

KFC Western Europe Farm Animal Welfare Program

About this document

As part of their contractual agreement with KFC, all suppliers agree to meet the requirements of the Sourcing Code of Practice, one of which is adhering to the policies and approaches laid out within the Farm Animal Welfare Programme. This document provides an overview of KFC Western Europe's approach to animal welfare and our specific requirements for each species as well as our overarching antibiotic policy which is applicable to all species.

The following species are covered by the Farm Animal Welfare Programme

1. Chicken
2. Beef
3. Dairy
4. Laying Hens

Key requirements

For each species there is a set of key requirements broken into 3 types:

Mandatory – these are minimum standards for supply and must be met

Encouraged – these are standards which we wish suppliers to move towards, they support welfare improvements and go beyond the legal minimum. Over time these standards may become mandatory.

Recommendation – these are examples of best practice

Our Animal Welfare Policy

At KFC we recognise it is our responsibility to deliver the highest standards of food quality and safety, while ensuring good animal welfare across our supply chain. It is important to both KFC and our customers that the animals that produce the meat, milk and eggs we use are well cared for. Wherever they operate in the world, all suppliers to KFC in Western Europe must meet and work towards exceeding EU legal requirements on animal welfare. Our chicken suppliers must also comply with our own robust, independently audited poultry Welfare Standards.

KFC will only work with suppliers who are committed to delivering good animal welfare, through humane practices, good animal husbandry and welfare standards. We recognise the Farm Animal Welfare Committee's (FAWC 2009) 'Five Freedoms of Animal Welfare' and these form the foundation of our Farm Animal Welfare Programme:

- 1. Freedom from hunger or thirst by ready access to fresh water and a diet to maintain full health and vigour.**
- 2. Freedom from discomfort by providing an appropriate environment including shelter and a comfortable resting area.**
- 3. Freedom from pain, injury or disease by prevention or rapid diagnosis and treatment.**
- 4. Freedom to express normal behaviour by providing sufficient space, proper facilities and company of the animal's own kind.**
- 5. Freedom from fear and distress by ensuring conditions and treatment, which avoids mental stress.**

KFC also acknowledge that animals are sentient beings and should experience positive health and wellbeing. We are encouraging our suppliers to go beyond the five freedoms and work towards providing animals with a Good Life wherever possible (Good Life – FAWC 2009). We are doing this by highlighting practices we would encourage suppliers to adopt within this document.

Minimum standards across all species

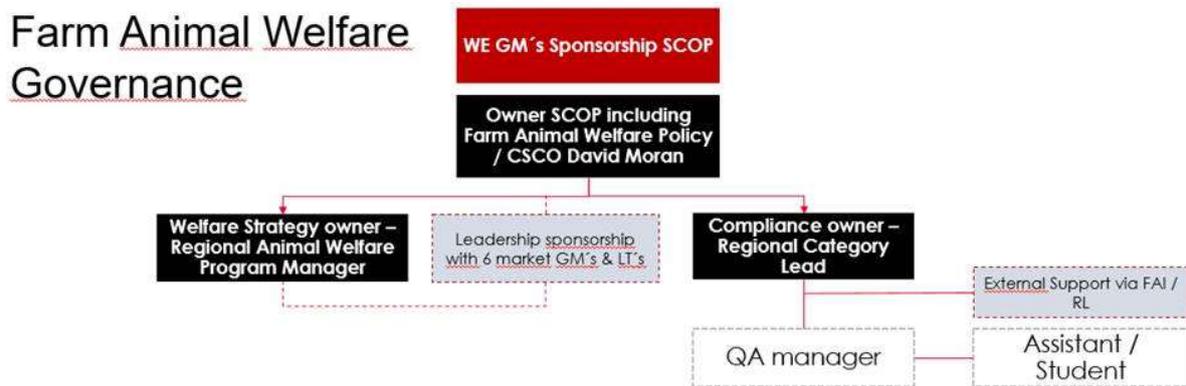
- None of the animals within our supply chains will have been subject to genetic modification or cloning.
- All animals must be pre-slaughter stunned
- All suppliers must adhere to our policy on responsible antibiotic use
- The use growth promoters are strictly forbidden – these have been banned from use Europe since 2006

Animal Welfare Governance:

Welfare is integral to KFC in Western Europe. We have defined strong policies & included the animal welfare programme as part of the Sourcing Code of Practice, which is a prerequisite to becoming a KFC supplier.

The Sourcing Code of Practice is sponsored by six Western European General Managers, Paula McKenzie – KFC UK&I market, Cedric Losdat – KFC France, Marco Schepers – KFC Germany, Scott Mezvinsky – KFC Iberia, Ben Lauritz – KFC Netherlands and Corrado Cagnola – KFC Italy. The KFC UK&I market takes a leadership position in the development and evolution of standards on behalf of the other European markets.

The ownership of the Sourcing Code of Practice itself sits with David Moran Chief Supply Chain Officer for KFC in Western Europe. The Farm Animal Welfare Programme Manager and respective Category Managers report into David Moran on programme development as well as compliance & performance to standards. The reporting on animal welfare is a standing agenda item on the Western European GM meetings.



*SCOP – Sourcing Code Of Practice

*CSCO – Chief Supply Chain Officer

*GM – General Manager

*LT – Leadership Team

Roles and responsibilities within the Farm Animal Welfare Programme

- **Owner SCOP**

Oversight & approval of the SCOP in general with all facets including ethical sourcing, sustainable sourcing and the farm animal welfare programme.

- **Regional Animal Welfare Owner**

Definition / Development of the Farm Animal Welfare Programme including policies, management of internal & external stakeholders, owner of any related third party company relationships, initiator and facilitator of science- based activities related to animal welfare.

- **Compliance Owner**

Validation of the supplier capability through the regional Supply Chain Manager and insurance of meeting strategic targets through long term strategic relationships.

- **QA Manager / Assistant**

Ensuring welfare compliance against the set policies and targets through completeness and accuracy of the data to drive tailored continuous improvement with the available audit and KPI data, link between FAI third party company and suppliers.

KFC Minimum Required standards:

- Suppliers must meet and work towards exceeding EU and other relevant legal animal welfare requirements.
- Suppliers must practise the Five Freedoms of Animal Welfare.
- Suppliers must comply fully, through our auditing system, with the KFC Western Europe Poultry Welfare Standard, referenced legislation and must provide certification of the listed certification schemes on an annual basis.
- Suppliers which are not audited against our own standards need to be compliant to our 3rd party welfare certification acceptance scheme.*

* Whereas this is already in place to 100% for our poultry supply we are currently in the verification, development & implementation process to cover 100% of all species in our Supply Chain.

KFC Annual Welfare Progress Reporting:

KFC is committed to publish an annual welfare report documenting the annual progress of compliance and improvements of welfare within the Supply Chain.

Definitions

Core Products: All Poultry, Cheese & Products made of cheese, Buns, Milk, Bacon, Ground Beef, Sauces & Seasonings, Ice Cream Mix, and Shell Eggs.

KFC Western Europe: 6 KFC business market units in Western Europe; KFC UK&I; KFC France; KFC Germany; KFC Netherlands; KFC Italy; KFC Spain. Linked to those units the policies also apply: Portugal, Belgium, Sweden, Denmark and Switzerland.

Appendices:

KFC Western Europe: Poultry Welfare Policy, Pig Welfare Policy, Beef Cattle Welfare Policy, Dairy Welfare Policy, Laying Hen Welfare Policy, Antimicrobial Stewardship & Policy

YUM! Supplier Code of Conduct

KFC WESTERN EUROPE – POULTRY WELFARE POLICY

Purpose/Vision:

The vision of KFC in Western Europe is for all the chickens within our supply chains to have been provided with a Good Life, wherever possible. We believe that good food quality starts with good animal welfare. Through our Welfare Programme we work closely with our suppliers to ensure the welfare of the birds we source. All suppliers to KFC Western Europe must meet European legislation and comply with our own independently audited Poultry Welfare standards.

Approach

A Consultancy style, rather than a traditional “tick box” type audit is undertaken by an independent third party to provide a balanced approach to both commercial viability and animal welfare, with a focus on driving improvement and sharing best practice.

New suppliers to KFC in Western Europe receive a ‘pre-supply audit’ (Growing and Slaughter) with a follow up seven months later when they receive a four-part audit (Growing, Slaughter, Catching and Feed Mill). Then 12-months after the initial pre-supply audit, suppliers receive a full seven-part inspection: Growing, Slaughter, Catching, Mill, Hatchery, Breeder Rearing and Laying. Suppliers continue on a 12-month audit frequency.

The benefits of such an approach are:

- Consistently applied standards that can be benchmarked globally.
- Consumer trust (food safety, better quality, ethical sourcing).
- Consistent global message around farm to fork integrity.
- Continuous improvement through KPI benchmarking to further drive welfare standards.
- Supplier relationships founded on partnership and a common goal.

Scope:

This policy applies to any chicken products sold in our KFC Western Europe restaurants.

Poultry welfare programme:

To address the growing concern about the ethical sourcing of food, KFC (YUM!) USA established a Global Animal Welfare Programme in 2002 with the help of RL Consulting.

The Programme works closely with our suppliers at farm level to improve farming practices. We employ expert consultants with an animal science background and significant industry experience, to visit our suppliers both in Europe & across the globe and work with farmers to improve their systems and practices. Our team in the field constantly seeks to unearth new ideas and practices that we can share globally to improve our farming systems.

Since 2004, KFC Western Europe has implemented an enhanced programme to further improve animal welfare within their supply base. The programme principles are supported by scientific research. Any improvements or changes are always supported by the latest science and evidence. 100% of Western European poultry supply whether from Europe itself or non-EU such as Brazil or Thailand must undergo an independent welfare audit prior to supply.

The audit programme is performance based with a focus on sharing best practice and continuous improvement. Using implemented KPI measures we are able to track and benchmark our suppliers and quantify improvements over time. This approach allows us to quickly identify areas that need focus with each supplier to enable us work with them on animal welfare improvement plans to improve the lives of the birds within our supply chain over time.

Key requirements

Housing

All KFC chickens are reared in spacious barns with well-maintained dry litter, typically wood shavings. All birds have access to periods of light and dark, suitable ventilation, a nutritionally balanced diet and unrestricted clean water. KFC requires that all birds raised have a minimum of 6 hours of daily darkness with at least four hours of continuous darkness. The birds are free to roam within these barns. All chicken products sold in our restaurants in KFC Western Europe are 100% cage free. Multi-tier systems for production of KFC Western Europe chicken are strictly forbidden. We stipulate a maximum stocking density of 38kg/m² and we are encouraging farmers to further reduce planned densities to 30kg/m². We discourage our suppliers from practising thinning and encourage farmers to depopulate flocks on the principle of “all in - all out”. KFC Western Europe does not permit more than one thin per flock.

Environmental Enrichment

KFC in Western Europe encourages all suppliers to adopt natural lighting and environmental enrichment. We have plans in place with our suppliers to increase the percentage of farms with windows and environmental enrichment such as perches, straw bales and pecking materials. Between 2004 and 2019 – 34% of farms have adopted natural lighting and 38% of farms have implemented enrichment. KFC Western Europe monitors and publishes levels of enrichment and natural lighting within our supply base with a target to increase that number year on year. 100% of the farms we source from in the UK have environmental enrichment and natural light.

Mutilations

Mutilations for the broiler birds bred to produce our chicken are prohibited. None of our broiler chickens are beak trimmed.

Antibiotic use

We believe it is important that antibiotics are used responsibly within our supply chains to protect the health and welfare of animals when they are ill, as well as reducing the threat of antimicrobial resistance to human health. All treatments are prescribed and strictly controlled by veterinarians. The routine use of antibiotics as a preventative measure is forbidden. All suppliers to KFC in Western Europe follow European legislation which does not permit the use of growth promotors. Only medicines licenced in the European Union are permitted. We are committed to partner with our suppliers to meet our long-term goals on responsible use, reduction, and elimination of the use of those antibiotics classed as Highest Priority Critically Important (HPCIA) according to the WHO classification in our chicken supply.

KFC Western Europe supports the RUMA approach to use of Critically Important Highest Priority Antimicrobials as treatment of a last resort and only after diagnosed illness prescribed under veterinary supervision. The elimination of HPCIA from our supply chain is a priority for Western Europe.

KFC Western Europe insists that all poultry suppliers register the antimicrobials utilised in their farming integrations with our independent auditors as well as with the responsible technical team within KFC. Responsible use is critically important to KFC, but it is only part of the challenge. As well as treating all outbreaks of disease in a responsible manner, it is logical that we can only reduce antibiotic use further by improving the health of our livestock. In very simple terms: the healthier our animals, the less we need to treat them!

Our suppliers are engaging with these values and are always looking at ways to reduce the use of antimicrobials as a first resort treatment, without compromising welfare through employing practices such as; the use of vaccinations, improvement to husbandry practices, increased farm biosecurity / hygiene and reducing the stress of birds in their care. The guiding principle for our suppliers is to use antibiotics responsibly. Antibiotics are important for treating illness within a poultry flock to ensure welfare.

Live transport times

We are committed to minimising journey times, and work with suppliers to ensure that they are kept under four hours and definitively below the legal requirement of eight hours. On rare occasions, such as factory breakdown or biosecurity zoning due to Avian Influenza travel times up to 8 hours might be needed but are not routinely practiced or accepted by KFC.

Slaughter

100% of our chicken including Halal, sourced through the KFC Western Europe supply chain is pre - stunned prior to slaughter, meeting European slaughter legislation. Whatever method of stunning is used, it must be carried out humanely to ensure birds die without any unnecessary pain or distress. Suppliers must ensure that all slaughter facilities follow regulations and best practices around pain and stress during handling, pre-stunning, stunning and slaughtering.

Breed Selection

Commercial breeds are sourced that are suited to the local environment, housing and management used. Key criteria in selecting a suitable breed include leg strength, health, and welfare. KFC Western Europe is conducting leg health monitoring which consists of a 2-step approach. Suppliers monitor key leg health indicators at farm and slaughterhouse. Additionally, our trained independent welfare audit experts are validating walking ability during the farm inspections using the Bristol Gait scoring method.

Suppliers are encouraged to investigate the use of slower growing breeds.

GM / Cloning Statement

No poultry sourced for KFC Western Europe has undergone any genetic modification. Genetic modification or cloning is strictly forbidden by KFC Western Europe. No cloned poultry or their progeny shall enter our supply chain.

Animal Feed

All our chickens are fed a diet that meets their nutritional requirements. All raw ingredients used must be responsibly sourced. We prohibit the addition of any animal or avian derived by-products in any of our poultry feed. This applies to the breeding birds as well as the growing chickens.

Growth Promoters

KFC Western Europe does not permit the use of antibiotic growth promoters or hormones in any of the chicken it sources, regardless of country of origin.

Summary of Key Requirements

Mandatory	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Broilers must not be housed in cages or multi-tier systems• Mutilations on broiler birds are strictly prohibited• Prohibited use of antibiotic and hormonal growth promoters• All birds must be stunned prior to slaughter• Genetic modification or cloning is strictly forbidden by KFC Western Europe.• Suppliers should practice responsible use of antibiotics. Prophylactic use is strictly forbidden• All birds must be provided with suitable, effective environmental enrichment• Transport times should not exceed 8 hours• All suppliers must return monthly KPI data submissions via the KFC data portal• All raw ingredients used in animal feed should be responsibly sourced• The use of any animal or avian derived by-products in feed is prohibited
Encourage	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Investigate the use of slower growing breeds• Natural daylight to be introduced into all houses• Maximum planned stocking densities of 30kg m² to be adopted• No use of Highest Priority Critically Important Antibiotics as classified by the WHO
Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Adopt slower growing breeds

Summary of Broiler Compliance in 2019

<u>Criteria</u>	<u>Policy Requirement</u>	<u>2019 Compliance</u>
EU legislation	Following EU animal welfare laws which are required throughout the Western European Supply Chain	<u>100%</u>
No cages or multi-tier (broilers)	Birds are reared in open floor housing	<u>100%</u>
No cloning or GM breeds	No cloned or genetically modified Breeding	<u>100%</u>
No growth promoters	Growth promoters are not permitted	<u>100%</u>
Mutilations (broilers)	No mutilations such as beak-trimming, dubbing etc.	<u>100%</u>
Transport time	No journey times exceed 8 hours	<u>100%</u>
3 rd party verification (poultry)	12-month audit cycle for all suppliers	<u>100%</u>
Internal verification suppliers hold welfare certificate	Every 12 months reviewed	<u>100%</u>
Stunning	Birds stunned prior to slaughter	<u>100%</u>
Stocking Density (broilers)	Below 38kg/m ²	<u>98%</u>
Antibiotics	No prophylactic use	<u>100%</u>

***Measures apply generally except where a species is called out specifically for a requirement.**

Key Performance Indicators

We are committed to monitoring animal welfare and tracking progress within our chicken supply base. To establish an objective and quantified understanding of performance within the KFC chicken supply chain we have defined a set of robust Key Performance Indicators. These Key Performance Indicators must be submitted by KFC Western Europe suppliers every month for all birds used within the KFC supply chain. The information we collect is a combination of input data (such as the provision of natural daylight) and animal-based outcome measures. These outcome measures cover critical areas of health and production that are important indicators of “Good Husbandry” and the welfare of chickens. The data covers all life stages of production and is a combination of farm and slaughter measures. This data helps us understand and identify key animal welfare challenges, highlights where welfare is compromised in the supply chain, and track improvements over time.

Tracked Supplier Welfare KPIs:

Inputs Measures (collected twice per year)

- Number of houses with natural daylight
- Number of houses with environmental enrichment
- Stunning method
- Breed type

Outcome Measures (collected monthly)

- Average age of birds
- Average live weight
- Mortality
- 1st week mortality
- Leg culls
- Stocking density
- Antibiotics usage (% of houses treated)
- Antibiotics usage (mg active /KG LWT)
- DOA
- PMI rejects
- Hock burn
- Pododermatitis
- Wing damage
- Average live bird transport time

Monitoring of supplier KPI performance allows benchmarking of the current supplier base. Meaning we can work with suppliers on key areas, share best practice and encourage continuous improvement.

Additional reading/supporting references

- FAWC (Farm Animal Welfare Committee) (<https://www.gov.uk/government/groups/farm-animal-welfare-committee-fawc>)
- CiWF (Compassion in World Farming) Food Business chicken pages (<https://www.compassioninworldfarming.com/resources/broiler-chickens/>)
- Defra (Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs) Welfare codes (<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/poultry-on-farm-welfare>)

Relevant Legislation:

- EC Council Directive 98/58/EC Protection of animals kept for farming purposes.
- EC Council Regulation (EC) No1/2005 Protection of animals during transport.
- EC Council Regulation (EC) No 1099/2009 Protection of animals at the time of killing.
- EC Council Directive 2007/43/EC Minimum rules for the protection of chickens kept for meat production.

KFC WESTERN EUROPE – PIG WELFARE POLICY

Purpose/Vision

The vision of KFC in Western Europe is for all the pigs within our supply chains to have been provided with a good life, wherever possible. We believe that good food quality starts with good animal welfare. KFC works closely with our suppliers to ensure the welfare of the pigs reared for KFC. All suppliers to KFC in Western Europe must meet European legislation and industry best practice.

What Pig welfare means for KFC

KFC Europe is committed to animal welfare and fully supports the principles of the Farm Animal Welfare Council 5 Freedoms:

1. Freedom from hunger or thirst by ready access to fresh water and a diet to maintain full health and vigour.
2. Freedom from discomfort by providing an appropriate environment including shelter and a comfortable resting area.
3. Freedom from pain, injury or disease by prevention or rapid diagnosis and treatment.
4. Freedom to express normal behaviour by providing sufficient space, proper facilities and company of the animal's own kind.
5. Freedom from fear and distress by ensuring conditions and treatment which avoids mental stress.

Key Requirements – Pigs:

Mandatory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No genetically modified or cloned pigs are permitted. • Antibiotics will only be prescribed under veterinary supervision in response to specific diagnosed illness. The routine use of antibiotics as a preventative measure is strictly forbidden. • All suppliers to KFC in Western Europe follow European legislation which does not permit the use of growth promotors. • Dry sows and gilts must not be kept in tethers or stalls routinely. • Feed is provided daily, to allow easy access to sufficient feed capable of satisfying pigs' dietary requirements & maintain good health. • Pigs have continual access to potable water. Sufficient drinkers are provided & adjusted to the optimum height for the size and age of the pig & to minimise the risk of fouling. • Mutilations – e.g. Tail docking, teeth clipping, castration & nose ringing are only permissible via derogation from the supervising veterinarian. • Buildings provide a safe, hygienic comfortable environment for the pigs. There are no sharp edges or protrusions likely to cause injury or distress to the pigs. All surfaces within the housing are durable, smooth & easy to clean. Houses with food grade linings are used or they are of brick / block construction. • Pig accommodation allows each pig to: stand up, lie down, turn around & rest without difficulty. A clean, comfortable, adequately drained place must be available where pigs can rest. Enough space must be provided to allow all animals to lie down at the same time. A comfortable temperature must be maintained. Each pig must be able to see other pigs unless isolated for veterinary reasons. • Lying areas for all housed pigs must be dry & clean. Where bedding is used, it must be checked daily & replenished to ensure that all animals are physically comfortable & dry. • All pigs must have permanent access to enrichment materials which provide them with the opportunity to enable proper investigation, manipulation and foraging activities. Enrichment materials should enable pigs to fulfil their essential behavioural needs without compromising their health. They must be safe and hygienic. • To aid full traceability, pigs which are 12 months of age or older must, in order to be moved from a holding, have a permanent mark. Ear tagging and/or tattooing must be carried out by trained operatives. • All pigs are stunned pre-slaughter: CCTV footage must be recorded at all times in lairage, stunning & slaughter areas & recordings kept for 90 days (available on request). Including in gas chamber where gas stunning is used.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Herd health on individual farms is overseen by a contracted veterinarian. A written Veterinary Health Plan (VHP) is drawn up & regularly updated by the attending veterinary surgeon.

<p>Encourage</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There must be appropriate facilities for sows and gilts to farrow. In the week before expected farrowing date, sows and gilts must be given suitable nesting material in sufficient quantity. • Dry sows and gilts must be kept in groups and not enter farrowing crates more than 7 days before their due farrowing date. Sows must not be kept in farrowing crates after weaning. The use of free-farrowing crates is encouraged. • Where castration of pigs is carried out: pigs are castrated within 7 days & receive pain relief & anaesthetic. (Alternative methods to surgical castration are available which can prevent “boar taint” developing in the meat of heavier boars, such as use of a vaccine). • Stockmen are trained & competent (training conducted by an approved trainer/course). Training is reviewed periodically, refreshed & records maintained. Key tasks (depending on operative’s role): emergency procedures, pig behaviour / welfare, herd health, humane slaughter, operation of equipment, general hygiene, health & safety, thermal stress procedures, vaccine / medicine administration. Operatives to have formalised job description. E • Pigs are not subjected to live journey times exceeding 8 hours.
<p>Recommendation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All breeding stock and semen is obtained from farm assured units, which are identified and recorded. • Pork meat supplied is accredited to at least one European standard. • All suppliers to KFC Western Europe submit welfare outcome measures monthly. These measures are an indicator of animal welfare on the farm.

Additional Reading/Supporting References

- CIWF Food Business resources for pigs (<https://www.compassioninfoodbusiness.com/resources/pigs/>)
- FAWC (Farm Animal Welfare Committee) (<https://www.gov.uk/government/groups/farm-animal-welfare-committee-fawc>)

Relevant Legislation:

- EC Council Directive 98/58/EC Protection of animals kept for farming purposes.
- EC Council Regulation (EC) No1/2005 Protection of animals during transport.
- EC Council Regulation (EC) No 1099/2009 Protection of animals at the time of killing.
- EC Council Directive 2008/120/EC Minimum standards for the protection of pigs.
- Animal Welfare Act 2006

KFC WESTERN EUROPE – BEEF CATTLE WELFARE POLICY

Purpose/Vision:

The vision of KFC in Western Europe is to source beef from cattle that have had a good life because at KFC we believe that good quality food starts with higher animal welfare standards on farms. KFC works closely with our suppliers to ensure that animals reared for KFC are well looked after. All suppliers to KFC in Western Europe must meet European legislation and industry best practice.

What Cattle welfare means for KFC:

KFC Europe is committed to animal welfare and fully supports the principles of the Farm Animal Welfare Council 5 Freedoms:

1. Freedom from hunger or thirst by ready access to fresh water and a diet to maintain full health and vigour.
2. Freedom from discomfort by providing an appropriate environment including shelter and a comfortable resting area.
3. Freedom from pain, injury or disease by prevention or rapid diagnosis and treatment.
4. Freedom to express normal behaviour by providing sufficient space, proper facilities, and company of the animal's own kind.
5. Freedom from fear and distress by ensuring conditions and treatment which avoid mental stress.

Key Requirements: Beef Cattle:

Mandatory	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No genetically modified or cloned cattle are permitted.• Antibiotics will only be prescribed under veterinary supervision in response to specific diagnosed illness. The routine use of antibiotics as a preventative measure is strictly forbidden.• All suppliers to KFC in Western Europe follow European legislation which does not permit the use of growth promoters.• Feed is provided daily, to allow easy access to sufficient feed capable of satisfying animals' dietary requirements & maintain good health.• Beef cattle have continual access to potable water.• Beef cattle are reared in conditions and systems which comply with EU and local legislations.• Cattle identification & registration must be carried out in line with current local legislation or a system is in place to allow full traceability. E.g. individual animals must have 2 forms of id – primary & secondary ear tags.• Mutilations (e.g. Disbudding, dehorning, castration and removal of supernumerary teats), should be carried out under veterinary guidance and in accordance with legislation. Anaesthesia and analgesia should be used.• All cattle are stunned pre-slaughter: CCTV footage must be recorded at all times in lairage, stunning & slaughter areas & recordings kept for 90 days (available on request).
Encourage	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Herd health on individual farms is overseen by a contracted veterinarian. A written Veterinary Health Plan (VHP) is drawn up & regularly updated by the attending veterinary surgeon.• Stockmen are trained & competent (training conducted by an approved trainer/course). Training is reviewed periodically, refreshed & records maintained. Operatives to have formalised job description.• Cattle are not subjected to live journey times exceeding 8 hours.
Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• All breeding stock and semen is obtained from farm assured units, which are identified and recorded.• Beef products supplied are accredited to at least one European standard.• All suppliers to KFC Western Europe submit welfare outcome measures monthly. These measures are an indicator of animal welfare on the farm.

Additional reading/reference sources

- [CiWF Food Business beef pages](https://www.compassioninfoodbusiness.com/resources/other-species/) (https://www.compassioninfoodbusiness.com/resources/other-species/)

Relevant Legislation:

- EC Council Directive 98/58/EC Protection of animals kept for farming purposes.
- EC Council Regulation (EC) No1/2005 Protection of animals during transport.
- EC Council Regulation (EC) No 1099/2009 Protection of animals at the time of killing.
- EC Council Directive 2008/119/EC Minimum standards for the protection of calves.
- Animal Welfare Act 2006
- The Cattle Identification Regulations 2007.

KFC WESTERN EUROPE – DAIRY CATTLE WELFARE POLICY

Purpose/Vision:

The vision of KFC in Western Europe is to source dairy products from cattle that have had a good life because at KFC we believe that good quality food starts with higher animal welfare standards on farms. KFC works closely with our suppliers to ensure that animals reared for KFC are well looked after. All suppliers to KFC in Western Europe must meet European legislation and industry best practice.

What Cattle welfare means for KFC:

KFC Europe is committed to animal welfare and fully supports the principles of the Farm Animal Welfare Council 5 Freedoms:

1. Freedom from hunger or thirst by ready access to fresh water and a diet to maintain full health and vigour.
2. Freedom from discomfort by providing an appropriate environment including shelter and a comfortable resting area.
3. Freedom from pain, injury or disease by prevention or rapid diagnosis and treatment.
4. Freedom to express normal behaviour by providing sufficient space, proper facilities and company of the animal's own kind.
5. Freedom from fear and distress by ensuring conditions and treatment which avoid mental stress.

Key Requirements: Dairy Cattle:

Mandatory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antibiotics will only be prescribed under veterinary supervision in response to specific diagnosed illness. • All suppliers to KFC in Western Europe follow European legislation which does not permit the use of growth promotors. • Cattle identification & registration must be carried out in line with current local legislation or a system is in place to allow full traceability. E.g. individual animals must have 2 forms of id – primary & secondary ear tags. • Dairy cows are reared in conditions free from confinement: confinement of the animals does not permit movement and exercise and grooming and social interaction are impaired. • Housing should have enough space for all the animals to: lie in comfort at the same time, interact with each other, and stand up & move freely • Tethering of dairy cows is not permitted. • Mutilations (e.g. Disbudding, dehorning, castration and removal of supernumerary teats), should be carried out under veterinary guidance and in accordance with legislation. Anaesthesia and analgesia should be used. • Tail docking of dairy cows is not permitted • All dairy cattle at the end of their productive life are stunned pre-slaughter: CCTV footage must be recorded at all times in lairage, stunning & slaughter areas & recordings kept for 90 days (available on request).
Encourage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Herd health on individual farms is overseen by a contracted veterinarian. A written Veterinary Health Plan (VHP) is drawn up & regularly updated by the attending veterinary surgeon. • If using cubicles, at least one cubicle for each cow should be provided (about 5% more cubicles than the number of cows in the management group is recommended). • Animals are not allowed to be housed all year. Animals should be provided with access to seasonal access to pasture, where conditions allow for a minimum of 120 days per year for a minimum of 4 hours per day. Wherever possible these timings should be extended. • Dairy heifers are introduced to the adult herd at least 4 weeks before calving. This gives heifers time to get used to their new and unfamiliar surroundings (including the milking parlour). • Lactating dairy cows should not be left un-milked or with over-full udders. Anyone who milks cows - including relief milkers - needs to be fully competent to perform all milking operations. • The use of selective dry cow therapy

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enrichment must be provided for calves from 6 weeks (hanging chains/brushes). Enrichment enables the cows to exhibit a greater range of natural behaviours, particularly for permanently housed animals. • Stockmen are trained & competent (training conducted by an approved trainer/course). Training is reviewed periodically, refreshed & records maintained. Operatives to have formalised job description. • Cattle are not subjected to live journey times exceeding 8 hours
Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All breeding stock and semen is obtained from farm assured units, which are identified and recorded. No genetically modified or cloned cattle are permitted. • Dairy products supplied are accredited to at least one European standard. • All suppliers to KFC Western Europe submit welfare outcome measures monthly: a minimum of monitoring lame & mastitis rates in all cattle. • The use of responsible breeding plans to reduce pure bred dairy male calf numbers • Group rearing of calves • Suppliers to investigate alternative markets for bull calves, including welfare friendly, rosé veal and beef to help reduce the number of dairy bull calves euthanased at birth • Some dairy farmers also use sexed semen to make sure that more female dairy calves are born.

Additional reading/reference sources

- CiWF Food Business dairy resources (<https://www.compassioninfoodbusiness.com/resources/dairy/>)
- FAWC (Farm Animal Welfare Committee) (<https://www.gov.uk/government/groups/farm-animal-welfare-committee-fawc>)
- RSPCA Dairy Standards (<https://www.berspcaassured.org.uk/news/new-welfare-standards-for-dairy-cattle/#:~:text=The%20RSPCA%20has%20announced%20an,depending%20on%20local%20weather%20conditions>)

Relevant Legislation:

- EC Council Directive 98/58/EC Protection of animals kept for farming purposes.
- EC Council Regulation (EC) No1/2005 Protection of animals during transport.
- EC Council Regulation (EC) No 1099/2009 Protection of animals at the time of killing.
- EC Council Directive 2008/119/EC Minimum standards for the protection of calves.
- Animal Welfare Act 2006.
- The Dairy Products (Hygiene) Regulations 1996.
- Control of Pollution (Silage, Slurry and Agricultural Fuel Oil) Regulations 1991 SI No. 324, as amended 1997 (SI No. 547).
- The Cattle Identification Regulations 2007.

KFC WESTERN EUROPE – LAYING HEN WELFARE POLICY

Purpose/Vision:

The vision of KFC in Western Europe is to source egg products from hens that have had a Good Life because at KFC we believe that good quality food starts with higher animal welfare standards on farms. KFC works closely with our suppliers to ensure that birds reared for KFC are well looked after. All suppliers to KFC in Western Europe must meet European legislation and industry best practice.

What Laying hen welfare means for KFC:

KFC Europe is committed to animal welfare and fully supports the principles of the Farm Animal Welfare Council 5 Freedoms:

- 1 Freedom from hunger or thirst by ready access to fresh water and a diet to maintain full health and vigour.
- 2 Freedom from discomfort by providing an appropriate environment including shelter and a comfortable resting area.
- 3 Freedom from pain, injury or disease by prevention or rapid diagnosis and treatment.
- 4 Freedom to express normal behaviour by providing sufficient space, proper facilities and company of the animal's own kind.
- 5 Freedom from fear and distress by ensuring conditions and treatment which avoid mental stress.

Key Requirements: Laying hens:

Mandatory	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• All laying hens are reared in cage free systems.• During the production cycle, all laying hens are cage free.• No genetically modified or cloned laying hens are permitted.• Antibiotics will only be prescribed under veterinary supervision in response to specific diagnosed illness. The routine use of antibiotics as a preventative measure is strictly forbidden.• All suppliers to KFC in Western Europe follow European legislation which does not permit the use of growth promotors.• End of lay hens are stunned prior to slaughter. CCTV footage must be recorded at all times in lairage, stunning & slaughter areas & recordings kept for 90 days (available on request).
Encourage	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Routine beak trimming is avoided• Flock health on individual farms is overseen by a contracted veterinarian. A written Veterinary Health Plan (VHP) is drawn up & regularly updated by the attending veterinary surgeon.• Journey times for laying hens do not exceed 8 hours.• Stockmen are trained & competent (training conducted by an approved trainer/course). Training is reviewed periodically, refreshed & records maintained. Operatives to have formalised job description.
Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Egg products supplied are accredited to at least one European standard.• All suppliers to KFC Western Europe submit welfare outcome measures monthly: e.g. feather wear, leg and wing damage, and keel bone scoring.

Additional reading/reference sources

- CiWF Food Business resources for laying hens (<https://www.compassioninfoodbusiness.com/resources/laying-hens/>)
- RSPCA laying hens feather cover guide (<https://science.rspca.org.uk/sciencegroup/farmanimals/standards/layinghens>)
- FeatherWel (<https://www.featherwel.org/featherwel/>)
- FAWC (Farm Animal Welfare Committee) (<https://www.gov.uk/government/groups/farm-animal-welfare-committee-fawc>)

Relevant Legislation:

- EC Council Directive 98/58/EC Protection of animals kept for farming purposes.
- EC Council Regulation (EC) No1/2005 Protection of animals during transport.
- EC Council Regulation (EC) No 1099/2009 Protection of animals at the time of killing.
- EC Council Directive 1999/74/EC Minimum standards for the protection of laying hens.
- EC Council Regulation (EC) No. 1308/2013 and Commission Regulation (EC) No. 589/2008. The EU regulatory provisions which apply to the marketing of eggs for consumption.
- EC Council Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003 on the control of Salmonella and other specified food-borne zoonotic agents.

KFC Western Europe Antimicrobial Policy

KFC Western Europe is supporting the objectives and Policy of the Food Industry Initiative on Antimicrobials (FIIA) as an active member. *

KFC Western Europe additionally follows the WHO categorization to safeguard antibiotics remain effective and prevent antibiotic resistance. *

*The KFC brand is part of YUM! Brands operating on a global scale. While we benchmark KFC Western Europe's performance against the WHO targets globally, we are also following the EMA targets in Europe. To ensure we do not compromise our global standards, the **strictest categorisation from the WHO (which, unlike the EMA categorisation, includes macrolides) will always apply in terms of use restrictions within our supply chains.**

Addressing Antimicrobial Resistance at Farm Level

Objective:

The overall objective of the FIIA is to target the use of antibiotics in a way that promotes animal welfare while reducing potential antimicrobial resistance due to the overuse of antibiotics. In order to reduce antibiotic use and facilitate more responsible management, measurement of antibiotic use and support to farmers are key priorities. This document aims to outline how to move forward on both.

Background:

Since its formation in late 2017, the Food Industry Initiative on Antimicrobials (FIIA) has brought together retailers, manufacturers, processors and food service companies in order to promote and support responsible antimicrobial use and action on antimicrobial resistance.

After two years of working together, the FIIA has achieved –

- **Agreement on support for RUMA targets and guiding principles**
- **Agreement on Sourcing Commitments**
- **Development of a Code of Conduct on data sharing among members**
- **Review of best practice on measurement, farmer support and identification of further research needed**

The group is now at a point of deciding how to action the commitments.

FIIA Member Commitments – Aligned to 'Responsible Use' balancing reduction without compromising welfare.

1. Restrict the use of highest priority critically important antibiotics: HPCIA's as defined by the European Medicines Agency ensuring they are only used as a last resort treatment.

2. Stop routine prophylactic antibiotic use: Preventative treatment is only acceptable in situations where animals are diagnosed at high risk of bacterial disease. This must be on the basis of epidemiological and clinical knowledge and must be prescribed by a vet.

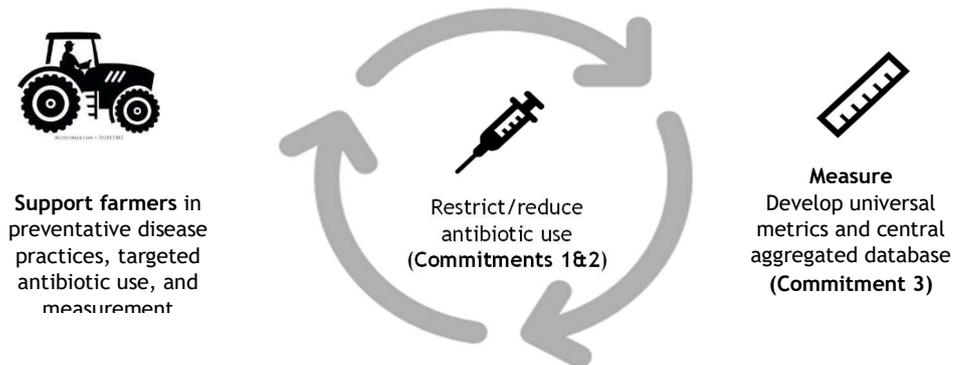
3. Measure antibiotic use: Total antibiotic use will be measured in each sector, as well as the highest priority critically important antibiotics (total use and volume of HPCIA's). This will involve aligning the measurement of all systems with one reporting system and metric to assure responsible usage. One reporting system will enable a flow of aggregated and anonymised supply chain specify data which will be shared in accordance with the Code of Conduct as agreed by FIIA.

4. Support of farming supply base: Ensure the farming supply is more supported and educated to understand what responsible antibiotic use is within their sector and what needs to be documented at farm level to assure responsible usage.

Where to focus

Commitments 1 and 2 can only be achieved by actioning Commitments 3 and 4

Figure 1. Achieving Commitments



KFC Western Europe / FIIA Antibiotic Policy:

1. a) The FIIA accepts the current European Medicines Agency (EMA) Antimicrobial Advice ad hoc Expert Group (AMEG)^{1,2} categorisation of antibiotics (Appendix 2) and the stewardship advice attached to the use of active ingredients in each category:
 - a. Category A – ‘Avoid’ (No MRL, use in food animals prohibited)
 - b. Category B – ‘Restrict’ (Use of these antibiotics in animals should be restricted to mitigate the risk to public health. Includes colistin, 3/4th generation cephalosporins, fluoroquinolones)
 - c. Category C – ‘Caution’ (For antibiotics in this category there are alternatives in human medicine, but only use when there are no alternatives in Category D. Includes natural and narrow spectrum penicillins, macrolides, rifamycins, etc)
 - d. Category D – ‘Prudence’ (These should be used as first line treatments, whenever possible, but used prudently only when medically needed. Includes tetracyclines, sulphonamides, etc)
2. The FIIA agrees to align with the Responsible Use of Medicines in Agriculture Alliance (RUMA⁴) policies and objectives. FIIA will stop routine (automatic) prophylactic use of antibiotics; routine prophylactic antibiotic use is a practice RUMA does not support. It will also ensure that highest priority critically important antibiotics, as defined by EMA, are only used as a last resort, when needed to safeguard animal welfare and no alternative treatment option is available.
3. The FIIA endorses RUMA targets⁵ for reduction in antibiotic usage to 2020.
4. The FIIA adopts the definitions of prophylaxis and metaphylaxis given in the European Union Regulation 2019/6 on veterinary medicinal products⁶.

¹ AMEG - European Medicines Agency Antimicrobial Advice ad hoc Expert Group

² https://www.ema.europa.eu/en/documents/report/infographic-categorisation-antibiotics-use-animals-prudent-responsible-use_en.pdf

³ https://www.ema.europa.eu/en/documents/other/answer-request-european-commission-updatingscientific-advice-impact-public-health-animal-health-use_en.pdf

⁴ <https://www.ruma.org.uk/>

⁵ <https://www.ruma.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/RUMA-Targets-Task-Force-Report-2017-FINAL.pdf>

⁶ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2019/6/oj>