

Good practices to reduce antimicrobial resistance by supporting healthy and productive livestock reported from British Poultry council

1. Name of the practice/initiative/program and its location:
 - [British Poultry Council Antibiotic Stewardship](#) (see report for the full details of the programme)
 - [UK Government's Livestock Sector Specific Targets](#)
2. Livestock species, farming system and type of antimicrobial targeted:
 - [Chicken, turkey, duck – breeding birds and commercial flocks - BPC Antibiotic Stewardship](#)
 - [All food producing livestock – national programme](#)
 - [All classes of antibiotics only \(antimicrobials are outside the scope of the BPC Stewardship\)](#)
3. Scale of the initiative (farm level/regional/national):
 - [national](#)
4. What is the main focus of the practice (you may tick more than one):
 - a. [Incentives for change,](#)
 - b. [Education and training,](#)
 - c. [Animal management and livestock husbandry systems](#)
5. Who is responsible for the implementation of the practice (please name):
 - a. [Private sector \(company/farmer\)](#)
 - b. [Farmer's organisations](#)
 - c. [Veterinary/extension service](#)
 - d. [NGO](#)
 - e. [Intergovernmental organisation](#)
 - f. [Government](#)
 - g. [Other](#)
[BPC is driving the industry Stewardship in collaboration with the Veterinary Medicines Directorate.](#)
[The Government has agreed to sector specific targets as proposed by the RUMA \(Responsible Use of Medicines in Animals\) Targets Task Force](#)
6. Is there evidence available of the effect/outcome of the practice (if so please describe):
 - a. [Reduced use of antimicrobials](#)
[Yes the poultry meat industry has reduced antibiotic usage by 71% between 2012-2016. Reduction of 72% in fluoroquinolones, 77% reduction in macrolides. No use of colistin since 2016. Meat Chicken usage is 17.1 mg/pcu in 2016 and 86.4 mg/pcu for meat turkeys and 3.3 mg/pcu for table ducks \(see report for mg/pcu calculation\). No prophylactic use of antibiotics since 2016. Use of CIAs as a last resort to prevent a bird welfare issue.](#)
 - b. [Reduced antimicrobial resistance](#) [there is no evidence to demonstrate a reduction in antibiotic resistance](#)
 - c. [Increased or reduced clinical disease \(other health parameters\)](#) [we have no data available](#)
 - d. [Rise or decline in animal productivity](#) [no data available](#)
 - e. [Altered residue level in animal product\(s\)](#) [no residues are allowed in the meat as withdrawal periods have to be complied with.](#)

7. Brief description of the scope of the activities and of the activities as such:

(e.g. number of farms/animals targeted, more detail description of the farming systems and the measures taken)

Red Tractor Assurance Scheme – new standards on antibiotic usage came into force on 01/10/17 – see standards AM.f.1-AM.f.5
https://assurance.redtractor.org.uk/contentfiles/Farmers-6803.pdf?_id=636359681046417894

Red Tractor Assurance – requires farms to have a farm health plan, medicine use has to be recorded

Members of the BPC Antibiotic Stewardship submit usage data on an annual basis – the chicken sector on a quarterly basis since 2016. BPC collates and analyses the data for publication in annual reports. The BPC Antibiotic Stewardship covers over 90% of all poultry meat produced in the UK and 100% of all breeding stock.

The data is also published in the VMD's annual VARSS report
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/655403/1274590_VARSS_2016_report.PDF

The Government's initiative setting sector specific targets covers 100% of all food producing animals.

8. Website or link to supporting documents:

See above links as well as links to the BPC Antibiotic Stewardship Reports 2016 and 2017
<http://www.britishpoultry.org.uk/british-poultrys-successful-stewardship-on-antibiotic-use/>

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

1. Business sustainability
2. Competitiveness
3. Reputation and public trust
4. Avoiding regulatory burden

We could argue that these all overlap, but it comes back to the fact that long-term, fundamental change must be cultural in the first instance. No amount of training or animal husbandry practices will stick unless they fit into one of these four.

LAMP may have already set its stall out on its three areas of focus, but we do need a broader – more strategic – view that must include a business case for driving change. The challenge for the IPC is the same as that of all other the international organisations, namely how to take all members along in the same direction when there are so many disparate starting points. On AMR, closer alignment of LAMP with the prospects and constraints of IPC and other international livestock bodies would help reinforce mutually successful outcomes.