Reporting Progress

All percentages below are based on total global volumes of all livestock products purchased for use in Unilever products for the calendar year shown.

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

1. Progress on Sustainable Dairy

We achieved 70%, 74% and 75% sustainable dairy respectively in 2016, 2017 and 2018. The increase to 78% in 2019 was due to the completion of our conversion programmes in Europe, Canada, and the United States.

2. Progress on close confinement (Q20)

Across all species combined, 16% and 17% of total global volumes of purchased animal products were from systems free from confinement in 2017 & 2018 respectively. A significant improvement in this overall figure was seen in 2019, due to a number of our dairy suppliers removing all tethering from their production. Progress in cage free eggs is addressed in 4. below.

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

This is a new reporting element, so there is no comparison with previous years to compare to. However, our overall achievement of 44% across all species illustrates the work we have done on laying hens and dairy cows with our egg and dairy suppliers, who achieved 65% and 43% respectively and make up a significant proportion of our livestock base. Work on enrichment for chickens is starting, in line with our 2024 chicken commitments and we expect this figure to improve in the near future.

4. Progress in cage free eggs (Q28)

Specifically looking at close confinement for laying hens, 53%, 61% and 64% of total global volumes of purchased eggs were from cage-free systems in 2016, 2017 & 2018 respectively. The increase in 2019 to 65% was due to the continued expansion of our conversion programme in Latin America. We are on track to meet our end 2020 deadline for achieving 100% cage-free eggs in Europe and North America and working towards our 100% global 2025 target.

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

The decrease in the proportion of pork from sow-stall free supply is due to the reduction of meat purchased in Europe (down by 71%) following the sale of our European production plant. European meat is far more likely to have been raised in sow-stall free supply chains than that from the rest of the world, due to legislative requirements. In fact, we still sell the same final products in Europe, but because they are manufactured by a third party, the volumes of meat purchased do not count in our reporting figures.

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%. However, during 2019 a number of our suppliers completed programmes to remove all tethering from their supply chains, meaning that the proportion of dairy products we buy from non-tethered dairy cows now stands at 28%.

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

In 2017 and 2018 the proportion of dairy cows free from tail docking stood at 79% and 84% respectively. The slight decrease in 2019 to 83% reflects a small relative shift in the regional purchase volumes, which can lead to small fluctuations in data such as this.

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

In 2017 and 2018 the proportion of animals subject to pre-slaughter stunning was 33% and 40% respectively. The decrease in 2019 to 31% reflects the reduction of meat purchased in Europe following the sale of our European production plant.

9. Proportion of broiler chickens raised at 33kg/m2 or less (Q31) & 10. Proportion of chicken meat from strains of birds with improved welfare outcomes (Q35)

This is the first year of reporting on these aspects. The low figures reflect the early stage of our transition to purchasing higher welfare chicken.