

## Animal Welfare 2024 Progress Report

Farm animal welfare has been a core sustainable agriculture indicator for Unilever for many years. It is also part of our Sustainable Agriculture Code (SAC) which we launched in 2010.

The table below shows 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.

		2019 (% global volume)	2020 (% global volume)	2021 (% global volume)	2022 (% global volume)	2023 (% global volume)
<b>1</b>	Sustainable dairy	78	79	64	74	72
<b>2</b>	Proportion from animals free from confinement	33	65	60	73	68
	• Laying Hens	65	68	72	72	68
	• Dairy cows	28	67	59	75	70
	• Broilers	0.1	0.2	1.7	8,5	15
	• Pigs	0.1	0	58	70	94
	• Beef cattle	0.5	0.5	-	-	-
<b>3</b>	Proportion of animals provided with effective species-specific enriched environments	44	44	45	46	44
	• Laying Hens	65	68	72	72	68
	• Dairy cows	43	39	41	44	41
	• Broiler chickens	0.2	0.2	1,7	18	14
	• Pigs	8	7	58	66	94
	• Beef cattle	0.5	0.5	-	-	-
<b>4</b>	Cage free eggs	65	68	72	72	68
<b>5</b>	Proportion pork from sow-stall free supply	48	52	58	70	70
<b>6</b>	Proportion of milk from non-tethered dairy cows	28	67	59	75	70
<b>7</b>	Proportion of dairy cows free from tail docking	83	88	100	100	100
<b>8</b>	Proportion of animals subject to pre-slaughter stunning	31	28	66	73	83

<b>9</b>	Proportion of broiler chickens raised at 30kg/m <sup>2</sup> or less in EU and US	0.2	0.2	1.7	20.4	19.6
<b>10</b>	Proportion of chicken meat from strains of birds with improved welfare outcomes in EU and US	0.2	0.2	1.7	20.4	19.6

## Explanation of Trends

Below we provide details on progress in 2023 against each metric reported in the table above. The numbers in brackets (e.g., Q20) correspond with specific questions in the [Business Benchmark on Farm Animal Welfare](#).

### 1. Progress on sustainable dairy

We achieved 72% sustainable dairy in 2023. In 2021, sustainable dairy volumes were impacted due to the acquisition of Horlicks in India which did not have supplier contracts in place to deliver sustainably sourced dairy. Currently, we have 3 pilot programmes in India which support sustainable dairy and the Sustainable Agriculture Code.

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

Across all species combined, 68% of total global volumes of purchased animal products were from systems free from confinement (e.g. cage free for laying hens and farrowing crates for sows) in 2023, a decrease of 5% versus 2022. This is due to a greater volume of animal products purchased from regions where battery cages are standard. 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)

In 2023, 44% of our animal protein sourcing was from effective species-specific enriched environments. We have seen a significant improvement for pigs, due to the majority of pork being sourced from the European Union, where the provision of enrichment is required by law. In addition, most pig meat sourced complies with an animal welfare standard (e.g. Beter Leven in the Netherlands).

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

Species	Requirements for Environmental Enrichments
<b>Laying hens</b>	Perches, nest boxes, bedding material and scratching areas
<b>Dairy cows</b>	Cow brushes, grazing, shelter and shade
<b>Meat pigs</b>	Loose bedding and manipulable materials
<b>Sows</b>	Nesting materials

<b>Meat chickens</b>	Natural light, perches and pecking substrates
<b>Beef cattle</b>	Shelter/shade outdoors and forage/comfortable bedding indoors

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

In 2023 the percentage of cage free sourced eggs, decreased to 68%. The decrease is mainly due to including new businesses in the baseline volume, mainly located in regions with low availability of 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. 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 in Asia. The performance in 2023 and the roadmap for UL cage free commitment is shown per region below. To meet our target of transitioning to cage-free eggs by the end of 2025, we are currently prioritizing physical supply. In areas where we are experiencing availability challenges, we are planning to use egg credits as an alternative.

Region	2023	2024
<b>Africa</b>	100%	100%
<b>Europe</b>	100%	100%
<b>Latin America</b>	28%	47%
<b>North America</b>	100%	100%
<b>Middle East &amp; Turkey</b>	11%	27%
<b>Asia and Oceania</b>	7%	27%
<b>Total</b>	68%	79%

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)

The proportion of pork from sow-stall free supply remained unchanged in 2023 compared to 2022 (70%). In 2022, the proportion of our pork meat originating from Europe increased, where we have a sow-stall free supply chain. Pork volumes used by Unilever remain relatively small.

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

The proportion of dairy products we bought from non-tethered dairy cows in 2023 was 70%. This slight decrease in comparison to the previous year reflected an increase in milk from Asia. In India, Unilever has started programmes converting tethered to loose housing systems.

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

In 2021, we made a commitment to make our dairy supply chains free from tail docking. This resulted in 100% of our dairy products coming from dairy supply chains that have banned tail

docking.

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

In 2021, the proportion of animals who we know are subject to pre-slaughter stunning was 66%. In 2022, we saw an increase to 73%, which was the result of additional questionnaires we have sent out to our suppliers and an analysis at country level on the occurrence of pre-slaughter stunning. 2023 saw a further increase (to 83%) in the proportion of animals who we know are subject to pre-slaughter stunning. This was due to better information from our suppliers.

### **9. Proportion of broiler chickens raised at 30kg/m<sup>2</sup> or less**

The percentage of broiler chickens that were raised in housing systems with 30 kg/m<sup>2</sup> or less has slightly decreased in 2023 to 19.6% (from 20.4% in 2022). The increase seen in 2022 was due to the inclusion of Unox volumes in our chicken commitment. These volumes were previously omitted as the factory transitioned to a third-party manufacturer. This requirement is part of our Better Chicken commitment for Europe and the US. In addition to working on our Better Chicken commitment, we have been very active and successful in replacing chicken material with plant-based ingredients.

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

The percentage of broilers that had improved welfare outcomes has slightly decreased in 2023 to 19.6% (from 20.4% in 2022). The significant increase seen in 2022 was due to the inclusion of the Unox volumes into our chicken commitment. These volumes were previous left out as the factory as the factory transitioned to a third-party manufacturer. This requirement is part of our Better Chicken commitment for Europe and the US.