

KFC Western Europe Farm Animal Welfare Program

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.

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 vision:

The greatest product responsibility for KFC is to ensure that the highest standards of food quality and safety are maintained at all times in our supply chain. At KFC we believe that good quality food starts with higher animal welfare standards on farms. It is also an important ethical concern and we work closely with our suppliers to ensure that the animals reared for KFC are well cared for and are reared in the right way. Wherever they operate in the world, all suppliers to KFC in Western Europe must meet and work towards exceeding EU legal requirements and comply with our own robust, independently audited poultry Welfare Standards.

KFC will only work with suppliers committed to recognised humane practices, good animal husbandry and welfare standards. KFC therefore supports the globally recognised Five Freedoms of animal welfare:

- 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.**

Minimum standards across all species :

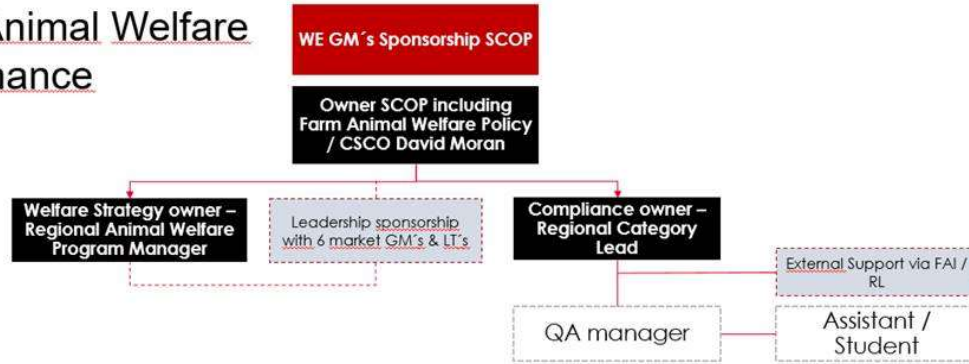
- Suppliers must meet and work towards exceeding EU and other relevant legal animal welfare requirements.
- Suppliers must practise the Five Freedoms of Animal Welfare.
- None of the animals within our supply chains will have been subject to genetic modification or cloning.
- All animals must be pre-slaughter stunned
- All suppliers must adhere to our policy on responsible antibiotic use
- The use growth promotors are strictly forbidden – these have been banned from use in Europe since 2006
- Based on EC Regulation No 1069/2009, KFC does not work with feeding of terrestrial animals of a given species with processed animal protein from the bodies of animals of the same species (intra-species recycling).

Governance:

As welfare is integral to KFC in Western Europe, KFC has 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.

Farm Animal Welfare Governance



*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 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, Fish, Sauces & Seasonings, Ice Cream Mix, and Shell Eggs.

KFC Western Europe: KFC business market units in western Europe; KFC UK&I; KFC France; KFC Germany; KFC Netherlands; KFC Italy; KFC Spain.

Appendices:

- **KFC Western Europe:** Poultry Welfare Policy, Pig Welfare Policy, Beef & Cattle Welfare Policy, Dairy Welfare Policy, Egg & 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 to source chicken from birds 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 suppliers of all our chicken products must comply with our own robust independently audited Poultry Welfare Standards.

A Consultancy style, rather than a traditional “tick box” type audit is carried out by a third party to give a balanced approach to both commercial viability and animal welfare.

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 15-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 15-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 welfare programme in 2002 with the help of RL Consulting. KFC UK&I established a more comprehensive programme in 2004.

Since 2004, KFC Western Europe has implemented an improved programme to further improve animal welfare within their supply base. The principles of the programme are that all elements are supported by scientific research and any improvements or changes to the programme are always based on scientific research. 100% of Western European poultry supply either from Europe itself and from abroad such as Brazil or Thailand must undergo an independent welfare audit prior to supply.

New suppliers to KFC in Western Europe receive a ‘presupply audit’ (Growing and Slaughter) with a follow up seven months later when they receive a fourpart audit (Growing, Slaughter, Catching and Feed Mill). Then 15-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 15-month audit frequency. On top of that, the audit programme is based on performance and continuous improvement. This means the oversight of the implemented KPI measures and tracked continuous improvement plans allow us to spend more time with suppliers which need more attention to drive improvement.

The aim of the programme is to share best practice and drive improvement as part of a Farm Improvement Plan. Progressive compliance helps to drive improvements forward.

By working closely with our suppliers at farm level we aim to improve farming practices through our unique Global Animal Welfare Programme. 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.

Key requirements

Housing

We are committed to ensuring that 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 ensures 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 and 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 to practise thinning and encourage farmers to depopulate flocks to 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 this development closely with the 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 such as beak trimming are strictly forbidden in KFC Western Europe Supply Chain. Broiler birds bred to produce our chicken products are not beak trimmed.

Antibiotic use

We are committed to ensure that our suppliers use any medicines responsibly, with all treatments prescribed and strictly controlled by veterinarians. Only medicines licenced in the European Union are permitted to be prescribed. We are committed to partner with our suppliers to meet our long-term goals of continuous reduction & eventual elimination of antibiotics important to human medicine according to WHO classification in our chicken supply.

Based on the latest WHO classification and prioritisation criteria, we discourage suppliers from using Critically Important, Highest Priority antimicrobials. KFC Western Europe is committed to support the RUMA approach to use Critically Important Highest Priority Antimicrobials only as treatment of a last resource and only after diagnosed illness prescribed under veterinary supervision. The responsible use, overall reduction of antimicrobials used and eventual elimination of antimicrobials where possible is a priority to KFC 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 with other practices including; 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 an important part to treat illness within a poultry flock to ensure welfare.

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.

Live transport times

We are committed to minimising journey times, and work with suppliers to ensure that they are kept under four-hours and definitive 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 chicken sourced through the KFC Western Europe supply chain is effectively pre - stunned before slaughter, meeting European slaughter legislation; this includes also our Halal chicken. We believe that whatever method of stunning is used, the system must be humanely carried out: birds must die without any unnecessary pain or distress, and 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

Commercially bred 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 following a leg health monitoring which consists of a 2-step approach. Suppliers are monitoring 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.

GM / Cloning Statement

No poultry sourced for KFC Western Europe has undergone any genetically modification. No cloned poultry or their progeny shall get access to our supply chain.

Genetic modification or cloning is strictly forbidden by KFC Western Europe.

Growth Promoters

KFC Western Europe does not permit the use of growth promoters or hormones for either Chickens sourced in Europe or abroad such as Thailand & Brazil in line with EU legislation.

Summary of Key Requirements

Mandatory	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Housing• Mutilations• Antibiotics Usage• Slaughter• GM/Cloning Statement• Growth Promoters
Encourage	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Breed selection• Environmental Enrichment• Live Transport Times• Outcome Measures
Recommendation	

Outcome Measures:

We are committed to monitor animal welfare within our chicken supply base. To establish an objective and quantified understanding of performance and welfare in the KFC chicken supply chain we have defined a set of robust KPIs for supplier data capture. These KPIs – or outcome measures - help us understand and identify key animal welfare challenges, highlight where welfare is compromised in the supply chain, and track improvements over time.

Tracked Supplier Welfare KPIs:

- Supplier mapping
- total of chicken farms & houses supplying KFC Western Europe
- Number of houses with natural daylight (% of chickens raised for KFC with access to daylight / related to the total volume supplied)
- Number of houses with environmental enrichment (% of chickens raised for KFC with access to environmental enrichment)
- Stunning method applied
- Breed selection
- 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

All supplier to KFC Western Europe must submit welfare outcome measures monthly. These measures are an indicator of animal welfare on the farm.

The KPIs cover key health & production criteria that are important indicators of the welfare of a chicken. The data is collected by suppliers on farm and at slaughter to cover all life stages of production. The poultry supply chain is complex and specialised production sector. Monitoring KPI's are a selected set of key parameters to be intrusive at different stages within the value chain which allows to detect the most pressing challenges.

Monitoring of supplier performance will allow benchmarking of the current supplier base. Benchmarking will allow us to share best practice and achieve continuous improvement across our supply base

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.

Associated Certification Schemes:

QS (Qualität und Sicherheit GmbH)

- Checklist Agriculture – Poultry Production 01.01.2020
- Checklist Agriculture – Hatcheries 01.01.2020
- Checklist – Slaughtering/deboning 01.01.2020

IKB KIP Certification Scheme

- IKB KIP Regulations for Hatcheries, Abattoirs & Gutting Plants.
- IKB KIP Regulations for Poultry Farms.
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RSPCA Assured

- RSPCA Welfare Standards for Chickens - updated July 2017.
- RSPCA Welfare Standards for Hatcheries – updated May 2017.

Red tractor Assurance Farm Standards.

- Chicken Standards: Broilers v.4.1 2019.
- Chicken Standards: Hatchery v.4.0 2019.
- Livestock Transport Standards v.3.0 2016.
- Meat Processing Standards v.3.4 2019.

Bord Bia (Irish Food Board)

- Poultry Products Quality Assurance Scheme Producer Standard Rev 01 2008.
- Meat Processor Quality Assurance Scheme Processor Standard Rev 01 2013.

GLOBALG.A.P

- **Integrated Farm Assurance v 5.1 2017**

FAWC (Farm Animal Welfare Committee)

CiWF (Compassion in World Farming) Food Business

Defra (Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs) Welfare codes

KFC WESTERN EUROPE – PIG WELFARE POLICY

Purpose/Vision

The vision of KFC in Western Europe is to source pork from pigs 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 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 promoters.• 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. M• 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.• 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.• 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.

Encourage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • 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. • Pigs 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. • 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.

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

Associated Certification Schemes:

QS (Qualität und Sicherheit GmbH)

- Checklist Agriculture – Pig Farming 01.01.2020
- Checklist Livestock Transport 01.01.2020
- Checklist – Slaughtering/deboning 01.01.2020

RSPCA Assured

- RSPCA Welfare Standards for Pigs - updated July 2016.

Red tractor Assurance Farm Standards.

- Pig Standards: v.4.0 2017.
- Livestock Transport Standards v.3.0 2016.
- Meat Processing Standards v.3.4 2019.

Bord Bia (Irish Food Board)

- Pigmear Quality Assurance Scheme Producer Standard Rev 04 2014.
- Meat Processor Quality Assurance Scheme Processor Standard Rev 01 2013.

GLOBALG.A.P

- Integrated Farm Assurance v 5.1 2017

FAWC (Farm Animal Welfare Committee)

CiWF (Compassion in World Farming) Food Business

IAWS / Interporc

Defra (Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs) Welfare codes

SEGES (Danish Pig Research Centre)

- Danish Product Standard 2015.
- Contract for UK Production 2016.

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.

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.

Associated Certification Schemes:

QS (Qualität und Sicherheit GmbH)

- Checklist Agriculture – Cattle Farming 01.01.2020
- Checklist Livestock Transport 01.01.2020
- Checklist – Slaughtering/deboning 01.01.2020

RSPCA Assured

- RSPCA Welfare Standards for Beef Cattle - updated Feb 2020.

Red tractor Assurance Farm Standards.

- Beef and Lamb Standards: v.4.1 2018.
- Livestock Transport Standards v.3.0 2016.
- Meat Processing Standards v.3.4 2019.

Bord Bia (Irish Food Board)

- Beef and Lamb Quality Assurance Scheme Producer Standard Rev 01 2010.
- Meat Processor Quality Assurance Scheme Processor Standard Rev 01 2013.

GLOBALG.A.P

- Integrated Farm Assurance v 5.1 2017

FAWC (Farm Animal Welfare Committee)

CiWF (Compassion in World Farming) Food Business

Defra (Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs) Welfare codes

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. Where climate permits, access to pasture enables the cows to exhibit a greater range of natural behaviours. • 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.

	<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.

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.

Associated Certification Schemes:

QS (Qualität und Sicherheit GmbH)

- Checklist Agriculture – Cattle Farming 01.01.2020
- Checklist Livestock Transport 01.01.2020
- Checklist – Slaughtering/deboning 01.01.2020

RSPCA Assured

- RSPCA Welfare Standards for Dairy Cattle - updated Jan 2018.

Red tractor Assurance Farm Standards.

- Dairy Standards: v.4.2 2017.
- Livestock Transport Standards v.3.0 2016.
-

Bord Bia (Irish Food Board)

- Sustainable Dairy Assurance Scheme Producer Standard. Rev. 01 2013

GLOBALG.A.P

- Integrated Farm Assurance v 5.1 2017

FAWC (Farm Animal Welfare Committee)

CiWF (Compassion in World Farming) Food Business

Defra (Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs) Welfare codes

KFC WESTERN EUROPE – WILD CAUGHT SEAFOOD WELFARE POLICY

Purpose/Vision:

KFC in Western Europe sources wild caught fish (namely pollock) from the Alaska pollock fishery: the largest fishery in North America.

Alaska pollock (also known as 'walleye pollock') are schooling, midwater to bottom-dwelling fish, usually found between 100m to 300m in depth. They can live up to 15 years and reach a length of 100 cm. Pollock occurs across the entire northern Pacific.

Key Requirements:

Mandatory	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Wild caught fish are from a MSC certified source.• Fishery regulations are in place to minimise fishing impacts on sea lions and other protected species.
Encourage	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Proportions of bycatch are very low (below 1%).
Recommendation	

Relevant Legislation:

- EC Council Regulation No 104/2000 of 17 December 1999 on the common organisation of the markets in fishery and aquaculture products.
- EC Council Regulation No 1224/2009 of 20 November 2009 establishing a Community control system for ensuring compliance with the rules of the common fisheries policy Regulation (EC) 404/2011
- EC Council Regulation No 404/2011 of 8 April 2011 laying down detailed rules for the implementation of Council regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 establishing a Community control system for ensuring compliance with the rules of the common fisheries policy.

Associated Certification Scheme:

MSC – Marine Stewardship Council

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. • Mutilations such as beak trimming are strictly forbidden in KFC Western Europe Supply Chain. • All suppliers to KFC in Western Europe follow European legislation which does not permit the use of growth promoters. • 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"> • 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.

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.

Associated Certification Schemes:

QS (Qualität und Sicherheit GmbH)

- Checklist Agriculture – Poultry Production 01.01.2020
- Checklist Agriculture – Hatcheries 01.01.2020
- Checklist – Slaughtering/deboning 01.01.2020

IKB KIP Certification Scheme

- IKB KIP Regulations for Hatcheries, Abattoirs & Gutting Plants.
- IKB KIP Regulations for Poultry Farms.

RSPCA Assured

- RSPCA Welfare Standards for Chickens - updated July 2017.
- RSPCA Welfare Standards for Hatcheries – updated May 2017.
- RSPCA Welfare Standards for Laying Hens – updated Aug 2017

Red tractor Assurance Farm Standards.

- Chicken Standards: Layers v.4.1 2019.
- Chicken Standards: Hatchery v.4.0 2019.
- Livestock Transport Standards v.3.0 2016.
- Meat Processing Standards v.3.4 2019.

Bord Bia (Irish Food Board)

- Poultry Products Quality Assurance Scheme Producer Standard Rev 01 2008.
- Meat Processor Quality Assurance Scheme Processor Standard Rev 01 2013.

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Defra (Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs) Welfare codes

KAT (Association for Controlled Alternative Animal Husbandry)

- Guide for laying farms

British Egg Industry Council (BEIC)

- Lion Code of Practice v7 2013

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 following the EMA targets in Europe. To ensure we do not fall out with differentiating standards the **strictest will always apply**.

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.

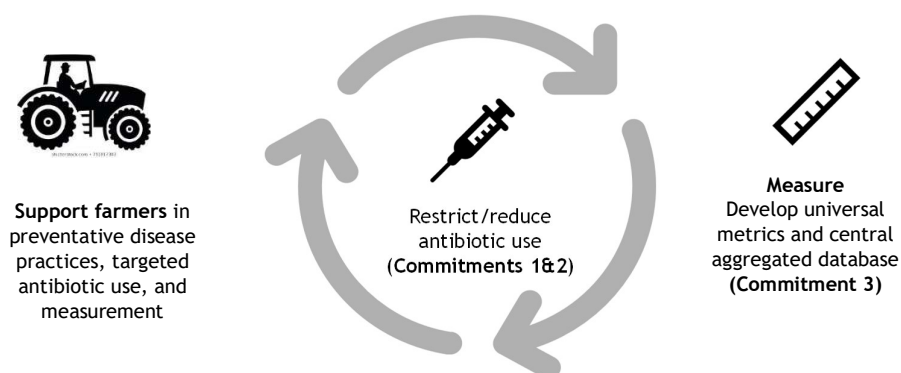
3. Measure antibiotic use: Total antibiotic use will be measured in each sector, as well as the highest priority critically important antibiotics (total use and volume of HPCIA's). This will involve aligning the measurement of all systems with one reporting system and metric to assure responsible usage. 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 3 (No MRL, use in food animals prohibited)
 - b. Category 2 (i.e. colistin, 3/4th gen cephalosporins, fluoroquinolones)
 - c. Category 1 (i.e. natural and narrow spectrum penicillins, macrolides, tetracyclines, rifamycins)
- b) The FIIA also agrees to align with the new proposed EMA AMEG (2019) categorisations³, once ratified, and the accompanying stewardship advice.
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. In addition
4. The FIIA adopts the definitions of prophylaxis and metaphylaxis given in the European Union Regulation 2019/6 on veterinary medicinal products⁶ as follows:

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

² https://www.ema.europa.eu/en/documents/other/answers-requests-scientific-advice-impact-public-health-animal-health-use-antibiotics-animals_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>

