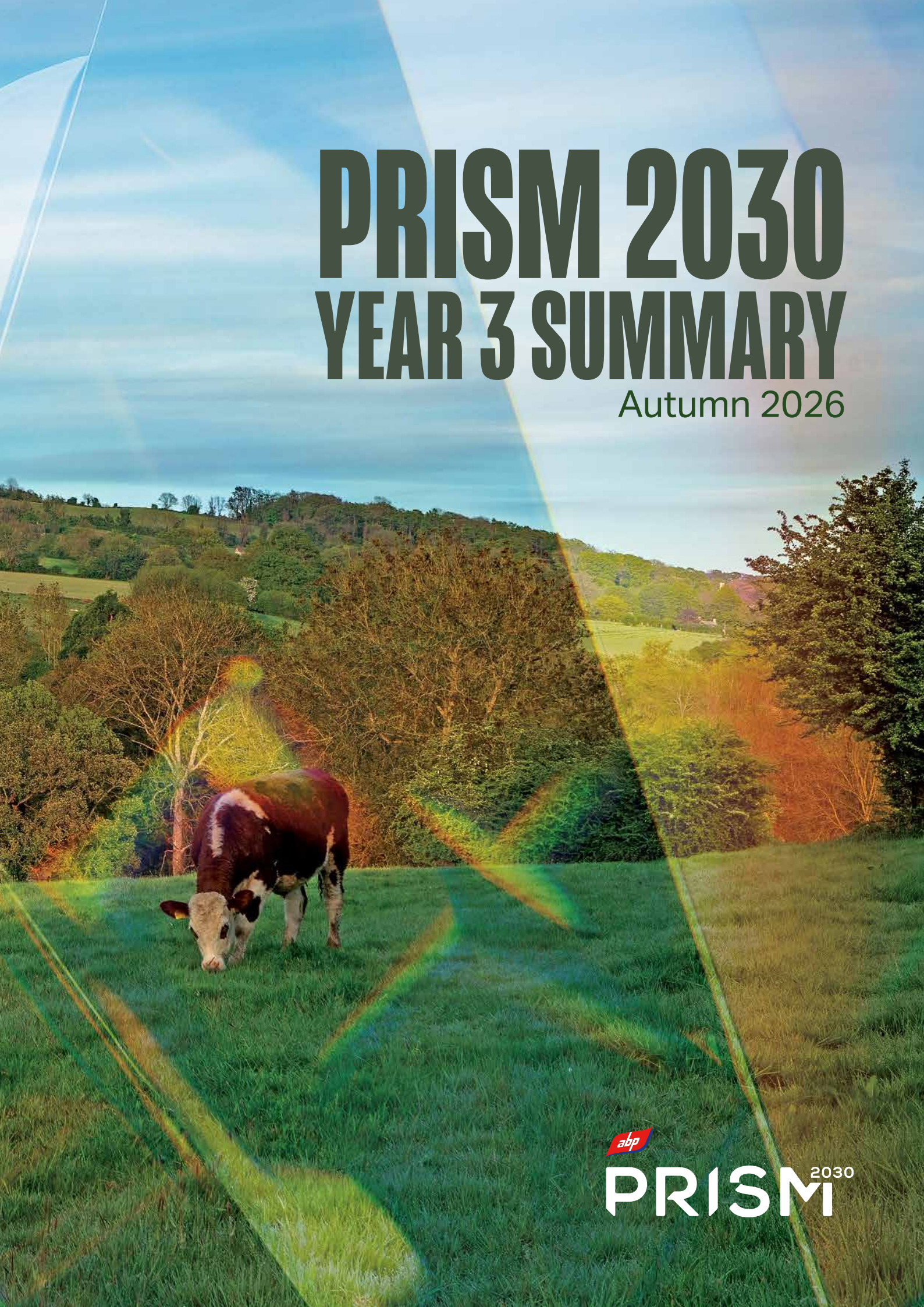
PRISM 2030
YEAR 3 SUMMARY

Autumn 2026



abp PRISM 2030

FOREWORD - PHIL HAMBLING

ABP Director of Agriculture and Sustainable Sourcing



ABP is one of the largest processors in the UK and its future business success is intimately connected to the future success of British agriculture. We remain a family-owned business that has evolved, adapted and grown over seven decades of change and challenge. We now process one in four cattle and one in eight lambs, and our 6,000 colleagues strive to ensure beef or lamb features as the highest quality highlight of some 20 million meals per week.

We are proud of our market position, and we remain heavily invested in the future of our sector. Our confidence comes from knowing that consumers love our product, that protein demand outlook remains strong and that UK farming starts from a great position of sustainability. However, our position in the market also confers a position of responsibility. A responsibility to help navigate some of the biggest challenges the sector faces while dealing with the very same headwinds impacting farm businesses.

With more than 15,000 supplying farms, hundreds of farming partners involved in integrated livestock schemes and our own farming operations, we understand very well just how much pressure farmers face. This summer drought is materially impacting what we hoped would be a year of recovery from prolonged dry weather in 2025 - and at a time where input inflation and market volatility conspire to inject risk and cost of capital.

The farming industry faces intense scrutiny on a complex environmental agenda and we are committed to further reducing our own factory emissions as well as farm emissions. However, it remains paramount that farm and factory resilience and profitability is maintained or improved wherever possible. This principle has underpinned our PRISM 2030 programme since its inception in 2022 and remains core to how we engage with our farmers and the supply chain.

History shows countless column inches and social media coverage on food and farming drawing on emotion over science but as is key to our reputation and business success, we must all make decisions based on facts, data and insight. PRISM 2030 gives us much improved data, our partnership with farmers gives us huge insight, and our supply chain reach means we have a huge opportunity to support both the sector's commercial success as well as continuous improvement in sustainability.

This PRISM report shows the journey that ABP has been on with over 300 farmers. We've identified examples of great progress and opportunity, as well as future investigation to understand carbon flow on farm and ensure farm investments in carbon reduction have material impact and return.

We're immensely grateful for the time and trust given by our participating farms, and some of their stories are illustrated here. Without them, this programme could not be possible but with their contribution, we hope to help many more farmers and we aim to expand our understanding and impact in future years.





STEPHEN DOBLE

"PRISM 2030 has helped me find practical ways to reduce my carbon footprint without reducing production."

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ABP's PRISM 2030 programme represents a long-term commitment to understanding and reducing emissions across the beef and lamb supply chain. PRISM 2030 is an ABP programme partnering with The Andersons Centre (Andersons) and Harper Adams University (HAU). Over the past three years, we have worked with more than 300 of our beef and lamb suppliers to measure and implement on-farm changes to reduce scope 3 – farm-generated - greenhouse gas emissions. ABP has invested £1.5 million in this endeavour.

Since its launch, PRISM 2030 has:

- Established one of the most robust primary datasets on UK livestock emissions
- Demonstrated measurable progress across participating farms
- Enabled targeted, practical on-farm action through data-led insights
- Built a platform and community to scale impact across the wider supply chain

Overall, PRISM 2030 recorded an 8.3% reduction in beef emissions and a 1.3% reduction in lamb emissions.

	PHASE 1	PHASE 2	% CHANGE
Beef	21.8	20.0	-8.3%
Lamb	23.5	23.2	-1.3%

Table 1 – Summary of beef and lamb emissions for the phase and percentage change (kg CO_2e/kg dwt)

How PRISM works:

PRISM collected farm data and inputted it into the Agrecalc carbon tool for two full assessment cycles, a baseline (Phase 1) and re measurement (Phase 2).

The data was independently analysed by Harper Adams University (HAU). The farmers received bespoke reports with recommendations for their farm from The Andersons Centre and HAU.

Over the duration of the programme we have hosted a series of peer to peer sessions for all farmers to share knowledge, findings and hear from sector experts on a range of topics.

PRISM 2030 has identified five key areas which our suppliers can focus on for improvements.

- Pasture
- Age at slaughter
- Livestock health
- Fuel and fertiliser
- Use of by-product feeds

It is clear there is no 'one size fits all', every farm is different in terms of their size, their enterprises, their system and how these elements interact and complement each other; the data has enabled them to identify and implement management and systems changes needed.

Map Index

- Beef only (187)
- Beef & Lamb (86)
- Lamb only (33)
- Calf rearer (4)

Locations

The PRISM farms span the whole of the UK, encompassing all of its diversity of land types, topography and climate. The map below highlights the locations of each farmer involved.

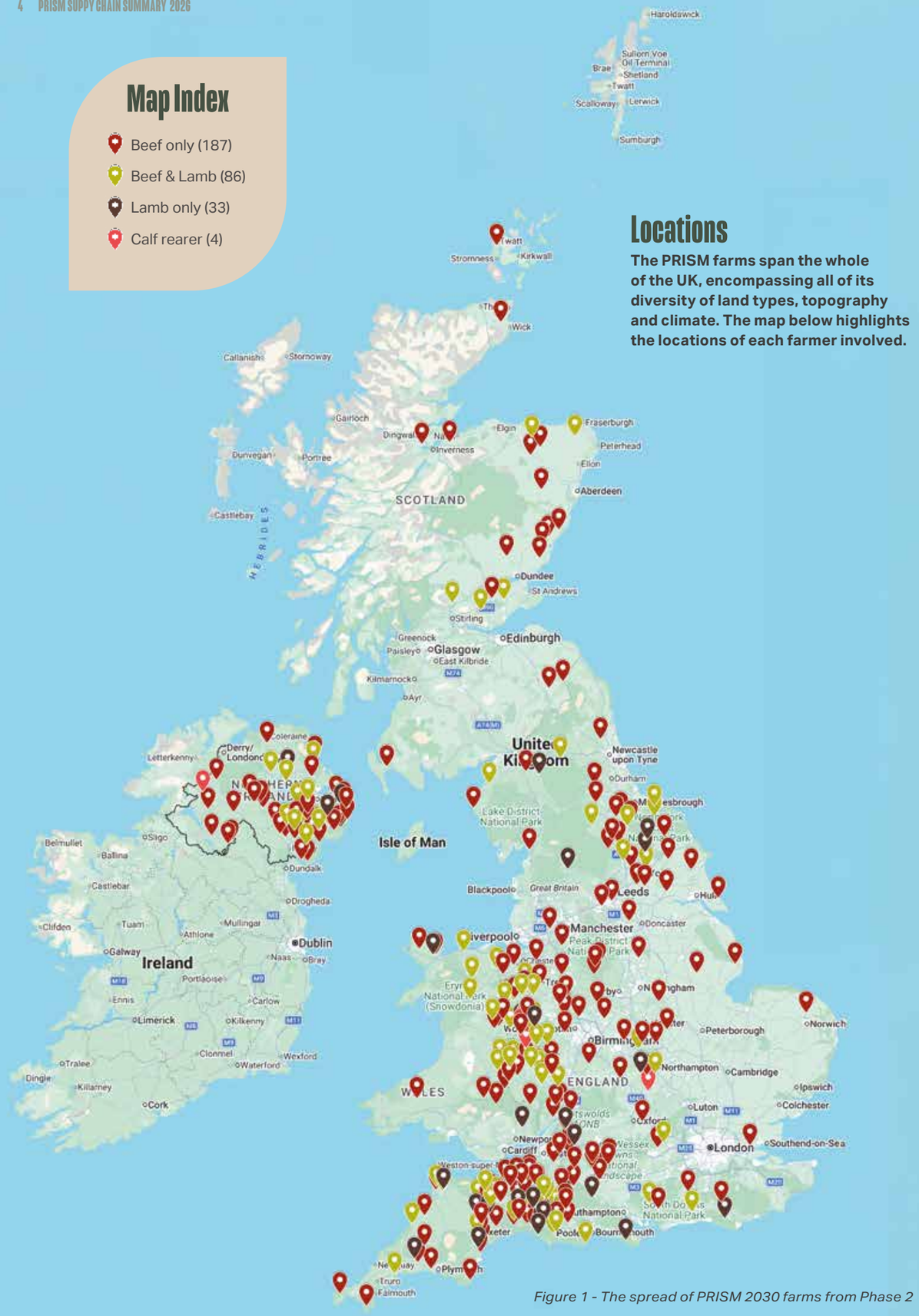


Figure 1 - The spread of PRISM 2030 farms from Phase 2

PRISM 2030 IN NUMBERS

SINCE PROGRAMME LAUNCHED IN 2022

1360 days since PRISM launch

Phase 1 **352** — **Farms engaged and then retained in Phase 2** — Phase 2 **310**

48% of PRISM farmers interacted with knowledge exchange events

1.4 MILLION data points

16.5% Beef supply coverage

13% Lamb supply coverage

48,054 views of YouTube clips

THANKS FOR WATCHING

100 YouTube clips including 33 farmer case studies

45 Newsletters

2,140 average number of PRISM 2030 newsletter readers

96,500 total reads of newsletter

70 Webinars

17 Events

INVESTMENT

£1.5M TO DATE

further investment over the next 4-5 years

Your business, your choice.

Improving business performance goes hand in hand with reducing emissions.



PROGRAMME RESULTS AND WHAT THE DATA TELLS US

Primary farm data collected through PRISM is enabling ABP to track emissions performance over time and better understand the drivers of change across different systems. The results demonstrate measurable progress, while also highlighting the variation between farms that creates opportunity for further improvement. Together, this dataset provides a strong evidence base to guide targeted, practical interventions at scale through insight derived from HAU.

HAU analysed the PRISM 2030 beef and lamb datasets.
The key areas which were tested through a statistical model are:

PHASE (reporting round)
Phase 1 and Phase 2 data submissions

REGION

ENTERPRISE TYPE

BEEF ENTERPRISES
Dairy bred stores; Dairy bred finishers; Beef bred finishers; Lowland sucklers; Upland/Hill sucklers.

SHEEP ENTERPRISES
Store lambs; Early lambing flocks; Late lambing flocks; Crossbred flocks; Hill flocks.

REPORTED MANAGEMENT CHANGE
Yes - Change reported
No - No change reported or single round participation

Decrease in Emissions

Overall, PRISM 2030 recorded an 8.3% reduction in beef emissions and a 1.3% reduction in lamb emissions. As shown in Table 1.

As expected, enterprises without breeding stock - such as finishers or store lamb systems - reported lower emissions, see Figure 2.

For Beef - type of enterprise had the largest effect on the emissions intensity followed by reporting phase and then whether a management change had occurred.

The decrease in beef emissions is because of increased productivity (kg produced per kg stocked) between phases 1 and 2 from 1.10 to 1.60kg/kg. This corresponded with a decrease in the mean livestock weight on farm from 409 to 295kg, and an increase in concentrate use from 3.31 to 3.90kg per kg stocked.

	Made a Change	No Change	% Difference
Beef	19.65	21.26	-8.2%
Lamb	23.83	27.15	-13.9%

Table 2 – Effect of management change on carbon footprint (kg CO_2 e/kg dwt)

For lamb - management change was the most significant, followed by the enterprise type. Whether farms had made a change or not had a massive effect on their overall carbon footprint.

Farms that reported making a change to their system between phases showed a noticeably lower carbon footprint (kg $C0_2$e/kg dwt).

The data is statistically significant and further work is needed to fully understand the data and farmer feedback.

As expected, enterprises without breeding stock – such as finishers or store lamb systems – reported lower emissions.

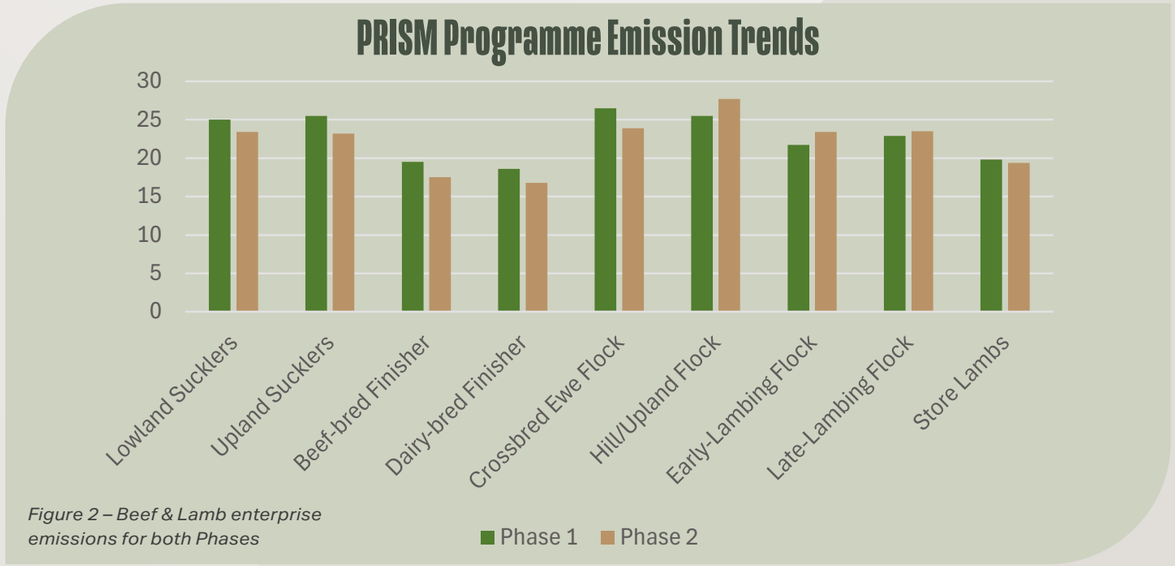


Figure 2 – Beef & Lamb enterprise emissions for both Phases

Turning Insight into On-farm Action

The strength of PRISM lies in its ability to turn carbon data into clear, actionable insights that farmers can use within their own systems. Through tailored recommendations, benchmarking and ongoing engagement, the programme supports farmers to make practical changes that improve both environmental and business performance. Progress is driven through collaboration, knowledge sharing and a focus on achievable, system-specific improvements.

Many Interventions Key

The overarching finding is that no single intervention delivers all reductions; progress comes from multiple small improvements. Farmers' decision-making is influenced by many factors, including:

- **Time**
- **Economics**
- **Practical feasibility**

Emerging Signals from PRISM Data

- Efficiency improvements are central to emissions reduction
- Grazing and pasture innovation such as herbal leys and grazing rotations show strong potential
- Feeding strategies and home-grown feed improve outcomes
- Performance benchmarking is a key motivator

Aligns with AHDB Beef & Lamb Roadmap, where on-farm practices such as pasture systems and digestibility potential are critical levers.

As with any dataset, there is variation. This table presents the full PRISM dataset split into thirds based on emissions levels, allowing farmers to benchmark their Agrecalc results against others with the same enterprise type and compare how they are doing.

ENTERPRISE	Bottom Third	Mid Third	Top Third
BEEF			
Dairy-bred Finisher	24.64	14.96	10.49
Beef-bred Finisher	24.42	17.33	11.12
Upland Sucklers	35.22	20.93	13.07
Lowland Sucklers	31.20	22.40	16.07
LAMB			
Store Lambs	29.97	16.11	11.80
Early Lambing Flock	31.24	21.98	16.71
Crossbred Ewe Flock	30.18	23.50	17.84
Late Lambing Flock	29.59	22.92	18.01
Hill/Upland Flock	35.40	27.59	20.12

Table 3 – PRISM 2030 enterprises showing the carbon footprint for the bottom third, middle and the top third (kg CO_2 e/kg dwt)



KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

During each farm visit, assessors collected a core set of key performance indicators (KPIs). These data points provided Professor Jude Capper, Chair of Sustainable Ruminant Production at HAU, with measurable values for the individual HAU reports issued to farms for each assessment year. In turn, they helped identify priority areas where improvements could be made.

When KPI data were compared against emissions results, a clear pattern emerged. Lower emitting beef farms tended to run lighter stock, with a mean liveweight of around 360kg. Higher emitting farms, by contrast, averaged 72kg heavier animals. Larger cattle require more resources - including bedding, feed, electricity and fuel - which contributes to a higher carbon footprint. Farms with suckler cows also showed higher mean liveweights than finisher units, reflecting the presence of mature cows within these systems.

To ensure fair comparison across enterprises, HAU standardised the dataset so that all farms had zero change in livestock stocked and sold. This removes variation linked to the number of animals marketed within the 12-month period and isolates the farm's underlying biological efficiency – essentially, how well it converts feed and other inputs into liveweight gain and timely finishing.

Under this method, low emitting farms demonstrated three times the efficiency of higher emitting farms.



FRED MURPHY

"PRISM 2030 is giving me the opportunity to look at the beef production on my farm and compare it with colleagues to improve together and proudly share our journeys with our customers."

ADVANCING SCIENCE AND SCALING IMPACT

As the dataset has matured, PRISM has provided valuable insight into how livestock emissions are measured, interpreted, and reported. It is helping to inform improvements in carbon modelling, highlight the complexities of methane accounting, and contribute to wider industry discussions on Scope 3 and national reporting alignment. Looking ahead, ABP is focused on scaling the programme, deepening the evidence base and continuing to support a more resilient, efficient food system.

PRISM highlights that further exploration on some subjects will enhance future activity and support the diverse approaches needed for each farm to reduce carbon emissions, alongside the materiality of the quality of data input. Examples include:

- Rumen efficiency and feed quality are areas requiring further exploration, as improving how animals convert feed into output has the potential to significantly influence emissions intensity at farm level.
- Forage quality and grazing management are important areas for further focus, as improving pasture utilisation and feed quality has the potential to enhance animal performance and reduce emissions intensity across grazing systems
- Farm variability, it is challenging to fully reflect the diversity of UK farming systems, resulting in limited sensitivity to differences in geography, management and enterprise type and this would have a direct correlation with the recommended actions
- Trade-offs between methane, CO_2 and N_2O - Interactions and trade-offs between different greenhouse gases are not always clearly captured, which can mask the impact of changes that shift emissions between gases rather than reducing them overall.
- Scope 3 vs national inventory - There is a disconnect between farm-level improvements captured in Scope 3 reporting and how emissions are represented within national greenhouse gas inventories, making progress harder to align and communicate.
- GWP100 vs GWP* - Standard GWP100 metrics can over- or under-represent the warming impact of methane compared to GWP*, but there is currently no single agreed approach for consistently applying these metrics in reporting



CASE STUDY - BILLY CUTHBERTSON, FIFE

Billy Cuthbertson farms 400-acres at Balcanquhal Farm in Fife with his wife Anne, running a predominantly grass-based system. The business finishes around 500 cattle annually, combining a spring-calving suckler herd with bought-in dairy-cross calves and continental stores, all taken through to finishing.

Through PRISM 2030, the focus has been on understanding and improving carbon efficiency within a relatively intensive system. Initial benchmarking showed that, despite high stocking rates, emissions were lower than expected, driven by strong output per hectare and kilos of beef produced.

A key area of progress has been forage and input management. Greater emphasis on younger, more productive grass leys, alongside the use of clover and improved silage quality, is helping lift protein levels and reduce reliance on bought-in feed. Fertiliser use has also been reduced by around 20 tonnes, supported by improved grass utilisation.

Cattle performance remains central to the system, with a focus on maintaining growth rates while reducing finishing age. The aim is to keep cattle moving through the system efficiently without compromising carcase weight or output.

The approach has been to focus on steady, practical improvements across the business, using PRISM benchmarking to measure progress over time.

Billy's PRISM 2030 recommendations:

- Reduce slaughter age and weight
- Re-examine your herd health plan
- Improve suckler cow feed efficiency and use by-product feeds in the ration
- Improve pasture and grazing performance





CASE STUDY - NEIL BROWN, SHROPSHIRE

Neil is a third-generation farmer at his 300-acre (121ha) family-farm in South Shropshire. The pasture-based farm grazes 35 suckler beef cows with followers finished and 800 ewes lambing to a terminal sire from mid-March, with progeny going to ABP.

Neil buys-in Angus x and Simmental x heifers for breeding and bulls to easy-calving Angus or Limousin genetics for first calvings before running with a Charolais terminal sire thereafter. Calves grow well off milky cows, supported by herbal leys planted across the farm with seed purchased with his PRISM 2030 Sustainability Grant. Neil recently invested in a small herd of milky Shorthorn breeding cows, with a bull, to reduce his mature cow weights as part of his PRISM 2030 recommendations. His recommendations also suggested calving at an earlier age to improve herd output, so Neil is trying to reduce his age at first calving and heifers are growing on well. More of Neil's finished cattle have been hitting spec thanks to growth monitoring, something that he will continue doing and is seeing the benefits of.

Neil also runs a commercial flock of Suffolks, and Suffolk x North Country Mule ewes, mainly put to a Texel x Charolais tup. Since joining PRISM 2030, he has tightened his flock health plan and ensures all sheep are fully vaccinated including for Bluetongue disease, which is ensuring his flock remains healthy and productive. He feels it's important to continue with these measures even when the flock is free of illness, to maintain the health status.

The herbal leys have proven valuable through the drought conditions when plants have remained viable after grass has stopped growing, allowing him to graze ewes and lambs out without supplementary feeding. Giving pastures rest periods has also proven helpful when needing grass during these dry conditions. Neil is also part of RamCompare, offering new genetics to try on his flock, backed up by figures which he hopes will provide lambs that grow and finish well, for ABP.

Neil's PRISM 2030 recommendations:

- Reducing mature cow weight
- Calve heifers younger
- Revise and revisit the flock health plan regularly
- Hitting finishing spec more regularly

FUTURE AMBITION TO 2030

ABP's intention is to expand the dataset to develop simplified carbon tools for our suppliers to use. Our five-year timeline is outlined overleaf.

We plan to continue the knowledge exchange - peer-to-peer learning between farmers alongside industry experts - to foster a community and hub of shared experiences and progress, which has been an important and enduring success of the PRISM 2030 initiative, and one that is important to continue.

We will continue to support industry connection and learnings and invest in further areas of research. For example, ABP has funded a PhD at HAU looking at behavioural change amongst farmers, utilising social science to interrogate the PRISM data in conjunction with understanding what the motivators are for farmers to make the changes needed to reduce emissions. This work is expected to incorporate attitudes towards risk, trust, peer influence, policy change and economics.

ABP will also contribute the insights we have gained to support industry-level progress, this is essential to ensure all farmers are supported in making progress. The specifics of this engagement will be through:

- The AHDB beef and lamb roadmap
- The AHDB baselining project
- Agritech trials
- Science-led projects
- Roadmap development
- Industry working groups on methodology, frameworks and policy inform





Building on the Emerging Signals of PRISM

It is clear that improving system efficiency will be central to reducing emissions, with particular opportunity in grazing and pasture innovation, feeding strategies, and the use of home-grown feed. The data also highlights the importance of benchmarking as a driver of change, enabling farmers to understand performance and prioritise action.

Looking ahead, increasing expectations around the Land Sector and Removals Standard (LSRS) and evolving SBTi guidance are placing greater emphasis not just on target setting, but on the credibility and delivery of clear decarbonisation pathways. PRISM is well positioned to inform this, providing the robust, farm-level evidence needed to underpin decision-making and demonstrate progress. ABP continues to support mass allocation of carbon over economic allocation, as the most effective approach to understanding emissions at an animal level and informing meaningful on-farm reduction strategies.

As part of this transition, carbon removal will play an important role, requiring strong principles of additionality, permanence and robust monitoring. There is a clear opportunity to deliver wider outcomes alongside carbon, including supporting water stewardship, enhancing biodiversity, and improving habitat connectivity across the farmed landscape.

Carbon removals for ABP is not just about overall carbon sequestration but also routing value back to the farmer, supporting biodiversity, nature and water quality.

At ABP we prioritise emissions reductions such as:

- Enteric methane reduction
- Reduced fertiliser intensity
- Improved animal productivity

While PRISM is our flagship carbon footprinting programme, it works in harmony with our activity under ABP's strategy One With Nature on water, biodiversity and protecting our resources and people.

Read more about **One With Nature** via our website - click on link below

ONE WITH NATURE

PRISM 2030 TIMELINE

A Journey Towards a More Sustainable Future

SUMMER 2022

PRISM 2030 idea

The concept and initial idea for PRISM 2030 was developed

NOVEMBER 2022

PRISM 2030 launch

Official launch of the PRISM 2030 programme

2023

Momentum Building

Assessments, and engagement

MAY 2023

352 carbon assessments completed

SEPTEMBER 2023

PRISM Grant Scheme Launched

AUTUMN/WINTER 2023-2026

Webinars and events

A series of webinars and events held with key industry speakers

MAY 2024

PRISM 2030 Programme Overview Report

The PRISM 2030 Programme Overview Report was published

MAY 2024

PRISM Community Event held at Bromstead

2025

Insight & Impact

Reporting results and deepening our impact

SEPTEMBER 2025

PRISM 2030 Year 2 Report

Report published and top line results released from the first year's data

2025

310 second-round carbon assessments completed

OCTOBER 2026

PRISM 2030 Year 3 Report

The PRISM 2030 Year 3 report published

FUTURE CARBON ASSESSMENTS

2027

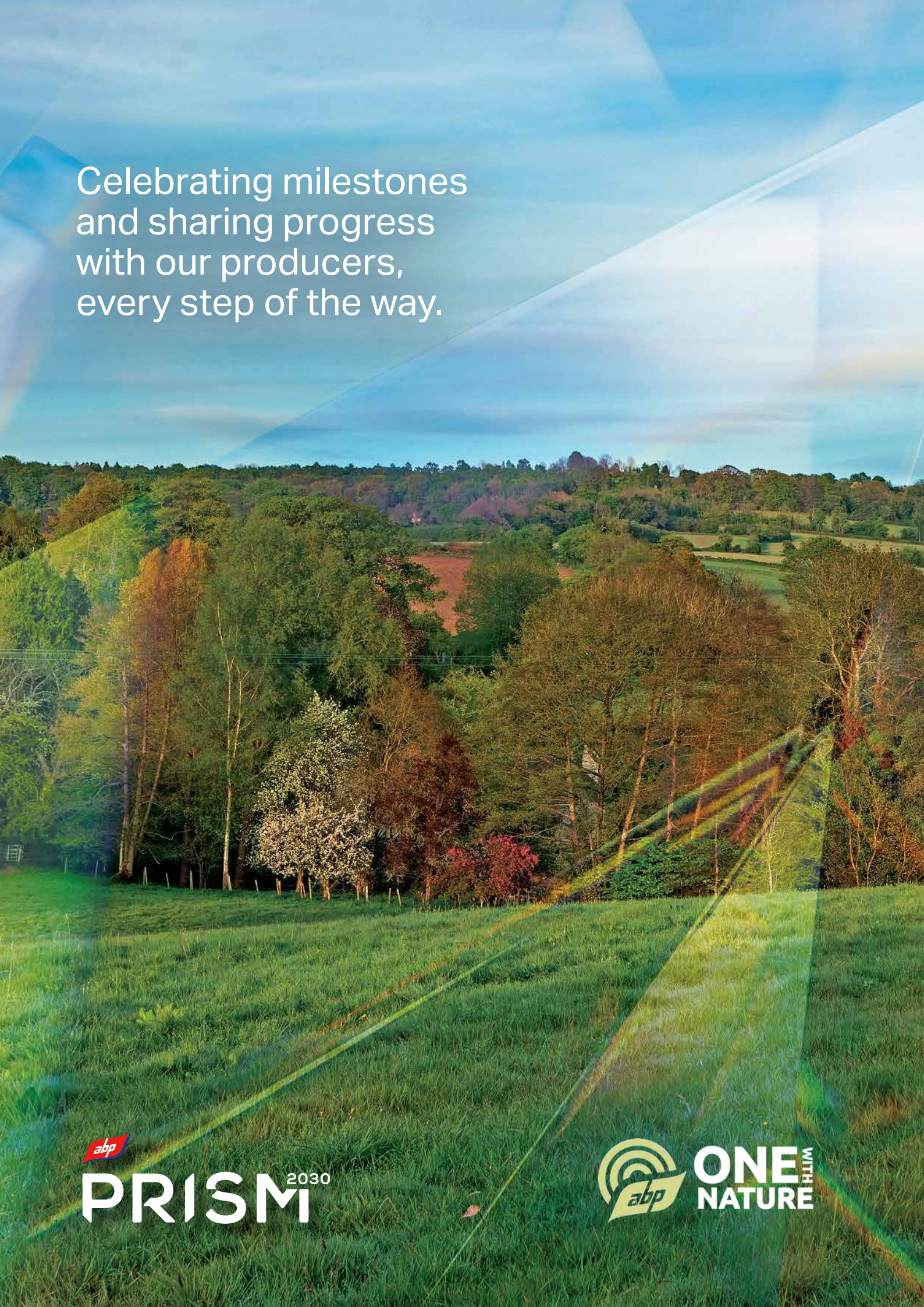
Next round of carbon assessments

2029

Further carbon assessments planned

2031

Final planned carbon assessment cycle


Celebrating milestones
and sharing progress
with our producers,
every step of the way.
abp
PRISM 2030
abp
ONE WITH NATURE