

BRF's Commitments to Animal Welfare

Considering the growing interest of our consumers and questions regarding breeding, transportation and slaughtering practices and whether our practices comply with animal welfare recommendations, we would like to share BRF's commitments on this topic with the market, clients and consumers.

BRF's Commitments to Animal Welfare

BRF believes animal welfare is an integral component of the ethical principles which involve animal production, allowing for improvements in the working environment, in human-animal relationship and consequently, in productivity. For this reason, we work on the basis of a continuous improvement in production practices, using animal welfare indicators based on the five freedoms¹:

1. Physiological freedom: animals free from hunger, thirst and malnutrition;
2. Environmental freedom: animals free from discomfort;
3. Sanitary freedom: animals free from pain, injury and disease;
4. Behavioral freedom: animals free to express their normal behavior;
5. Psychological freedom: animals free from fear and distress.

OUR ACTIVITIES

- We invest in research, both in-house and in partnership with universities, scientists, research institutes/companies and NGOs in the development of sustainable productive practices which satisfy requirements for the welfare of animals;
- We establish voluntary standards and criteria of animal welfare based on the results of research, prevailing legislation and client requirements;
- We have professionals responsible for animal welfare on our farms and in our processing plants with the right skills to train our labor force, qualifying the company's employees, integrated outgrowers as well as outsourced employees;
- We monitor and audit activities regarding animal welfare, establishing responsibilities for the implementation of corrective actions when necessary;
- We audit and encourage our suppliers and partners to develop good practices of animal welfare in their processes in line with international tendencies related to the issue;
- Our animals are attended by veterinaries to ensure that the flock health is maintained, disease prevented and treatment given when necessary;
- We implement and support initiatives for promoting the physical and mental health of the animals in our value chain as for example with the elimination of sow gestation crates;
- We use neither hormones nor cloned animals in our growing system. Where a sanitary treatment is required, we only use antimicrobials that have been prescribed by a veterinary after the diagnosis has been confirmed. BRF is seeking to gradually reduce the use of antimicrobials in its system of production;
- Our processing plants only work with slaughtering systems classified as humanitarian methods, and recognized by The World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)² and the European Union³ ;
- BRF has a Corporate Live Cargo Transportation Committee responsible for the periodical monitoring of animal

transportation. Through this committee, the Company evaluates the practices adopted and ways in which this process can be further promoted by proposing and implementing improvements ranging from the structural to the operational, thus ensuring reliability and safety in the transportation of animals. One of the improvements was the installation of trackers in transport trucks from the feed to the live animal sent to slaughter.

- We regularly disclose the commitments we have adopted but also progress made in our Annual Report, the complete Report being available on our website www.brf-global.com;
- In case of non-conformity with our animal welfare guidelines the stakeholders involved will be notified to ensure that corrective measures are taken;
- We are a permanent member of the Animal Welfare Commission of the Brazilian Association of Animal Protein (ABPA) with a view to developing this topic in the sector as a whole.

Partnership with the World Animal Protection

Underscoring its commitment to animal welfare, in 2014, BRF signed a partnership with the NGO World Animal Protection for improving practices in the supply and production chain. The adoption within maximum 12 years of a group housing of sows whereby the animals are kept in larger spaces rather than individual crates. For two years now, group housing has been mandatory in all the Company's expansion projects.

1 - Five Freedoms. Farm Animal Welfare Council. Available from: <http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20121007104210/http://www.fawc.org.uk/freedoms.htm>

2 - OIE. The World Organization for Animal Health. Slaughter of animals. In: Terrestrial Animal Health Code. 2014. Available in: <http://www.oie.int/en/international-standard-setting/terrestrial-code/access-online/>

3 - Council Regulation (EC) 1099/2009. Council Regulation 1099/2009 on the protection of animals at the time of killing. Official Journal of the European Union L303, 1-30.