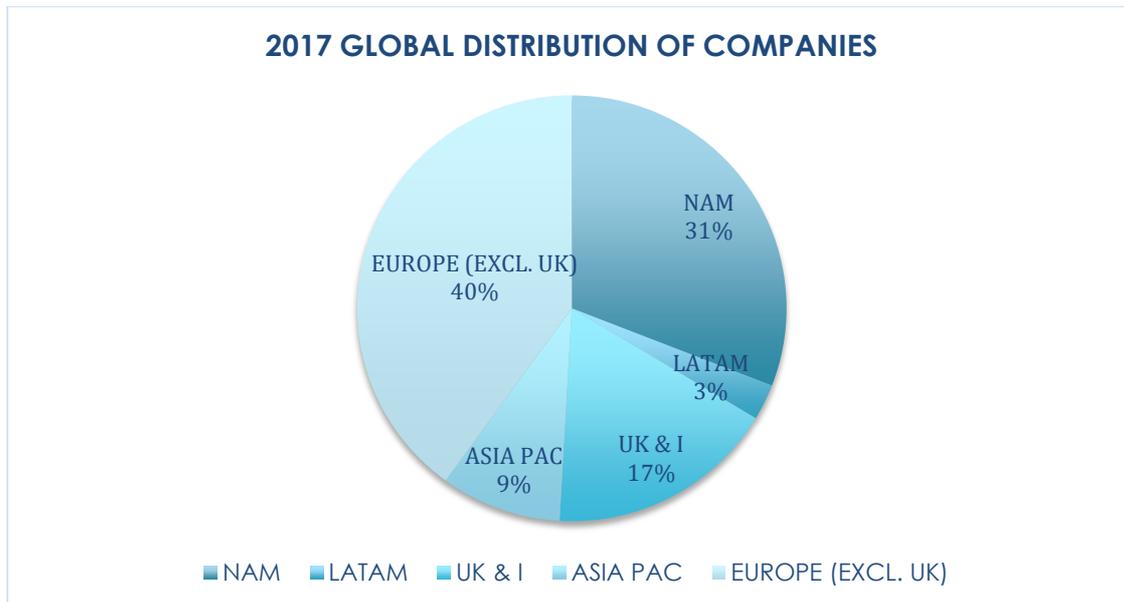
The net effect of these changes will result in a higher proportion of companies (relative to the 2017 Benchmark) in North and South America and in Asia Pacific, and a slightly lower proportion of companies (relative to the 2017 Benchmark) in Europe and in UK & Ireland.

The total number of countries covered by the BBAFW, will increase from 18 in 2017 to 23 in 2018.

These changes are in line with the Partners' objectives to widen the scope of the Benchmark, with a particular emphasis on increasing the number of companies in North and South America and in South East Asia.



This compares to the global distribution of companies in 2017 as follows:



Market coverage

The 2018 Benchmark will cover:

- The largest 50 food retailers globally.
- Global food retailers with annual revenues in excess of US\$10 billion.
- The top 40 global producers with annual revenues in excess of US\$4.6 billion.
- The top 10 global poultry producers.
- The top 30 restaurants and bars globally with annual revenues in excess of US\$1 billion.

Sector coverage

In terms of the distribution of companies by sub-sector, the new changes will mean that the 2018 Benchmark will represent:

- 50 Retailers & Wholesalers (versus 40 in 2017).
- 63 Producers & Manufacturers (versus 40 in 2017).
- 37 Restaurants & Bars (versus 30 in 2017).

We have purposely added relatively more producers and processors because their direct animal footprint is greater than the other two sub-sectors. We have similarly suggested retailers in preference to restaurants, because they are considerably larger and, therefore, are more likely to have a greater animal footprint and greater purchasing influence.

Company ownership

In terms of ownership status, the new changes will mean that the 2018 Benchmark will represent:

- 93 Public Companies (versus 66 in 2017).
- 39 Private Companies (versus 29 in 2017).
- 14 Cooperatives (versus 11 in 2017).
- 4 Other (no change from 2017).

Future growth potential

Having largely consolidated the Benchmark's coverage of existing regions (in Europe and North America in particular), we are now positioning ourselves to accelerate growth in the emerging markets in 2020. This growth will be preceded by a dialogue with stakeholders in these new geographies.

CONSULTATION QUESTIONS

1. Do you agree with the proposed universe of companies to be included in the 2018 Benchmark?
2. Are there specific companies that you think should be included or excluded from the universe of companies to be covered by the Benchmark in 2018?
3. Given our plan to increase our coverage in future years, are there specific companies or regions that you think should be considered for future Benchmark iterations?

Part III: Revisions to Scoring and Weighting of Performance Questions

SUMMARY OF PROPOSALS

- The weighting of scores in the Performance Reporting section will increase from 24% in 2017 to 35% in 2018.

In line with the BBFAW's intention to place greater emphasis on performance in the Benchmark, we propose increasing the weighting of the Performance Reporting and Impact questions from 24% in 2017 to 35% in 2018. The net effect of this increase – assuming no change in company practices or reporting – would be that 23 companies (9 retailers, 9 producers and 5 restaurants) would drop one tier in 2018. This is similar to the effect of increasing the weighting of the same questions from 17% to 24% in 2017.

Pillar	BBFAW 2017		BBFAW 2018	
	No. of Points	Weighting	No. of Points	Weighting
Management Commitment and Policy	70	30%	70	26%
Governance and Management	75	33%	75	28%
Leadership and Innovation	30	13%	30	11%
Performance Reporting and Impact	55*	24%	55	35%
Total Maximum Score/Weighting	230**	100%	230**	100%

*45 points for companies with no responsibility for managing laying hens, pigs, broiler chickens or dairy cattle, and 50 points for companies managing some but not all of the above.

**225 points maximum for companies with no responsibility for managing laying hens, pigs, broiler chickens or dairy cattle, and 230 points for companies managing some but not all of the above.

Engagement of BBFAW companies

In anticipation of the proposed changes, all BBFAW companies will be contacted by the Secretariat in May 2018 to advise them of the proposed increase in the weighting of Performance Reporting and Impact questions. In addition, companies identified as being 'at risk' of dropping a tier as a result of these changes will be notified in writing. A number of these companies are expected to engage in a dialogue with the BBFAW Secretariat as well as the BBFAW's NGO partners in advance of the 2018 evaluations in August and September 2018.

CONSULTATION QUESTIONS

4. Do you agree with the proposal to increase the weighting of the Performance Reporting and Impact Questions from 24% in 2017 to 35% in 2018?
5. Do you broadly agree with the proposal to gradually increase the weighting on performance disclosure year-on-year?
6. Do you have any specific comments you would like to share on performance measure and disclosure within the Benchmark?

Part IV: Revisions to Benchmark Evaluation Criteria

We are keen to continually evolve our approach to evaluating and reporting on the state of farm animal welfare management and reporting across the food industry. As such, we are keen to understand how we can further develop our methodology and our reporting to reflect best practice in the welfare of animals farmed for food and also to maximise the Benchmark's usefulness to investors, companies and other stakeholders.

SUMMARY OF PROPOSALS

- To modify one question (Question 29), by adjusting the maximum stocking density from 33 kg/m² to 30 kg/m².
- To include three new questions relating to company commitments to protein diversification.

For the 2018 Benchmark, we propose making minimal changes to the 2018 Benchmark criteria. We also propose that we invest time during 2018 and 2019 to consult with companies and other stakeholders on the removal or replacement of existing criteria. We will also review the current criteria to see if they can be refined and any duplication reduced.

Proposed change to existing question

The one question that we feel should be modified in the 2018 Benchmark relates to Question 29. The reason for changing this question is to reflect the broiler welfare standards expected of companies in relation to stocking densities. As such, we propose changing Question 29 from:

What proportion of broiler chickens for own-brand fresh/frozen products and ingredients in the company's global supply chain is reared at lower stocking densities (specifically, 33 kg/m² or less)?

to:

What proportion of broiler chickens for own-brand fresh/frozen products and ingredients in the company's global supply chain is reared at lower stocking densities (specifically, 30 kg/m² or less)?

Introduction of new questions

The BBFAW acknowledges the trend amongst many food companies to promote protein diversification. We also acknowledge that both BBFAW Partners have organizational objectives linked to eating less but better welfare animal protein. As such, we propose including the following questions to the 2018 Benchmark.

While these questions will be evaluated in 2018, we propose excluding the scoring for these questions from companies' overall scores. The value will be in providing a baseline from which we can monitor this emerging theme over time, and in widening the scope of the Benchmark to encompass other issues that are relevant to farm animal welfare. We will include discussion of our findings in the 2018 Benchmark report and may produce a stand-alone report on the issue.

Proposed new questions for Innovation and Leadership section

We are interested to understand the role that food companies are playing in promoting sustainable lifestyle choices through the products they sell to customers. While the BBFAW is not expressly advocating a reduction in animal protein, we are interested to know how animal welfare is located within the wider sustainable lifestyle agenda. As such, the questions below will be tracked by the BBFAW, but no score will be awarded to companies based on their responses.

Does the company have a position on promoting non-animal derived protein alongside animal protein? (Y/N)

There are several drivers for companies offering lifestyle choices for customers through the food they sell, from health and nutritional benefits, to environmental benefits (e.g. reduced greenhouse gases, restoration of biodiversity, soil and water quality), wildlife benefits (e.g. reversing habitat destruction), population benefits (e.g. diverting crops used for animal feed to directly feeding the world's growing population), welfare benefits to animals (e.g. eating less but high welfare animal protein, and cost benefits (e.g. supplementing a proportion of animal protein with plant-based alternatives).

Does the company have a stated commitment to reducing/substituting (at least in part) a proportion of the animal protein it sells? (Y/N)

If yes, does the company's stated rationale for promoting non-animal derived protein include: (Tick all that apply)

- **welfare benefits to animals**
- **human health and nutritional benefits**
- **environmental benefits**
- **wildlife benefits**
- **population benefits**
- **cost benefits**

CONSULTATION QUESTIONS

8. Having reviewed the proposed amendments to the existing questions, are there any other changes or amendments you would like to propose to the 2018 Benchmark?
9. Do you agree with the proposal to introduce questions on alternative protein?

Part V: Revisions to Benchmark Evaluation Criteria

We are keen to continually evolve our approach to evaluating and reporting on the state of farm animal welfare management and reporting across the food industry. As such, we are keen to understand how we can further develop our methodology and our reporting to remain relevant to developments taking place in the marketplace, to reflect best practice in the welfare of animals farmed for food and to maximise the Benchmark's usefulness to investors, companies and other stakeholders.

CONSULTATION QUESTIONS

10. Do you have any wider reflections on how the Benchmark might be developed over time?

Appendix I: Proposed scope of companies for 2018 BBFAW Benchmark

Note: New companies highlighted.

	Company	Ownership	ICB classification	Country of origin / incorporation
1.	Aeon Group	Public	5337: Food Retailers and Wholesalers	Japan
2.	Ahold BV	Public	5337: Food Retailers and Wholesalers	Netherlands
3.	Albertsons	Private	5337: Food Retailers and Wholesalers	USA
4.	Aldi Nord (Aldi Markt)	Private	5337: Food Retailers and Wholesalers	Germany
5.	Aldi Sud/Aldi Einkauf GmbH&Co	Private	5337: Food Retailers and Wholesalers	Germany
6.	Amazon/Whole Foods Market	Public	5337: Food Retailers & Wholesalers	USA
7.	BJ's Wholesale	Public	5337: Retailers & Wholesalers	USA
8.	C&S Wholesale	Private	5337: Retailers & Wholesalers	USA
9.	Carrefour SA	Public	5337: Food Retailers and Wholesalers	France
10.	Casino Guichard-Perrachon SA	Public	5337: Food Retailers and Wholesalers	France
11.	Cencosud	Public	5337: Retailers & Wholesalers	Chile
12.	China Resources Vanguard	Public	5337: Food Retailers and Wholesalers	PRC
13.	Colruyt	Private	5337: Retailers & Wholesalers	Belgium
14.	Conad Consorzio Nazionale	Cooperative	5337: Retailers & Wholesalers	Italy
15.	(The) Co-operative Food (UK)	Cooperative	5337: Food Retailers and Wholesalers	UK
16.	Coop Group (Switzerland)/Coop Genossenschaft	Cooperative	5337: Food Retailers and Wholesalers	Switzerland
17.	Coop Italia	Cooperative	5337: Food Retailers and Wholesalers	Italy
18.	Costco Wholesale Corp	Public	5337: Food Retailers and Wholesalers	USA
19.	Couche-Tard	Public	5337: Retailers & Wholesalers	Canada
20.	E Leclerc	Cooperative	5337: Food Retailers and Wholesalers	France
21.	Edeka Zentrale	Private	5337: Food Retailers and Wholesalers	Germany
	El Corte Ingles SA	Private	5337: Food Retailers and Wholesalers	Spain
22.	Empire Company/Sobey's	Public	5337: Retailers & Wholesalers	Canada
23.	Groupe Auchan	Private	5337: Food Retailers and Wholesalers	France
24.	H E Butt Company	Private	5337: Retailers & Wholesalers	USA
25.	ICA Gruppen/ICA Eiendom Norge AS	Public	5337: Food Retailers and Wholesalers	Sweden
26.	IKEA (Inter IKEA Group)	Private	5337: Retailers & Wholesalers	Sweden
27.	J Sainsbury PLC	Public	5337: Food Retailers and Wholesalers	UK
28.	Jeronimo Martins	Public	5337: Retailers & Wholesalers	Portugal
29.	(The) Kroger Company	Public	5337: Food Retailers and Wholesalers	USA
30.	Les Mousquetaires	Private	5337: Food Retailers and Wholesalers	France
31.	Lianhua Supermarket Holdings Co	Public	5337: Food Retailers and Wholesalers	PRC
32.	Lidl Stiftung & Co KG	Private	5337: Food Retailers and Wholesalers	Germany
33.	Loblaw	Public	5337: Food Retailers and Wholesalers	Canada
34.	Marks & Spencer PLC	Public	5337: Food Retailers and Wholesalers	UK
35.	Mercadona SA	Private	5337: Food Retailers and Wholesalers	Spain
36.	Metro AG	Public	5337: Food Retailers and Wholesalers	Germany
37.	Migros-Genossenschafts-Bund	Cooperative	5337: Food Retailers and Wholesalers	Switzerland
38.	Publix Super Markets Inc	Private	5337: Food Retailers and Wholesalers	USA
39.	Rewe Group	Cooperative	5337: Food Retailers and Wholesalers	Germany
40.	Schwarz Unternehmens Treuhand KG/Kaufland	Private	5337: Food Retailers and Wholesalers	Germany
41.	Seven & i Holdings	Public	5337: Food Retailers and Wholesalers	Japan
42.	Super Valu	Public	5337: Retailers & Wholesalers	USA
43.	Sysco Corporation	Public	5337: Food Retailers and Wholesalers	USA
44.	Systeme U Generale	Cooperative	5337: Retailers & Wholesalers	France
45.	Target Corporation	Public	5337: Food Retailers and Wholesalers	USA
46.	Tesco PLC	Public	5337: Food Retailers and Wholesalers	UK
47.	Waitrose	Partnership	5337: Food Retailers and Wholesalers	UK
48.	Walmart Stores/Asda	Public	5337: Food Retailers and Wholesalers	USA

49.	Wesfarmers	Public	5337: Food Retailers and Wholesalers	Australia
50.	Wm Morrison Supermarkets PLC	Public	5337: Food Retailers and Wholesalers	UK
51.	Woolworths Limited	Public	5337: Food Retailers and Wholesalers	Australia
52.	Yonghui Superstores	Public	5337: Food Retailers and Wholesalers	PRC
53.	Aramark Corporation	Public	5757: Restaurants and Bars	USA
54.	Autogrill SpA	Joint Stock	5757: Restaurants and Bars	Italy
55.	Bloomin' Brands Inc	Public	5757: Restaurants and Bars	USA
56.	Camst – La Ristorazione Italiana Soc. Coop. ARL	Cooperative	5757: Restaurants and Bars	Italy
57.	Chick-Fil-A	Private	5757: Restaurants and Bars	USA
58.	Chipotle Mexican Grill	Public	5757: Restaurants and Bars	USA
59.	CKE Restaurants	Private	5757: Restaurants & Bars	USA
60.	CNHLS	Public	5757: Restaurants & Bars	China
61.	Compass Group PLC	Public	5757: Restaurants and Bars	UK
62.	Cracker Barrel	Public	5757: Restaurants & Bars	USA
63.	Cremonini SpA	Private	5757: Restaurants and Bars	Italy
64.	Darden Restaurants PLC	Public	5757: Restaurants and Bars	USA
65.	Dico's	Public	5757: Restaurants & Bars	China
66.	Domino's Pizza Group PLC	Public	5757: Restaurants and Bars	UK
67.	Dunkin' Brands Inc	Public	5757: Restaurants and Bars	USA
68.	Elior Group	Public	5757: Restaurants and Bars	France
69.	Gategroup Holding AG	Public	5757: Restaurants and Bars	Switzerland
70.	Greggs PLC	Public	5757: Restaurants and Bars	UK
71.	Habib's	Private	5757: Restaurants & Bars	Brazil
72.	JD Wetherspoon PLC	Public	5757: Restaurants and Bars	UK
73.	McDonald's Corporation	Public	5757: Restaurants and Bars	USA
74.	Mitchells & Butlers PLC	Public	5757: Restaurants and Bars	UK
	Olav Thon Gruppen AS	Public	5757: Restaurants and Bars	Norway
75.	Panera Bread	Public	5757: Restaurants and Bars	USA
76.	Papa John's Pizza	Public	5757: Restaurants & Bars	USA
77.	Restaurant Brands International/Burger King	Public	5757: Restaurants and Bars	Canada
	Quick Restaurants	Public	5757: Restaurants and Bars	France
78.	Sodexo	Public	5757: Restaurants and Bars	France
79.	Sonic Corp	Public	5757: Restaurants and Bars	USA
80.	SSP Group Limited	Public	5757: Restaurants and Bars	Sweden
81.	Starbucks Corporation	Public	5757: Restaurants and Bars	USA
82.	Subway/Doctor's Associates Inc	Private	5757: Restaurants and Bars	USA
83.	The Cheesecake Factory	Public	5757: Restaurants & Bars	USA
84.	Umoe Gruppen AS	Public	5757: Restaurants and Bars	Norway
85.	Wendy's Company (The)	Private	5757: Restaurants and Bars	USA
86.	Whitbread PLC	Public	5757: Restaurants and Bars	UK
87.	Yum! Brands Inc	Public	5757: Restaurants and Bars	USA
88.	2 Sisters Food Group (Boparan Holdings Ltd)	Private	3570: Food Producer	UK
89.	Agro Super	Public	3570: Food Producer	Chile
90.	Arla Foods Ltd	Cooperative	3570: Food Producer	Denmark
91.	Associated British Foods PLC	Public	3570: Food Producer	UK
92.	Barilla SpA	Private	3570: Food Producer	Italy
93.	Bimbo	Public	3570: Food Producer	Mexico
94.	BRF SA	Public	3570: Food Producer	Brazil
95.	Campbell Soup Company	Public	3570: Food Producer	USA
96.	Cargill	Private	3570: Food Producer	USA
97.	Charoen Pokphand Foods (CPF)	Private	3570: Food Producer	Thailand
98.	China Yurun Group Limited	Private	3570: Food Producer	China
99.	Chuying Agro-Pastoral Group	Public	3570: Food Producer	China
100.	Cooke Seafood Inc	Private	3570: Food Producer	USA
101.	ConAgra	Public	3570: Food Producer	USA
102.	Cooperativa Central Aurora Alimentos	Cooperative	3570: Food Producer	Brazil
103.	Cooperl Arc Atlantique	Private	3570: Food Producer	France
104.	Cranswick PLC	Public	3570: Food Producer	UK

105.	Danish Crown AmbA/Tulip	Joint Stock	3570: Food Producer	Denmark
106.	Dean Foods	Public	3570: Food Producer	USA
107.	Ferrero SpA	Joint Stock	3570: Food Producer	Italy
108.	Fonterra	Cooperative	3570: Food Producer	New Zealand
109.	General Mills Inc	Public	3570: Food Producer	USA
110.	Groupe Danone SA	Public	3570: Food Producer	France
111.	Gruppo Veronesi	Private	3570: Food Producer	Italy
112.	Hershey Co	Public	3570: Food Producer	USA
113.	Hilton Food Group	Public	3570: Food Producer	UK
114.	Hormel Foods Corporation	Public	3570: Food Producer	USA
115.	Industrias Bachoco	Public	3570: Food Producer	Mexico
116.	JBS SA	Public	3570: Food Producer	Brazil
117.	Kerry Group	Public	3570: Food Producer	Ireland
118.	KraftHeinz	Public	3570: Food Producer	USA
119.	Lactalis	Private	3570: Food Producer	France
120.	LDG Groupe	Private	3570: Food Producer	France
121.	Maple Leaf Foods	Public	3570: Food Producer	Canada
122.	Marfrig Alimentos SA	Public	3570: Food Producer	Brazil
123.	Marine Harvest ASA	Public	3570: Food Producer	Norway
124.	Maruha Nichiro	Public	3570: Food Producer	Japan
125.	Mars Inc	Private	3570: Food Producer	UK
126.	Meiji Holdings	Public	3570: Food Producer	Japan
127.	Minerva Foods	Public	3570: Food Producer	Brazil
128.	Mondelez International	Public	3570: Food Producer	USA
129.	Muller Group AG	Private	3570: Food Producer	Germany
130.	Nestlé SA	Public	3570: Food Producer	Switzerland
131.	New Hope Liuhe Co Ltd	Public	3570: Food Producer	PRC
132.	Nippon Meat Packers	Public	3570: Food Producer	China
133.	Noble Foods	Private	3570: Food Producer	UK
134.	OSI Group	Private	3570: Food Producer	USA
135.	Plukon Food Group	Private	3570: Food Producer	Netherlands
136.	Perdue Farms	Private	3570: Food Producer	USA
137.	Premier Foods PLC	Public	3570: Food Producer	UK
138.	Royal FrieslandCampina	Cooperative	3570: Food Producer	Netherlands
139.	Sanderson Farms	Public	3570: Food Producer	USA
140.	Saputo Inc	Public	3570: Food Producer	Canada
141.	Seaboard Corp	Public	3570: Food Producer	USA
142.	Terrena Group	Cooperative	3570: Food Producer	France
143.	Tönnies Group	Private	3570: Food Producer	Germany
144.	Tyson Foods Inc	Public	3570: Food Producer	USA
145.	Unilever NV	Public	3570: Food Producer	Netherlands
146.	US Foods	Private	3570: Food Producer	USA
147.	VION Food Group	Private	3570: Food Producer	Netherlands
148.	Wens Foodstuffs Group	Private	3570: Food Producer	USA
149.	WH Group Ltd	Public	3570: Food Producer	PRC
150.	Zhongpin Inc	Public	3570: Food Producer	PRC/USA

Appendix III: Proposed 2018 Benchmark Evaluation Criteria

Management Commitment and Policy	
Q1. Does the company acknowledge farm animal welfare as a business issue?	
<i>Acknowledging farm animal welfare as a business issue is an important first step towards implementing a comprehensive approach to farm animal welfare management. It is good practice for food companies to identify whether and why farm animal welfare is a relevant issue for the business.</i>	
No evidence that farm animal welfare is regarded as a relevant business issue.	0
Farm animal welfare is identified as a relevant business issue.	10
(Max Score 10)	
<p>Explanatory Notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This question is looking for an acknowledgement by the parent company that farm animal welfare is a business issue. • Companies that acknowledge farm animal welfare as a business issue and/or set out the reasons why farm animal might be a business issue (e.g. because of public or customer concerns, security and sustainability of supply, cost) are awarded the maximum points. • The score does not take account of the specific reasons advanced. • The score does not take account of the importance assigned by companies to farm animal welfare (e.g. relative to other corporate responsibility issues). The importance assigned by individual companies to farm animal welfare depends on factors such as the nature of their business, their existing management practices, the other business risks and priorities they need to manage, and their perceptions of customer and stakeholder pressure for action. 	
Q2. Does the company publish an overarching corporate farm animal welfare policy (or equivalent)?	
<i>It is good practice for companies to formalise their approach to animal welfare in a policy (or equivalent document such as a statement of guiding principles, a code of practice or a sourcing charter). While the existence of a policy may not provide a guarantee of implementation, the absence of a policy is a clear sign that farm animal welfare is not on the business agenda.</i>	
No evidence of a formal policy statement (or equivalent) on farm animal welfare.	0
Broad commitment to farm animal welfare in a policy statement (or equivalent) but no description of how the policy is to be implemented.	5
Broad commitment to farm animal welfare within a policy statement (or equivalent) and a description of the processes in place to ensure that the policy is effectively implemented.	10
(Max Score 10)	
<p>Explanatory Notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The assessment does not differentiate between companies that publish stand-alone farm animal welfare policies and companies that incorporate farm animal welfare into wider responsible sourcing or sustainability policies or codes of practice. • Companies that publish a clear statement of commitment to farm animal welfare and/or farm animal welfare-related principles that provide a starting point for the company's accountability to its stakeholders are awarded a score of 5 points. 	

- Companies that supplement these commitments or principles with details of how these are to be implemented are awarded a score of 10 points. To score maximum points, company farm animal welfare policies need to include most/all of the following:
 - A clear statement of the reasons why farm animal welfare is important to the business (including both the business case and the ethical case for action)
 - A commitment to compliance with relevant legislation
 - A clear position with regard to expected standards of farm animal welfare
 - A description of the processes in place to ensure that the policy is effectively implemented (e.g. senior management oversight, commitments to continuous improvement, performance monitoring, corrective action in the event that the policy is not being effectively implemented)
 - A commitment to continuous improvement and public reporting on performance.

Q3. Does the policy statement provide a clear explanation of scope?	
<i>Understanding the scope of a policy is important to understand the breadth of a company's commitment to action on farm animal welfare.</i>	
Scope not specified	0
Not specified	0
Scope is limited to certain specified geographies	2
Scope is universal across all geographies	5
Not specified	0
Scope is limited to certain specified species	2
Scope is universal across all relevant species	5
Not specified	0
Scope is limited to own-brand products or ingredients (i.e. the policy does not apply to imported or other brand products)	2
Scope is universal across own brand, imported and other brand products	5
(Max Score 15)	
Explanatory Notes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This question is only scored if marks have been awarded for Question 2, i.e. when the company has a published farm animal welfare policy. • The sub-questions on geography, species and products are scored separately (i.e. companies can score up to 5 points in each of the three sub-questions, and the scores for each sub-question do not influence the scores awarded for the other sub-questions). • The question acknowledges that policies can vary from market to market, across species and across product ranges. Companies are given credit if they clearly specify the limits to the application of their farm animal welfare policies. • In some cases, companies use terms such as 'all animals' or 'all products'. For the purposes of this assessment, we take this to mean that the policy has universal application (with respect to animals and products respectively) and companies receive 5 points for these sub-questions. • For companies involved in or using the products from finfish aquaculture, we assume that the corporate farm animal welfare policy also applies to finfish (i.e. 	

the policy has universal application) unless the company states otherwise. Where there is ambiguity, we highlight this in our feedback to companies and we encourage these companies to clarify whether their farm animal welfare policy also applies to finfish and/or to product a specific policy for finfish.

- We define finfish aquaculture as the breeding, rearing and harvesting of aquatic vertebrates (i.e. cold blooded animals with a bony or cartilaginous skeleton and a segmented spinal column) in all types of water environments, including ponds, rivers, lakes and the ocean.
- We do not consider policies for finfish that focus on conservation or sustainable fishing, unless there is an explicit reference to animal welfare within these.

Q4. Does the company have a clear position on the avoidance of close confinement and intensive systems for livestock (e.g. sow stalls, concentrated animal feeding operations (CAFOs), feedlots, farrowing crates, single penning, battery cages, tethering, veal crates, force feeding and, for finfish, high stocking densities and close confinement of solitary finfish species)?

Many of the most significant farm animal welfare concerns result from close confinement practices (such as those listed above) or from high stocking densities in the case of finfish. It is good practice for companies to commit to no close confinement of farm animals and to avoid excessively high stocking densities.

No states position.

0

The company makes a partial commitment to the avoidance of confinement but the scope (in terms of geography, species, products) is not clearly defined.

1

The company makes a partial commitment to the avoidance of confinement and the scope of the commitment (in terms of geography, species and products) is clearly defined.

3

Universal commitment to avoid confinement across all relevant species, own-brand and other brand products and geographies.

5

(Max Score 5)

Explanatory Notes:

- This question is looking for a clear position on the avoidance of close confinement.
- Simply stating compliance with legislation (e.g. with EU Directives on egg laying hens and sow stalls) is not treated as a proxy for having a clear position on the avoidance of close confinement. The reasons are (a) legislation, even in the EU, does not cover all close confinement practices, (b) a commitment to compliance with legislation does not provide guarantees on performance in countries where such legislation is absent. Companies that state that they complied with legislation but do not have a formal policy on close confinement are, therefore, awarded zero points.
- Similarly, simply stating compliance with a farm assurance standard that prohibits close confinement is not treated as a proxy for having a clearly states position, unless the commitment to avoidance is made explicit (e.g. compliance with the standard is presented as a way of delivering on its commitment to the avoidance of close confinement).
- Companies that make a commitment to the avoidance of close confinement but are not clear about the scope (in terms of geography, species, products) are awarded a score of 1 point.
- Companies that make a commitment to the avoidance of close confinement for a specific product or product range (e.g. using only free-range eggs) are awarded a score of 1 point.

Q5. Does the company have a clear position on the avoidance of products from farm animals subject to genetic engineering or cloning and/or their progeny or descendants throughout its products?	
<i>Both cloning and genetic engineering raise serious animal welfare concerns⁴. In farmed fish species this includes heat treatment of eggs to induce triploidy, which renders fish sterile.</i>	
No states position.	0
The company makes a partial commitment to the avoidance of animals subject to genetic engineering or cloning but the scope (in terms of geography, species or products) is not clearly defined.	1
The company makes a partial commitment to the avoidance of animals subject to genetic engineering or cloning and the scope (in terms of geography, species and products) is clearly defined.	3
Universal commitment to avoidance of animals subject to genetic engineering or cloning across all relevant species, own-brand and other brand products and geographies.	5
(Max Score 5)	
<p>Explanatory Notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This question is looking for a clear position on the avoidance of products from farm animals subject to genetic engineering or cloning and/or their progeny or descendants. • Simply stating compliance with legislation is not treated as a proxy for having a clear position on the avoidance of products from farm animals subject to genetic engineering or cloning and/or their progeny or descendants. The reasons are (a) legislation, even in the EU, does not cover all relevant issues, (b) a commitment to compliance with legislation does not provide guarantees on performance in countries where such legislation is absent. Companies that state that they complied with legislation but do not have a formal policy are, therefore, awarded zero points. • Similarly, simply stating compliance with a farm assurance standard that prohibits genetic modification is not treated as a proxy for having a clearly states position, unless the commitment to avoidance is made explicit (e.g. compliance with the standard is presented as a way of delivering on its commitment to the avoidance of genetically modified or cloned animals). • Companies that makes a commitment to the avoidance of products from farm animals subject to genetic engineering or cloning and/or their progeny or descendants but are not clear about the scope (in terms of geography, species, products) are awarded a score of 1 point. • Companies that publish general statements on the avoidance of products or ingredients subject to genetic engineering or cloning are not awarded points unless these statements explicitly refer to animals as a part of these products or ingredients. For example, we do not consider statements relating to genetically modified crops used in animal feed. • We do not award points to companies that state that they would not use products from farm animals subject to genetic engineering or cloning and/or their progeny or descendants so long as these are prohibited by legislation or opposed by consumers. That is, we are looking for unqualified rather than qualified 	

⁴ For a detailed discussion of the animal welfare implications of cloning and genetic engineering, see Peter Stevenson (2012), *Cloning and Genetic Engineering of Farm Animals*. BFFAW Investor Briefing No. 6 (September 2012) (BFFAW, London), http://www.bbfaw.com/media/1083/briefing-no6_cloning-and-genetic-engineering-of-farm-animals.pdf

commitments.

Q6. Does the company have a clear position on the avoidance of growth promoting substances?

Antibiotics given at low doses improve food conversion rates, most likely by changing the composition of gut microbiota in a way that enables animals to grow faster using less feed. Hormonal growth promoters are used to specifically promote abnormal muscle growth or milk production in animals farmed for food. The use of growth promoting substances can undermine animal welfare, as they may enable animals to grow or produce milk in a way that puts excessive strain on their physiological capabilities. While the use of hormonal growth promoters and the use of antibiotics for growth promotion are banned in the EU, their use is widely practised outside of Europe.

No states position.	0
The company makes a partial commitment to the avoidance of growth promoting substances, but the scope (in terms of geography, species or products) is not clearly defined.	1
The company makes a partial commitment to the avoidance of growth promoting substances, but the scope (in terms of geography, species and products) is clearly defined.	3
Universal commitment to the avoidance of growth promoting substances.	5
(Max Score 5)	

Explanatory Notes:

- This question is looking for a clear position on the avoidance of growth promoting substances that are typically used to increase the muscle (meat) or milk production of animals farmed for food. Examples include the hormone BST used to increase milk production, hormone feed additives in pig production (e.g. ractopamine) and low dose antibiotics.
- Simply stating compliance with legislation is not treated as a proxy for having a clear position on the avoidance of growth promoting substances. The reasons are (a) legislation, even in the EU, does not cover all relevant issues⁵, (b) a commitment to compliance with legislation does not provide guarantees on performance in countries where such legislation is absent. Companies that state that they complied with legislation but do not have a formal policy are, therefore, awarded zero points.
- Similarly, simply stating compliance with a farm assurance standard that prohibits the use of growth hormones is not treated as a proxy for having a clearly states position, unless the commitment to avoidance is made explicit (e.g. compliance with the standard is presented as a way of delivering on its commitment to the avoidance of growth promoting substances).
- Companies that state that they avoid the use of antibiotics as preventative measures but do not explicitly prohibit their use as growth promoters are not awarded points for this question.
- Companies with a stated target to reduce the level of growth promoting substances (rather than avoidance) are not awarded points for this question (although they may score points for Question 11 if the target/objective has a clear link to farm animal welfare).

⁵ For example, the use of hormone and antibiotic growth promoters is not permitted by EU legislation. While products treated with hormone growth promoters cannot be imported into the EU, the same is not true of products produced with antibiotic growth promoters.

Q7. Does the company have a clear position on the reduction or avoidance of antibiotics for prophylactic use?	
<i>The over-use of antibiotics in humans and in animals is directly linked to the increase in antibiotic resistance. The use of antibiotics on-farm (typically through feed or water) is frequently prophylactic; effectively 'propping up' intensive farming systems where animals are kept in confined and stressful conditions and where their immune systems are compromised and disease outbreaks can spread rapidly⁶. Companies are expected to commit to reducing the levels of antibiotics they administer routinely and to develop animal production systems that are not reliant on the routine use of antibiotics for disease prevention.</i>	
No states position.	0
The company makes a partial commitment to the reduction or avoidance of the routine use of antibiotics, but the scope (in terms of geography, species or products) is not clearly defined.	1
The company makes a partial commitment to the reduction or avoidance of the routine use of antibiotics, and the scope (in terms of geography, species and products) is clearly defined.	3
Universal commitment to the reduction or avoidance of the routine use of antibiotics across all geographies, species and products.	5
(Max Score 5)	
<p>Explanatory Notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We define antibiotics as medicines used to control infectious diseases in humans and animals. There are four broad categories of on-farm use of antibiotics, namely: therapeutic (i.e. giving a treatment when clinical disease is identified), metaphylactic (i.e. giving treatment to a group of animals when some are showing signs of illness), prophylactic (i.e. giving a treatment to an animal or group of animals in anticipation of a disease or when there is a risk of infection), and growth promotion (i.e. giving antibiotics to improve the growth rates of animals). • This question is looking for a clear position on the reduction or avoidance of antibiotics for prophylactic use. • Simply stating compliance with legislation is not treated as a proxy for having a clear position on the reduction or avoidance of antibiotics for prophylactic use. • Similarly, simply stating compliance with a farm assurance standard that prohibits or restricts antibiotic use is not treated as a proxy for having a clearly states position, unless the commitment to reduction or avoidance of antibiotic use is made explicit (e.g. compliance with the standard is presented as a way of delivering on its commitment to the reduction or avoidance of antibiotic use). 	

Q8. Does the company have a clear position on the avoidance of routine mutilations (castration, teeth clipping, tail docking, toe clipping, dehorning, desnooding, de-winging, disbudding, mulesing, beak trimming, fin clipping)?
<i>Many farm animals are subjected to procedures that alter their bodies, often with no anesthesia, causing pain and distress. Examples include beak trimming, castration of beef cattle with knives, branding with hot irons, dehorning of dairy cattle with hot</i>

⁶ See, further, Vicky Bond and Jemima Jewell (2014), The Impacts of Antibiotic Use in Animals on Human Health and Animal Welfare. BBFAW Investor Briefing No. 17 (BBFAW, London). <http://www.bbfa.com/media/1070/briefing-17-impacts-of-antibiotic-use-in-animals-on-human-health-and-animal-welfare.pdf>

<i>irons, castration and tail docking of pigs, and fin clipping in finfish aquaculture.</i>	
No states position.	0
The company makes a partial commitment to the avoidance of routine mutilations but the scope (in terms of geography, species or products) is not clearly defined.	1
The company makes a partial commitment to the avoidance of routine mutilations and the scope (in terms of geography, species and products) is clearly defined.	3
Universal commitment to avoidance of routine mutilations across all relevant species, own-brand and other branded products and geographies.	5
(Max Score 5)	
<p>Explanatory Notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This question is looking for a clear position on the avoidance of routine mutilations. • Simply stating compliance with legislation is not treated as a proxy for having a clear position on the avoidance of routine mutilations. The reasons are (a) legislation does not cover all routine mutilations, (b) a commitment to compliance with legislation does not provide guarantees on performance in countries where such legislation is absent. Companies that state that they complied with legislation but do not have a formal policy are, therefore, awarded zero points. • Similarly, simply stating compliance with a farm assurance standard that prohibits routine mutilations is not treated as a proxy for having a clearly states position, unless the commitment to avoidance is made explicit (e.g. compliance with the standard is presented as a way of delivering on its commitment to the avoidance of routine mutilations). • Companies that make a commitment to the avoidance of routine mutilations but are not clear about the scope (in terms of geography, species, products) are awarded a score of 1 point. 	

Q9. Does the company have a clear position on the avoidance of meat from animals that have not been subjected to pre-slaughter stunning, or (in the case of finfish) meat from animals that have not been rendered insensible?	
<i>It is essential to render an animal unconscious before it is slaughtered in order for it to be insensible to pain, discomfort and stress, until death occurs.</i>	
No states position.	0
The company makes a partial commitment to avoid the use of meat from animals that have not been subjected to pre-slaughter stunning or from finfish that have not been rendered insensible but the scope (in terms of geography, species or products) is not clearly defined.	1
The company makes a partial commitment to avoid the use of meat from animals that have not been subjected to pre-slaughter stunning or from finfish that have not been rendered insensible and the scope (in terms of geography, species and products) is clearly defined.	3
Universal commitment to avoid the use of meat from animals that have not been subjected to pre-slaughter stunning or from finfish that have not been rendered insensible across all species, own-brand and other branded products and geographies.	5
(Max Score 5)	
<p>Explanatory Notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This question is looking for a clear commitment to the use of stunning (typically 	

using carbon dioxide or electrical stunning methods) to render animals unconscious immediately prior to slaughter (or rendered insensible in the case of finfish)

- Simply stating compliance with legislation is not treated as a proxy for having a clear commitment to pre-slaughter stunning. The reasons are (a) legislation may not be comprehensive, (b) a commitment to compliance with legislation does not provide guarantees on performance in countries where such legislation is absent. Companies that state that they complied with legislation but do not have a formal policy are awarded zero points.
- Similarly, simply stating compliance with a farm assurance standard that requires pre-slaughter stunning is not treated as a proxy for having a clearly states position, unless the commitment to avoidance is made explicit (e.g. compliance with the standard is presented as a way of delivering on its commitment to the avoidance of meat from animals that have not been subjected to pre-slaughter stunning).
- Companies that make a commitment to pre-slaughter stunning but are not clear about the scope (in terms of geography, species, products) are awarded a score of 1 point.
- Companies that describe the actions taken (e.g. the installation of CCTV in abattoirs) but do not makes a formal policy commitment to pre-slaughter stunning are awarded a score of zero points for this question.
- Most developed and many developing countries have legislation that requires pre-slaughter stunning. However, exceptions are made which permit some religious communities to slaughter without stunning. This applies to slaughter by the Jewish method (Shechita) or by the Muslim method (Halal). In these situations, so long as the scope of the exception is clear, companies are awarded 3 points for this question.

Q10. Does the company have a clear position on the avoidance of long distance live transportation?

When being transported, animals can experience hunger, thirst, discomfort, pain, frustration, fear and distress, as well as physical welfare problems including injury, disease, and, in the worst cases, death. For these reasons, transport of live animals should be minimised wherever possible and journeys should be kept as short as possible. Specifically, any transport of a live animal that exceeds 8 hours, from loading to unloading, has been shown to decrease welfare significantly. In the case of farmed fish, handling practices and water quality conditions, particularly oxygenation, can have a significant impact on welfare.

No states position.	0
The company makes a partial commitment to avoid the use of long distance transport but the scope (in terms of geography, species or products) is not clearly defined.	1
The company makes a partial commitment to avoid the use of long distance transport and the scope (in terms of geography, species and products) is clearly defined.	3
Universal commitment to avoidance of long distance live transportation across all species, own-brand and other branded products and geographies.	5
(Max Score 5)	

Explanatory Notes:

- This question is looking for a clear commitment to the avoidance of long distance live transportation, where long distance is defined as eight hours or more from loading to unloading.
- Simply stating compliance with legislation is not treated as a proxy for having a

clear commitment to the avoidance of long distance live transportation. The reasons are (a) legislation may not be comprehensive, (b) a commitment to compliance with legislation does not provide guarantees on performance in countries where such legislation is absent. Companies that state that they complied with legislation but do not have a formal policy are, therefore, awarded zero points.

- Similarly, simply stating compliance with a farm assurance standard that imposes limits on transportation times is not treated as a proxy for having a clearly stated position, unless the commitment to avoidance is made explicit (e.g. compliance with the standard is presented as a way of delivering on its commitment to the avoidance of long-distance transport) and the maximum journey time is specified.
- Companies that state that transport distances are low (e.g. because of local sourcing, or the geographic boundaries of the areas where they operate) are not considered to have made a policy commitment to the avoidance of long distance live transport.
- Companies that make a commitment to the avoidance of long distance live transportation but are not clear about the scope (in terms of geography, species, products) are awarded a score of 1 point.

Governance and Management

Q11. Has the company assigned management responsibility for farm animal welfare to an individual or specified committee?

When looking at the management of farm animal welfare, both oversight and implementation responsibilities are important. Oversight is necessary to ensure that senior management is aware of the business implications of farm animal welfare and is prepared to intervene when needed (e.g. if there are tensions between the organisation's farm animal welfare policy and other business objectives). However, it is often the case that those charged with oversight know relatively little about the specific details of how to effectively manage farm animal welfare. It is, therefore, important that there are individual(s) responsible for ensuring that the farm animal welfare policy is implemented and that farm animal welfare is effectively managed.

No clearly defined management responsibility.	0
Published details of the management position with responsibility for farm animal welfare on a day-to-day basis.	5
Published details of how the board or senior management oversees the implementation of the company's farm animal welfare policy.	5
(Max score 10)	

Explanatory Notes:

- The two sub-questions are scored separately (i.e. companies can score 5 points for publishing details of who is responsible for farm animal welfare on a day-to-day basis and 5 points for publishing details of senior management responsibility for overseeing the farm animal welfare policy).
- For the purposes of scoring the question on day-to-day responsibility, the question is not looking for named individuals, but evidence of roles with responsibility for farm animal welfare (e.g. a statement that this is the responsibility of a dedicated technical or sourcing manager, or a statement that responsibility is divided among a number of functions, with information on the various roles and responsibilities).
- For the oversight question, we recognise that companies may assign responsibility to a named senior person or that farm animal welfare may form part of the remit

of a wider sustainability, CSR or sourcing committee.

- For the purposes of scoring, the emphasis is on the management of farm animal welfare. General information on the management or oversight of CSR or sustainability is only credited if it is clear that this includes farm animal welfare.

Q12. Has the company set objectives and targets for the management of farm animal welfare?

Objectives and targets are the point where policy commitments are translated into substantive action, and where resources and responsibilities are allocated for the delivery of these objectives and targets.

No published objectives and targets.	0
Published objectives and targets but with no information on how these are to be achieved.	5
Published objectives and targets together with information on the actions to be taken to achieve these, the resources allocated and the schedule for the delivery of these objectives and targets.	10
(Max score 10)	

Explanatory Notes:

- This question is looking for evidence of explicit farm animal welfare-related targets, and for evidence that the company has a clear plan for achieving these targets.
- We do not award points for objectives and targets adopted for other purposes (e.g. quality), unless improving farm animal welfare is an explicit aim of these objectives and targets.
- For the purposes of scoring, we do not differentiate between process (e.g. to formalise their farm animal welfare management systems, to introduce audits) and performance (e.g. to phase out specific non-humane practices, to ensure that specific standards are met for all species) targets.
- Companies are awarded maximum points if they provide information on how the targets are to be achieved, e.g. by specifying the main actions to be taken, by indicating the financial and other resources required.

Q13. Does the company report on its performance against its animal welfare policy and objectives?

Companies should explain how they have performed against their policy commitments, and against their objectives and targets.

The company does not report on how it has performed against the commitments set out in its overarching policy.	0
The company reports on how it has performed against the commitments set out in its overarching policy.	5
The company does not report on how it has performed against its objectives and targets.	0
The company reports on how it has performed against its objectives and targets.	5
(Max score 10)	

Explanatory Notes:

- The sub-questions (on policy, and on objectives and targets) are scored independently (i.e. the scores for each sub-question do not influence the scores on the other sub-questions).
- The policy question is only assessed if marks have been awarded for Question 2,

i.e. the company has published a farm animal welfare policy. Otherwise, zero points are awarded for this part of the question.

- The objectives and targets question is only assessed if the company has been awarded 5 or 10 points for Question 11, i.e. the company has published objectives and targets. Otherwise, a score of zero is awarded for this part of the question.

Q14. Does the company describe its internal processes for ensuring that its farm animal welfare policy is effectively implemented?

The effective implementation of a farm animal welfare policy relies on employees who are competent to oversee the implementation of the policy, and on controls that allow the company to respond quickly and effectively in the event of non-compliance with the policy.

No information provide on employee training in farm animal welfare.	0
Specific training provide to employees in farm animal welfare.	5
No information provide on the actions to be taken in the event of non-compliance with the farm animal welfare policy.	0
The company describes the actions it takes in the event of non-compliance with its farm animal welfare policy.	5
(Max score 10)	

Explanatory Notes:

- The sub-questions (on training and on internal controls) are scored independently (i.e. the scores for each sub-question do not influence the scores for the other sub-questions).
- On training, companies are only awarded 5 points if the training provided is aimed at employees and if it explicitly addressed farm animal welfare-related issues.
- The training question does not address the quality of the training provide, the manner in which skills or competencies are assessed, the number of employees receiving training or the number of hours of training provide.
- On internal controls, companies are only awarded 5 points if they explicitly discussed the actions that they take in relation to non-compliance with their farm animal welfare policy. A number of the companies reviewed described their internal controls in relation to CSR or product quality-related policies. However, unless it is clear that these policies and processes also covered farm animal welfare, companies scored zero for this sub-question.

Q15. Does the company describe how it implements its farm animal welfare policy (or equivalent) through its supply chain?

Many of the business risks and opportunities associated with farm animal welfare relate to companies' supply chains. Companies have the ability to influence their suppliers' performance both formally (e.g. through contracts, auditing processes) and informally (e.g. through capacity building and education).

No description of processes for implementing farm animal welfare policy through supply chain.	0
No information on how farm animal welfare is included in supplier contracts.	0
Farm animal welfare incorporated into contractual obligations for suppliers but limited by geography and/or certain products or species	3
Farm animal welfare incorporated into contractual obligations for suppliers across all species, products and geographies.	5

No information provide on how supplier compliance with contract conditions is monitored.	0
Farm animal welfare specified as part of supplier auditing programme.	5
Specific support and/or education provide to suppliers on farm animal welfare policy/issues.	5
(Max score 15)	
<p>Explanatory Notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sub-questions (on contracts, auditing and supplier education) are scored independently (i.e. the scores for each sub-question do not influence the scores for the other sub-questions). • On contracts, companies are awarded 3 points if they indicate that they include farm animal welfare in contracts but do not indicate whether this applies to all relevant contracts or if they indicate that farm animal welfare is not included in all contracts. • On auditing, companies are only awarded 5 points if it is clear that their auditing processes explicitly cover farm animal welfare. Many of the companies report that they audit their suppliers against safety and/or quality standards, but unless it is clear that these audit processes cover farm animal welfare, companies score zero for this sub-question. • On supplier support and/or education, 5 points are awarded to companies that publish case studies or examples and/or provide a more comprehensive description of their approach. The award of 5 points is not dependent on the number or proportion of suppliers receiving this support and/or education. A number of companies describe their support to suppliers on a range of supply chain issues. However, unless it is clear that this support also covers farm animal welfare, companies score zero for this sub-question. 	

Q16. Does the company assure its welfare scheme to a prescribed standard?	
<i>Farm assurance schemes provide frameworks for managing farm animals, including their health and welfare, provenance and the legal compliance of the systems used. They can also play an important role in promoting higher welfare standards. Where species-specific legislation exists, schemes should ensure that minimum legislative standards are met and preferably schemes should lift the standards above the minimum. Where there is no species-specific legislation, assurance standards are increasingly important for protecting welfare.</i>	
No assurance standard specified.	0
A proportion of products audited to basic farm assurance (or equivalent company) standard, but no information on the balance.	3
A proportion of products audited to a combination of basic and higher farm assurance (or equivalent company) standard, but no information on the balance.	6
100% of products audited to basic farm assurance (or equivalent company) standard.	10
100% of products audited to a combination of a basic farm assurance (or equivalent company) standard and a higher welfare assurance (or company equivalent standard).	15
100% of products audited to higher level (or company equivalent) assurance standard.	20
(Max Score 20)	
<p>Explanatory Notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic farm assurance standards typically do not go beyond legislative 	

requirements for welfare and so contribute relatively little to enhanced welfare. In general, these involve yearly inspections by an independent body. Examples of standards which provide basic farm assurance (typically within a wider quality context) include the Red Tractor Farm Assurance Schemes, BEIC Lion Quality, Viande de Porc Française, Certification de Conformité de Produits, and Best Aquaculture Practice (BAP) Standards.

- Farming systems that provide for behavioural freedom without compromising health can be described as having higher welfare potential. Whilst it is essential to set high standards to ensure livestock production systems have high welfare potential, it is also important to monitor welfare outcomes (such as mortality, disease, lameness, injuries and the occurrence of normal and abnormal behaviours) to assess the overall performance of the system. In general, schemes with an animal welfare focus require system inputs that offer a higher welfare potential. However, they may also include more detailed welfare outcome measures and more frequent/ detailed inspections than basic farm assurance standards. Examples of higher welfare schemes, which offer many welfare advantages relative to standard industry practice for all species include the Soil Association organic standards, RSPCA Assured, Beter Leven, KRAV, Label Rouge, Neuland, GLOBALGAP 5-Step for certain species. .
- Where companies report on performance by reference to their own internal standards, we need a clear description of how the company standard compares to the relevant basic or higher assurance standards outlined above in order for points to be awarded.
- Companies that report on performance by reference to the proportion of products audited but without specifying whether these are to basic or higher farm assurance standards are awarded 3 points.
- There are a number of voluntary schemes that claim to incorporate animal welfare components but are, in fact, designed to assure quality or safety standards. In these instances, it is not always clear what standards, if any, of farm animal welfare are expected. Companies that describe their performance against these sorts of standards generally do not receive points unless there is a clear description of the farm animal welfare elements of such standards.

Innovation and Leadership

Q17. Is the company currently investing in projects dedicated to advancing farm animal welfare practices within the industry?

Farm animal welfare is a collective issue for the food industry as well as being an individual issue for each company in the industry. Making progress and raising standards across the industry requires individual companies to support research and development programmes to improve farm animal welfare, to share their knowledge and expertise with their suppliers and with their industry peers, to play a supportive role in public policy debates around farm animal welfare, and to support industry and stakeholder initiatives directed at improving farm animal welfare.

No evidence of involvement in advancing farm animal welfare beyond company practices.	0
Evidence of current involvement in research and development programmes to improve farm animal welfare.	5
Evidence of active involvement in industry or other initiatives (e.g. working groups, supporting NGO lobbying, responding to government consultations) directed at improving farm animal welfare.	5

(Max Score 10)

Explanatory Notes:

- The sub-questions (on research and development and industry initiatives) are scored independently (i.e. the scores for each sub-question do not influence the scores on the other sub-questions).
- Companies that report on their involvement in initiatives or programmes to improve farming techniques on environmental, safety or quality grounds, for example, are not awarded a score unless there is a clearly defined farm animal welfare element to these initiatives.
- Similarly, only those industry initiatives that are explicitly directed at improving farm animal welfare are eligible to be scored.
- In order to receive a score of 5 points for either sub-question, it is necessary for companies to demonstrate not only that the initiative has a meaningful farm animal welfare dimension but that the company has played a significant role in the initiative. That is, companies have to demonstrate that they are dedicating significant time, resources or expertise to the initiatives in question. For example, it is not sufficient simply to say that the company has attended roundtables or working groups with industry peers. However, if a company has initiated or become a founding member of an initiative aimed at advancing farm animal welfare, a score of 5 points will be awarded.

Q18. Has the company received any notable awards or accreditations for its farm animal welfare performance in the last two years?

Awards from credible animal welfare organisations, consumer associations and industry and farming bodies provide tangible evidence that companies are achieving good/best practices in those areas of their operations covered by the awards. Awards can also play an important role within companies through motivating employees and signalling to senior management that farm animal welfare is an area where the organisation is achieving good/best practice.

No evidence of notable awards or accreditations in the last two years.	0
The company has received a notable award or accreditation for a single category or species.	5
The company has received a significant award relating to its efforts across a number of species, or the company has received awards for its efforts on different species.	10
(Max Score 10)	

Explanatory Notes:

- Only awards that (a) explicitly focus on farm animal welfare, (b) are offered by credible animal welfare organisations, consumer associations or industry and farming bodies, and (c) involve a focus on farm animal welfare achievements are considered.
- Awards/commendations from business partners (or other organisations where a commercial relationship exists) are not counted for scoring purposes because of concerns that these commercial links may play a role in the assessment process.
- Companies are able to score 10 points if they receive multiple awards from a single awarding organisation (e.g. from Compassion in World Farming) provided that these awards relate to different species or production systems.
- Awards made prior to 2014 are not counted for scoring purposes (i.e. only awards received in the 2 years prior to the assessment are considered).
- To be considered for scoring, awards need to be publicly acknowledged by the company. In a number of cases, companies receive farm animal welfare-related awards but do not have any information on these awards on their websites.

Q19. Does the company promote higher farm animal welfare to consumers through education and/or awareness-raising activities?	
<i>Companies have an important role to play in raising awareness of farm animal welfare among their customers and clients. This, in turn, should contribute to increases in demand for higher welfare products.</i>	
No evidence of promoting higher farm animal welfare.	0
At least one example of promoting higher farm animal welfare to consumers.	5
Multiple examples of promoting higher farm animal welfare to consumers.	10
(Max Score 10)	
<p>Explanatory Notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The activities that could be considered in this question are defined broadly. Examples include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — The provision of farm animal welfare information on the company's website. Note: This is not just about providing information in the corporate responsibility section of the website but making farm animal welfare an integral part of customer communications and engagement. — On-pack or on-shelf labelling – provide this is evidenced on the company's website, in its published reports or on social media platforms. — Information leaflets or information packs. — Media promotions. — Supporting third party campaigns or programmes e.g. the RSPCA Farm Animal Week. — Customer farm visits, seminars or roundtables. — Social media campaigns. • In order to receive a score of 5 or 10, the focus has to be on farm animal welfare. • Initiatives aimed at showing how products are sourced or produced but without an explicit focus on the welfare of farm animals, are not scored in the assessment. 	

Q20a. Does the company have a position on promoting non-animal derived protein alongside animal protein?	
<i>There are several drivers for companies offering lifestyle choices for customers through the food they sell, from health and nutritional benefits, to environmental benefits (e.g. reduced greenhouse gases, restoration of biodiversity, soil and water quality), wildlife benefits (e.g. reversing habitat destruction), population benefits (e.g. diverting crops used for animal feed to directly feeding the world's growing population), welfare benefits to animals (e.g. eating less but high welfare animal protein, and cost benefits (e.g. supplementing a proportion of animal protein with plant-based alternatives).</i>	
Company has a position on promoting non-animal derived protein alongside animal protein	Yes
Company does not have a position on promoting non-animal derived protein alongside animal protein	No
Q20b. Does the company have a stated commitment to reducing/substituting (at least in part) a proportion of the animal protein it sells?	
Company has a stated commitment to reducing/substituting (at least in part) a proportion of the animal protein it sells	Yes
Company does not have a stated commitment to reducing/substituting (at least in part) a proportion of the animal protein it sells	No
Q20c. If yes: Does the company's stated rationale for promoting non-animal derived protein include:	(Tick all that apply)

Welfare benefits to animals	
Human health and nutritional benefits	
Environmental benefits	
Wildlife benefits	
Population benefits	
Cost benefits	
(This question is not scored)	

Performance Reporting and Impact

Q21. Does the company report on the proportion of animals (or volume of fresh or frozen animal products and ingredients) for own-brand products in its global supply chain that are free from confinement (i.e. those in barn, free range, indoor group housed, outdoor bred/reared)?

In addition to having clear policy commitments and management practices, companies are expected to maintain strict reporting criteria for animals in their supply chain. This question is looking specifically at measures linked to the housing systems and environmental enrichment of animals in their supply chains. This is because many of the most significant farm animal welfare concerns result from close confinement practices and barren living conditions (such as barren battery cages, sow stalls, farrowing crates, veal crates, concentrated animal feeding operations (CAFOs), feedlots, tethered systems, close confinement of solitary finfish species).

No reporting on the proportion of animals free from confinement	0
The company reports on the proportion of animals free from confinement, but this reporting is limited to certain geographies, species or own-brand products.	3
The company reports fully on the proportion of animals free from confinement, covering all relevant geographies, species and own-brand products.	5
(Max Score 5)	

Q22. Does the company report on the proportion of animals in its global supply chain that are free from routine mutilations (i.e. castration, teeth clipping, tail docking, toe clipping, dehorning, desnooding, de-winging, disbudding, mulesing, beak trimming, fin clipping)?

In addition to having clear policy commitments and management practices, companies are expected to maintain strict measurement criteria for animals in their supply chain. This question is looking specifically at measures linked to the routine mutilation of animals in their supply chains.

No reporting on the proportion of animals that are free from routine mutilations	0
The company reports on the proportion of animals that are free from routine mutilations, but this reporting is limited to certain geographies, species or own-brand products.	3
The company reports fully on the proportion of animals that are free from routine mutilations, covering all relevant geographies, species and own-brand products.	5
(Max Score 5)	

Q23. Does the company report on the proportion of animals in its global supply chain that are subject to pre-slaughter stunning?	
<i>In addition to having clear policy commitments and management practices, companies are expected to maintain strict measurement criteria for animals in their supply chain. This question is looking specifically at measures linked to the slaughter of animals (or the rendering of fish insensible) in their supply chains. It is essential to render an animal unconscious before it is slaughtered in order for it to be insensible to pain, discomfort and stress, until death occurs.</i>	
No reporting on the proportion of animals subject to pre-slaughter stunning.	0
The company reports on the proportion of animals subject to pre-slaughter stunning, but this reporting is limited to certain geographies, species or own-brand products.	3
The company reports fully on the proportion of animals subject to pre-slaughter stunning, covering all relevant geographies, species and own-brand products.	5
(Max Score 5)	

Q24. Does the company report on the average, typical or maximum permitted live transport times for the animals in its global supply chain?	
<i>In addition to having clear policy commitments and management practices, companies are expected to maintain strict measurement criteria for animals in their supply chain. This question is looking specifically at measures linked to the live transportation of animals in their supply chains. When being transported, animals can experience hunger, thirst, discomfort, pain, frustration, fear and distress, as well as physical welfare problems including injury, disease, and, in the worst cases, death. For these reasons, transport of live terrestrial animals should be minimised wherever possible and journeys should be kept as short as possible. Specifically, any transport of a live terrestrial animal that exceeds 8 hours, from loading to unloading, has been shown to decrease welfare significantly. In the case of farmed fish, handling practices and water quality conditions (particularly oxygenation) can have a significant impact on welfare. Conditions for transportation of fish must therefore be suitable and a maximum time limit may be required as determined from species-specific welfare risk assessments.</i>	
No reporting on live transport times.	0
The company partially reports on the live transport times for animals, but reporting is limited to certain geographies, species or products.	3
The company reports fully on the live transport times for animals, covering all relevant species and geographies.	5
(Max Score 5)	

Q25. Does the company report on welfare outcome measures (i.e. measures linked to the physical, emotional and/or behavioural wellbeing of animals)?	
<i>In addition to having clear policy commitments and management practices, companies are expected to maintain strict measurement criteria for animals in their supply chain. This question is looking specifically at welfare outcome measures (WOMs) relating to the physical, emotional and/or behavioural wellbeing of animals. WOMs may be quantitative, or qualitative. They should focus on the most important species-specific measures, of physical wellbeing, mental wellbeing and behaviour.</i>	
<i>WOMs might include for example: For all species: mortality rates For laying hens: end of lay feather coverage, keel bone fractures, bone breakages at slaughter For dairy cows: lameness, mastitis, body condition, involuntary culling rate For pigs: lameness, tail bite and other lesions</i>	

<p><i>For broiler chickens: gait score, footpad dermatitis, hock burn, breast blisters</i> <i>For beef: body condition, lameness</i> <i>For rabbits: foot lesions, fur coverage, eye condition</i> <i>For fish: fin and body damage</i></p> <p><i>For mental wellbeing: reaction to humans or novelty, fear, comfort)</i> <i>For behaviour: time spent lying/resting, ruminating or being active – foraging, perching, dustbathing, socialising</i> <i>For transportation: injuries, fatigue, road traffic incidents, mortality (dead-on-arrival/DOA)</i> <i>For slaughter: effectiveness of stunning</i></p>	
No reporting on welfare outcome measures.	0
Partial reporting on welfare outcome measure but reporting is limited to certain species or geographies.	3
Company fully reports on at least one welfare outcome measure per relevant species and/or per relevant geography.	5
(Max Score 5)	

Q26. Does the company provide an explanation of progress and trends in performance (either in terms of input measures or welfare outcome measures)?	
<i>Companies should provide an explanation of progress and trends in performance and clearly define the scope of reporting (i.e. by geography, by species, by production system, by welfare outcome).</i>	
The company does not report on progress on animal welfare performance (either in terms of input measures or welfare outcome measures).	0
The company reports on progress on at least one animal welfare performance measure (either an input measure or a welfare outcome measure), but this is limited to certain species, products or geographies and there is no explanation of trends in performance.	4
The company reports on progress on at least one animal welfare performance measure (either an input measure or a welfare outcome measure) in its supply chain, but this is limited to certain species, products or geographies, although it does provide an explanation of progress and trends in performance.	6
The company reports on at least one performance measure (either an input measure or a welfare outcome measure) per relevant species across all geographies but there is no explanation of progress or trend in performance.	8
The company reports on at least one performance measure (either an input measure or a welfare outcome measure) per relevant species across all geographies, and it provides an explanation of progress or trend in performance.	10
(Max Score 10)	

Q27. What proportion of laying hens (for shell eggs and fresh/frozen products and ingredients) in the company's global supply chain is cage-free?	
<i>Companies making public commitments to source cage-free eggs should report on the proportion of own brand shell eggs and eggs used as ingredients that are from cage-free hens. NB. Companies that report on the proportion of eggs that are cage-free but do not specify the scope will be awarded 1 point. For retailers and wholesalers, this question applies to all own-brand products.</i>	
0% of laying hens are cage-free, or no reported information	0
1 – 25% of laying hens are cage-free	1
26 – 50% of laying hens are cage-free	3

51 – 75% of laying hens are cage-free	5
76 – 99% of laying hens are cage-free	7
100% of laying hens are cage-free	10
(Max Weighted Score 1.25 – 5*)	

Q28. What proportion of fresh/frozen pork products and ingredients in the company's global supply chain is sourced from pigs that are free from sow stalls?	
<i>Companies making public commitments to source sow-stall-free pork should report on the proportion sows that are free from sow stalls. NB. Companies that report on the proportion of pork that is sow stall-free but do not specify the scope will be awarded 1 point. For retailers and wholesalers, this question applies to all own-brand products.</i>	
0% of sows are free from sow stalls, or no reported information	0
1 – 25% of sows are free from sow stalls	1
26 – 50% of sows are free from sow stalls	3
51 – 75% of sows are free from sow stalls	5
76 – 99% of sows are free from sow stalls	7
100% of sows are free from sow stalls	10
(Max Weighted Score 1.25 – 5*)	

Q29. What proportion of fresh/frozen milk or milk products and ingredients in the company's global supply chain is sourced from cows that are free from tethering?	
<i>Companies making public commitments to source milk from dairy cows that are not tethered should report on the proportion of own brand milk and milk products (including ingredients) that are from dairy cows that are not tethered. NB. Companies that report on the proportion of milk or milk products and ingredients that are sourced from cows that are free from tethering but do not specify the scope will be awarded 1 point. For retailers and wholesalers, this question applies to all own-brand products.</i>	
0% of dairy cows are free from tethering, or no reported information	0
1 – 25% of dairy cows are free from tethering	1
26 – 50% of dairy cows are free from tethering	3
51 – 75% of dairy cows are free from tethering	5
76 – 99% of dairy cows are free from tethering	7
100% of dairy cows are free from tethering	10
(Max Weighted Score 1.25 – 5*)	

Q30. What proportion of broiler chickens for own-brand fresh/frozen products and ingredients in the company's global supply chain is reared at lower stocking densities (specifically, 30 kg/m² or less)?	
<i>Companies making public commitments to source broiler chickens to higher welfare standards should report on the stocking densities of own brand fresh and frozen chicken meat and ingredients. NB. Companies that report on the proportion of broiler chickens reared at lower stocking densities but do not specify the scope will be awarded 1 point. Companies will not be scored for reporting on the proportion of broiler chickens that are cage-free. (That is, the actual stocking density or higher welfare/free range systems must be specified). For retailers and wholesalers, this question applies to all own-brand products.</i>	
0% of broiler chickens reared at lower stocking densities, or no reported information	0
1 – 25% of broiler chickens are reared at lower stocking densities	1
26 – 50% of broiler chickens are reared at lower stocking densities	3
51 – 75% of broiler chickens are reared at lower stocking densities	5
76 – 99% of broiler chickens are reared at lower stocking densities	7
100% of broiler chickens are reared at lower stocking densities	10

(Max Weighted Score 1.25 – 5*)

Q31. What proportion of laying hens in the company's global supply chain is free from beak trimming or tipping?

Companies should report on the proportion of laying hens that are free from beak trimming or tipping. NB. Companies that report of the proportion of shell eggs or eggs as ingredients that are sourced from laying hens that are free from beak trimming or tipping but do not specify the scope will be awarded 1 point. For retailers and wholesalers, this question applies to all own-brand products.

0% of laying hens are free from beak trimming or tipping	0
1 – 25% of laying hens are free from beak trimming or tipping	1
26 – 50% of laying hens are free from beak trimming or tipping	3
51 – 75% of laying hens are free from beak trimming or tipping	5
76 – 99% of laying hens are free from beak trimming or tipping	7
100% of laying hens are free from beak trimming or tipping	10
(Max Weighted Score 1.66 – 5*)	

Q32. What proportion of pigs in the company's global supply chain is free from tail docking?

Companies should report on the proportion of pigs that are free from tail docking. NB. Companies that report of the proportion of fresh/frozen pork products and ingredients that are sourced from pigs that are free from tail docking but do not specify the scope will be awarded 1 point. For retailers and wholesalers, this question applies to all own-brand products.

0% of pigs are free from tail docking, or no reported information	0
1 – 25% of pigs are free from tail docking	1
26 – 50% of pigs are free from tail docking	3
51 – 75% of pigs are free from tail docking	5
76 – 99% of pigs are free from tail docking	7
100% of pigs are free from tail docking	10
(Max Weighted Score 1.66 – 5*)	

Q33. What proportion of dairy cows in the company's global supply chain is free from tail docking?

Companies should report on the proportion of dairy cattle that are free from tail docking. NB. Companies that report of the proportion of fresh/frozen milk products and ingredients that are sourced from cows that are free from tail docking but do not specify the scope will be awarded 1 point. For retailers and wholesalers, this question applies to all own-brand products.

0% of dairy cows are free from tail docking, or no reported information	0
1 – 25% of dairy cows are free from tail docking	1
26 – 50% of dairy cows are free from tail docking	3
51 – 75% of dairy cows are free from tail docking	5
76 – 99% of dairy cows are free from tail docking	7
100% of dairy cows are free from tail docking	10
(Max Weighted Score 1.66 – 5*)	

Q34. What proportion of animals (excluding fin fish) in the company's global supply chain is pre-slaughter stunned?

This question is looking specifically at measures linked to the slaughter of animals in their supply chains. It is essential to render an animal unconscious (through for example captive bolt and stun to kill methods including electrical stunning, gas stunning, gas stun to kill) before it is slaughtered in order for it to be insensible to pain, discomfort and

stress, until death occurs. NB. Companies that report of the proportion of animals that have been pre-slaughter stunned but do not specify the scope will be awarded 1 point. This question currently excludes finfish because finfish are slaughtered in commercial aquaculture systems using a variety of methods, which, depending on the species and husbandry system, may or may not involve pre-slaughter stunning.)

0% of products are from animals that have been pre-slaughter stunned, or no reported information	0
1 – 25% of products are from animals that have been pre-slaughter stunned	1
26 – 50% of products are from animals that have been pre-slaughter stunned	3
51 – 75% of products are from animals that have been pre-slaughter stunned	5
76 – 99% of products are from animals that have been pre-slaughter stunned	7
100% of products are from animals that have been pre-slaughter stunned	10
(Max Weighted Score 5)	

Q35. What proportion of animals (excluding fin fish) in the company's global supply chain is transported within specified maximum journey times?

This question is looking specifically at measures linked to the live transportation of animals in their supply chains. When being transported, animals can experience hunger, thirst, discomfort, pain, frustration, fear and distress, as well as physical welfare problems including injury, disease, and, in the worst cases, death. For these reasons, transport of live terrestrial animals should be minimised wherever possible and journeys should be kept as short as possible. Specifically, any transport of a live terrestrial animal that exceeds 8 hours, from loading to unloading, has been shown to decrease welfare significantly. NB. Companies that report of the proportion of animals that have been transported in 8 hours or less but do not specify the scope will be awarded 1 point.

This question currently excludes finfish because the key welfare issues concern the pumping, crowding and poor handling of finfish, as well the deterioration of water quality, especially the depletion of oxygen or accumulation of carbon dioxide and ammonia.

0% of animals are transported in 8 hours or less, or no reported information	0
1 – 25% of animals are transported in 8 hours or less	1
26 – 50% of animals are transported in 8 hours or less	3
51 – 75% of animals are transported in 8 hours or less	5
76 – 99% of animals are transported in 8 hours or less	7
100% of animals are transported in 8 hours or less	10
(Max Weighted Score 5)	

*Notes

1. For questions 26-29, we will only assess those questions that are relevant to the company. We will assess relevant questions and use the average scores to calculate the overall score for these questions, with the maximum possible score being five (5) points per question.

2. For questions 30-32, we will only assess those questions that are relevant to the company. We will assess relevant questions and use the average scores to calculate the overall score for these questions, with the maximum possible score being five (5) points per question.