## Reporting Progress

The data below show the change in performance on animal welfare measures over time. All percentages below are based on total global volumes of all livestock products purchased for use in Unilever products for the calendar year shown.

| | | 2018 (% global volume) | 2019 (% global volume) | 2020 (% global volume) | 2021 (% global volume) | 2022 (% global volume) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | |
| **1** | Sustainable dairy | 75 | 78 | 79 | 64 | 74% |
| **2** | Proportion from animals free from confinement | 17 | 33 | 65 | 60 | 73 |
| | • Laying Hens | - | 65 | 68 | 72 | 72 |
| | • Dairy cows | - | 28 | 67 | 59 | 75 |
| | • Broilers | - | 0.1 | 0.2 | 1.7 | 8,5 |
| | • Pigs | - | 0.1 | 0 | 58 | 70 |
| | • Beef cattle | - | 0.5 | 0.5 | - | - |
| **3** | Proportion of animals provided with effective species-specific enriched environments | - | 44 | 44 | 45 | 45 |
| | • Laying Hens | - | 65 | 68 | 72 | 72 |
| | • Dairy cows | - | 43 | 39 | 41 | 41 |
| | • Broiler chickens | - | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1,7 | 18 |
| | • Pigs | - | 8 | 7 | 58 | 66 |
| | • Beef cattle | - | 0.5 | 0.5 | - | - |
| **4** | Cage free eggs | 64 | 65 | 68 | 72 | 72 |
| **5** | Proportion pork from sow-stall free supply | 90 | 48 | 52 | 58 | 66 |
| **6** | Proportion of milk from non-tethered dairy cows | 10 | 28 | 67 | 59 | 75 |
| **7** | Proportion of dairy cows free from tail docking | 84 | 83 | 88 | 100 | 100 |
| **8** | Proportion of animals subject to pre-slaughter stunning | 40 | 31 | 28 | 66 | 73 |
| **9** | Proportion of broiler chickens raised at $30kg/m^2$ or less in EU and US | - | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1.7 | 20.4 |
| **10** | Proportion of chicken meat from strains of birds with improved welfare outcomes in EU and US | - | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1.7 | 20.4 |

# Explanation of Trends

### 1. Progress on Sustainable Dairy

We achieved 75%, 78%, 79%, 64% and 74% sustainable dairy respectively in 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2023. The significant decrease to 64% in 2021 was due to the acquisition of Horlicks in India, where we do not have suppliers delivering sustainably sourced dairy' yet. In 2022 our US suppliers showed compliance with the Unilever Sustainable Agricultural Code again and we are back on track with our sustainable dairy volumes. Focus in the coming years is to achieve more sustainable sourced volumes in India and Turkey.

### 2. Progress on close confinement (Q20)

Across all species combined, 65%, 60% and 73% of total global volumes of purchased animal products were from systems free from confinement in 2020, 2021 & 2022 respectively. Due to better traceability back to farm level, including the details of the housing systems we have been able to report a higher percentage products purchased produced by animals free from confinement in 2022. More information on eggs is addressed in more detail in 4. below.

### 3. Progress on proportion of animals provided with effective species-specific enriched environments (Q21)

Our overall achievement across all species stabilized to 45% in 2022. We have seen an improvement for pigs and chicken (Better Chicken Commitment). Because the volumes of meat in these two categories is small we have seen no impact on the overall score compared to 2021. Work on enrichment for chickens is progressing, in line with our 2025 chicken commitments and we expect this figure to improve in the near future.

Our definition of an enriched environment for each species are as follows:

| Species | Requirements for Environmental Enrichments |
|---|---|
| **Laying hens** | Perches, nest boxes, litter and scratching areas |
| **Dairy cows** | Cow brushes, grazing, shelter and shade |
| **Meat pigs** | Loose bedding and manipulable materials |
| **Sows** | Nesting materials |
| **Meat chickens** | Natural light, perches and pecking substrates |
| **Beef cattle** | Shelter/shade outdoors and forage/comfortable bedding indoors |

### 4. Progress in cage free eggs (Q28)

Specifically looking at close confinement for laying hens, 64%, 65% 68% and 72% of total global volumes of purchased eggs were from cage-free systems in 2018, 2019, 2020 & 2021 respectively. In 2022 we have not been able to increase the percentage cage free sourced eggs, it remained at 72%. 2022 was a year of significant shortages of Eggs in the market mainly due to wide spread Avian Flu and increase of feedstock costs. This resulted that farmers are reluctant to invest in new farms due to high uncertainty in the market.

We met our end 2020 deadline for achieving 100% cage-free eggs in Europe and North America and are working towards our 100% global 2025 target. This figure includes all egg products purchased, including shell, liquid and powered egg. The focus in the coming years will be on Latin America and Asia. We partner with Global Food Partners to develop local roadmaps with our suppliers. Below the roadmap for UL global cage free commitment is shown.

| Cage Free % on USLP Cage Free Volumes (Only 100% Egg Derivative) (Kgs) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| CLUSTERS | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
| Europe | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| North America | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Latin America | 19% | 30% | 38% | 100% |
| Others | 7% | 8% | 27% | 100% |
| Total | 72% | 75% | 79% | 100% |

This figure includes all egg products purchased, including shell, liquid and powered egg.

### 5. Change in proportion of pork from sow-stall free supply (Q29)

There was a slight increase in the proportion of pork from sow-stall free supply (from 58% in 2021 to 66% in 2022), due to a further increase of the proportion of our pork meat originating from Europe, where we have a sow-stall free supply chain. Note that the pork volumes in Unilever are relatively small.

### 6. Proportion of milk from non-tethered dairy cows (Q30)

The proportion of dairy products we buy from non-tethered dairy cows in 2020 was at 67%. Due to additional dairy volumes form India, where tethering is more prevalent, the proportion of milk from non-tethered dairy cows decreased to 59%. A further very detailed review of our supply chains showed an increase percentage of milk coming from non-tethered dairy cows (75% in 2022). This does not mean that 25% is coming from tethered systems, but it means that a percentage is coming from tethered systems (mainly India) and a percentage we do not know if it is coming from tethered or non-tethered systems.

### 7. Proportion of dairy cows free from tail docking (Q34)

In 2018, 2019 and 2020 the proportion of dairy cows free from tail docking stood at 84%, 83% and 88% respectively. During 2021 we made our commitment for working on dairy supply chains free from tail docking explicit, resulting in 100% of our dairy products is coming from dairy supply chains that have banned tail docking. In 2022 we have achieved the same result as in 2021: 100% of the dairy cows free from tail docking.

## 8. Proportion of animals subject to pre-slaughter stunning (Q36)

In 2020 the proportion of animals who we know are subject to pre-slaughter stunning was 28%. In 2021 we see an increase to 66%, and in 2022 a further increase to 73%. This is the result of additional questionnaires we have send out to our suppliers and an analysis at country level on the occurrence of pre-slaughter stunning.

## 9. Proportion of broiler chickens raised at 30kg/m$^2$ or less

The percentage of broilers that was raised in housing systems with 30 kg/m2 or less has increased to 20.4% in 2022. The big jump is explained by including the Unox volumes into our chicken commitment. These volumes were previous left out as the factory was in transition to 3rd party manufacturing. This requirement is part of our Better chicken commitment for Europe and the US. In 2023 we are expected to land at approximately 50% for Europe and 40% for the US.

## 10. Proportion of chicken meat from strains of birds with improved welfare outcomes

The percentage of broilers that was had improved welfare outcomes has increased to 20.4% in 2021. The big jump is explained by including the Unox volumes into our chicken commitment. These volumes were previous left out as the factory was in transition to 3rd party manufacturing. This requirement is part of our Better chicken commitment for Europe and the US. In 2023 we are expected to land at approximately 50% for Europe and 40% for the US.