Progress on Farm Animal Welfare (2021 update)

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

		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 (% global volume)
1	Sustainable dairy	70	74	75	78	**79**
2	Proportion from animals free from confinement (Q20)	-	16	17	33	**65**
	• Laying Hens	-	-	-	65	68
	• Dairy cows	-	-	-	28	67
	• Broiler chickens	-			0.1	0.2
	• Pigs	-	-	-	0.1	0
	• Veal calves	-	-	-	100	100
	• Beef cattle	-	-	-	0.5	0.5
3	Proportion of animals provided with effective species-specific enriched environments (Q21)	-	-	-	44	**44**
	• Laying Hens	-	-	-	65	68
	• Dairy cows	-	-	-	43	39
	• Broiler chickens	-	-	-	0.2	0.2
	• Pigs	-	-	-	8	7
	• Veal calves	-	-	-	0	0
	• Beef cattle	-	-	-	0.5	0.5
4	Cage free eggs[1] (Q28)	53	61	64	65	**68**
5	Proportion pork from sow-stall free supply (Q29)	-	94	90	48	**52**
6	Proportion of milk from non-tethered dairy cows (Q30)	-	10	10	28	**67**
7	Proportion of dairy cows free from tail docking (Q34)	-	79	84	83	**88**
8	Proportion subject to pre-slaughter stunning (Q36)	-	33	40	31	**28**
9	Proportion broiler chickens raised at $33kg/m^2$ or less (Q31)	-	-	-	0.1	**0.2**
10	Proportion of chicken meat from strains of birds with improved welfare outcomes (Q35)	-	-	-	0	**0**

[1] This includes all egg products purchased by Unilever (shell, liquid and powder)

Explanation of Trends

1. Progress on Sustainable Dairy

We achieved 70%, 74%, 75% and 78% sustainable dairy respectively in 201, 2017, 2018 and 2019. The increase to 79% in 2020 was due to continued work with our dairy suppliers in the US and achieving our first sustainable supply in Turkey.

2. Progress on close confinement (Q20)

Across all species combined, 16%, 17% and 33% of total global volumes of purchased animal products were from systems free from confinement in 2017, 2018 & 2019 respectively. A further significant improvement in this figure (to 65%) was seen in 2020, due mainly to a further increase in the number of our dairy suppliers removing tethering from their production, but also due to making further progress in cage free eggs. Progress in cage free 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 stayed the same as 2019 at 44%. Although we made further progress with laying hens (68% in enriched environments), the dairy % fell slightly to 39% due to a slight variation in purchase geographies rather than any change in practice. Work on enrichment for chickens is starting, in line with our 2026 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
Broiler 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, 53%, 61%, 64% and 65% of total global volumes of purchased eggs were from cage-free systems in 2016, 2017, 2018 & 2019 respectively. The increase in 2020 to 68% was due to the continued expansion of our conversion programme in Latin America. 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.

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 48% in 2019 to 52% in 2020), due to an increase of the proportion of our pork meat originating from Europe, where we have a sow-stall free supply chain.

6. 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 established that the use of tethering was significantly less prevalent than previously estimated. The proportion of dairy products we buy from non-tethered dairy cows now stands at 67%.

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

In 2017, 2018 and 2019 the proportion of dairy cows free from tail docking stood at 79%, 84% and 83% respectively. During 2020 we worked with our suppliers to identify in more detail where this practice was being used and can now confirm that 88% of our volumes are purchased from supply chains where there is no tail docking.

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

In 2017, 2018 and 2019 the proportion of animals who we know are subject to pre-slaughter stunning was 33%, 40% and 31% respectively, with the decrease in 2019 reflecting the reduction of meat purchased in Europe following the sale of our European production plant. This figure fell slightly to 28% in 2020, due to a further fall in the proportion of meat purchased in Europe.