

Jubilant FoodWorks' (JFL) Policy on usage of Antibiotic in Poultry Birds' Health Management

Jubilant FoodWorks has always been committed to providing its customers with best quality products and customer service. We follow global standards and processes, and ensure that the highest standards of quality and food safety / hygiene are maintained across all our restaurants, commissaries and vendors. We continue to strive towards building an ecosystem for safe, responsible and sustainable sourcing of all our ingredients.

Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) has become a global public health threat as antibiotics used to treat diseases, including common infections, are increasingly becoming ineffective. The misuse and overuse of antibiotics in human health, animal health, and animal production exacerbates this urgent issue. Informed improvements in policy and practices are needed for AMR containment.

JFL has formulated a policy to address the issue of antibiotic use in poultry sourced by us. This policy aims to set guiding principles for use of antibiotics thereby preserving antibiotic effectiveness in the years to come through ethical practices today. The policy defines the sourcing criteria and farm practices that restrict the use of antibiotics for therapeutic use only, while eliminating the non-therapeutic use of antibiotics for growth promotion and for group-level disease prophylaxis. We are cognizant of the fact that sick animals require medical treatment and would be inhumane to deny them proper and appropriate medical intervention. We are committed to ensuring animal welfare by working with poultry farmers and veterinarians through judicious use of antibiotics thus, ensuring food safety and health for our consumers. This increased momentum to address AMR through multi-sectoral, 'One Health' approaches is also reflected in India's 2017 Delhi Declaration and National Action Plan on AMR (NAP-AMR).

We support the classification of antibiotics as defined by WHO as Highest priority critically important ("HPCIA"), High priority critically important ("CIA"), highly important and important antibiotics (**refer Appendix A**). Further it is important to note that antibiotics differ in terms of their importance for humans and animals and such differentiation is defined by WHO in the List of "Antimicrobial Agents of Veterinary Importance, May 2015" and "Critically Important Antimicrobials for Human Medicine – 5th Revision".

To accomplish this objective, the guiding principles* and the sourcing criteria / best farm practices should be discussed with and implemented by all farms that supply poultry to JFL. Following criteria have been defined to govern our sourcing and will serve as deliverables for our suppliers/farms–

1. Antibiotic administration to poultry birds shall be restricted to therapeutic use and will be used only in conjunction with a health care program defined by a veterinarian
2. Under no circumstances will the birds be treated with HPCIA. This will be implemented in a phased manner.
3. Only antibiotics meant for animals will be used in treatment of sick birds. Use of any HPCIA, CIA and HIA (meant for human use) will not be used as a first line of treatment.
4. No antibiotics will be used either for routine prevention of diseases or growth promotion.
5. Farmers will look at the possibility of reducing/eliminating antibiotics by effective biosecurity, proper vaccination, use of probiotics & better hygiene practices during the life cycle of the birds.

Road Map:

Phase 1 – 2018: Antibiotics not to be used as Growth Promoters and group level Disease Prophylaxis; only permitted antibiotics to be used for disease treatment. We will ensure that raw chicken is sourced only from authorized farms where permitted antibiotics are administered only for disease treatment under a veterinarian defined health care program. Proper withdrawal period will be ensured so that any antibiotic residue left in raw chicken is below detectable limits as defined in 40th session of Codex (CAC/MRL 2-2017). JFL appointed veterinarian will monitor the hygiene conditions at the farms, the complete bird health care program including vaccinations, and the administration of antibiotics in diseased birds. Regular tests will be conducted for checking the presence of various categories of antibiotics in feed, water and birds.

Phase 2 -- 2019: Move further to eliminate the usage of Highest Priority Critically Important Antimicrobials ("HPCIA") as defined by WHO; and continuously improve on the vaccination program to prevent disease. The practices as spelt out in Phase 1 will continue to be followed in Phase 2, across all authorized poultry farms. The surveillance through JFL appointed veterinarians for these practices including HPCIA elimination.

Phase 3 – 2020-2021: Limiting the usage of CIA to second line of treatment, working continuously to reduce/eliminate the usage of antibiotics for disease management and digitally integrating farm level data to enable surveillance and data analytics – towards continuous improvement in the bird health care program. The practices followed in Phase 1 and Phase 2 will be standard practices across all authorized farms. We will be continuously working towards minimal usage and eventual elimination of antibiotics for disease treatment amongst poultry birds.

Policy Name	JFL usage of antibiotic & poultry health management
Version/Date	Version 1, 9 th Nov 17
Authorized By	EVP, Supply Chain & QA

***Guiding Principles for restricted use of antibiotics in poultry birds**

The following guiding principles have been defined based on credible scientific evidence of use of antibiotics as a public health hazard as stated by globally recognized bodies like World Health Organization, Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), and World Animal Health Organization (OIE) and as in India's 2017 Delhi Declaration and National Action Plan on AMR (NAP-AMR).

1. **Consumer first:** Food safety is our top priority. Serving Healthy and Safe food to our consumers is the corner stone of our business.
2. **Human Impact:** For treatment of sick birds, use of antibiotics should be restricted to antibiotics not meant for human medicine. However, in case of ineffectiveness, antibiotics meant for human and animal use may be administered, under supervision.
3. **Antibiotic for Poultry Birds:** as responsible use of any antibiotic is an integral part of an overall animal health and welfare program, this policy statement doesn't preclude the responsible use of any category of antibiotic, except for HPCIA, to treat or where appropriate, prevent disease.
4. **Animal Welfare:** Ethical and proper treatment of animals is in line with the JFL code of conduct. We appreciate the use of antibiotic and treatment of sick animals however, we believe biosecurity, hygienic farm practices, vaccination, use of probiotics and proper feed will ensure disease prevention and limit the use of antibiotic even for therapeutic usage.
5. **Veterinary Supervision:** It is pertinent that the health and welfare of poultry birds is managed through a strict health programme formulated by a qualified veterinarian and administered under his/her direct supervision.
6. **Surveillance:** Maintaining proper documentation and records is critical to ensuring best farm practices. These records of treatment and outcome will be used to evaluate and improve upon the animal health care program. Such records need to be reviewed on a periodic basis through JFL appointed Veterinarians.

Glossary:

JFL	Jubilant FoodWorks Limited is a listed Company on Indian bourses
JFL QA	Quality Assurance Department and Systems
JFL Sourcing	Jubilant' s internal sourcing team that procures ingredients for Jubilant brands
Suppliers/Business Partners	Suppliers in JFL system that supply material and services
Antibiotics	A drug used to treat bacterial infections. Antibiotics have no effect on viral infections. Originally, an antibiotic was a substance produced by one microorganism that selectively inhibits the growth of another.
Antibiotic Treatment	Use of antibiotics for treating diseases in poultry birds
Therapeutic Use	Use of chemicals which affect the course of conditions, diseases, syndromes, or pathology to benefit the health of an individual
Prophylactic Use	Administration of antibiotics for prevention/in anticipation of a disease
High Priority Critically Important Antibiotics	As defined by WHO (Appendix B)
High priority critically important, Highly important and important antibiotics	As defined by WHO (Appendix B)
HPCIA	Highest priority critically important antimicrobials as defined by WHO (Appendix B)
Poultry birds	Broiler chicken and laying hens for the purpose of human food
Veterinarian	A Qualified Veterinary doctor
WHO	The World Health Organization is a part of United Nations focussed on International Public Health
WHO CIA	Critically Important Antimicrobials – Is a list of antibiotics for human medicine – 5 th Revision

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Appendix A

WHO CIA List

HIGHEST PRIORITY CRITICALLY IMPORTANT ANTIMICROBIALS (HPCIA)

- Cephalosporins
- Glycopeptides
- Macrolides and Ketolides
- Polymyxins
- Quinolones

HIGH PRIORITY CRITICALLY IMPORTANT ANTIMICROBIALS

- Aminoglycosides
- Ansamycins
- Carbapenems
- Glycylcyclines
- Lipopeptides
- Monobactams
- Oxazolidinones
- Penicillins
- Phosphonic acid derivatives

HIGHLY IMPORTANT ANTIMICROBIALS

- Amidinopenicillins
- Amphenicols
- Cephalosporins and Cephamycins
- Lincosamides
- Penicillins (anti-staphylococcal)
- Pseudomonic acids
- Riminofenazines
- Steroid antibacterials
- Streptogramins
- Sulfonamides, dihydrofolate reductase inhibitors and combinations
- Sulfones
- Tetracyclines

IMPORTANT ANTIMICROBIALS

- Aminocyclitols
- Cyclic Polypeptides
- Nitrofurazones and Nitroimidazoles
- Pleuromutilins

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