# 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.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|   |   | 2017 (% global volume) | 2018 (% global volume) | 2019 (% global volume) | 2020 (% global volume) | 2021(% global volume) |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 1 | Sustainable dairy | 74 | 75 | 78 | 79 | 64  |
| 2 | Proportion from animals free from confinement  | 16 | 17 | 33  | 65 | 60 |
|   | * Laying Hens
 | - | - | 65 | 68 | 72 |
|   | * Dairy cows
 | - | - | 28 | 67 | 59 |
|   | * Broilers
 | - | - | 0.1 | 0.2 | 1.7 |
|   | * Pigs
 | - | - | 0.1 | 0 | 58 |
|   | * Beef cattle
 | - | - | 0.5 | 0.5 | - |
| 3 | Proportion of animals provided with effective species-specific enriched environments | - | - | 44 | 44 | 45 |
|   | * Laying Hens
 | - | - | 65 | 68 | 72 |
|   | * Dairy cows
 | - | - | 43 | 39 | 41 |
|   | * Broiler chickens
 | - | - | 0.2 | 0.2 | 8 |
|   | * Pigs
 | - | - | 8 | 7 | 58 |
|   | * Beef cattle
 | - | - | 0.5 | 0.5 | - |
| 4 | Cage free eggs | 61 | 64 | 65 | 68 | 72 |
| 5 | Proportion pork from sow-stall free supply  | 94 | 90 | 48 | 52 | 58 |
| 6 | Proportion of milk from non-tethered dairy cows  | 10 | 10 | 28 | 67 | 59 |
| 7 | Proportion of dairy cows free from tail docking  | 79 | 84 | 83 | 88 | 100 |
| 8 | Proportion of animals subject to pre-slaughter stunning | 33 | 40 | 31 | 28 | 66 |
| 9 | Proportion of broiler chickens raised at 30kg/m2 or less  | - | - | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1.7 |
| 10  | Proportion of chicken meat from strains of birds with improved welfare outcomes | - | - | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1.7 |

# Explanation of Trends

1. **Progress on Sustainable Dairy**

We achieved 70%, 74%, 75%, 78% and 79% sustainable dairy respectively in 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2020. The significant decrease to 64% in 2021 was due to the acquisition of Horlicks in India, where we do not have sustainable suppliers yet. In addition, we have included new suppliers in the US. In the auditing process of these suppliers and their farmers we had delays due to COVID restrictions. This means we could not include their volumes yet as being sustainable sourced. For 2022 we expect to be back on track with our sustainable dairy volumes.

1. **Progress on close confinement (Q20)**

Across all species combined, 17%, 33% and 65% of total global volumes of purchased animal products were from systems free from confinement in 2018, 2019 & 2020 respectively. A slightly decrease can be seen (i.e. total of 60%) in 2021, mainly due to a increase of dairy volumes coming from India (i.e. Horlicks acquisition). At the moment of the report we had no visibility of housing systems with respect to these new dairy volumes in India, hence these volumes are categorized as confinement systems. Progress in cage free eggs is addressed in more detail in 4. below.

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

Our overall achievement across all species increased to 45% in 2021. This is due to a further progress with laying hens (72% in enriched environments), and a small increase in dairy due to the introduction of Cow Brushes in the Caring Dairy program. Work on enrichment for chickens is starting, 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 |

1. **Progress in cage free eggs (Q28)**

Specifically looking at close confinement for laying hens, 61%, 64%, 6% and 68% of total global volumes of purchased eggs were from cage-free systems in 2017, 2018, 2019 & 2020 respectively. The increase in 2021 to 72% was due to the continued expansion of our conversion program in Latin America, where we have reached 19% cage free eggs. 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.

1. **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 52% in 2020 to 58% in 2021), due to an 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.

1. **Proportion of milk from non-tethered dairy cows (Q30)**

In 2017 and 2018 our proportion of non-tethered dairy stayed stable at around 10%. During 2019 a number of our suppliers completed programmes to remove all tethering from their supply chains, leading to an increase to 28%. During 2020 we carried out more detailed investigation into practices in our supply chains and discovered that the use of tethering was significantly less prevalent than previously estimated. 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%.

1. **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.

1. **Proportion of animals subject to pre-slaughter stunning (Q36)**

In 2018, 2019 and 2020 the proportion of animals who we know are subject to pre-slaughter stunning was 40%, 31% and 28% respectively. In 2021 we see an increase to 66%, 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.

# **Proportion of broiler chickens raised at 30kg/m2 or less**

The percentage of broilers that was raised in housing systems with 30 kg/m2 or less has increased to 1.7% in 2021. This requirement is part of our Better chicken commitment for Europe and the US.

1. **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 1.7% in 2021. This requirement is part of our Better chicken commitment for Europe and the US.