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Animal Welfare Policy

Papa John's International is built on a commitment to "BETTER INGREDIENTS. BETTER PIZZA." and we are committed to improving animal welfare throughout our supply chain. Our overarching commitment is documented in

Corporate Animal Welfare Position:

https://www.papajohns.com/company/pdfs/Papa_Johns_US_Animal_Welfare_Position_September_2023.pdf.

North American Animal Welfare Position:

https://www.papajohns.com/company/pdfs/Papa_Johns_US_Animal_Welfare_Position_March_2024.pdf

Papa John's defines animal welfare as the physical and mental state of an animal in relation to the conditions in which it lives and dies. We acknowledge the sentience of the animals within our supply chain and hold their welfare in high regard and will not tolerate any abuse of animals.

At Papa John's (GB) Ltd, we recognise that our customers expect the highest standards of animal welfare and we have built on the corporate policy to develop our commitments throughout our supply chain.

In considering what provisions should be made when sourcing meat, milk and eggs from farm animals to avoid unnecessary suffering and to promote good welfare, we are guided by the Five Domains Model, adopting the Five Provisions and Welfare Aims as our framework for demonstrating good animal welfare:

	Provision	Welfare Aim
1	Good nutrition: Provide ready access to fresh water and a diet to maintain full health and vigour.	Minimise thirst and hunger and enable eating to be a pleasurable experience.
2	Good environment: Provide shade/shelter or suitable housing, good air quality and comfortable resting areas.	Minimise discomfort and exposure and promote thermal, physical and other comforts.
3	Good health: Prevent or rapidly diagnose and treat disease and injury, and foster good muscle tone, posture and cardiorespiratory function.	Minimise breathlessness, nausea, pain and other aversive experiences and promote the pleasures of robustness, vigour, strength and well-coordinated physical activity.
4	Appropriate behaviour: Provide sufficient space, proper facilities, congenial company and appropriately varied conditions.	Minimise threats and unpleasant restrictions on behaviour and promote engagement in rewarding activities.
5	Positive mental experiences: Provide safe, congenial and species-appropriate opportunities to have pleasurable experiences.	Promote various forms of comfort, pleasure, interest, confidence and a sense of control.

We understand that with setting out these provisions and welfare aims comes additional responsibilities, for ensuring that our suppliers can meet and exceed these base standards, through the systems that they maintain. Animal welfare is important to us which is why we have switched focus from the Five Freedoms which go a long way to avoiding any unnecessary harm. The Five Domains Model provides a better framework to support our aim, which is to encourage farming practices which will provide animals with a “*life worth living*” and preferably a “*good life*” as outlined in the Farm Animal Welfare Council report: Farm Animal Welfare in Great Britain: Past, Present and Future October 2009.

To verify that animal welfare is as important to our suppliers as it is to ourselves and our customers, we encourage our suppliers to be as transparent as possible. We achieve this by requiring that all suppliers, into our GB business that provide us with core ingredients from meat, milk and eggs, agree to meet the following **Core Animal Welfare Commitments**:

1. **As an absolute minimum not to source from countries which have poor animal welfare legislation¹ and to meet all local regulations with regard to animal welfare.** Suppliers should aspire to source from supply chains which meet all EU legislation (Directives and Regulations) applicable to farmed animal welfare, on-farm, during transport and at slaughter.
2. **To end the use of close confinement of farm animals** including, but not limited to, cages, crates, excessively high stocking densities, concentrated animal feeding operations and restricting access to pasture.
3. **To provide all farm animals with stimulating and complex environments** that enable species-specific behaviours across all our supply chains.
4. **To ensure farm animals subject to genetic engineering or cloning and/or their progeny or descendants are not used within our supply chains.**
5. **To ensure growth promoting or production enhancing substances, containing (or simulating the action of) hormones, antibiotics and beta agonists are not used within our supply chain.**
6. **To end the reliance on antibiotics to support poor production systems,** by avoiding their routine prophylactic and metaphylactic use and by limiting the use of critically important antibiotics across our supply chains.
7. **To end the use of routine mutilations for all species,** by sourcing from alternative farming systems. In the interim, where mutilations are deemed strictly necessary, they must be carried out against robust procedures by qualified staff, ideally under anaesthesia and providing pain relief.
8. **As an absolute minimum to ensure that all animals within the supply chain (whether prime meat or end of production) are rendered unconscious before being slaughtered, ensuring they are insensible to pain, discomfort and stress, until death occurs.** Ideally, sourcing from slaughterhouses that stun all animals and rely on stunning or killing methods which are scientifically proven to be the most humane.
9. To recognise that live transportation is a necessary step in our supply chain and that it poses one of the greatest welfare challenges. **To limit live transport times to a maximum of 4 hours for poultry and 8 hours for all other farmed species.**
10. **To end the use of other practices, now considered as inhumane, which persist across all farming systems,** including, but not limited to, the culling of male day-old chicks and dairy calves.

¹ Defined as G under “Protecting animals used in farming” in the Animal Protection Index (API), World Animal Protection. <https://api.worldanimalprotection.org/indicators>

11. **To end the use of breeds with low welfare potential**, by switching to slow growing chicken breeds as recognised by the Better Chicken Commitment, selecting sows with less than 16 piglet litters and removing double muscled breeds from the beef supply chain.

We will report annually on how our **Core Animal Welfare Commitments** are implemented.