

Welcome to your CDP Forests Questionnaire 2022

F0. Introduction

F0.1

(F0.1) Give a general description of and introduction to your organization.

BACKGROUND

Unilever makes and sells more than 400+ brands in over 190 countries which are used by some 3.4 billion consumers worldwide every day. Our brands include Knorr, Dove, Rexona, Lipton, Hellmann's, Omo, Lifebuoy and Ben & Jerry's – amongst many others.

In 2021, our business was organised across three divisions: Beauty & Personal Care, Foods & Refreshment and Home Care. Total turnover in 2021 was €52.4bn.

OUR PURPOSE

Unilever's purpose is to make sustainable living commonplace which we believe is the best way to deliver long-term sustainable growth. We put sustainable living at the heart of everything we do, including our brands and products, our standards of behaviour and our partnerships which drive transformational change across our value chain.

In June 2020, we released new commitments to fight climate change and protect nature as part of our new integrated business strategy, the Unilever Compass which builds on the Unilever Sustainable Living Plan, which came to an end in 2020. Some of our Unilever Compass commitments include:

- Net zero emissions for all our products by 2039.
- A deforestation-free supply chain by 2023.
- A new Regenerative Agriculture Code for all our suppliers.
- Water stewardship programmes to 100 locations in water-stressed areas by 2030.
- Investing €1 billion in a new Climate & Nature Fund, which will be used by Unilever's brands over the next ten years to take meaningful and decisive action.

OUR REPORTING AND DISCLOSURE

Unilever's primary report is our [Annual Report & Accounts](#) (ARA). In our ARA, we report progress against our Unilever Compass commitments as well as a range of other non-financial indicators. Our ARA also includes TCFD disclosures. We provide additional climate related disclosure and commentary in the [Planet & Society Hub](#) on [unilever.com](#).

ASSURANCE

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (PwC) scope for their assurance work on selected Compass & Environmental & Occupational Safety performance indicators can be found in the PwC Basis of Preparation 2021 document in the Independent Assurance and metrics section on our website, alongside their findings in the PwC Limited Assurance Statement for 2021.

DISCLAIMER

This CDP submission may contain forward-looking statements, including 'forward-looking statements' within the meaning of the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Words such as 'will', 'aim', 'expects', 'anticipates', 'intends', 'looks', 'believes', 'vision', or the negative of these terms and other similar expressions of future performance or results, and their negatives, are intended to identify such forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are based upon current expectations and assumptions regarding anticipated developments and other factors affecting the Unilever Group (the 'Group'). They are not historical facts, nor are they guarantees of future performance. Because these forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties, there are important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements speak only as of the date of this document. Except as required by any applicable law or regulation, the Group expressly disclaims any obligation or undertaking to release publicly any updates or revisions to any forward-looking statements contained herein to reflect any change in the Group's expectations with regard thereto or any change in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such statement is based.

F0.2

(F0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.

	Start Date	End Date
Reporting year	January 1, 2021	December 31, 2021

F0.3

(F0.3) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

EUR

F0.4

(F0.4) Select the forest risk commodity(ies) that you are, or are not, disclosing on (including any that are sources for your processed ingredients or manufactured goods); and for each select the stages of the supply chain that best represents your organization's area of operation.

	Commodity disclosure	Stage of the value chain	Explanation if not disclosing
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Timber products	Disclosing	Manufacturing	
Palm oil	Disclosing	Manufacturing	
Cattle products	Not disclosing	Manufacturing	<p>We first assessed the proportion of meat products, and then the sub-category of cattle products in our portfolio. In doing so, we found that in 2018, beef by-product accounted for around 0.18% of our procurement volumes and was responsible for less than 0.5% of our total turnover & so was not a material forest risk. We did not submit a response for Cattle products in our CDP 2021 submission & are continuing with this approach for CDP 2022. Our dependency on meat-based products is falling as growing consumer demand for meat-free products rises and is reflected in our Compass & portfolio strategy. In 2018 we purchased the Vegetarian Butcher which has grown in all 55 markets where it's available (as of 2021). We're working with food-tech specialists, ENOUGH, to develop new plant-based products based on mycoprotein – from a process that uses 93% less water, 97% less feed and 97% less carbon than meat. We have a 3-year partnership in place with the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) to promote 50 plant-based foods through our largest food brand, Knorr. We also assessed our footprint relative to the total production of cattle in Brazil and estimate that our footprint equated to less than 0.01% of total cattle production from Brazil. Given our footprint and our sourcing of beef by-products compared with fresh beef cuts, our impact and influence on the supply chain is limited. In the future, we anticipate sourcing even less beef by-product due to trends and meeting the preferences of our consumers.</p>
Soy	Disclosing	Manufacturing	
Other - Rubber	This commodity is not produced, sourced or used by our organization		
Other - Cocoa	Disclosing	Manufacturing	
Other - Coffee	Not disclosing	Manufacturing	98% of Unilever's forest-risk commodity exposure comes from Timber, Soy and Palm oil. Unilever

			sources a very small quantity of coffee for use in one market. Its use is limited to the Refreshment portfolio of our Foods & Refreshment division and accounts for 0.4% of our total procurement volume.
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F0.5

(F0.5) Are there any parts of your direct operations or supply chain that are not included in your disclosure?

No

F0.6

(F0.6) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.?)

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, an ISIN code	GB00B10RZP78

F1. Current state

F1.1

(F1.1) How does your organization produce, use or sell your disclosed commodity(ies)?

Timber products

Activity

Using as input into product manufacturing
 Buying manufactured products
 Distributing/packaging

Form of commodity

Paper
 Boards, plywood, engineered wood
 Primary packaging
 Secondary packaging
 Tertiary packaging

Source

Trader/broker/commodity market
 Contracted suppliers (processors)
 Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

Country/Area of origin

Argentina

Australia
Brazil
Chile
Colombia
Ecuador
India
Indonesia
Mexico
Nigeria
Philippines
Thailand
Viet Nam

% of procurement spend

1-5%

Comment

Unilever purchases virgin paper and recycled fibre for use in in our paper and board packaging. Unilever uses virgin fibre when safety regulations demand it, otherwise we select the best quality material for the application for use in our food, home care and beauty & personal care brands. For distributing/packaging, we source packaging from contracted suppliers (both processors and manufacturers), globally.

Palm oil

Activity

Exporting/trading
Using as input into product manufacturing

Form of commodity

Crude palm oil (CPO)
Crude palm kernel oil (CPKO)
Palm oil derivatives
Palm kernel oil derivatives

Source

Smallholders
Single contracted producer
Multiple contracted producers
Trader/broker/commodity market
Contracted suppliers (processors)

Country/Area of origin

Brazil
Cambodia
Colombia
Costa Rica
Côte d'Ivoire
Ecuador

Ghana
 Guatemala
 Honduras
 Indonesia
 Malaysia
 Mexico
 Nicaragua
 Panama
 Papua New Guinea
 Solomon Islands
 Thailand

% of procurement spend

6-10%

Comment

Unilever purchases palm oil, palm kernel oil and palm fractions and derivatives for use in our food, home care and beauty & personal care brands. In 2021, we sourced palm oil from 18 countries of origin, and 90% of our core volume was sustainably sourced via a combination of RSPO Mass Balance, RSPO Segregated and RSPO Independent Smallholder certificates. We establish the origin of our materials, to the location of the palm oil mill and plantation through a supplier declaration, which is required under our People and Nature Policy. We also have partnerships enabling traceability to over 17 million hectares of palm oil plantations and we are mapping over 20,000 smallholder palm oil plots in a partnership with Meridia, commencing 2021. Our suppliers have declared a list of over 1400 mills to which we trace our palm oil materials in 2021 that is publicly available on our website.

Unilever Oleochemical Indonesia (UOI) facility in North Sumatra produces oleochemicals that we use in our own beauty & personal care products, of which a small volume gets sold externally.

Soy

Activity

Using as input into product manufacturing

Form of commodity

Soy bean oil

Source

Trader/broker/commodity market

Country/Area of origin

Argentina
 Austria
 Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
 Brazil
 Canada

China
Croatia
Czechia
France
Germany
Greece
Hungary
Romania
Serbia
Ukraine
United States of America

% of procurement spend

<1%

Comment

Unilever purchases soy oil mainly for our dressings business for brands such as Hellmann's and Sir Kensington's, which are part of our Foods & Refreshment division.. We mainly source soy oil for our dressings businesses. We to support the RTRS through representation on the board and through place-based partnerships to drive up the production of RTRS certified soy bean oils and protein.

Other - Cocoa

Activity

Using as input into product manufacturing

Form of commodity

Other, please specify
Cocoa

Source

Trader/broker/commodity market
Contracted suppliers (processors)
Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

Country/Area of origin

Côte d'Ivoire
Ghana
Indonesia

% of procurement spend

<1%

Comment

Unilever purchases cocoa mainly for our ice cream business for brands such as Magnum, Wall's and Ben & Jerry's.

F1.2

(F1.2) Indicate the percentage of your organization's revenue that was dependent on your disclosed forest risk commodity(ies) in the reporting year.

	% of revenue dependent on commodity	Comment
Timber products	91-99%	<p>The % of revenue dependent on each commodity is an approximation based on annual turnover for our Beauty & Personal Care, Foods & Refreshment and Home Care divisions. This is not based on actual product-specific data and does not take into account the level of inclusion or whether or not it is substitutable/one of a number of sources. Each commodity is assessed based on revenue per division and an approximate calculation (%) of brands within that division that use paper and board. Paper and board is widely used across all divisions in some form i.e. box packaging, so we have selected >90% of revenue.</p>
Palm oil	51-60%	<p>The % of revenue dependent on each commodity is an approximation based on annual turnover for our Beauty & Personal Care, Food & Refreshments and Home Care categories. This is not based on actual product specific data and does not take into account level of inclusion or whether or not is substitutable/one of a number of sources.</p> <p>Each commodity is assessed based on revenue per category and a rough calculation (%) of brands within that category that use palm oil. Palm oil is used in Beauty & Personal Care, Home Care and Food & Refreshments. Based on this estimation, palm oil accounts for about 51-60% of revenue.</p>
Soy	6-10%	<p>The % of revenue dependent on each commodity is an approximation based on annual turnover for our Beauty & Personal Care, Foods & Refreshment and Home Care divisions. This is not based on actual product specific data and does not take into account the level of inclusion or whether or not it is substitutable/one of a number of sources.</p> <p>Each commodity is assessed based on revenue per division and an approximate calculation (%) of brands within that division that use it. Soy is only used in only a small amount of our Foods & Refreshment portfolio, so the revenue is calculated as 6-10% of the total.</p>
Other - Cocoa	6-10%	<p>The % of revenue dependent on each commodity is an approximation based on annual turnover for our Beauty & Personal Care, Foods & Refreshment and Home Care divisions. This is not based on actual product specific data and does not take into account the level of inclusion or whether or not it is substitutable/one of a number of sources.</p>

		Each commodity is assessed based on revenue per division and an approximate calculation (%) of brands within that division that use it. Cocoa is used by our Ice Cream portfolio and to a lesser extent in Savoury products, so the revenue is calculated as 6-10 of the total.
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F1.5

(F1.5) Does your organization collect production and/or consumption data for your disclosed commodity(ies)?

	Data availability/Disclosure
Timber products	Consumption data available, disclosing
Palm oil	Consumption data available, disclosing
Soy	Consumption data available, disclosing
Other - Cocoa	Consumption data available, disclosing

F1.5a

(F1.5a) Disclose your production and/or consumption figure, and the percentage of commodity volumes verified as deforestation- and/or conversion-free.

Forest risk commodity

Timber products

Data type

Consumption data

Commodity production/ consumption volume

956,520

Metric for commodity production/ consumption volume

Other, please specify
metric tons

Data coverage

Full commodity production/consumption

Have any of your reported commodity volumes been verified as deforestation- and/or conversion-free?

Yes

% of reported volume verified as deforestation- and/or conversion-free

92.9

Please explain

In 2021 Unilever worked with an organisation with assurance expertise to develop a set of independent verification protocols for deforestation free claims. One outcome of this review process was to verify that the certification standards applied in the Paper and Pulp sector were supportive of those claims while we also understand that further enhancements are needed such as tier 2+ traceability. The 93% reported includes FSC certified and FSC certified recycled (81.9%) and PEFC certified and recycled (11%). The remaining 7.1% of our total timber consumption is either recycled board but not as yet certified or is not certified. These volumes will be converted to certified by 2023. Additionally, we are developing further tier2+ traceability.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Data type

Consumption data

Commodity production/ consumption volume

902,449

Metric for commodity production/ consumption volume

Metric tons

Data coverage

Partial commodity production/consumption

Have any of your reported commodity volumes been verified as deforestation- and/or conversion-free?

Yes

% of reported volume verified as deforestation- and/or conversion-free

80

Please explain

Figure covers all branded food and home and beauty & personal care product usage. Unilever consumes 902,449 metric tons for core volumes. Core volumes includes all volumes of palm oil and palm kernel oil, but excludes derivatives of palm fatty acid distillates, which are by-products of the refining process, and tail ingredients. Tail ingredients represent very small volumes in our products (2% of total annual volume) and given our footprint and our sourcing of these by-products compared with palm oil, palm kernel oil and their derivatives, our impact and influence on the supply chain is limited. We are also reducing our consumption of these by-products from 2020. Due to these reasons, by-products and tail ingredients are excluded, summing to around 14% of the total volume we purchase annually.

Unilever is progressively moving our palm oil supply chain to areas of low risk for deforestation. By the end of 2021 80% of our core palm oil volumes originated from areas of lower risk for deforestation. However, we do not believe this is enough to declare these volumes as deforestation-free. Instead, Unilever is making extensive

changes transform our supply footprint, going beyond certification. We will verify the deforestation free percentage of our transformed supply footprint. This will happen in line with our 2023 target, using independent verification.

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Data type

Consumption data

Commodity production/ consumption volume

300,251

Metric for commodity production/ consumption volume

Other, please specify

tons soy oil (=*5 tons soy beans)

Data coverage

Full commodity production/consumption

Have any of your reported commodity volumes been verified as deforestation- and/or conversion-free?

Yes

% of reported volume verified as deforestation- and/or conversion-free

93

Please explain

Unilever is progressively moving our soy oil supply chain to areas of low risk for deforestation. By the end of 2021 93% of our soy oil volumes originated from areas of lower risk for deforestation.

Once we have made this physical shift of our supply base, we will then verify the deforestation free percentage. This will happen in line with our 2023 target and via the use of independent verification.

Suppliers volumes with deforestation-free solution in place and a contract signed were considered low risk. The 93% is the 2021 exit date percentage and it is given by the low risk metric volumes divided by the total 2021 volumes.

Forest risk commodity

Other - Cocoa

Data type

Consumption data

Commodity production/ consumption volume

50,939

Metric for commodity production/ consumption volume

Metric tons

Data coverage

Full commodity production/consumption

Have any of your reported commodity volumes been verified as deforestation- and/or conversion-free?

Yes

% of reported volume verified as deforestation- and/or conversion-free

Please explain

Unilever is progressively moving our cocoa supply to areas of lower risk for deforestation. In 2021, 60% of our cocoa volumes were bought using the Rainforest Alliance Segregated certification standard including with polygon maps.

Independent verification of our results will happen in line with our 2023 target and via the use of our independent verification protocol.

F1.5b

(F1.5b) For your disclosed commodity(ies), indicate the percentage of the production/consumption volume sourced by national and/or sub-national jurisdiction of origin.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Brazil

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Para

% of total production/consumption volume

0.5

Please explain

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 18 countries, 79 regions and 318 districts/municipalities.

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: 3Keel identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details using the

RSPO PalmTrace system and undertakes traceability surveys on behalf of Unilever twice yearly. Palm oil mills are a proxy of the Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) supply shed as FFB must be processed quickly, limiting the distance it can travel.

We are compiling a plantation/estate database associated with these mills which covers more than 17 million hectares of oil palm concession areas in these districts / municipalities. Our suppliers provide traceability information on RSPO certified and non-certified volumes. This allows us to have visibility of all the mills in our supply chain to be able to assess and manage risk. Our lists of more than 1400 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Brazil, we source from Para region alone.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Cambodia

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction
Kaoh Kong

% of total production/consumption volume

0.07

Please explain

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 18 countries, 79 regions and 318 districts/municipalities.

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: 3Keel identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details using the RSPO PalmTrace system and undertakes traceability surveys on behalf of Unilever twice yearly. Palm oil mills are a proxy of the Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) supply shed as FFB must be processed quickly, limiting the distance it can travel. We are compiling a plantation/estate database associated with these mills which covers more than 17 million hectares of oil palm concession areas in these districts / municipalities. Our suppliers provide traceability information on RSPO certified and non-certified volumes. This allows us to have visibility of all the mills in our supply chain to be able to assess and manage risk. Our lists of more than 1400 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Cambodia, we source from provinces Kaoh Kong and Krong Preah Sihanouk.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Cambodia

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Krong Preah Sihanouk

% of total production/consumption volume

0.07

Please explain

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 18 countries, 79 regions and 3184 districts/municipalities.

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: 3Keel identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details using the RSPO PalmTrace system and undertakes traceability surveys on behalf of Unilever twice yearly. Palm oil mills are a proxy of the Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) supply shed as FFB must be processed quickly, limiting the distance it can travel. We are compiling a plantation/estate database associated with these mills which covers more than 17 million hectares of oil palm concession areas in these districts / municipalities. Our suppliers provide traceability information on RSPO certified and non-certified volumes. This allows us to have visibility of all the mills in our supply chain to be able to assess and manage risk. Our lists of more than 1400 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Cambodia, we source from provinces Kaôh Kong and Krong Preah Sihanouk.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Colombia

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Meta

% of total production/consumption volume

1.29

Please explain

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 18 countries, 79 regions and 318 districts/municipalities

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countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details using the RSPO PalmTrace system and undertakes traceability surveys on behalf of Unilever twice yearly. Palm oil mills are a proxy of the Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) supply shed as FFB must be processed quickly, limiting the distance it can travel. We are compiling a plantation/estate database associated with these mills which covers more than 17 million hectares of oil palm concession areas in these districts / municipalities. Our suppliers provide traceability information on RSPO certified and non-certified volumes. This allows us to have visibility of all the mills in our supply chain to be able to assess and manage risk. Our lists of more than 1400 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Colombia, we source from provinces Antioquia, Bolívar, Casanare, Cesar, Cundinamarca, Magdalena, Meta, Nariño, Norte de Santander, Santander, Vichada

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Colombia

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Antioquia

% of total production/consumption volume

0.07

Please explain

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Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Colombia

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Bolívar

% of total production/consumption volume

0.29

Please explain

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Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: 3Keel identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details using the RSPO PalmTrace system and undertakes traceability surveys on behalf of Unilever twice yearly. Palm oil mills are a proxy of the Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) supply shed as FFB must be processed quickly, limiting the distance it can travel. We are compiling a plantation/estate database associated with these mills which covers more than 17 million hectares of oil palm concession areas in these districts / municipalities. Our suppliers provide traceability information on RSPO certified and non-certified volumes. This allows us to have visibility of all the mills in our supply chain to be able to assess and manage risk. Our list of more than 1400 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Colombia, we source from provinces Antioquia, Bolívar, Casanare, Cesar, Cundinamarca, Magdalena, Meta, Nariño, Norte de Santander, Santander, Vichada.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Colombia

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Casanare

% of total production/consumption volume

0.36

Please explain

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Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: 3Keel identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details using the RSPO PalmTrace system and undertakes traceability surveys on behalf of Unilever twice yearly. Palm oil mills are a proxy of the Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) supply shed as FFB must be processed quickly, limiting the distance it can travel. We are compiling a plantation/estate database associated with these mills which covers more than 17 million hectares of oil palm concession areas in these districts / municipalities. Our suppliers provide traceability information on RSPO certified and non-certified volumes. This allows us to have visibility of all the mills in our supply chain to be able to assess and manage risk. Our lists of more than 1400 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Colombia, we source from provinces Antioquia, Bolívar, Casanare, Cesar, Cundinamarca, Magdalena, Meta, Nariño, Norte de Santander, Santander, Vichada.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Colombia

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction
Cesar

% of total production/consumption volume

0.5

Please explain

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Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Colombia

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Cundinamarca

% of total production/consumption volume

0.07

Please explain

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Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Colombia

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Magdalena

% of total production/consumption volume

0.36

Please explain

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Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Colombia

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Nariño

% of total production/consumption volume

0.29

Please explain

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Meta, Nariño, Norte de Santander, Santander, Vichada.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Colombia

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Norte de Santander

% of total production/consumption volume

0.21

Please explain

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 18 countries, 79 regions and 318 districts/municipalities.

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: 3Keel identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details using the RSPO PalmTrace system and undertakes traceability surveys on behalf of Unilever twice yearly. Palm oil mills are a proxy of the Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) supply shed as FFB must be processed quickly, limiting the distance it can travel. We are compiling a plantation/estate database associated with these mills which covers more than 17 million hectares of oil palm concession areas in these districts / municipalities. Our suppliers provide traceability information on RSPO certified and non-certified volumes. This allows us to have visibility of all the mills in our supply chain to be able to assess and manage risk. Our lists of more than 1400 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website.. In Colombia, we source from provinces Antioquia, Bolívar, Casanare, Cesar, Cundinamarca, Magdalena, Meta, Nariño, Norte de Santander, Santander, Vichada.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Colombia

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Santander

% of total production/consumption volume

0.5

Please explain

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 18 countries, 79 regions and 318 districts/municipalities.

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: 3Keel identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details using the RSPO PalmTrace system and undertakes traceability surveys on behalf of Unilever twice yearly. Palm oil mills are a proxy of the Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) supply shed as FFB must be processed quickly, limiting the distance it can travel. We are compiling a plantation/estate database associated with these mills which covers more than 17 million hectares of oil palm concession areas in these districts / municipalities. Our suppliers provide traceability information on RSPO certified and non-certified volumes. This allows us to have visibility of all the mills in our supply chain to be able to assess and manage risk. Our lists of more than 1400 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Colombia, we source from provinces Antioquia, Bolívar, Casanare, Cesar, Cundinamarca, Magdalena, Meta, Nariño, Norte de Santander, Santander, Vichada.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Colombia

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Vichada

% of total production/consumption volume

0.14

Please explain

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 18 countries, 79 regions and 318 districts/municipalities.

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: 3Keel identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details using the RSPO PalmTrace system and undertakes traceability surveys on behalf of Unilever twice yearly. Palm oil mills are a proxy of the Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) supply shed as FFB must be processed quickly, limiting the distance it can travel. We are compiling a plantation/estate database associated with these mills which covers more than 17 million hectares of oil palm concession areas in these districts / municipalities. Our suppliers provide traceability information on RSPO certified and non-certified volumes. This allows us to have visibility of all the mills in our supply chain to be able to assess

and manage risk. Our lists of more than 1400 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Colombia, we source from provinces Antioquia, Bolívar, Casanare, Cesar, Cundinamarca, Magdalena, Meta, Nariño, Norte de Santander, Santander, Vichada.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Côte d'Ivoire

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction
Bas-Sassandra

% of total production/consumption volume

0.14

Please explain

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 18 countries, 79 regions and 318 districts/municipalities.

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: 3Keel identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details using the RSPO PalmTrace system and undertakes traceability surveys on behalf of Unilever twice yearly. Palm oil mills are a proxy of the Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) supply shed as FFB must be processed quickly, limiting the distance it can travel. We are compiling a plantation/estate database associated with these mills which covers more than 17 million hectares of oil palm concession areas in these districts / municipalities. Our suppliers provide traceability information on RSPO certified and non-certified volumes. This allows us to have visibility of all the mills in our supply chain to be able to assess and manage risk. Our lists of more than 1400 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Cote d'Ivoire, we source from provinces Bas-Sassandra and Comoé.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Côte d'Ivoire

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction
Comoé

% of total production/consumption volume

0.07

Please explain

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 18 countries, 79 regions and 318 districts/municipalities.

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: 3Keel identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details using the RSPO PalmTrace system and undertakes traceability surveys on behalf of Unilever twice yearly. Palm oil mills are a proxy of the Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) supply shed as FFB must be processed quickly, limiting the distance it can travel. We are compiling a plantation/estate database associated with these mills which covers more than 17 million hectares of oil palm concession areas in these districts / municipalities. Our suppliers provide traceability information on RSPO certified and non-certified volumes. This allows us to have visibility of all the mills in our supply chain to be able to assess and manage risk. Our lists of more than 1400 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Cote d'Ivoire, we source from provinces Bas-Sassandra and Comoé.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Ecuador

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Esmeraldas

% of total production/consumption volume

0.29

Please explain

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 18 countries, 79 regions and 318 districts/municipalities.

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: 3Keel identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details using the RSPO PalmTrace system and undertakes traceability surveys on behalf of Unilever twice yearly. Palm oil mills are a proxy of the Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) supply shed as FFB must be processed quickly, limiting the distance it can travel. We are compiling a plantation/estate database associated with these mills which covers more than 17 million hectares of oil palm concession areas in these districts / municipalities. Our suppliers provide traceability information on RSPO certified and non-certified volumes. This allows us to have visibility of all the mills in our supply chain to be able to assess

and manage risk. Our lists of more than 1400 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Ecuador, we source from provinces Esmeraldas, Los Rios, and Manabi.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Ecuador

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Los Rios

% of total production/consumption volume

0.29

Please explain

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 18 countries, 79 regions and 318 districts/municipalities.

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: 3Keel identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details using the RSPO PalmTrace system and undertakes traceability surveys on behalf of Unilever twice yearly. Palm oil mills are a proxy of the Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) supply shed as FFB must be processed quickly, limiting the distance it can travel. We are compiling a plantation/estate database associated with these mills which covers more than 17 million hectares of oil palm concession areas in these districts / municipalities. Our suppliers provide traceability information on RSPO certified and non-certified volumes. This allows us to have visibility of all the mills in our supply chain to be able to assess and manage risk. Our lists of more than 1400 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Ecuador, we source from provinces Esmeraldas, Los Rios, and Manabi.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Ecuador

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Manabi

% of total production/consumption volume

0.07

Please explain

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 18 countries, 79 regions and 318 districts/municipalities.

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: 3Keel identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details using the RSPO PalmTrace system and undertakes traceability surveys on behalf of Unilever twice yearly. Palm oil mills are a proxy of the Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) supply shed as FFB must be processed quickly, limiting the distance it can travel. We are compiling a plantation/estate database associated with these mills which covers more than 17 million hectares of oil palm concession areas in these districts / municipalities. Our suppliers provide traceability information on RSPO certified and non-certified volumes. This allows us to have visibility of all the mills in our supply chain to be able to assess and manage risk. Our lists of more than 1400 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Ecuador, we source from provinces Esmeraldas, Los Rios, and Manabi.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Guatemala

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction
Alta Verapaz

% of total production/consumption volume

0.07

Please explain

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 18 countries, 79 regions and 318 districts/municipalities.

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: 3Keel identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details using the RSPO PalmTrace system and undertakes traceability surveys on behalf of Unilever twice yearly. Palm oil mills are a proxy of the Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) supply shed as FFB must be processed quickly, limiting the distance it can travel. We are compiling a plantation/estate database associated with these mills which covers more than 17 million hectares of oil palm concession areas in these districts / municipalities. Our suppliers provide traceability information on RSPO certified and non-certified volumes. This allows us to have visibility of all the mills in our supply chain to be able to assess and manage risk. Our lists of more than 1400 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Guatemala, we source from provinces Alta Verapaz, Escuintla, Izabal, Petén, Quetzaltenango.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Guatemala

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Escuintla

% of total production/consumption volume

0.07

Please explain

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 18 countries, 79 regions and 318 districts/municipalities.

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: 3Keel identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details using the RSPO PalmTrace system and undertakes traceability surveys on behalf of Unilever twice yearly. Palm oil mills are a proxy of the Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) supply shed as FFB must be processed quickly, limiting the distance it can travel. We are compiling a plantation/estate database associated with these mills which covers more than 17 million hectares of oil palm concession areas in these districts / municipalities. Our suppliers provide traceability information on RSPO certified and non-certified volumes. This allows us to have visibility of all the mills in our supply chain to be able to assess and manage risk. Our lists of more than 1400 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Guatemala, we source from provinces Alta Verapaz, Escuintla, Izabal, Petén, Quetzaltenango.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Honduras

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Atlántida

% of total production/consumption volume

0.21

Please explain

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 18 countries, 79 regions and 318 districts/municipalities.

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: 3Keel identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details using the RSPO PalmTrace system and undertakes traceability surveys on behalf of Unilever twice yearly. Palm oil mills are a proxy of the Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) supply shed as FFB must be processed quickly, limiting the distance it can travel. We are compiling a plantation/estate database associated with these mills which covers more than 17 million hectares of oil palm concession areas in these districts / municipalities. Our suppliers provide traceability information on RSPO certified and non-certified volumes. This allows us to have visibility of all the mills in our supply chain to be able to assess and manage risk. Our lists of more than 1400 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Honduras, we source from provinces Atlántida, Colón, Yoro.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Honduras

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Colón

% of total production/consumption volume

0.36

Please explain

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 18 countries, 79 regions and 318 districts/municipalities.

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: 3Keel identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details using the RSPO PalmTrace system and undertakes traceability surveys on behalf of Unilever twice yearly. Palm oil mills are a proxy of the Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) supply shed as FFB must be processed quickly, limiting the distance it can travel. We are compiling a plantation/estate database associated with these mills which covers more than 17 million hectares of oil palm concession areas in these districts / municipalities. Our suppliers provide traceability information on RSPO certified and non-certified volumes. This allows us to have visibility of all the mills in our supply chain to be able to assess and manage risk. Our lists of more than 1400 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Honduras, we source from provinces Atlántida, Colón, Yoro.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Honduras

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Cortés

% of total production/consumption volume

0.06

Please explain

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 18 countries, 79 regions and 318 districts/municipalities.

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: 3Keel identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details using the RSPO PalmTrace system and undertakes traceability surveys on behalf of Unilever twice yearly. Palm oil mills are a proxy of the Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) supply shed as FFB must be processed quickly, limiting the distance it can travel. We are compiling a plantation/estate database associated with these mills which covers more than 17 million hectares of oil palm concession areas in these districts / municipalities. Our suppliers provide traceability information on RSPO certified and non-certified volumes. This allows us to have visibility of all the mills in our supply chain to be able to assess and manage risk. Our lists of more than 1400 and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Honduras, we source from provinces Atlántida, Colón, Cortés, Yoro.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Honduras

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Yoro

% of total production/consumption volume

0.14

Please explain

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 18 countries, 79 regions and 318 districts/municipalities.

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: 3Keel identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details using the

RSPO PalmTrace system and undertakes traceability surveys on behalf of Unilever twice yearly. Palm oil mills are a proxy of the Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) supply shed as FFB must be processed quickly, limiting the distance it can travel. We are compiling a plantation/estate database associated with these mills which covers more than 17 million hectares of oil palm concession areas in these districts / municipalities. Our suppliers provide traceability information on RSPO certified and non-certified volumes. This allows us to have visibility of all the mills in our supply chain to be able to assess and manage risk. Our lists of more than 1400 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Honduras, we source from provinces Atlántida, Colón, Yoro.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Indonesia

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Aceh

% of total production/consumption volume

3.14

Please explain

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 18 countries, 79 regions and 318 districts/municipalities.

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: 3Keel identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details using the RSPO PalmTrace system and undertakes traceability surveys on behalf of Unilever twice yearly. Palm oil mills are a proxy of the Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) supply shed as FFB must be processed quickly, limiting the distance it can travel. We are compiling a plantation/estate database associated with these mills which covers more than 17 million hectares of oil palm concession areas in these districts / municipalities. Our suppliers provide traceability information on RSPO certified and non-certified volumes. This allows us to have visibility of all the mills in our supply chain to be able to assess and manage risk. Our lists of more than 1400 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Indonesia, we source from provinces Aceh, Bangka Belitung, Banten, Bengkulu, Jambi, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan Selatan, Kalimantan Tengah, Kalimantan Timur, Kalimantan Utara, Kepulauan Riau, Lampung, Papua, Papua Barat, Riau, Sulawesi Barat, Sulawesi Selatan, Sulawesi Tengah, Sulawesi Tenggara, Sumatera Barat, Sumatera Selatan, Sumatera Utara.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Indonesia

State or equivalent jurisdictionSpecify state/equivalent jurisdiction
Bangka Belitung**% of total production/consumption volume**

1.14

Please explain

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 18 countries, 79 regions and 318 districts/municipalities.

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: 3Keel identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details using the RSPO PalmTrace system and undertakes traceability surveys on behalf of Unilever twice yearly. Palm oil mills are a proxy of the Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) supply shed as FFB must be processed quickly, limiting the distance it can travel. We are compiling a plantation/estate database associated with these mills which covers more than 17 million hectares of oil palm concession areas in these districts / municipalities. Our suppliers provide traceability information on RSPO certified and non-certified volumes. This allows us to have visibility of all the mills in our supply chain to be able to assess and manage risk. Our lists of more than 1400 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Indonesia, we source from provinces Aceh, Bangka Belitung, Banten, Bengkulu, Jambi, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan Selatan, Kalimantan Tengah, Kalimantan Timur, Kalimantan Utara, Kepulauan Riau, Lampung, Papua, Papua Barat, Riau, Sulawesi Barat, Sulawesi Selatan, Sulawesi Tengah, Sulawesi Tenggara, Sumatera Barat, Sumatera Selatan, Sumatera Utara.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Indonesia

State or equivalent jurisdictionSpecify state/equivalent jurisdiction
Banten**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.07

Please explain

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 18 countries, 79 regions and 318 districts/municipalities.

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: 3Keel identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details using the RSPO PalmTrace system and undertakes traceability surveys on behalf of Unilever twice yearly. Palm oil mills are a proxy of the Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) supply shed as FFB must be processed quickly, limiting the distance it can travel. We are compiling a plantation/estate database associated with these mills which covers more than 17 million hectares of oil palm concession areas in these districts / municipalities. Our suppliers provide traceability information on RSPO certified and non-certified volumes. This allows us to have visibility of all the mills in our supply chain to be able to assess and manage risk. Our lists of more than 1400 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Indonesia, we source from provinces Aceh, Bangka Belitung, Banten, Bengkulu, Jambi, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan Selatan, Kalimantan Tengah, Kalimantan Timur, Kalimantan Utara, Kepulauan Riau, Lampung, Papua, Papua Barat, Riau, Sulawesi Barat, Sulawesi Selatan, Sulawesi Tengah, Sulawesi Tenggara, Sumatera Barat, Sumatera Selatan, Sumatera Utara.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Indonesia

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Bengkulu

% of total production/consumption volume

1.43

Please explain

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 18 countries, 79 regions and 318 districts/municipalities.

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: 3Keel identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details using the RSPO PalmTrace system and undertakes traceability surveys on behalf of Unilever twice yearly. Palm oil mills are a proxy of the Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) supply shed as FFB must be processed quickly, limiting the distance it can travel. We are compiling a plantation/estate database associated with these mills which covers more than 17 million hectares of oil palm concession areas in these districts / municipalities. Our suppliers provide traceability information on RSPO certified and non-certified volumes. This allows us to have visibility of all the mills in our supply chain to be able to assess and manage risk. Our lists of more than 1400 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical

plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Indonesia, we source from provinces Aceh, Bangka Belitung, Banten, Bengkulu, Jambi, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan Selatan, Kalimantan Tengah, Kalimantan Timur, Kalimantan Utara, Kepulauan Riau, Lampung, Papua, Papua Barat, Riau, Sulawesi Barat, Sulawesi Selatan, Sulawesi Tengah, Sulawesi Tenggara, Sumatera Barat, Sumatera Selatan, Sumatera Utara.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Indonesia

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction
Jambi

% of total production/consumption volume

5.14

Please explain

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 18 countries, 79 regions and 318 districts/municipalities.

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: 3Keel identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details using the RSPO PalmTrace system and undertakes traceability surveys on behalf of Unilever twice yearly. Palm oil mills are a proxy of the Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) supply shed as FFB must be processed quickly, limiting the distance it can travel. We are compiling a plantation/estate database associated with these mills which covers more than 17 million hectares of oil palm concession areas in these districts / municipalities. Our suppliers provide traceability information on RSPO certified and non-certified volumes. This allows us to have visibility of all the mills in our supply chain to be able to assess and manage risk. Our lists of more than 1400 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Indonesia, we source from provinces Aceh, Bangka Belitung, Banten, Bengkulu, Jambi, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan Selatan, Kalimantan Tengah, Kalimantan Timur, Kalimantan Utara, Kepulauan Riau, Lampung, Papua, Papua Barat, Riau, Sulawesi Barat, Sulawesi Selatan, Sulawesi Tengah, Sulawesi Tenggara, Sumatera Barat, Sumatera Selatan, Sumatera Utara.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Indonesia

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Kalimantan Barat

% of total production/consumption volume

3.79

Please explain

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 18 countries, 79 regions and 318 districts/municipalities.

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: 3Keel identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details using the RSPO PalmTrace system and undertakes traceability surveys on behalf of Unilever twice yearly. Palm oil mills are a proxy of the Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) supply shed as FFB must be processed quickly, limiting the distance it can travel. We are compiling a plantation/estate database associated with these mills which covers more than 17 million hectares of oil palm concession areas in these districts / municipalities. Our suppliers provide traceability information on RSPO certified and non-certified volumes. This allows us to have visibility of all the mills in our supply chain to be able to assess and manage risk. Our lists of more than 1400 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Indonesia, we source from provinces Aceh, Bangka Belitung, Banten, Bengkulu, Jambi, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan Selatan, Kalimantan Tengah, Kalimantan Timur, Kalimantan Utara, Kepulauan Riau, Lampung, Papua, Papua Barat, Riau, Sulawesi Barat, Sulawesi Selatan, Sulawesi Tengah, Sulawesi Tenggara, Sumatera Barat, Sumatera Selatan, Sumatera Utara.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Indonesia

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Kalimantan Selatan

% of total production/consumption volume

5.14

Please explain

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 18 countries, 79 regions and 318 districts/municipalities.

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: 3Keel identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details using the

RSPO PalmTrace system and undertakes traceability surveys on behalf of Unilever twice yearly. Palm oil mills are a proxy of the Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) supply shed as FFB must be processed quickly, limiting the distance it can travel. We are compiling a plantation/estate database associated with these mills which covers more than 17 million hectares of oil palm concession areas in these districts / municipalities. Our suppliers provide traceability information on RSPO certified and non-certified volumes. This allows us to have visibility of all the mills in our supply chain to be able to assess and manage risk. Our lists of more than 1400 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Indonesia, we source from provinces Aceh, Bangka Belitung, Banten, Bengkulu, Jambi, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan Selatan, Kalimantan Tengah, Kalimantan Timur, Kalimantan Utara, Kepulauan Riau, Lampung, Papua, Papua Barat, Riau, Sulawesi Barat, Sulawesi Selatan, Sulawesi Tengah, Sulawesi Tenggara, Sumatera Barat, Sumatera Selatan, Sumatera Utara.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Indonesia

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Kalimantan Tengah

% of total production/consumption volume

6.14

Please explain

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 18 countries, 79 regions and 318 districts/municipalities.

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: 3Keel identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details using the RSPO PalmTrace system and undertakes traceability surveys on behalf of Unilever twice yearly. Palm oil mills are a proxy of the Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) supply shed as FFB must be processed quickly, limiting the distance it can travel. We are compiling a plantation/estate database associated with these mills which covers more than 17 million hectares of oil palm concession areas in these districts / municipalities. Our suppliers provide traceability information on RSPO certified and non-certified volumes. This allows us to have visibility of all the mills in our supply chain to be able to assess and manage risk. Our lists of more than 1400 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Indonesia, we source from provinces Aceh, Bangka Belitung, Banten, Bengkulu, Jambi, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan Selatan, Kalimantan Tengah, Kalimantan Timur, Kalimantan Utara, Kepulauan Riau, Lampung, Papua, Papua Barat, Riau, Sulawesi Barat, Sulawesi

Selatan, Sulawesi Tengah, Sulawesi Tenggara, Sumatera Barat, Sumatera Selatan, Sumatera Utara.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Indonesia

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Kalimantan Timur

% of total production/consumption volume

4.57

Please explain

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 18 countries, 79 regions and 318 districts/municipalities.

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: 3Keel identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details using the RSPO PalmTrace system and undertakes traceability surveys on behalf of Unilever twice yearly. Palm oil mills are a proxy of the Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) supply shed as FFB must be processed quickly, limiting the distance it can travel. We are compiling a plantation/estate database associated with these mills which covers more than 17 million hectares of oil palm concession areas in these districts / municipalities. Our suppliers provide traceability information on RSPO certified and non-certified volumes. This allows us to have visibility of all the mills in our supply chain to be able to assess and manage risk. Our lists of more than 1400 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Indonesia, we source from provinces Aceh, Bangka Belitung, Banten, Bengkulu, Jambi, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan Selatan, Kalimantan Tengah, Kalimantan Timur, Kalimantan Utara, Kepulauan Riau, Lampung, Papua, Papua Barat, Riau, Sulawesi Barat, Sulawesi Selatan, Sulawesi Tengah, Sulawesi Tenggara, Sumatera Barat, Sumatera Selatan, Sumatera Utara.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Indonesia

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Kepulauan Riau

% of total production/consumption volume

0.07

Please explain

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 18 countries, 79 regions and 318 districts/municipalities.

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: 3Keel identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details using the RSPO PalmTrace system and undertakes traceability surveys on behalf of Unilever twice yearly. Palm oil mills are a proxy of the Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) supply shed as FFB must be processed quickly, limiting the distance it can travel. We are compiling a plantation/estate database associated with these mills which covers more than 17 million hectares of oil palm concession areas in these districts / municipalities. Our suppliers provide traceability information on RSPO certified and non-certified volumes. This allows us to have visibility of all the mills in our supply chain to be able to assess and manage risk. Our lists of more than 1400 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Indonesia, we source from provinces Aceh, Bangka Belitung, Banten, Bengkulu, Jambi, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan Selatan, Kalimantan Tengah, Kalimantan Timur, Kalimantan Utara, Kepulauan Riau, Lampung, Papua, Papua Barat, Riau, Sulawesi Barat, Sulawesi Selatan, Sulawesi Tengah, Sulawesi Tenggara, Sumatera Barat, Sumatera Selatan, Sumatera Utara.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Indonesia

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Lampung

% of total production/consumption volume

0.57

Please explain

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 18 countries, 79 regions and 318 districts/municipalities. .

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: 3Keel identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details using the RSPO PalmTrace system and undertakes traceability surveys on behalf of Unilever twice yearly. Palm oil mills are a proxy of the Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) supply shed as FFB must be processed quickly, limiting the distance it can travel. We are compiling a plantation/estate database associated with these mills which covers more than 17

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Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Indonesia

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Papua

% of total production/consumption volume

0.07

Please explain

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 18 countries, 79 regions and 318 districts/municipalities.

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: 3Keel identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details using the RSPO PalmTrace system and undertakes traceability surveys on behalf of Unilever twice yearly. Palm oil mills are a proxy of the Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) supply shed as FFB must be processed quickly, limiting the distance it can travel. We are compiling a plantation/estate database associated with these mills which covers more than 17 million hectares of oil palm concession areas in these districts / municipalities. Our suppliers provide traceability information on RSPO certified and non-certified volumes. This allows us to have visibility of all the mills in our supply chain to be able to assess and manage risk. Our lists of more than 1400 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Indonesia, we source from provinces Aceh, Bangka Belitung, Banten, Bengkulu, Jambi, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan Selatan, Kalimantan Tengah, Kalimantan Timur, Kalimantan Utara, Kepulauan Riau, Lampung, Papua, Papua Barat, Riau, Sulawesi Barat, Sulawesi Selatan, Sulawesi Tengah, Sulawesi Tenggara, Sumatera Barat, Sumatera Selatan, Sumatera Utara.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Indonesia

State or equivalent jurisdictionSpecify state/equivalent jurisdiction
Papua Barat**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.07

Please explain

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 18 countries, 79 regions and 318 districts/municipalities.

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: 3Keel identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details using the RSPO PalmTrace system and undertakes traceability surveys on behalf of Unilever twice yearly. Palm oil mills are a proxy of the Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) supply shed as FFB must be processed quickly, limiting the distance it can travel. We are compiling a plantation/estate database associated with these mills which covers more than 17 million hectares of oil palm concession areas in these districts / municipalities. Our suppliers provide traceability information on RSPO certified and non-certified volumes. This allows us to have visibility of all the mills in our supply chain to be able to assess and manage risk. Our lists of more than 1400 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Indonesia, we source from provinces Aceh, Bangka Belitung, Banten, Bengkulu, Gorontalo, Jambi, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan Selatan, Kalimantan Tengah, Kalimantan Timur, Kepulauan Riau, Lampung, Papua, Papua Barat, Riau, Sulawesi Barat, Sulawesi Selatan, Sulawesi Tengah, Sulawesi Tenggara, Sumatera Barat, Sumatera Selatan, Sumatera Utara.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Indonesia

State or equivalent jurisdictionSpecify state/equivalent jurisdiction
Riau**% of total production/consumption volume**

14.07

Please explain

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 18 countries, 79 regions and 318 districts/municipalities.

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: 3Keel identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details using the RSPO PalmTrace system and undertakes traceability surveys on behalf of Unilever twice yearly. Palm oil mills are a proxy of the Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) supply shed as FFB must be processed quickly, limiting the distance it can travel. We are compiling a plantation/estate database associated with these mills which covers more than 17 million hectares of oil palm concession areas in these districts / municipalities. Our suppliers provide traceability information on RSPO certified and non-certified volumes. This allows us to have visibility of all the mills in our supply chain to be able to assess and manage risk. Our lists of more than 1400 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Indonesia, we source from provinces Aceh, Bangka Belitung, Banten, Bengkulu, Gorontalo, Jambi, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan Selatan, Kalimantan Tengah, Kalimantan Timur, Kepulauan Riau, Lampung, Papua, Papua Barat, Riau, Sulawesi Barat, Sulawesi Selatan, Sulawesi Tengah, Sulawesi Tenggara, Sumatera Barat, Sumatera Selatan, Sumatera Utara.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Indonesia

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction
Sulawesi Barat

% of total production/consumption volume

0.57

Please explain

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 18 countries, 79 regions and 318 districts/municipalities.

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: 3Keel identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details using the RSPO PalmTrace system and undertakes traceability surveys on behalf of Unilever twice yearly. Palm oil mills are a proxy of the Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) supply shed as FFB must be processed quickly, limiting the distance it can travel. We are compiling a plantation/estate database associated with these mills which covers more than 17 million hectares of oil palm concession areas in these districts / municipalities. Our suppliers provide traceability information on RSPO certified and non-certified volumes. This allows us to have visibility of all the mills in our supply chain to be able to assess and manage risk. Our lists of more than 1400 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical

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Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Indonesia

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction
Sulawesi Selatan

% of total production/consumption volume

0.29

Please explain

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 18 countries, 79 regions and 318 districts/municipalities.

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: 3Keel identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details using the RSPO PalmTrace system and undertakes traceability surveys on behalf of Unilever twice yearly. Palm oil mills are a proxy of the Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) supply shed as FFB must be processed quickly, limiting the distance it can travel. We are compiling a plantation/estate database associated with these mills which covers more than 17 million hectares of oil palm concession areas in these districts / municipalities. Our suppliers provide traceability information on RSPO certified and non-certified volumes. This allows us to have visibility of all the mills in our supply chain to be able to assess and manage risk. Our lists of more than 1400 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Indonesia, we source from provinces Aceh, Bangka Belitung, Banten, Bengkulu, Gorontalo, Jambi, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan Selatan, Kalimantan Tengah, Kalimantan Timur, Kepulauan Riau, Lampung, Papua, Papua Barat, Riau, Sulawesi Barat, Sulawesi Selatan, Sulawesi Tengah, Sulawesi Tenggara, Sumatera Barat, Sumatera Selatan, Sumatera Utara.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Indonesia

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Sulawesi Tengah

% of total production/consumption volume

0.57

Please explain

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 18 countries, 79 regions and 318 districts/municipalities.

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: 3Keel identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details using the RSPO PalmTrace system and undertakes traceability surveys on behalf of Unilever twice yearly. Palm oil mills are a proxy of the Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) supply shed as FFB must be processed quickly, limiting the distance it can travel. We are compiling a plantation/estate database associated with these mills which covers more than 17 million hectares of oil palm concession areas in these districts / municipalities. Our suppliers provide traceability information on RSPO certified and non-certified volumes. This allows us to have visibility of all the mills in our supply chain to be able to assess and manage risk. Our lists of more than 1400 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Indonesia, we source from provinces Aceh, Bangka Belitung, Banten, Bengkulu, Gorontalo, Jambi, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan Selatan, Kalimantan Tengah, Kalimantan Timur, Kepulauan Riau, Lampung, Papua, Papua Barat, Riau, Sulawesi Barat, Sulawesi Selatan, Sulawesi Tengah, Sulawesi Tenggara, Sumatera Barat, Sumatera Selatan, Sumatera Utara.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Indonesia

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Sulawesi Tenggara

% of total production/consumption volume

0.07

Please explain

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 18 countries, 79 regions and 318 districts/municipalities.

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: 3Keel identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details using the

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Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Indonesia

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Sumatera Barat

% of total production/consumption volume

1.64

Please explain

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 18 countries, 79 regions and 318 districts/municipalities.

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: 3Keel identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details using the RSPO PalmTrace system and undertakes traceability surveys on behalf of Unilever twice yearly. Palm oil mills are a proxy of the Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) supply shed as FFB must be processed quickly, limiting the distance it can travel. We are compiling a plantation/estate database associated with these mills which covers more than 17 million hectares of oil palm concession areas in these districts / municipalities. Our suppliers provide traceability information on RSPO certified and non-certified volumes. This allows us to have visibility of all the mills in our supply chain to be able to assess and manage risk. Our lists of more than 1400 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Indonesia, we source from provinces Aceh, Bangka Belitung, Banten, Bengkulu, Gorontalo, Jambi, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan Selatan, Kalimantan Tengah, Kalimantan Timur, Kepulauan Riau, Lampung, Papua, Papua Barat, Riau, Sulawesi Barat, Sulawesi

Selatan, Sulawesi Tengah, Sulawesi Tenggara, Sumatera Barat, Sumatera Selatan, Sumatera Utara.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Indonesia

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Sumatera Selatan

% of total production/consumption volume

4.5

Please explain

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 18 countries, 79 regions and 318 districts/municipalities.

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Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Indonesia

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Sumatera Utara

% of total production/consumption volume

12.29

Please explain

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 18 countries, 79 regions and 318 districts/municipalities.

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Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Malaysia

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Johor

% of total production/consumption volume

3.57

Please explain

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 18 countries, 79 regions and 318 districts/municipalities.

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Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Malaysia

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Kedah

% of total production/consumption volume

0.43

Please explain

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 18 countries, 79 regions and 318 districts/municipalities.

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Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Malaysia

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Kelantan

% of total production/consumption volume

0.57

Please explain

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 18 countries, 79 regions and 318 districts/municipalities.

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: 3Keel identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details using the RSPO PalmTrace system and undertakes traceability surveys on behalf of Unilever twice yearly. Palm oil mills are a proxy of the Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) supply shed as FFB must be processed quickly, limiting the distance it can travel. We are compiling a plantation/estate database associated with these mills which covers more than 17 million hectares of oil palm concession areas in these districts / municipalities. Our suppliers provide traceability information on RSPO certified and non-certified volumes. This allows us to have visibility of all the mills in our supply chain to be able to assess and manage risk. Our lists of more than 1400 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Malaysia, we source from provinces Johor, Kedah, Kelantan, Melaka, Negeri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak, Pulau Pinang, Sabah, Sarawak, Selangor, Trengganu.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Malaysia

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Melaka

% of total production/consumption volume

0.21

Please explain

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 18 countries, 79 regions and 318 districts/municipalities.

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: 3Keel identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details using the RSPO PalmTrace system and undertakes traceability surveys on behalf of Unilever twice yearly. Palm oil mills are a proxy of the Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) supply shed as FFB must be processed quickly, limiting the distance it can travel. We are compiling a plantation/estate database associated with these mills which covers more than 17

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Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Malaysia

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Negeri Sembilan

% of total production/consumption volume

0.86

Please explain

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 18 countries, 79 regions and 318 districts/municipalities.

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: 3Keel identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details using the RSPO PalmTrace system and undertakes traceability surveys on behalf of Unilever twice yearly. Palm oil mills are a proxy of the Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) supply shed as FFB must be processed quickly, limiting the distance it can travel. We are compiling a plantation/estate database associated with these mills which covers more than 17 million hectares of oil palm concession areas in these districts / municipalities. Our suppliers provide traceability information on RSPO certified and non-certified volumes. This allows us to have visibility of all the mills in our supply chain to be able to assess and manage risk. Our lists of more than 1400 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Malaysia, we source from provinces Johor, Kedah, Kelantan, Melaka, Negeri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak, Pulau Pinang, Sabah, Sarawak, Selangor, Trengganu.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Malaysia

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Pahang

% of total production/consumption volume

3

Please explain

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 18 countries, 79 regions and 318 districts/municipalities.

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: 3Keel identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details using the RSPO PalmTrace system and undertakes traceability surveys on behalf of Unilever twice yearly. Palm oil mills are a proxy of the Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) supply shed as FFB must be processed quickly, limiting the distance it can travel. We are compiling a plantation/estate database associated with these mills which covers more than 17 million hectares of oil palm concession areas in these districts / municipalities. Our suppliers provide traceability information on RSPO certified and non-certified volumes. This allows us to have visibility of all the mills in our supply chain to be able to assess and manage risk. Our lists of more than 1400 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Malaysia, we source from provinces Johor, Kedah, Kelantan, Melaka, Negeri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak, Pulau Pinang, Sabah, Sarawak, Selangor, Trengganu.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Malaysia

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Perak

% of total production/consumption volume

3

Please explain

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 18 countries, 79 regions and 318 districts/municipalities.

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: 3Keel identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details using the RSPO PalmTrace system and undertakes traceability surveys on behalf of Unilever twice yearly. Palm oil mills are a proxy of the Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) supply shed as FFB must be processed quickly, limiting the distance it can travel. We are compiling a plantation/estate database associated with these mills which covers more than 17

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Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Malaysia

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Pulau Pinang

% of total production/consumption volume

0.14

Please explain

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 18 countries, 79 regions and 318 districts/municipalities.

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: 3Keel identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details using the RSPO PalmTrace system and undertakes traceability surveys on behalf of Unilever twice yearly. Palm oil mills are a proxy of the Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) supply shed as FFB must be processed quickly, limiting the distance it can travel. We are compiling a plantation/estate database associated with these mills which covers more than 17 million hectares of oil palm concession areas in these districts / municipalities. Our suppliers provide traceability information on RSPO certified and non-certified volumes. This allows us to have visibility of all the mills in our supply chain to be able to assess and manage risk. Our lists of more than 1400 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Malaysia, we source from provinces Johor, Kedah, Kelantan, Melaka, Negeri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak, Pulau Pinang, Sabah, Sarawak, Selangor, Trengganu.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Malaysia

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Sabah

% of total production/consumption volume

8.57

Please explain

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 18 countries, 79 regions and 318 districts/municipalities.

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Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Malaysia

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Sarawak

% of total production/consumption volume

4.36

Please explain

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 18 countries, 79 regions and 318 districts/municipalities.

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: 3Keel identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details using the RSPO PalmTrace system and undertakes traceability surveys on behalf of Unilever twice yearly. Palm oil mills are a proxy of the Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) supply shed as FFB must be processed quickly, limiting the distance it can travel. We are compiling a plantation/estate database associated with these mills which covers more than 17

million hectares of oil palm concession areas in these districts / municipalities. Our suppliers provide traceability information on RSPO certified and non-certified volumes. This allows us to have visibility of all the mills in our supply chain to be able to assess and manage risk. Our lists of more than 1400 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Malaysia, we source from provinces Johor, Kedah, Kelantan, Melaka, Negeri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak, Pulau Pinang, Sabah, Sarawak, Selangor, Trengganu.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Malaysia

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Selangor

% of total production/consumption volume

1.21

Please explain

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 18 countries, 79 regions and 318 districts/municipalities.

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: 3Keel identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details using the RSPO PalmTrace system and undertakes traceability surveys on behalf of Unilever twice yearly. Palm oil mills are a proxy of the Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) supply shed as FFB must be processed quickly, limiting the distance it can travel. We are compiling a plantation/estate database associated with these mills which covers more than 17 million hectares of oil palm concession areas in these districts / municipalities. Our suppliers provide traceability information on RSPO certified and non-certified volumes. This allows us to have visibility of all the mills in our supply chain to be able to assess and manage risk. Our lists of more than 1400 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Malaysia, we source from provinces Johor, Kedah, Kelantan, Melaka, Negeri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak, Pulau Pinang, Sabah, Sarawak, Selangor, Trengganu.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Malaysia

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction
Trengganu

% of total production/consumption volume

0.57

Please explain

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 18 countries, 79 regions and 318 districts/municipalities.

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: 3Keel identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details using the RSPO PalmTrace system and undertakes traceability surveys on behalf of Unilever twice yearly. Palm oil mills are a proxy of the Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) supply shed as FFB must be processed quickly, limiting the distance it can travel. We are compiling a plantation/estate database associated with these mills which covers more than 17 million hectares of oil palm concession areas in these districts / municipalities. Our suppliers provide traceability information on RSPO certified and non-certified volumes. This allows us to have visibility of all the mills in our supply chain to be able to assess and manage risk. Our lists of more than 1400 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Malaysia, we source from provinces Johor, Kedah, Kelantan, Melaka, Negeri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak, Pulau Pinang, Sabah, Sarawak, Selangor, Trengganu.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Mexico

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction
Chiapas

% of total production/consumption volume

0.29

Please explain

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 18 countries, 79 regions and 318 districts/municipalities.

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: 3Keel identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details using the RSPO PalmTrace system and undertakes traceability surveys on behalf of Unilever twice yearly. Palm oil mills are a proxy of the Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) supply shed as FFB must be processed quickly, limiting the distance it can travel. We are compiling a plantation/estate database associated with these mills which covers more than 17

million hectares of oil palm concession areas in these districts / municipalities. Our suppliers provide traceability information on RSPO certified and non-certified volumes. This allows us to have visibility of all the mills in our supply chain to be able to assess and manage risk. Our lists of more than 1400 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Mexico, we source from provinces Chiapas.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Nicaragua

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction
Atlántico Sur

% of total production/consumption volume

0.14

Please explain

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 18 countries, 79 regions and 318 districts/municipalities.

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: 3Keel identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details using the RSPO PalmTrace system and undertakes traceability surveys on behalf of Unilever twice yearly. Palm oil mills are a proxy of the Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) supply shed as FFB must be processed quickly, limiting the distance it can travel. We are compiling a plantation/estate database associated with these mills which covers more than 17 million hectares of oil palm concession areas in these districts / municipalities. Our suppliers provide traceability information on RSPO certified and non-certified volumes. This allows us to have visibility of all the mills in our supply chain to be able to assess and manage risk. Our lists of more than 1400 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Nicaragua, we source from provinces Atlántico Sur.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Panama

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction
Chiriquí

% of total production/consumption volume

0.14

Please explain

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 18 countries, 79 regions and 318 districts/municipalities.

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: 3Keel identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details using the RSPO PalmTrace system and undertakes traceability surveys on behalf of Unilever twice yearly. Palm oil mills are a proxy of the Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) supply shed as FFB must be processed quickly, limiting the distance it can travel. We are compiling a plantation/estate database associated with these mills which covers more than 17 million hectares of oil palm concession areas in these districts / municipalities. Our suppliers provide traceability information on RSPO certified and non-certified volumes. This allows us to have visibility of all the mills in our supply chain to be able to assess and manage risk. Our lists of more than 1400 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Panama, we source from provinces Chiriquí.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Papua New Guinea

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

East New Britain

% of total production/consumption volume

0.14

Please explain

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 18 countries, 79 regions and 318 districts/municipalities.

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: 3Keel identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details using the RSPO PalmTrace system and undertakes traceability surveys on behalf of Unilever twice yearly. Palm oil mills are a proxy of the Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) supply shed as FFB must be processed quickly, limiting the distance it can travel. We are compiling a plantation/estate database associated with these mills which covers more than 17 million hectares of oil palm concession areas in these districts / municipalities. Our suppliers provide traceability information on RSPO certified and non-certified volumes. This allows us to have visibility of all the mills in our supply chain to be able to assess and manage risk. Our lists of more than 1400 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical

plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website.. In Papua New Guinea, we source from provinces East New Britain, Milne Bay, Morobe, New Ireland, Oro, West New Britain.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Papua New Guinea

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Milne Bay

% of total production/consumption volume

0.07

Please explain

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 18 countries, 79 regions and 318 districts/municipalities.

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: 3Keel identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details using the RSPO PalmTrace system and undertakes traceability surveys on behalf of Unilever twice yearly. Palm oil mills are a proxy of the Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) supply shed as FFB must be processed quickly, limiting the distance it can travel. We are compiling a plantation/estate database associated with these mills which covers more than 17 million hectares of oil palm concession areas in these districts / municipalities. Our suppliers provide traceability information on RSPO certified and non-certified volumes. This allows us to have visibility of all the mills in our supply chain to be able to assess and manage risk. Our lists of more than 1400 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Papua New Guinea, we source from provinces East New Britain, Milne Bay, Morobe, New Ireland, Oro, West New Britain.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Papua New Guinea

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Morobe

% of total production/consumption volume

0.14

Please explain

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 18 countries, 79 regions and 318 districts/municipalities.

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: 3Keel identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details using the RSPO PalmTrace system and undertakes traceability surveys on behalf of Unilever twice yearly. Palm oil mills are a proxy of the Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) supply shed as FFB must be processed quickly, limiting the distance it can travel. We are compiling a plantation/estate database associated with these mills which covers more than 17 million hectares of oil palm concession areas in these districts / municipalities. Our suppliers provide traceability information on RSPO certified and non-certified volumes. This allows us to have visibility of all the mills in our supply chain to be able to assess and manage risk. Our lists of more than 1400 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Papua New Guinea, we source from provinces East New Britain, Milne Bay, Morobe, New Ireland, Oro, West New Britain.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Papua New Guinea

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

New Ireland

% of total production/consumption volume

0.07

Please explain

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 18 countries, 79 regions and 318 districts/municipalities. .

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: 3Keel identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details using the RSPO PalmTrace system and undertakes traceability surveys on behalf of Unilever twice yearly. Palm oil mills are a proxy of the Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) supply shed as FFB must be processed quickly, limiting the distance it can travel. We are compiling a plantation/estate database associated with these mills which covers more than 17 million hectares of oil palm concession areas in these districts / municipalities. Our suppliers provide traceability information on RSPO certified and non-certified volumes. This allows us to have visibility of all the mills in our supply chain to be able to assess and manage risk. Our lists of more than 1400 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical

plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Papua New Guinea, we source from provinces East New Britain, Milne Bay, Morobe, New Ireland, Oro, West New Britain.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Papua New Guinea

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Oro

% of total production/consumption volume

0.21

Please explain

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 18 countries, 79 regions and 318 districts/municipalities.

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: 3Keel identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details using the RSPO PalmTrace system and undertakes traceability surveys on behalf of Unilever twice yearly. Palm oil mills are a proxy of the Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) supply shed as FFB must be processed quickly, limiting the distance it can travel. We are compiling a plantation/estate database associated with these mills which covers more than 17 million hectares of oil palm concession areas in these districts / municipalities. Our suppliers provide traceability information on RSPO certified and non-certified volumes. This allows us to have visibility of all the mills in our supply chain to be able to assess and manage risk. Our lists of more than 1400 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Papua New Guinea, we source from provinces East New Britain, Milne Bay, Morobe, New Ireland, Oro, West New Britain.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Papua New Guinea

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

West New Britain

% of total production/consumption volume

0.57

Please explain

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 18 countries, 79 regions and 318 districts/municipalities.

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: 3Keel identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details using the RSPO PalmTrace system and undertakes traceability surveys on behalf of Unilever twice yearly. Palm oil mills are a proxy of the Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) supply shed as FFB must be processed quickly, limiting the distance it can travel. We are compiling a plantation/estate database associated with these mills which covers more than 17 million hectares of oil palm concession areas in these districts / municipalities. Our suppliers provide traceability information on RSPO certified and non-certified volumes. This allows us to have visibility of all the mills in our supply chain to be able to assess and manage risk. Our lists of more than 1400 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Papua New Guinea, we source from provinces East New Britain, Milne Bay, Morobe, New Ireland, Oro, West New Britain.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Thailand

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Chumphon

% of total production/consumption volume

0.14

Please explain

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 18 countries, 79 regions and 318 districts/municipalities.

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: 3Keel identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details using the RSPO PalmTrace system and undertakes traceability surveys on behalf of Unilever twice yearly. Palm oil mills are a proxy of the Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) supply shed as FFB must be processed quickly, limiting the distance it can travel. We are compiling a plantation/estate database associated with these mills which covers more than 17 million hectares of oil palm concession areas in these districts / municipalities. Our suppliers provide traceability information on RSPO certified and non-certified volumes. This allows us to have visibility of all the mills in our supply chain to be able to assess and manage risk. Our lists of more than 1400 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical

plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Thailand, we source from provinces Chumphon, Krabi, Nakhon Si Thammarat, Surat Thani, Trang.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Thailand

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Krabi

% of total production/consumption volume

0.43

Please explain

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 18 countries, 79 regions and 318 districts/municipalities.

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: 3Keel identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details using the RSPO PalmTrace system and undertakes traceability surveys on behalf of Unilever twice yearly. Palm oil mills are a proxy of the Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) supply shed as FFB must be processed quickly, limiting the distance it can travel. We are compiling a plantation/estate database associated with these mills which covers more than 17 million hectares of oil palm concession areas in these districts / municipalities. Our suppliers provide traceability information on RSPO certified and non-certified volumes. This allows us to have visibility of all the mills in our supply chain to be able to assess and manage risk. Our lists of more than 1400 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Thailand, we source from provinces Chumphon, Krabi, Nakhon Si Thammarat, Surat Thani, Trang.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Thailand

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Nakhon Si Thammarat

% of total production/consumption volume

0.14

Please explain

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 18 countries, 79 regions and 318 districts/municipalities.

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: 3Keel identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details using the RSPO PalmTrace system and undertakes traceability surveys on behalf of Unilever twice yearly. Palm oil mills are a proxy of the Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) supply shed as FFB must be processed quickly, limiting the distance it can travel. We are compiling a plantation/estate database associated with these mills which covers more than 17 million hectares of oil palm concession areas in these districts / municipalities. Our suppliers provide traceability information on RSPO certified and non-certified volumes. This allows us to have visibility of all the mills in our supply chain to be able to assess and manage risk. Our lists of more than 1400 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Thailand, we source from provinces Chumphon, Krabi, Nakhon Si Thammarat, Surat Thani, Trang.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Thailand

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction
Ranong

% of total production/consumption volume

0.06

Please explain

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 18 countries, 79 regions and 318 districts/municipalities.

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: 3Keel identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details using the RSPO PalmTrace system and undertakes traceability surveys on behalf of Unilever twice yearly. Palm oil mills are a proxy of the Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) supply shed as FFB must be processed quickly, limiting the distance it can travel. We are compiling a plantation/estate database associated with these mills which covers more than 17 million hectares of oil palm concession areas in these districts / municipalities. Our suppliers provide traceability information on RSPO certified and non-certified volumes. This allows us to have visibility of all the mills in our supply chain to be able to assess and manage risk. Our lists of more than 1400 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Thailand, we source from provinces Chumphon, Krabi, Nakhon Si Thammarat, Surat Thani, Trang.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Thailand

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction
Surat Thani

% of total production/consumption volume

0.79

Please explain

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 18 countries, 79 regions and 318 districts/municipalities.

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: 3Keel identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details using the RSPO PalmTrace system and undertakes traceability surveys on behalf of Unilever twice yearly. Palm oil mills are a proxy of the Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) supply shed as FFB must be processed quickly, limiting the distance it can travel. We are compiling a plantation/estate database associated with these mills which covers more than 17 million hectares of oil palm concession areas in these districts / municipalities. Our suppliers provide traceability information on RSPO certified and non-certified volumes. This allows us to have visibility of all the mills in our supply chain to be able to assess and manage risk. Our lists of more than 1400 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Thailand, we source from provinces Chumphon, Krabi, Nakhon Si Thammarat, Surat Thani, Trang.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Thailand

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction
Trang

% of total production/consumption volume

0.07

Please explain

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 18 countries, 79 regions and 318 districts/municipalities.

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: 3Keel identifies the

countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details using the RSPO PalmTrace system and undertakes traceability surveys on behalf of Unilever twice yearly. Palm oil mills are a proxy of the Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) supply shed as FFB must be processed quickly, limiting the distance it can travel. We are compiling a plantation/estate database associated with these mills which covers more than 17 million hectares of oil palm concession areas in these districts / municipalities. Our suppliers provide traceability information on RSPO certified and non-certified volumes. This allows us to have visibility of all the mills in our supply chain to be able to assess and manage risk. Our lists of more than 1400 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Thailand, we source from provinces Chumphon, Krabi, Nakhon Si Thammarat, Surat Thani, Trang.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction
Zulia

% of total production/consumption volume

0.07

Please explain

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 18 countries, 79 regions and 318 districts/municipalities.

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: 3Keel identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details using the RSPO PalmTrace system and undertakes traceability surveys on behalf of Unilever twice yearly. Palm oil mills are a proxy of the Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) supply shed as FFB must be processed quickly, limiting the distance it can travel. We are compiling a plantation/estate database associated with these mills which covers more than 17 million hectares of oil palm concession areas in these districts / municipalities. Our suppliers provide traceability information on RSPO certified and non-certified volumes. This allows us to have visibility of all the mills in our supply chain to be able to assess and manage risk. Our lists of more than 1400 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Venezuela, we source from Zulia alone.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Any other countries/areas

State or equivalent jurisdiction

% of total production/consumption volume

0.43

Please explain

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 18 countries, 79 regions and 318 districts/municipalities.

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: 3Keel identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details using the RSPO PalmTrace system and undertakes traceability surveys on behalf of Unilever twice yearly. Palm oil mills are a proxy of the Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) supply shed as FFB must be processed quickly, limiting the distance it can travel. We are compiling a plantation/estate database associated with these mills which covers more than 17 million hectares of oil palm concession areas in these districts / municipalities. Our suppliers provide traceability information on RSPO certified and non-certified volumes. This allows us to have visibility of all the mills in our supply chain to be able to assess and manage risk. Our lists of more than 1400 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. Other countries we source from include Costa Rica, Ghana and Solomon Islands.

Forest risk commodity

Timber products

Country/Area of origin

Argentina

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Don't know

% of total production/consumption volume

2

Please explain

92.9% of our packaging carries an FSC or PEFC certification, with the balance primarily recycled. Municipality level information can be known by auditing chain of custody links to forest management unit certified by FSC/PEFC scheme but Unilever would have to rely on the will of suppliers to disclose this. Fibres are traceable to the forest management unit that originates the fibre by virtue of an unbroken & audited chain of invoices bearing the FSC/PEFC seals. While we cannot confirm the exact fibre source of an incoming shipment as fibre is mixed at various stages of processing, our paper & pulp sustainability team has the expertise & knowledge of important forestry regions in source countries (e.g. Misiones, Argentina) & can utilize tools like Global Forest Watch to monitor sub-national jurisdictions like states & municipalities & cross reference with

commodity risk & supplier engagements. We are aware of municipalities (i.e. 2nd order administrative divisions) that pose an acute deforestation risk via our use of global land cover change detection alerting system, we cannot however directly compare these to our actual fibre sourcing with this level of spatial resolution. Unilever's focus is on ensuring that all suppliers are providing packaging with a full chain of custody, either through FSC or PEFC certification.

Description of method: On a quarterly basis, through the Global Traceability System (GTS), we contact our ~240 suppliers with a questionnaire to collect information on volumes, sustainability status and traceability to the country level. We are currently adding primary processing facility (i.e. wood using mill) to the questionnaire. For virgin products, Chain of Custody certification provides a mechanism for tracking certified material from the forest to the final product. It means we can be sure that the wood fibre contained in the product can be traced back to certified forests. A forest certification provides reassurance of sustainable forest management at site. The requirement for certified Chain of Custody covers the complete supply chain: each stage of manufacturing from wood supply until finished product must be certified.

Forest risk commodity

Timber products

Country/Area of origin

Australia

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Don't know

% of total production/consumption volume

0.7

Please explain

92.9% of our packaging carries an FSC or PEFC certification, with the balance primarily recycled. Municipality level information can be known by auditing chain of custody links to forest management unit certified by FSC/PEFC scheme but Unilever would have to rely on the will of suppliers to disclose this. Fibres are traceable to the forest management unit that originates the fibre by virtue of an unbroken & audited chain of invoices bearing the FSC/PEFC seals. While we cannot confirm the exact fibre source of an incoming shipment as fibre is mixed at various stages of processing, our paper & pulp sustainability team has the expertise & knowledge of important forestry regions in source countries (e.g. Misiones, Argentina) & can utilize tools like Global Forest Watch to monitor sub-national jurisdictions like states & municipalities & cross reference with commodity risk & supplier engagements. We are aware of municipalities (i.e. 2nd order administrative divisions) that pose an acute deforestation risk via our use of global land cover change detection alerting system, we cannot however directly compare these to our actual fibre sourcing with this level of spatial resolution. Unilever's focus is on ensuring that all suppliers are providing packaging with a full chain of custody, either through FSC or PEFC certification.

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Forest risk commodity

Timber products

Country/Area of origin

Brazil

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Don't know

% of total production/consumption volume

7.97

Please explain

92.9% of our packaging carries an FSC or PEFC certification, with the balance primarily recycled. Municipality level information can be known by auditing chain of custody links to forest management unit certified by FSC/PEFC scheme but Unilever would have to rely on the will of suppliers to disclose this. Fibres are traceable to the forest management unit that originates the fibre by virtue of an unbroken & audited chain of invoices bearing the FSC/PEFC seals. While we cannot confirm the exact fibre source of an incoming shipment as fibre is mixed at various stages of processing, our paper & pulp sustainability team has the expertise & knowledge of important forestry regions in source countries (e.g. Misiones, Argentina) & can utilize tools like Global Forest Watch to monitor sub-national jurisdictions like states & municipalities & cross reference with commodity risk & supplier engagements. We are aware of municipalities (i.e. 2nd order administrative divisions) that pose an acute deforestation risk via our use of global land cover change detection alerting system, we cannot however directly compare these to our actual sourcing with this level of spatial resolution. Unilever's focus is on ensuring that all suppliers are providing packaging with a full chain of custody, either through FSC or PEFC certification.

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material from the forest to the final product. It means we can be sure that the wood fibre contained in the product can be traced back certified forests. A forest certification provides reassurance of sustainable forest management at site. The requirement for certified Chain of Custody covers the complete supply chain: each stage of manufacturing from wood supply until finished product must be certified.

Forest risk commodity

Timber products

Country/Area of origin

Colombia

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Don't know

% of total production/consumption volume

0.7

Please explain

92.9% of our packaging carries an FSC or PEFC certification, with the balance primarily recycled. Municipality level information can be known by auditing chain of custody links to forest management unit certified by FSC/PEFC scheme but Unilever would have to rely on the will of suppliers to disclose this. Fibres are traceable to the forest management unit that originates the fibre by virtue of an unbroken & audited chain of invoices bearing the FSC/PEFC seals. While we cannot confirm the exact fibre source of an incoming shipment as fibre is mixed at various stages of processing, our paper & pulp sustainability team has the expertise & knowledge of important forestry regions in source countries (e.g. Misiones, Argentina) & can utilize tools like Global Forest Watch to monitor sub-national jurisdictions like states & municipalities & cross reference with commodity risk & supplier engagements. We are aware of municipalities (i.e. 2nd order administrative divisions) that pose an acute deforestation risk via our use of global land cover change detection alerting system, we cannot however directly compare these to our actual fibre sourcing with this level of spatial resolution. Unilever's focus is on ensuring that all suppliers are providing packaging with a full chain of custody, either through FSC or PEFC certification.

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Forest risk commodity

Timber products

Country/Area of origin

Ecuador

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Don't know

% of total production/consumption volume

0.1

Please explain

92.9% of our packaging carries an FSC or PEFC certification, with the balance primarily recycled. Municipality level information can be known by auditing chain of custody links to forest management unit certified by FSC/PEFC scheme but Unilever would have to rely on the will of suppliers to disclose this. Fibres are traceable to the forest management unit that originates the fibre by virtue of an unbroken & audited chain of invoices bearing the FSC/PEFC seals. While we cannot confirm the exact fibre source of an incoming shipment as fibre is mixed at various stages of processing, our paper & pulp sustainability team has the expertise & knowledge of important forestry regions in source countries (e.g. Misiones, Argentina) & can utilize tools like Global Forest Watch to monitor sub-national jurisdictions like states & municipalities & cross reference with commodity risk & supplier engagements. We are aware of municipalities (i.e. 2nd order administrative divisions) that pose an acute deforestation risk via our use of global land cover change detection alerting system, we cannot however directly compare these to our actual fibre sourcing with this level of spatial resolution. Unilever's focus is on ensuring that all suppliers are providing packaging with a full chain of custody, either through FSC or PEFC certification.

Description of method: On a quarterly basis, through the Global Traceability System (GTS), we contact our ~240 suppliers with a questionnaire to collect information on volumes, sustainability status and traceability to the country level. We are currently adding primary processing facility (i.e. wood using mill) to the questionnaire. For virgin products, Chain of Custody certification provides a mechanism for tracking certified material from the forest to the final product. It means we can be sure that the wood fibre contained in the product can be traced back to certified forests. A forest certification provides reassurance of sustainable forest management at site. The requirement for certified Chain of Custody covers the complete supply chain: each stage of manufacturing from wood supply until finished product must be certified.

Forest risk commodity

Timber products

Country/Area of origin

India

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Don't know

% of total production/consumption volume

10

Please explain

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Forest risk commodity

Timber products

Country/Area of origin

Indonesia

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Don't know

% of total production/consumption volume

12

Please explain

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Forest risk commodity

Timber products

Country/Area of origin

Mexico

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Don't know

% of total production/consumption volume

3

Please explain

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Forest risk commodity

Timber products

Country/Area of origin

Nigeria

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Don't know

% of total production/consumption volume

0.6

Please explain

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to monitor sub-national jurisdictions like states & municipalities & cross reference with commodity risk & supplier engagements. We are aware of municipalities (i.e. 2nd order administrative divisions) that pose an acute deforestation risk via our use of global land cover change detection alerting system, we cannot however directly compare these to our actual fibre sourcing with this level of spatial resolution. Unilever's focus is on ensuring that all suppliers are providing packaging with a full chain of custody, either through FSC or PEFC certification.

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Forest risk commodity

Timber products

Country/Area of origin

Philippines

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Don't know

% of total production/consumption volume

1.7

Please explain

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through FSC or PEFC certification.

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Forest risk commodity

Timber products

Country/Area of origin

Thailand

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Don't know

% of total production/consumption volume

5.11

Please explain

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Forest risk commodity

Timber products

Country/Area of origin

Viet Nam

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Don't know

% of total production/consumption volume

4.3

Please explain

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Forest risk commodity

Timber products

Country/Area of origin

Any other countries/areas

State or equivalent jurisdiction**% of total production/consumption volume**

52.82

Please explain

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Forest risk commodity

Other - Cocoa

Country/Area of origin

Côte d'Ivoire

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Don't know

% of total production/consumption volume

90

Please explain

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: Our suppliers are certified via long-standing certification schemes, like Rainforest Alliance and Fairtrade to manage risk and monitor compliance. We have also been mapping our supply chain as part of our partnership with the Cocoa & Forests Initiative (CFI). We buy around 1.5% of the global production of cocoa, originating mostly from Côte d'Ivoire and Indonesia. This is a relatively small proportion of the global production of cocoa, which means we cannot change these supply chains just by acting on our own. Unilever works with long term partnerships for cocoa to ensure that we are able to generate the traceability required to country, sub-national origin, cooperatives and farmers.

Partnerships and collaborations are an essential part of our approach.

Forest risk commodity

Other - Cocoa

Country/Area of origin

Any other countries/areas

State or equivalent jurisdiction**% of total production/consumption volume**

5

Please explain

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Forest risk commodity

Other - Cocoa

Country/Area of origin

Indonesia

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Don't know

% of total production/consumption volume

5

Please explain

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Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Guatemala

State or equivalent jurisdictionSpecify state/equivalent jurisdiction
Izabal**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.29

Please explain

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 18 countries, 79 regions and 318 districts/municipalities.

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: 3Keel identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details using the RSPO PalmTrace system and undertakes traceability surveys on behalf of Unilever twice yearly. Palm oil mills are a proxy of the Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) supply shed as FFB must be processed quickly, limiting the distance it can travel. We are compiling a plantation/estate database associated with these mills which covers more than 17

million hectares of oil palm concession areas in these districts / municipalities. Our suppliers provide traceability information on RSPO certified and non-certified volumes. This allows us to have visibility of all the mills in our supply chain to be able to assess and manage risk. Our lists of more than 1400 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Guatemala, we source from provinces Alta Verapaz, Escuintla, Izabal, Petén, Quetzaltenango.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Guatemala

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction
 Petén

% of total production/consumption volume

0.29

Please explain

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Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Guatemala

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction
 Quetzaltenango

% of total production/consumption volume

0.07

Please explain

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 18 countries, 79 regions and 318 districts/municipalities.

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Forest risk commodity

Soy

Country/Area of origin

Brazil

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Minas Gerais, Goias, Parana, Mato Grosso, Bahia

% of total production/consumption volume

18.1

Please explain

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: As part of our commitment to gain further visibility into our soy supply chain globally, we engaged Proforest to conduct a traceability assessment for in 2021. This analysis confirmed that for the year 2020 and accordingly contracted for 2021, 97% of our global soybean oil consumption is traceable back to mill and 96% to country level (country origins can sometimes be less clear than mill origins in soy SC). For soybean oil originated in high-risk countries, 68% is traceable to state level and 60% is traceable to municipality level. Going forward we will focus on improving our traceability to municipality level for all high-risk countries.

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Country/Area of origin

Bolivia (Plurinational State of)

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Santa Cruz

% of total production/consumption volume

1.9

Please explain

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Forest risk commodity

Soy

Country/Area of origin

Argentina

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Buenos Aires, Santa Fe, La Pampa, Entre Rios, Cordoba, Chaco, Santiago Del Estero

% of total production/consumption volume

1.7

Please explain

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption As part of our commitment to gain further visibility into our soy supply chain globally, we engaged Proforest to conduct a traceability assessment for in 2021. This analysis confirmed that for the year 2020 and accordingly contracted for 2021, 97% of our global soybean oil consumption is traceable back to mill and 96% to country level (country origins can sometimes be less clear than mill origins in soy SC). For soybean oil originated in high-risk countries, 68% is traceable to state level and 60% is traceable to municipality level. Going forward we will focus on improving our traceability to municipality level for all high-risk countries.

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Country/Area of origin

Any other countries/areas

State or equivalent jurisdiction**% of total production/consumption volume**

78.3

Please explain

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: As part of our commitment to gain further visibility into our soy supply chain globally, we engaged Proforest to conduct a traceability assessment for in 2021. This analysis confirmed that for the year 2020 and accordingly contracted for 2021, 97% of our global soybean oil consumption is traceable back to mill and 96% to country level (country origins can sometimes be less clear than mill origins in soy SC). For soybean oil originated in high-risk countries, 68% is traceable to state level and 60% is traceable to municipality level. Going forward we will focus on improving our traceability to municipality level for all high-risk countries.

F1.5e

(F1.5e) How does your organization produce or consume biofuel derived from palm oil?

Does your organization produce or consume biofuel derived from palm oil?

No

Data type**Volume produced/consumed****Metric****Country/Area of origin****State or equivalent jurisdiction****% of total production/consumption volume**

Does the source of your organization's biofuel material come from smallholders?

Comment

F1.6

(F1.6) Has your organization experienced any detrimental forests-related impacts?

No

F1.7

(F1.7) Indicate whether you have assessed the deforestation or conversion footprint for your disclosed commodities over the past 5 years, or since a specified cutoff date, and provide details.

Forest risk commodity

Timber products

Have you monitored or estimated your deforestation/conversion footprint?

Yes, we estimate deforestation/conversion footprint based on sourcing area

Coverage

Reporting deforestation/conversion since a specified cutoff date or during the last five years?

Other, please specify

PEFC and FSC aligned cut off dates

Known or estimated deforestation/ conversion footprint (hectares)

Describe methods and data sources used to monitor or estimate deforestation/ conversion footprint

We do not disclose the hectares of known/estimated deforestation/conversion footprint for timber due to data consensus issues and difficulty with methodology and associated attribution currently. We provide detail on how we monitor and manage this as well as contribute to future capabilities and data consensus:

GFW Pro and other forest data monitoring services.

FSC has conducted extensive and consolidated National Risk Assessments (NRA's) that inform the design and implementation of pulp and paper companies' Due Diligence

Systems (DDS's). While the purpose of the NRA is to inform the DDS, the highly detailed and comprehensive documents serve as a useful guide to navigating risk in the timber supply chain against the key principles and criteria of the FSC standard. We have worked with FSC to secure actionable distillations of these multi hundred-page NRA's in order to map specified risks onto specific geographies. We also continue to explore and advocate for the need to leverage geospatial technology and data in the monitoring of natural forest conversion and unsustainable timber harvesting practices. The severe limitation in this space is the capability to differentiate between normal and legal harvests of sustainably managed forests and tree plantations from the conversion of primary and secondary forest, with the latter proving especially challenging. We founded and participate in the Forest Data Partnership, along with USAID, WRI, FAO, NASA and Google that will seek to address the key data gaps in addressing forest risk, for which this will very likely emerge as a consensus challenge. That being said, we have used the Google Earth Engine platform to use global maps of Tropical Primary Forest from Turubanova et al to estimate conversion of that forest type in key geographies for forest products. In certain geographies where pulp is produced on short rotations (e.g. Brazil Eucalyptus), and high quality, historical land cover maps exist (e.g. MapBiomas) we are seeking methods to integrate disparate datasets to cover our sourcing footprint.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Have you monitored or estimated your deforestation/conversion footprint?

Yes, we estimate deforestation/conversion footprint based on sourcing area

Coverage

Full consumption volume

Reporting deforestation/conversion since a specified cutoff date or during the last five years?

Since a specified cutoff date, please specify year
end of 2015

Known or estimated deforestation/ conversion footprint (hectares)

Describe methods and data sources used to monitor or estimate deforestation/ conversion footprint

We do not disclose the hectares of known/estimated deforestation/conversion footprint for palm oil due to data consensus and methodology issues and attribution currently. We provide detail on how we monitor and manage this as well as contribute to future capabilities and data consensus:

We monitor deforestation using a combination of own digital tools e.g. our palm oil deforestation monitoring dashboard as well as contracted third party services.

We use a third-party deforestation monitoring service provider Earthqualiser who we have partnered with since 2018 and we have developed our own in-house monitoring capability in partnership with Google Cloud, Descartes Labs, NGIS and others. Through these partnerships we have access to over 24mln hectares of palm oil plantation maps, forest and carbon stock areas as well as critical biodiversity layers. We have been working with the palm oil producers to understand their deforestation footprint. Through this partnership we have an annual record of deforestation that has occurred and is related to palm oil plantations since 2015 and we use this to understand the potential link via these producers to our business. We use our disaggregated palm oil volumes as a % of total industry volume to extrapolate exposure and the estimated and inferred potential footprint. This is also based on all the palm oil actor's industry wide. However, importantly Unilever has been proactive and on the bases of the deforestation monitoring data has taken action to suspend these suppliers from its supply chain publicly.

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Have you monitored or estimated your deforestation/conversion footprint?

Yes, we estimate deforestation/conversion footprint based on sourcing area

Coverage

Full consumption volume

Reporting deforestation/conversion since a specified cutoff date or during the last five years?

Since a specified cutoff date, please specify year
end of 2015

Known or estimated deforestation/ conversion footprint (hectares)

Describe methods and data sources used to monitor or estimate deforestation/ conversion footprint

We do not disclose the hectares of known/estimated deforestation/conversion footprint for soy due to data consensus and methodology issues and attribution currently. We provide detail on how we monitor and manage this as well as contribute to future capabilities and data consensus:

We monitor deforestation using a combination of own digital tools e.g. our deforestation monitoring dashboard, contracted third party services and public data sets.

We have developed our own in-house monitoring capability in partnership with Google Cloud, Descartes Labs, NGIS and others. Through these partnerships we have access to planted area maps, forest and carbon stock areas as well as critical biodiversity layers. We also leverage public data sets through the Trace platform, WWF and WRI

Global Forest Watch. We use our disaggregated soy volumes as a % of total volume to extrapolate exposure and the estimated and inferred potential footprint.

Forest risk commodity

Other - Cocoa

Have you monitored or estimated your deforestation/conversion footprint?

Yes, we monitor deforestation/conversion footprint in our supply chain

Coverage

Partial consumption volume

Reporting deforestation/conversion since a specified cutoff date or during the last five years?

Since a specified cutoff date, please specify year
end of 2015

Known or estimated deforestation/ conversion footprint (hectares)

Describe methods and data sources used to monitor or estimate deforestation/ conversion footprint

We do not disclose the hectares of known/estimated deforestation/conversion footprint for cocoa due to data consensus and methodology issues and attribution currently. We provide detail on how we monitor and manage this as well as contribute to future capabilities and data consensus.

We leverage long term partnerships in the cocoa supply chain to access the traceability required. So far this has enabled us to trace 87% of the direct cocoa that we source from cooperatives with polygon mapped farms. This data has been used to determine areas where deforestation or other issues with planted cocoa have occurred and where we need to remediate. As a result of this we are working in partnership with our suppliers to regenerate over 4,000 hectares of area planted with cocoa. The objective is to regenerate those areas by applying an agroforestry approach which we are doing in partnership with ICRAF. This project will see the planting of over 450,000 trees on the area. The project is in its second year of operation and we have reached almost 2,000 hectares so far.

F2. Procedures

F2.1

(F2.1) Does your organization undertake a forests-related risk assessment?

Yes, forests-related risks are assessed

F2.1a

(F2.1a) Select the options that best describe your procedures for identifying and assessing forests-related risks.

Timber products

Value chain stage

- Direct operations
- Supply chain

Coverage

- Full

Risk assessment procedure

- Assessed as part of other company-wide risk assessment system

Frequency of assessment

- More than once a year

How far into the future are risks considered?

- > 6 years

Tools and methods used

- Internal company methods
- National specific tools and databases
- Jurisdictional/landscape assessment
- Other, please specify
 - Global Traceability System, (GTS), Google Earth Engine, Global Forest Watch , GFW, WRI RADD

Issues considered

- Availability of forest risk commodities
- Quality of forests risk commodities
- Impact of activity on the status of ecosystems and habitats
- Regulation
- Climate change
- Tariffs or price increases
- Corruption
- Social impacts
- Other, please specify
 - Natural forest conversion and conversion of tree plantations to other land uses

Stakeholders considered

- Customers
- Investors
- Local communities
- NGOs
- Regulators

Suppliers

Other, please specify

Multilaterals, national and sub-national governments

Please explain

Internal company methods/issue assessment: focus strategy and prioritise issues. Our materiality assessment categorised 125 topics into 13 issues including deforestation, water, climate, social & economic inclusion & human rights. Quarterly risk assessments on our 240 timber suppliers (questionnaires managed by GTS) cover chain of custody fibre to country, FSC/PEFC certified/recycled declaration & verification by suppliers on sustainability.

GTS: gives oversight of our supply chain to assess & track supplier performance over time and guide action plans for suppliers with non-compliance issues. We used the GTS tool in 2021 to collect origin data focused on suppliers handling “controlled wood” that previously resisted disclosure.

FSC’s National Risk Assessments (NRAs): inform design & implementation of pulp & paper companies’ Due Diligence Systems (DDS). NRAs inform the DDS and act as a guide to navigating risk in timber supply chains against FSC criteria. We have worked with FSC to distill NRAs to map risks onto specific jurisdictions overlapping our paper and board supplies.

GFW data is used to monitor & assess change in sustainability status at regional, national & supplier level in fibre-supplying regions & share data via a centralized system.

WRI RADD: to detect & guide remediation of forest risks. We report sustainable timber performance annually, assured by internal process, SGS & PWC. We consider the methodologies effective in identifying & assessing forests risks, enabling enhanced risk management in our procurement portfolios to guide supplier & origin selection.

Geospatial tech: We explore and advocate leveraging technology to track/monitor forest conversion related to key commodities. The aim is to close data gaps needed to inform how we deal with sourcing risks i.e. prioritisation of key risk areas/suppliers.

GEE: We founded and participate in the Forest Data Partnership to collect data on forests/ecosystems. We use Google Earth Engine to access global maps of Tropical Primary Forest to estimate conversion of forest type in key geographies for forest products. In geographies where pulp is produced on short rotations (e.g. Brazil Eucalyptus), and high quality, historical land cover maps exist (e.g. MapBiomas) we are seeking methods to integrate disparate datasets to cover our sourcing footprint.

Palm oil

Value chain stage

Direct operations

Supply chain

Coverage

Full

Risk assessment procedure

Assessed as part of other company-wide risk assessment system

Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

How far into the future are risks considered?

> 6 years

Tools and methods used

Internal company methods

External consultants

Global Forest Watch Pro

Jurisdictional/landscape assessment

Other, please specify

3Keel for traceability and deforestation free, RADD, Descartes Labs, GLAD, Earthqualizer, Google Earth Engine, Meridia Land

Issues considered

Availability of forest risk commodities

Quality of forests risk commodities

Impact of activity on the status of ecosystems and habitats

Regulation

Climate change

Tariffs or price increases

Corruption

Social impacts

Stakeholders considered

Customers

Employees

Investors

Local communities

NGOs

Other forest risk commodity users/producers at a local level

Regulators

Suppliers

Please explain

Internal company methods: to focus strategy and prioritise issues. Our materiality assessment categorised 125 topics into 13 issues including deforestation, water, climate, social & economic inclusion & human rights.

Policy compliance is part of our supplier risk assessment & selection process. With key suppliers, we hold regular reviews regarding their commercial performance & compliance with our People & Nature Policy requirements.

External tools and methods:

Supply chain complexity & lack of transparency mean we use many tools to identify, assess & manage risk, including deforestation risk assessment tools: Descartes Labs (DL), GFW, WRI-PALM, WRI's RADD, GLAD alerts, Earthqualizer (EQ) Monitoring. DL, RADD & GLAD's enables geospatial monitoring of forest risk within key suppliers' own operations & supply chain. 3Keel provide semi-annual traceability data from suppliers & their 3rd-parties, using PalmTrace & questionnaires. In 2021, we were 90% traceable to mill and 80% of our core palm volumes sourced from lower risk mills. Our public mill list contributes the Universal Mill List, improving the reliability of mill data management & reporting within the industry. We have developed an NDPE assurance mechanism with Control Union & work with EQ to monitor progress by direct suppliers & their supply chain. Through jurisdictional/landscape assessments, we identified Riau, Aceh, N Sumatra, Central Kalimantan & Sabah as priority landscapes due to high palm oil output volumes & proximity to critical ecosystems. We consider the current methodologies effective in identifying & assessing forests risks - enabling enhanced risk management in procurement portfolios to guide supplier & origin selection.

We continue to develop and innovate new tools and partnerships to manage forest risk exposure. E.g. We founded and participate in the Forest Data Partnership to collect data on forests/ecosystems. Engaging with smallholders is a core part of our strategy and in 2021 we began a pioneering partnership with Meridia Land to map geospatially palm oil independent smallholders in our supply chain. The objective is to map over 30,000 smallholders. We started at the end of 2021 and to date have mapped 6000. This data is critical to manage our supply base in palm oil outside of the concession areas where we have data from our partnerships with suppliers and EQ.

Soy

Value chain stage

Direct operations
Supply chain

Coverage

Full

Risk assessment procedure

Assessed as part of other company-wide risk assessment system

Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

How far into the future are risks considered?

> 6 years

Tools and methods used

Internal company methods
External consultants

Trase

National specific tools and databases

Other, please specify

Certifications (RTRS), Proterra, FieldPrint Calculator, Mapbiomas

Issues considered

Availability of forest risk commodities

Quality of forests risk commodities

Impact of activity on the status of ecosystems and habitats

Regulation

Climate change

Tariffs or price increases

Brand damage related to forests risk commodities

Corruption

Social impacts

Stakeholders considered

Customers

Employees

Investors

Local communities

NGOs

Other forest risk commodity users/producers at a local level

Regulators

Suppliers

Please explain

Internal company methods: focus strategy and prioritise issues. Our materiality assessment categorised 125 topics into 13 issues including deforestation, water, climate, social & economic inclusion & human rights. Sustainable soy sourcing is part of this. Our Sustainable Agriculture Code (SAC) provides guidelines to inform risk assessments & suppliers must conduct a risk assessment to identify issues affecting farmers or supply chains as a 1st step. We conduct a corporate risk assessment regularly for all soybean oil suppliers via traceability assessments in partnership with Proforest & supplier engagement to assess compliance with our People & Nature Policy.

External tools and methods: We use National tools/standards for each sourcing origin, to identify regions experiencing deforestation/habitat conversion. We use the FieldPrint Calculator in the US. In Brazil, we use Trase and Mapbiomas data (for their extensive data on soy supply chains, farm and ecosystems). We use this with key suppliers to understand our future supply base design, reducing the risk our volumes could contribute to conversion and or deforestation. This future supply base is then activated in supplier contracts.

We use RTRS & Proterra. We have supported & implemented RTRS standard since 2015 & have assisted in the production of 236,595t of deforestation-free soybean in 2021 in Cerrado. The RTRS diagnostic tool helps farmers see & address forest risks in their land, contributing to 15,645ha of protected native vegetation in the Cerrado Biome.

In 2021, we commissioned a 2nd global assessment of soy traceability and exposure to deforestation risk through Proforest (selected for their Consumer Goods Forum / Soft Commodities Forum influence). This included (1) a supplier survey to gather data on the soybean oil supply chain & soybeans origins; (2) categorising, scoring & visualising information in dashboards & maps; & (3) assessing recommendations to improve traceability & further mitigate deforestation risk exposure.

Our forest risk assessment tools have proven highly effective in identifying soy origins & deforestation risk. We achieved traceability to country of origin for 96% of our soybean oil & have transformed our supply chain to mitigate deforestation risk by sourcing from low risk origins or segregated certified soy for >93% of our soybean oil consumption by end of 2021.

Other - Cocoa

Value chain stage

Direct operations
Supply chain

Coverage

Full

Risk assessment procedure

Assessed as part of other company-wide risk assessment system

Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

How far into the future are risks considered?

> 6 years

Tools and methods used

Internal company methods
Other, please specify
Rainforest Alliance, FairTrade

Issues considered

Availability of forest risk commodities
Quality of forests risk commodities
Impact of activity on the status of ecosystems and habitats
Regulation
Climate change
Impact on water security
Loss of markets
Social impacts

Stakeholders considered

Customers
Employees

Investors
 Local communities
 NGOs
 Other forest risk commodity users/producers at a local level
 Regulators
 Suppliers

Please explain

Internal company methods:

We use internal company methods to focus our strategy; assess the changing sustainability landscape; & understand & prioritise the issues that matter to our business & stakeholders. Our 2021 materiality assessment categorised 125 topics into 13 environmental & social issues including deforestation, water, climate, social & economic inclusion & human rights. Sustainable cocoa sourcing is part of this. Our Sustainable Agriculture Code (SAC) provides guidelines to inform risk assessment in procurement decisions. Suppliers must conduct a full risk-assessment to identify issues affecting farmers or supply chains as the 1st step of SAC compliance.

External tools:

Cocoa production provides income for millions but is also associated with deforestation, water impacts & human rights risks. For cocoa, Unilever sources certified Rainforest Alliance (RA) & FairTrade, all of which are deemed fully equivalent to the SAC. In 2021, Unilever sustainably sourced 99% of its cocoa as Rainforest Alliance and (RA), and Fairtrade certified. We buy only a small proportion of the global production of cocoa, which means that we cannot change the supply chain just by acting on our own, so partnerships and collaborations are an essential part of our approach to drive change. In 2018, we became a signatory of the Cocoa & Forests Initiative (CFI) & have been working with suppliers to design & develop long-term landscape programs beyond certification. We aim to enhance the livelihoods of cocoa farmers while finding solutions to eradicate forest conversion. Each signatory company must publicly disclose an action plan with actions it will take to deliver the commitments set out in the Framework, including indicative technical & financial support. Each signatory will decide how best to support the achievement of the Framework commitments, based on their role in the supply chain, their corporate priorities, & their cocoa sustainability goals. Company action plans must include evidence such as high resolution satellite imagery to detect changes in near-realtime, high level & verified land use, environmental, & socio-economic KPIs; & annual publicly disclosed reporting on progress & outcomes related to the specific actions in the Frameworks.

F2.2

(F2.2) For each of your disclosed commodity(ies), has your organization mapped its value chains?

Value chain mapping

Timber products	Yes, we have partially mapped the value chain
Palm oil	Yes, we have mapped the entire value chain
Soy	Yes, we have mapped the entire value chain
Other - Cocoa	Yes, we have partially mapped the value chain

F2.2a

(F2.2a) Provide details of your organization's value chain mapping for its disclosed commodity(ies).

Forest risk commodity

Timber products

Scope of value chain mapping

Own operations

Tier 1 suppliers

% of total suppliers covered within selected tier(s)

100

Description of mapping process and coverage

Unilever declares all of its tier 1 suppliers and by the application of the FSC and PEFC standards has achieved mapping of the full value chain (tier4+). The tier 1 suppliers are mapped by Unilever on a quarterly bases with the use of a third party system called GTS. We upgraded our GTS survey capability as an interim solution to easily collect upstream supply chain data whilst hunting for a technology supplier to supply a cross commodity upstream data collection tool. GTS upgrades were first rolled out in 2019, including capabilities related to supplier disclosure and origin surveys. This upgrade helped us to collect the information required from suppliers to disclose Unilever Tier 1 suppliers, which we believe further builds consumer trust in our products that use fibre based packaging. Our Digital team also engaged with strategic technology partners to develop longer term solutions that are directly integrated with core Unilever ERP systems.

Your own production and primary processing sites: attach a list of facility names and locations (optional)

Your suppliers' production and primary processing sites: attach a list of names and locations (optional)

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Scope of value chain mapping

Own operations
 Tier 1 suppliers
 Tier 2 suppliers
 Tier 3 suppliers
 Tier 4+ suppliers
 Smallholders
 Customers

% of total suppliers covered within selected tier(s)

90

Description of mapping process and coverage

Unilever purchases mainly complex derivatives of palm oil and palm kernel oil like alcohols or fatty acids for the use in its products. Many of these are the result of numerous processing steps and as a user we are at times very far down the chain. For example, a complex alcohol made through oleo chemistry could mean the palm oil mill is a tier 7 level supply chain unit. In spite of this complexity, we have managed to map to the tier 4+ suppliers and are now embarking on detailed and expansive mapping of smallholder farmers.

3Keel identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details using the RSPO PalmTrace system and undertakes traceability surveys on behalf of Unilever twice yearly. Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 18 countries, 79 regions, and 318 districts/municipalities. Palm oil mills are a proxy of the Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) supply shed as FFB must be processed quickly, limiting the distance it can travel. We are compiling a plantation/estate database associated with these mills which covers more than 17 million hectares of oil palm concession areas in these districts / municipalities. Together with Descartes Labs we have completed a map of the entire area of planted palm oil and therefore are able to determine the location of planted palm in relation to critical ecosystems like tropical forests and other high conservation and carbon stock areas. Our suppliers provide traceability information on RSPO certified and non-certified volumes. This allows us to have visibility of all the mills in our supply chain to be able to assess and manage risk. Our lists of over 1,400 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website.

At the end of 2021 Unilever agreed a partnership with Meridia to begin the expansive mapping of smallholders in our supply chain with a target to map over 30,000 by 2023. We had just set out at the end of 2021 and had mapped over 1500 smallholders by then and almost 6,000 to date. The mapping includes detailed information on farmers that we can leverage in partnerships to help farmers improve agricultural practices and income and thereby prevent the incentive for more deforestation.

Your own production and primary processing sites: attach a list of facility names and locations (optional)

Your suppliers' production and primary processing sites: attach a list of names and locations (optional)

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Scope of value chain mapping

Tier 1 suppliers
 Tier 2 suppliers
 Tier 3 suppliers
 Tier 4+ suppliers

% of total suppliers covered within selected tier(s)

97

Description of mapping process and coverage

As part of our commitment to gain further visibility into our soy supply chain globally, we engaged Proforest to conduct a traceability assessment in year 2021 and have used this as a basis for maintaining ongoing traceability through contractual commitments with suppliers. This analysis confirmed that 100%% of our global soybean oil consumption is traceable back to refinery and 97% is traceable to crushing plants or mills. For soybean oil originated in high-risk countries, 68% is traceable to state level and 60% is traceable to municipality level. Going forward we will focus on improving our traceability to municipality level for all high-risk countries. Other countries we source from include: Austria, Canada, China, Croatia, Czechia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Romania, Serbia, Ukraine, United States of America.

Your own production and primary processing sites: attach a list of facility names and locations (optional)

Your suppliers' production and primary processing sites: attach a list of names and locations (optional)

Forest risk commodity

Other - Cocoa

Scope of value chain mapping

Own operations
 Tier 1 suppliers
 Tier 2 suppliers
 Tier 3 suppliers
 Tier 4+ suppliers
 Smallholders

% of total suppliers covered within selected tier(s)

60

Description of mapping process and coverage

We have targeted to map 100% of the 23,996 farmers involved in our impact programme. To date we have mapped 25,006 farm plots linked to 20,821 farmers and representing 87% of farms in our programme. This currently represents approximately 60% of our cocoa suppliers volume per year.

Our commitment to report on all farms found in National Parks and Reserves to the Ivorian Ministry of Water and Forests is operational and the farmer list is available. The transfer of this information to the government (from our Tier 1 Suppliers) is dependent on agreement on social safeguards. Based on the mapping of our dedicated farmers in Côte d'Ivoire, we are now working to develop a differentiated approach based on the level of degradation of forests. Once finalised, it will help us to firm up a progressive strategy based on findings as well as a prescribed timeline and key roles and responsibilities specified in the land use plans

Between October 2020 and September 2021, we have trained 10,877 farmers on good agricultural practices via our suppliers, to comply with Rainforest Alliance Certification requirements.

The company has established procurement policies that operationalise sustainable cocoa supply chain commitments, and address social and environmental risks in the supply chain with 215 cocoa communities.

Your own production and primary processing sites: attach a list of facility names and locations (optional)
Your suppliers' production and primary processing sites: attach a list of names and locations (optional)

F3. Risks and opportunities

F3.1

(F3.1) Have you identified any inherent forests-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

	Risk identified?
Timber products	Yes
Palm oil	Yes
Soy	Yes
Other - Cocoa	Yes

F3.1a

(F3.1a) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Definition: Substantive impacts for Unilever are those that would threaten the Group's business model, future performance, solvency or liquidity in the next three years. We call these our principal risks & these apply to the Unilever Group (including our direct operations & supply chain). One of Unilever's principal risks is climate change. Risk management is integral to our strategy and the achievement of our long-term goals: our success as an organisation depends on our ability to identify and exploit the opportunities generated by our business and the markets we are in. The Board has overall accountability for the management of risk and for reviewing the effectiveness of our risk management and internal control systems.

Determination: We use our principal risks (all 14 included in pages 46-50 of our Annual Report and Accounts 2021) to identify scenarios which could force Unilever to cease being viable over a three-year period. Each year, we assess the cash flow impact a particular risk/mix of risks could have to the business based on the amount of cash held, our operating cash flows and the credit facilities available & their ability to affect the business operating & meeting its liabilities. Our time horizons are aligned with our forward-looking planning, set out in our three-year strategic plans and annual forecasts & our Board assumes overall accountability for the management of risk & reviewing the effectiveness of Unilever's risk management & internal control systems.

Threshold: In assessing viability, 'severe but plausible' scenarios based on our principal risks are considered along with the potential ramifications of Covid-19. The definition we work with is 1% of our Group Turnover which was equal to €524m of turnover in 2021. In 2020 we identified substantive financial impact in 2 ways:

We identify substantive financial impact in 2 ways:

1. assessing scenarios for each individual principal risk, for example the termination of our relationships with the three largest global customers; the loss of all material litigation cases; a major IT data breach or reputational damage from not progressing against our plastic packaging commitments, and the lost cost and growth opportunities from not keeping up with technological changes.
2. assessing scenarios that involve more than one principal risk, for example a major global incident affecting one or more of Unilever's key locations resulting in an outage for a year in a key sourcing unit & significant water shortages in our key developing markets. All the principal risks could impact our business within the next two years (i.e. short-term risks less than 3 years), or could impact our business over the next 3-10 years (i.e. medium-term risks less than 10 years).

F3.1b

(F3.1b) For your disclosed forest risk commodity(ies), provide details of risks identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business, and your response to those risks.

Forest risk commodity

Timber products

Type of risk

Regulatory

Geographical scale

Global

Where in your value chain does the risk driver occur?

Supply chain

Primary risk driver

Changes to national legislation

Primary potential impact

Increased production costs

Company-specific description

Regulatory uncertainty and policy changes impact material availability and cost. For example, the European Commissions adopted a proposal to limit EU-driven forest degradation and deforestation. We anticipate the regulation to be in force within the next 2 years, with measures including mandatory due diligence to avoid or minimize the placement of products associated with deforestation or forest degradation on the EU market. This will drive more companies to source sustainable volumes for the EU market, creating increased demand in a supply-constrained market. Shortages of sustainable/certified timber can increase the cost of sourcing our packaging in the quantities needed. Our own people and nature sourcing policy also requires us to implement strong standards and assure enhanced traceability of where our raw materials are originated.

In 2021 for instance, we purchased 956,520 tonnes of paper and board in total for our products. Limitations in supply can directly impact operations by forcing local procurement teams to switch suppliers or for R&D teams to quickly change packaging specifications based on different fibre sources, or engineering teams to modify packaging lines in factories.

Timeframe

1-3 years

Magnitude of potential impact

Medium-low

Likelihood

Likely

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact (currency)

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

18,000,000

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

37,000,000

Explanation of financial

To calculate the financial impact figure above, we have assumed our annual cost of paper & board packaging spend is €1.1 billion (A). We assume an increase of between 5-10% spend based on the current premium of certified materials which could materialize based on the factors mentioned above (B). This impact could occur within a 3-year period, should Unilever make no attempt to manage it (C). This equates to a time averaged risk $(A \times B) / C$ of roughly €18 - 37 million per annum, rounded up to the nearest million.

Primary response to risk

Increased use of sustainably sourced materials

Description of response

By setting up our procurement teams to buy sustainable paper and board in the volumes we need, we ready ourselves for changes in regulation. Paper and board procurement teams have conducted gap analyses of our key suppliers in our key markets to understand where there are gaps in certification. These gaps were concentrated in markets in East Africa, Middle Americas, South Asia and South East Asia, where uncertified recycled material remained a high percentage of total volume. We then arranged subsequent calls to discuss strategies with the suppliers in these markets in order to close the gap on any uncertified supplies, so we can ensure our supplies are as sustainable as possible. Our time frame for the response strategy to be fully implemented is from 2015 to end of 2022.

Cost of response

5,000,000

Explanation of cost of response

100% of this cost represents an annual recurring cost for the P&B materials that are made from certified FSC or PEFC wood fibres in certain origins for which these materials carry a premium due to their short supply vs uncertified materials. The figure also includes incremental costs related to transitioning from uncertified recycled board to certified and strengthening our coverage of 100% certified board with stronger standards and enhanced traceability. This figure excludes time and internal staffing resources used in supplier engagement and development of new and/or expanded sustainable sources with 3rd party certification.

Cost of risk management includes: (A) recurring cost of certified fibres (B) costs of transitioning to certified recycled board (C) cost of transitioning to stronger standards and enhanced traceability in certain countries. Cost of management = $(A) + (B) + (C) = €5,000,000$.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Type of risk

Reputational and markets

Geographical scale

Global

Where in your value chain does the risk driver occur?

Supply chain

Primary risk driver

Increased commodity prices

Primary potential impact

Increased production costs

Company-specific description

Market and trade volatility continued at extreme levels in 2021 with continued impact from the Covid-19 pandemic and unprecedented global commodity inflation driven by supply constraints and demand spikes. The severe mismatch between supply and demand resulted in a once in a two-decade spike in commodity and logistics cost inflation. When purchasing raw agricultural materials for our Beauty and Personal Care, Foods and Refreshment and Home care products, we have seen the market price increases of more than 100% for palm oil. If we continue to source 900K+ tonnes of palm oil annually which is subjected to the types of price volatility seen in 2021, without the right degree of resilience the costs will be substantial and we will continue to be exposed to physical disruptions or trade restrictions. That's why our sustainable sourcing strategy is an integrated one that looks at the actions we need to take in the whole supply chain and build resilience through multiple routes: direct sourcing, smallholder programs, certification, technology for transparency and traceability.

Timeframe

4-6 years

Magnitude of potential impact

Medium

Likelihood

Likely

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact (currency)

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

200,000,000

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

600,000,000

Explanation of financial

To calculate the financial impact figure above, we have assumed our annual cost of palm-based derivatives at approximately €2 billion (A). We assume an increase of between 10 - 30% of spend based on modelling the underlying feedstock price volatility and the volatility of premiums and costs of securing more sustainable, direct and traceable palm and palm kernel oil (B). This impact could occur within a 3-5 year period, should Unilever make no attempt to manage it (C). This equates to a time averaged risk $(A \times B) / C$ of roughly €200 - 600 million per annum, rounded up to the nearest million

Primary response to risk

More ambitious forest-related commitments

Description of response

We use commodity price risk management hedging & trading tools to manage the short-medium term volatility. The longer-term risk is managed through our overall strategy of purposeful and resilient procurement, which includes sustainable and deforestation-free sourcing. Our sustainable sourcing strategy is an integrated one that looks at the actions we need to take in the whole supply chain and build resilience through multiple routes: direct sourcing, smallholder programs, certification, technology for transparency and traceability.

We have an ongoing commitment in our Unilever Compass strategy to sustainably source 100% of our Palm volumes (no end date/target date). We have invested over the past 8 years and continue to invest in smallholder programs, on an ongoing basis, to increase the supply of certified volumes from diverse sources, incrementally growing the scale of our programs in line with our ongoing Sustainable Sourcing (no target date) and Deforestation-free (2023 target) commitments. In addition, because our zero - deforestation target commits us to end any deforestation in our palm supply chain by 2023 we are shortening our supply chain and sourcing directly, and we're investing in technology for transparency and traceability of our materials. These investments will help realise the 2023 goals and continue beyond the immediate target dates as we continue to respond to evolving risk and identify opportunities for improvement and efficiency.

Cost of response

100,000,000

Explanation of cost of response

The annual cost represents the critical actions we take as business to be able to buy more responsibly, with the needed resilience and is made up of:

(A) cost of purchasing RSPO physically certified materials via Mass Balance or SG models; (B) Investments needed to shorten our supply chain to enable procurement more directly in order to improve our traceability and resilience, C) support for smallholders by buying directly from independent mills and mid-sized operators in order to connect to smallholders and invest in their empowerment through impact programs.

(D) investments in funds, eg &Green fund and larger landscape programs to drive no deforestation & transformation in commodity supply chains beyond our own (E) investments in monitoring & new technology partnerships with Google, Earthqualiser, Descartes Labs, Orbital Insights to drive traceability & transparency in commodity supply chains. Cost of management = (A)+(B)+(C)+(D) + (E) = 100,000,000.

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Type of risk

Regulatory

Geographical scale

Global

Where in your value chain does the risk driver occur?

Supply chain

Primary risk driver

Other regulatory driver, please specify
Changing land use patterns

Primary potential impact

Increased production costs

Company-specific description

Our 2- and 4-degrees climate change scenario analyses in 2017 and 2018 value-chain specific analysis of the soybean supply chain showed potential increased production & manufacturing costs. We selected soybean oil as a crucial ingredient for in-depth analysis because it is included in many of our food products, such as Hellmann's mayonnaise and because of its importance to Unilever (large purchased volume), and the availability of good historical price data and suitable climate models. We purchase large volumes, mostly from growers in the US, particularly for Hellman's brand and Brazil for our dressings business. Our 2-degree scenario analysis showed that without action, one of the most significant impacts could fall within our supply chain where the cost of raw materials may rise due to the implementation of policies pricing carbon and zero net deforestation requirements are introduced that lead to changes in land use patterns and a shift to sustainable agriculture puts pressure on agricultural production, raising the price of certain raw materials.

Timeframe

>6 years

Magnitude of potential impact

Low

Likelihood

Likely

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact (currency)

900,000,000

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial

We assumed up to 2030, society acts with measures to restrain deforestation & emissions (i.e., implementing carbon pricing at \$75-\$100 p/tonne, based on IEA's 450 scenario). In the 2°C scenarios, assumed no significant impact to our business from physical climate change by 2030 & focused on regulatory changes. Main elements of a 2°C scenario are: carbon pricing in key countries, increasing both manufacturing & raw material costs, & zero net deforestation requirements introduced & a sustainable agriculture shift puts pressure on production, raising the price of certain raw materials. Our methodology forecasts future yields (crop-specific & climate models). The price model uses a range of supply & demand drivers to determine impact on yield from direct risks of climate change, isolating factors such as acreage & technology on price. Three modelling steps were performed: 1) Yield estimation: Analysis of crop & climate models to forecast a range of expected yields in key growing regions. 2) Price relationship: An econometric model was developed, based on an analysis of raw material market & historical trends, to estimate the impact of climate-induced yield changes on future prices. The model looks at impact of yield changes on prices from other important factors (i.e. acreage, farming tech, extreme weather & man-made factors). 3) Impact estimation: Future yields & price impacts translated into estimated financial exposure for our business, using our forecast procurement volumes.

Primary response to risk

Engagement with suppliers

Description of response

We manage the increased production costs and price risk through our overall strategy of purposeful procurement, which includes sustainable and deforestation-free sourcing. We have an ongoing commitment under our Compass strategy to sustainably source 100% of our soy volumes (no end date). We invest in farmer programs to increase the supply of certified volumes from diverse sources. In the US our work with the Field to Market alliance and Practical Farmers of Iowa supports farmers to improve soil health and water quality. In Latin America we've been part of long-term collaborative efforts to improve the sustainability of soy cultivation, including driving certification with RTRS and Proterra. In addition, our zero-deforestation target commits us to end any deforestation in our soy supply chain by 2023. Our action to end deforestation drives a transformation in how and with whom we partner in our extended supply chains, which we will realise in line with our 2023 target date. We are changing our supply chain, we are transparent about where we purchase soy from and publish a list of our direct suppliers. We're

investing in technology for transparency and traceability of our materials, including AI and blockchain.

Cost of response

10,000,000

Explanation of cost of response

The cost represents (A) our investments in sustainable sourcing of soy. This includes, incentives for farmers participating in our US Mid-West program (\$10/ acre of cover crops planted) (B) impact programs, program costs like that of our Brazil program, where we support farmers to achieve compliance with RTRS (programme cost of €11.8 per tonne of purchased certified volume), as well as payment for RTRS certificates, (C) costs of Proterra certification of soy beans and (D) our investment to source from low risk origins, from certified segregated supply chains where needed and particular projects like our recently announced investments to build a deforestation free supply base in Brazil. Cost of management = (A) + (B) + (C) + (D) = 10,000,000€.

Forest risk commodity

Other - Cocoa

Type of risk

Reputational and markets

Geographical scale

Global

Where in your value chain does the risk driver occur?

Supply chain

Primary risk driver

Negative media coverage

Primary potential impact

Brand damage

Company-specific description

Increasing consumer awareness of the impact of commodity supply chains on forests could cause a boycott of products containing cocoa. According to Sigwatch, in 2021, two top issues campaigned for in the Home & Personal Care sector were health/environmental impact of cosmetics & toiletry products and green marketing claims/greenwashing. While only some campaigns are consumer-facing, supply chain traceability & deforestation are of high importance to both consumers & NGOs. Boycotts & campaigns could cause reputational damage to Unilever brands with a potential impact on shareholder value.

Cocoa is a key ingredient for Magnum & other ice cream brands. A boycott could be carried out by a small part of our consumer base, mainly those who care about sustainability in developed markets. However small this impact may be, sustainability sits at the heart of our business strategy, so we want to manage every supply chain risk.

We work closely with our suppliers to achieve our commitment to source 100% deforestation-free cocoa by end of 2023. 85% of the cocoa we purchase is produced in Côte d'Ivoire & Ghana - considered high deforestation risk. We do this by sourcing cocoa products certified against deforestation-free requirements. Our brand, Ben & Jerry's, achieved FairTrade certification for all its cocoa in 2014. In 2021, Unilever sustainably sourced 99% of cocoa as di and Fairtrade certified. Based on these efforts, we estimate financial impact to be limited.

Timeframe

1-3 years

Magnitude of potential impact

Low

Likelihood

About as likely as not

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact (currency)

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

42,000,000

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

69,000,000

Explanation of financial

We calculated the potential financial risk to the business from a boycott of cocoa should Unilever not respond to the risk with mitigating actions. We used the following scenario: A) We assumed that 33% of consumers are buying products with sustainability in mind, which is a statistic from our 2015 research that assessed consumers' buying behaviour (versus their purchase intentions); x (B) our multi-year underlying sales growth estimate of 3-5% for 2021 to determine the impact of that 33% on growth based on where consumer awareness is highest (Europe & North America); x (C) turnover from our Ice Cream business (our biggest cocoa-using category).

The lower range estimate is based on the impact on 3% of growth & the upper range on the impact on 5% of growth. A (consumers) x B (growth estimate) x C (turnover) = our estimate of D of €42-69m. This estimate is based on annual growth lost, so over a prolonged period, we could see a potential impact of more than €69m.

Primary response to risk

Engagement with suppliers

Description of response

Cocoa is a key ingredient in our ice cream business & Unilever committed to sourcing 100% of our cocoa sustainably by 2020 as part of the Unilever Sustainable Living Plan

(USLP). Post the USLP, we have continued our commitment in sustainably sourcing cocoa. In 2021, Unilever sustainably sourced 99% of its cocoa as Rainforest Alliance and (RA), and Fairtrade certified.

We then set ourselves the goal of going further with programs that work with certification & bring us closer to growers.

In 2018, Unilever became a signatory of the Cocoa & Forests Initiative organized by World Cocoa Foundation, IDH - the Sustainable Trade Initiative, & The Prince of Wales's International Sustainability Unit. Many of the 35 signatories are our cocoa suppliers & the industry has been strongly committed to accelerating economic, social & environmental sustainability in the cocoa sector. We focus on deforestation with smallholder cocoa farmers & many companies have been working with farmers on-ground to strengthen sustainable land use in cocoa production. For cocoa, our approach is to develop a concrete, time-bound, joint action plan in partnership with suppliers and governments that spell out the critical actions and realistic timeframe to end deforestation for a specific country and landscape. We are optimistic that multi-stakeholder initiatives like CFI will improve transparency & traceability in the industry and unlock opportunities to help address deforestation risks in cocoa.

Cost of response

18,000,000

Explanation of cost of response

This represents the cost of programs to ensure that we are buying sustainably certified cocoa products. Additionally, we committed to further impact programs in 2020, such as remediation programs, over the next 4 years.

F3.2

(F3.2) Have you identified any forests-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

	Have you identified opportunities?
Timber products	Yes
Palm oil	Yes
Soy	Yes
Other - Cocoa	Yes

F3.2a

(F3.2a) For your selected forest risk commodity(ies), provide details of the identified opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

.....

Forest risk commodity

Timber products

Type of opportunity

Markets

Where in your value chain does the opportunity occur?

Supply chain

Other parts of the value chain

Primary forests-related opportunity

Increased demand for certified materials

Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity

In 2021, Unilever achieved 96% of our directly purchased paper and board packaging materials were made from recycled fibre or came from certified sustainably managed forests. Continuing to drive third party certification of recycled materials is an opportunity, because it supports a market for certified recycled materials, & equally provides reassurance in terms of secure low-risk supply for our 400+ brands. By progressively purchasing more certified, & full chain of custody materials, we're also driving performance against our deforestation-free target. In 2021, we've been finding ways to integrate sustainable Paper & Board volumes into more products such as bringing out paper-based recyclable pouches for our Colman's range in the UK. We've also been working with Pulpex to create the first- ever paper-based laundry detergent bottle, piloting this with OMO in Brazil. Demand for plastic-alternatives means innovations P&B packaging is growing strongly. Following the introduction of our People and Forests First strategy, we have shifted a significant amount of our sourcing to places where the risk of deforestation is low. In the locations where deforestation risk remains high, we complement our use of certification schemes with other forms of supplier engagement, such as quarterly questionnaires on traceability and sustainability status of the volumes sourced. We continue to look for ways to simplify data collection processes to reduce the burden on suppliers and improve the accuracy of the sustainability data received. We upgraded our GTS survey capability as an interim solution to easily collect upstream supply chain data which helped us to disclose Unilever Tier 1 suppliers, which we believe further builds consumer trust in our products that use fibre-based packaging. Our Digital team also engaged with strategic technology partners to develop longer term solutions that are directly integrated with core Unilever ERP systems. We believe these actions will result in positive outcomes in terms of consumer preference and brand equity in the timescale of current time to the foreseeable future of a 5 year time horizon which we feel confident captures current consumer and stakeholder attitudes on sustainable pulp and paper.

Estimated timeframe for realization

Current - up to 1 year

Magnitude of potential impact

Medium-low

Likelihood

More likely than not

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

19,800,000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

In developed markets, where product boycotts are more likely, all (99%) of our fibre-based packaging is from sustainably managed forests or is certified recycled. There is little additional value to brands in certifying the balance of uncertified recycled packaging, which is concentrated in developing and emerging economies. The opportunity described above enables the Unilever Group to make corporate sustainability claims that may translate into buying preferences from sustainability minded consumers. We assumed that 33% of consumers are buying products with sustainability in mind, according to our consumer research. This helped us to estimate that an additional €19.8M in value is generated by looking at group turnover of products with prominent customer facing cartons, or other paper bearing packaging in developed markets that are most likely to respond to such claims. To reach this €19.8mIn, we used Unilever financial data to estimate (A) 20 bln of turnover in “sustainability minded” markets (e.g. North America, Europe and others), and assumed that (B) based on prevalence of brand claims that 10% of stock keeping units across the markets have a prominent carton related claim, we then apply (C) our conservative growth estimate of 3% and factor (D) of 33% of consumers who actually buy with sustainability in mind which results in (E) a conservative estimate of a 1% increase in sales across consumer segments. i.e. $A*B*C*D = E$ (19.8mIn)

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Type of opportunity

Efficiency

Where in your value chain does the opportunity occur?

Supply chain

Primary forests-related opportunity

Cost savings

Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity

Unilever relies on palm oil as key ingredient in products manufactured by all Unilever divisions. In 2021, market supply-demand mismatches and trade volatility were at such extreme levels that there were market price increases of more than 100% for palm oil. Our strategy is to build resilience through multiple routes: direct sourcing, smallholder programs, certification, investing in technology for transparency and traceability.

For example: we engage with direct & indirect suppliers including independent smallholders programs in main sourcing regions of Indonesia and Malaysia where Unilever supports up to 15,000 independent smallholders. By supporting farmers with training and land titling, smallholders can have secure title, improve farm profitability which results in Unilever being able to secure volumes and lessen long term price volatility.

Our resilient Procurement strategy provides Unilever with an opportunity to reduce or avoid future volatility and market supply constraints. By setting up our procurement teams to buy sustainable, deforestation free and traceable palm in the volumes we need on a long term basis, we ready ourselves against uncertainty in market conditions.

Estimated timeframe for realization

4-6 years

Magnitude of potential impact

Medium

Likelihood

More likely than not

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

20,000,000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

33,000,000

Explanation of financial impact figure

To calculate the financial impact figure, we assumed our annual cost of palm-based derivatives at approximately €2 billion (A). We assume an increase of 10 - 30% of spend based on modelling the underlying feedstock price volatility and the volatility of premiums and costs of securing more sustainable, direct and traceable palm and palm kernel oil (B). This impact could occur within a 3-5 year period (C). The cost of investment in a resilient supply chain is estimated at €100 million annually (D). This equates to a time averaged cost avoided of $(A \times B) - D / C$ of roughly €20- 33 million per annum, rounded up to the nearest million.

D: The cost of investment in a resilient supply chain is = (a)+(b)+(c)+(d)+(e) =
 €100,000,000

(a) cost of purchasing RSPO physically certified materials via Mass Balance or SG models; (b) Investment needed to shorten our supply chain to enable procurement more directly in order to improve our traceability and resilience, (c) support for smallholders by buying directly from independent mills and mid-sized operators in order to connect to smallholders and invest in their empowerment through impact programs. (d) investments in funds, eg &Green fund and larger landscape programs to drive no deforestation & transformation in commodity supply chains beyond our own (e) investments in monitoring & new technology partnerships with Google, Earthqualiser, Descartes Labs, Orbital Insights to drive traceability & transparency in commodity supply chains.

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Type of opportunity

Products & services

Where in your value chain does the opportunity occur?

Supply chain

Other parts of the value chain

Primary forests-related opportunity

Increased brand value

Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity

Soy is mainly used by Hellmann's and other brands within our Food & Refreshments (F&R) division. We see an opportunity for Hellmann's to increase brand value by being positively associated with our sustainable and deforestation-free soy programs. In 2020, Unilever launched its Compass Strategy including: a deforestation-free supply chain by 2023; an evergreen sustainable sourcing goal; helping to protect and regenerate 1,5million hectares by 2030. These commitments drive business decisions on the development of our programs which in turn can provide positive stories for brands & consumers. The market opportunity is to leverage sustainably produced ingredients, including soy, in dressings and other food products, to increase brand value. Sustainable Sourcing is part of the Hellmann's brand purpose and sourcing sustainable and deforestation-free vegetable oils is at the core of the brand strategy. Consumer studies were conducted to define how to best communicate our sustainability work to consumers and the resulting brand claims roadmap will be implemented through 2025. In line with the brand strategy, 100% of our soy was sustainably sourced via SAC equivalent standards either as segregated, mass-balance or RTRS certificates in 2021. We expect to source 100% deforestation-free soybean oil by 2023. Based on a supplier traceability survey conducted with Proforest in 2021, around 90% of our soybean oil originated in low risk of deforestation countries such as USA, Canada, China and European soy producing countries or was certified segregated by recognized standards

such as ProTerra. Our approach to sustainable soy also includes impact programs to promote regenerative agriculture in the USA (our main sourcing region) and to facilitate the expansion of verified deforestation-free soy in Cerrado via RTRS certification. Hellman's in North America has used the example of the sustainable and regenerative agriculture programs run in our Soy US supply chain to drive digital stories and communications bringing farmer stories to consumers. Hellman's has also made claims on pack on leading markets referring to sustainably sourced oils. Hellmann's achieved double-digit growth in 2021, is one of our +€1 B + turnover brands and remains the number one mayonnaise brand in the world by sales.

Estimated timeframe for realization

1-3 years

Magnitude of potential impact

Medium-low

Likelihood

More likely than not

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

20,000,000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

30,000,000

Explanation of financial impact figure

We calculated the financial opportunity to the business from the preference for products using sustainably sourced soy using the following: 1) We assumed that 33% of consumers are buying products with sustainability in mind, a statistic drawn from our ground-breaking research which measured consumers' actual buying behaviour rather than simply their purchase intentions (A). We then used our multi-year underlying sales growth estimate (of between 3-5%) to determine the impact of that 33% on growth based on where consumer awareness is the highest (Europe and North America) (B). 2) We then used turnover from our Dressings business (which is the biggest soy using category) in those markets where consumer awareness of sustainability is the highest (Europe and North America) (C).

Our lower range estimate is based on the impact on 3% of growth; the upper range on the impact on 5% of growth. The increased brand value estimation (D) is a result of the above (A)*(B)*(C).

Increased brand value via consumer preference for sustainably produced products is already apparent and the opportunities are being realised. Our new Unilever Compass

makes a strategic choice to 'Win with our brands as a force for good, powered by purpose & innovation'. Unilever's purposeful brands are key to delivering our sustainability ambitions & they are starting to cut through: consumers now see 60% of our brands as more purposeful, taking meaningful, tangible action on issues they care about.

Forest risk commodity

Other - Cocoa

Type of opportunity

Products & services

Where in your value chain does the opportunity occur?

Supply chain

Other parts of the value chain

Primary forests-related opportunity

Increased brand value

Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity

Situation: Increasing consumer awareness of sustainability issues and engaging consumers in sustainable living via brands was a core part of the Unilever Sustainable Living Plan 2010-2020) & remains central to the new Unilever Compass.

Task: The potential market opportunity is to leverage sustainably produced ingredients, including cocoa, in ice cream and other food products, for product differentiation.

Action: In 2012, Magnum made a public commitment to source 100% of its cocoa beans sustainably, through Rainforest Alliance.

Result: In 2021, Unilever sustainably sourced 99% of its cocoa as Rainforest Alliance and (RA), and Fairtrade certified.

Estimated timeframe for realization

1-3 years

Magnitude of potential impact

Medium-low

Likelihood

More likely than not

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

42,000,000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

69,000,000

Explanation of financial impact figure

We calculated the financial opportunity to the business from the preference for products using sustainably sourced cocoa using the following scenario:

1) We assumed that 33% of consumers are buying products with sustainability in mind, a statistic drawn from our research which measured consumers' actual buying behaviour rather than simply their purchase intentions (A). We then used our multi-year underlying sales growth estimate (of between 3-5%) to determine the impact of that 33% on growth based on where consumer awareness is the highest (Europe & North America) (B).

2) We then used turnover from our Ice Cream business (which is the biggest cocoa using category) in those markets where consumer awareness of sustainability is the highest (Europe and North America) (C).

Our lower range estimate is based on the impact on 3% of growth; the upper range on the impact on 5% of growth. The increased brand value estimation (D) is a result of the above (A)*(B)*(C).

Increased brand value via consumer preference for sustainably produced products is already apparent and the opportunities are being realised. Our new Unilever Compass makes a strategic choice to 'Win with our brands as a force for good, powered by purpose & innovation'. Unilever's purposeful brands are key to delivering our sustainability ambitions & they are starting to cut through: consumers now see 60% of our brands as more purposeful, taking meaningful, tangible action on issues they care about.

F4. Governance

F4.1

(F4.1) Is there board-level oversight of forests-related issues within your organization?

Yes

F4.1a

(F4.1a) Identify the position(s) of the individual(s) (do not include any names) on the board with responsibility for forests-related issues.

Position of individual	Please explain
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	<p>The Board delegates the running of Group to the CEO. Whilst the Board take accountability, the CEO is responsible for the oversight of our climate & nature agenda, including commitments to 1) eliminate deforestation in our supply chain & 2) to protect & regenerate nature.</p> <p>Our CEO approved Unilever's sustainability commitments under the Unilever</p>

	<p>Compass (both named above). He is an important driving force for the company & was integral to the decision to take our Climate Transition Action Plan (CTAP) to a shareholder vote in 2021. He also accepted the Terra Carta Seal award from HRH The Prince of Wales for the alignment of our commitments with the Sustainable Markets Initiative (SMI) roadmap.</p> <p>These commitments are supported by the CEO's approval of Unilever's dedicated €1bn Climate & Nature Fund, a commitment that will see our brands taking meaningful action on projects including landscape restoration, reforestation, carbon sequestration, wildlife protection & water preservation.</p>
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F4.1b

(F4.1b) Provide further details on the board's oversight of forests-related issues.

	Frequency that forests-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which forests-related issues are integrated	Please explain
Row 1	Scheduled - some meetings	Monitoring implementation and performance Overseeing acquisitions and divestiture Overseeing major capital expenditures Reviewing and guiding business plans Reviewing and guiding corporate responsibility strategy Reviewing and guiding major plans of action Reviewing and guiding risk management policies Reviewing and guiding strategy Reviewing innovation / R&D priorities	<p>Unilever's Board has responsibility for reviewing & guiding the strategy for the Group, as well as its conduct. The Board has accountability for the management & guidance of risks & opportunities, including those associated with deforestation & the protection & regeneration of nature. In 2021, the Board held 6 planned meetings & 3 ad-hoc meetings.</p> <p>The Board's delegated Corporate Responsibility Committee (CRC) tracks the progress & potential risks associated with the Compass (Unilever's sustainability strategy). The CRC feeds into the Board for key decisions on major plans of action. Within the Unilever Compass, there are forests-related targets including for sustainable sourcing, a deforestation-free supply chain & helping to protect and regenerate land, forests & oceans. The CRC report their findings to the Board regularly so that they can fulfil their oversight responsibilities. The CRC met four times in 2021 and were instrumental in agreeing which performance measures would be assessed for the Sustainability Performance Index (SPI) in 2022, one of which is % volume of palm oil, soy, paper and board, cocoa and tea purchased and/or contracted from low-risk sources.</p>

			The CRC's responsibilities are complemented by the Audit Committee, which reviews the assurance of Compass targets & signs off our Annual Report & Accounts (ARA). In 2021 the Audit Committee oversaw the independent assurance performed on non-financial performance measures, including sustainable sourcing.
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F4.1d

(F4.1d) Does your organization have at least one board member with competence on forests-related issues?

Row 1

Board member(s) have competence on forests-related issues

Yes

Criteria used to assess competence on forests-related issues

Our Board-delegated Corporate Responsibility Committee meet every quarter to oversee Unilever's conduct as a responsible global business. Core to this remit is its governance of progress on our protect and regenerate nature commitments which are a key part of Unilever's strategy, the Compass. It's comprised of three non-executive Board directors.

F4.2

(F4.2) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for forests-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)	Responsibility	Frequency of reporting to the board on forests-related issues	Please explain
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	Both assessing and managing forests-related risks and opportunities	Quarterly	<p>Structure: Our CEO is one of two Executive Directors on our Board, and is a member of the Unilever Leadership Executive (ULE), our highest operational leadership group. The Board delegate responsibility for the day-to-day operational leadership of the business including strategy, monitoring of performance and policy, to the CEO.</p> <p>Reporting to the Board on forest-related topics: A key responsibility is assessing and reporting progress on sustainability targets, including deforestation and sustainable</p>

			<p>sourcing. This represents a significant step towards integrating sustainable forestry practices considerations into our core business operations. The ULE meet quarterly to discuss sustainability progress, including risks and opportunities related to forestry.</p> <p>Key forest-related responsibilities: The CEO is responsible for reporting back to the Board. This can vary from verbal updates, presentations, or written reports, with feedback documented in Board minutes.</p> <p>In 2021, our CEO was also involved in canvassing the views of investors on our Climate Transition Action Plan (CTAP) which included our commitment on zero deforestation. Investors supported the publication of the CTAP, agreeing that it represented a well-considered approach to managing risk and opportunity.</p>
<p>Other C-Suite Officer, please specify Chief Supply Chain Officer (CSCO)</p>	<p>Both assessing and managing forests-related risks and opportunities</p>	<p>Quarterly</p>	<p>Structure: The Unilever Leadership Executive (ULE) is Unilever's highest operational leadership group, comprised of senior and C-Suite executives. This includes the Chief Supply Chain Officer (CSCO), reporting directly to the CEO. The CSCO has operational responsibility for our eliminating deforestation goal.</p> <p>Reporting to the Board on forest-related topics: Our CSCO chairs the Unilever Sustainability Advisory Council, comprised of seven external experts, that acts as a sounding board for the Board on key sustainability issues, including deforestation and ecosystem protection.</p> <p>Key forest-related responsibilities: The CSCO's responsibilities include feeding into the CEO and Board on key sourcing matters. This includes on our targets on sustainable sourcing for palm, soy, paper and board, tea and cocoa, and progress against these targets.</p>

F4.3

(F4.3) Do you provide incentives to C-suite employees or board members for the management of forests-related issues?

	Provide incentives for management of forests-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	<p>The CEO leads the Unilever Leadership Executive who all play a significant role in driving progress towards our Compass targets, including our climate & nature ambitions.</p> <p>One element of our Remuneration Policy is the long-term Performance Share Plan (PSP). The PSP is linked to financial and sustainability performance, guided by our Sustainability Progress Index (SPI), which accounts for 25% of the total PSP award for the CEO, other C-Suite officers and senior executive leadership. The PSP replaced the Management Co-Investment Plan (MCIP) in 2021. Performance is determined through the SPI, a qualitative and quantitative assessment made jointly by the Board-delegated Corporate Responsibility and Compensation Committees. The Committees determine a rating from 0% to 200% each year based on 7 key performance indicators (now 8 indicators in 2022). SPI in 2021 was based on a selection of key performance indicators (KPIs) from our Unilever Sustainable Living Plan (USLP) which ran until 2020, reflected in the PSP up to and including the 2021 award. This includes performance against our sustainable sourcing target to purchase palm oil, soy and paper and board from low-risk sources. In 2021 Unilever achieved against this target, achieving 83% of contract volume from low-risk sources.</p> <p>Over 2018-2021 the average SPI outcome was 125%, contributing to an MCIP outcome of 87% (which has now vested). In 2020, the annual SPI outcome was 125%, of which a proportion was based on Unilever's performance on sustainable sourcing. Details of the MCIP awards for our CEO & CFO are published on p 89 - 90 our Annual Report 2021</p> <p>In 2021, Unilever introduced the Compass, which includes a series of sustainability commitments for the business, and as such, we have updated the SPI incentive performance measure to reflect the Compass from the 2022 PSP award onwards. From 2022, the SPI will be linked to a new set of targets, including a protect and regenerate nature target on low risk sourcing of palm oil, soy, paper and board,</p>

		cacao, and team – a key part of our strategy to achieve a deforestation free supply chain by 2023.
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F4.3a

(F4.3a) What incentives are provided to C-Suite employees or board members for the management of forests-related issues (do not include the names of individuals)?

	Role(s) entitled to incentive?	Performance indicator	Please explain
Monetary reward	Corporate executive team Chief Executive Officer (CEO) Chief Financial Officer (CFO) Chief Operating Officer (COO) Other C-suite Officer	Achievement of commitments and targets	<p>Details on indicators chosen: One element of our Remuneration Policy is the long-term Performance Share Plan (PSP). The PSP is linked to financial & sustainability performance, guided by our Sustainability Progress Index (SPI), which accounts for 25% of the total PSP award for the CEO, other C-Suite officers & senior exec leadership. The PSP replaced the Management Co-Investment Plan (MCIP) in 2021.</p> <p>The method for measurement: Performance is determined through the SPI, a qualitative & quantitative assessment made jointly by the Board's Corporate Responsibility & Compensation Committees, using a rating from 0% (min) to 200% (max) each year based on 7 key performance indicators. SPI in 2021 was based indicators from our USLP which ran until 2020, reflected in the PSP up to & including the 2021 award. This includes % volume of supply of palm oil, soy, paper & board, cocoa & tea from low-risk sources. In 2021 we achieved 83% of contract volume from low-risk sources.</p> <p>Threshold for success: MCIP performance is assessed annually & tallied as an average index for each 4-year MCIP period, enabling the Compensation Committee to determine the level of matched shares. The level of reward is dependent on the average score (0-200%) over 4 years. Over 2018-2021, the average SPI outcome was 125%, contributing to an MCIP outcome of 87% (now vested). In 2020, the annual SPI outcome was 125%, of which a proportion was based on Unilever's performance on sustainable sourcing. Details of the MCIP awards for our CEO & CFO are published in our Annual Report.</p>

			<p>In 2020, we introduced the Compass, which includes sustainability commitments, & we have updated the SPI incentive performance measure to reflect this from 2022 onwards. From 2022, the SPI will be linked to new targets, including a protect & regenerate nature & low risk sourcing of palm oil, soy, paper & board, cocoa – key parts of our strategy to achieve a deforestation free supply chain by 2023.</p> <p>The CEO leads the Unilever Leadership Executive (ULE) who help drive progress towards our Compass targets, including our climate ambitions. Exec remuneration for management employees – up to & including the ULE – continues to be linked to performance against climate change goals. Their reward packages include fixed pay, a bonus as a % of fixed pay & eligibility to participate in the long-term PSP.</p>
Non-monetary reward	<p>Board/Executive board</p> <p>Corporate executive team</p> <p>Chief Executive Officer (CEO)</p> <p>Chief Financial Officer (CFO)</p> <p>Chief Operating Officer (COO)</p> <p>Chief Procurement Officer (CPO)</p> <p>Chief Risk Officer (CRO)</p> <p>Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)</p> <p>Other C-suite Officer</p> <p>Other, please specify</p> <p>All employees</p>	<p>Other, please specify</p> <p>Reputation</p>	<p>Whilst performance in key sustainability ratings and rankings such as CDP and DJSI fell into the SPI 2021 (as above), there are also huge reputational benefits to Unilever for performing well. Often, we are selected to participate in pilot rankings (such as S&P's ESG ratings, which we updated in 2021) and knowledge sharing/working groups where we can really drive change within our industry and outside it.</p> <p>Being able to use third parties to judge whether we are a leader in sustainable business (our Vision) helps cement our Vision. Unilever was ranked number 1 in the 2021 Globescan Sustainable Leaders Report for the eleventh year running - as mentioned by 700 experts representing business, government, NGOs and academia across 71 countries.</p>

F4.4

(F4.4) Did your organization include information about its response to forests-related risks in its most recent mainstream financial report?

Yes (you may attach the report – this is optional)



<https://assets.unilever.com/files/92ui5egz/production/ea1cbe44628b469752b28c4ab92520bc399dc6d3.pdf>

F4.5

(F4.5) Does your organization have a policy that includes forests-related issues?

Yes, we have a documented forests policy that is publicly available

F4.5a

(F4.5a) Select the options to describe the scope and content of your policy.

	Scope	Content	Please explain
Row 1	Company-wide	Commitment to eliminate conversion of natural ecosystems Commitment to no land clearance by burning or clearcutting Commitment to eliminate deforestation Commitment to no deforestation, to no planting on peatlands and to no exploitation (NDPE) Commitment to remediation, restoration and/or compensation of past harms Commitment to protect rights and livelihoods of local communities Commitments beyond regulatory compliance Commitment to transparency Commitment to stakeholder awareness and engagement	Unilever relies on forested landscapes for ecosystem services and for raw materials: Sunlight brand needs palm oil to make it foam; all products are moved in Paper and Board boxes. Our People & Nature (P&N) Policy (2020), covers all forest risk commodities, and the standards and commitments were selected as they support our Unilever strategy and our 2023 deforestation-free target. Our Responsible Sourcing Policy (RSP) applies to all Suppliers. Both go beyond regulatory compliance, are Accountability Framework-aligned and best-practice. Our Policies are embedded in supplier contracts, operationalising policy principles within commercial terms & link a policy breach to a contractual breach. In 2020 and 2021, our P&N Policy has driven an appraisal and re-focusing of our supply chain in forest-risk commodities to areas of lower deforestation & conversion risk, eg 93% of our soy was originated from lower risk origins in 2021 up from 90% in 2020 and 69% in 2019. Because we source globally, across many ecoregions, our Policy covers all relevant biomes & natural ecosystem that may be at risk from deforestation & conversion. Our Policy requires transparency and traceability of all sourcing origins & we use geospatial technology to monitor for natural ecosystem change: if loss is detected, we require verification and remediation. This informs business and procurement decision making. In 2021 Unilever suspended sourcing from 118 suppliers in our supply

	<p>Commitment to align with the SDGs</p> <p>Recognition of the overall importance of forests and other natural ecosystems</p> <p>Description of business dependency on forests</p> <p>Recognition of potential business impact on forests and other natural ecosystems</p> <p>Description of forest risk commodities, parts of the business, and stages of value-chain covered by the policy</p> <p>List of timebound milestones and targets</p> <p>Description of forests-related performance standards for direct operations</p> <p>Description of forests-related standards for procurement</p>	<p>chain due to the Policy. The P&N Policy supports Unilever's ambition to drive sectoral change & reduce leakage by requiring suppliers, supplier groups & their third-party supply chains to comply to high standards. Our commitment to transparency has led to a public grievance procedure for palm oil which allows anyone to raise grievances which we verify & remediate. Our Policies, Sustainable Agriculture Code (SAC) & Regenerative Agriculture Principles (RAP) set benchmarks & guide our procurement for forest commodities and led to 79% being sustainably sourced via RSPO, RA, RTRS, FSC, PEFC & SAC in 2020. Our commitment to 100% sustainable sourcing is a target in the new Compass, influencing the suppliers we select. Collectively, our Policies align with SDGs 6, 13, 14 & 15. We review our Policies quarterly to ensure continued relevance. Large-scale revisions occur on a 4 year cycle.</p>
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F4.5b

(F4.5b) Do you have commodity specific sustainability policy(ies)? If yes, select the options that best describe their scope and content.

	Do you have a commodity specific sustainability policy?	Scope	Content	Please explain
Timber products	Yes	Company-wide	Commitment to eliminate conversion of natural ecosystems Commitment to no land clearance by burning or clearcutting	Paper and Board (P&B) is a priority raw material as we use it across all categories. Our People & Nature (P&N) Policy (2020), covers all purchased volumes of P&B. Unilever selected the standards and commitments here as they support our Unilever specific strategy called the Compass and our 2023 deforestation-free target., Our

		<p>Commitment to eliminate deforestation</p> <p>Commitment to no deforestation, to no planting on peatlands and to no exploitation (NDPE)</p> <p>Commitment to remediation, restoration and/or compensation of past harms</p> <p>Commitment to protect rights and livelihoods of local communities</p> <p>Commitments beyond regulatory compliance</p> <p>Commitment to transparency</p> <p>Commitment to stakeholder awareness and engagement</p> <p>Recognition of the overall importance of forests and other natural ecosystems</p> <p>Description of business dependency on forests</p> <p>Recognition of potential business impact on forests and other natural ecosystems</p> <p>Description of forest risk commodities, parts of the business, and stages of</p>	<p>Responsible Sourcing Policy (RSP) applies to all Suppliers. These policies apply to all P&B materials we buy across all operations, including folding cartons, product packaging & aseptics. Because we source P&B from many diverse ecoregions globally, the Policy emphasises the protection of all natural ecosystems, ensuring comprehensive coverage. We require that suppliers meet strong standards and therefore require that materials are certified via FSC & PEFC standards which in turn sets a requirement for selecting suppliers. We further require all recycled products are fully chain of custody certified. The Policy has resulted in the reduction in sourcing of certain materials from certain suppliers & supply chains, e.g. virgin fibre, certified or otherwise, in jurisdictions with high risk of conversion in the controlled wood supply chain. Our policy drives Unilever to conduct specific and regular risk assessments using questionnaires, managed by our partner GTS, to determine wood fibre sourcing & sustainability status. This quarterly questionnaire covers chain of custody of fibre to country, FSC/PEFC certified or recycled declaration & includes verification by suppliers on sustainability. This has led in 2021 to Unilever achieving 96% sustainable sourced fibre, including 92.9% third party certified with full chain of custody and in developed markets 99% of our fibre-based packaging is from sustainably managed forests or is certified recycled. In 2021, non-compliance with our Policy & failure to remediate has resulted in the removal of two P&B suppliers. As a result of the new Policy, we engage with 100% of our suppliers to educate on policy compliance, to inform both internal</p>
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			<p>value-chain covered by the policy</p> <p>List of timebound commitments and targets</p> <p>Description of forests-related performance standards for direct operations</p> <p>Description of forests-related standards for procurement</p> <p>Other, please specify</p> <p>Commitment on transparency through measurement and reporting</p>	<p>decision making & supplier sourcing.</p> <p>We review our Policies on a quarterly basis to ensure continued relevance to the issues in commodity sourcing.</p> <p>Large-scale revisions occur on a 4 year cycle.</p>
Palm oil	Yes	Company-wide	<p>Commitment to eliminate conversion of natural ecosystems</p> <p>Commitment to no land clearance by burning or clearcutting</p> <p>Commitment to eliminate deforestation</p> <p>Commitment to no deforestation, to no planting on peatlands and to no exploitation (NDPE)</p> <p>Commitment to remediation, restoration and/or compensation of past harms</p> <p>Commitment to protect rights and</p>	<p>Palm oil and derivatives are crucial ingredients in our brands, particularly in Home Care & Beauty & Personal Care e.g. Dove, one of our €1 billion+ turnover brands uses palm oil in many products. Our People & Nature (P&N) Policy (2020), covers purchased volumes of palm with a 100% by 2023 deforestation-free target, and our Responsible Sourcing Policy (RSP) applies to all Suppliers. For Palm, the P&N Policy is aligned with Accountability Framework Guidance & goes well beyond palm industry-standard NDPE Policies and regulatory requirements. Unilever selected the standards and commitments here as they support our Unilever Compass Strategy & our 2023 deforestation-free target. As a result of the traceability/transparency and natural ecosystem protection principles inscribed in the Policy we have implemented a strategy through 2020</p>

			<p>livelihoods of local communities</p> <p>Commitments beyond regulatory compliance</p> <p>Commitment to transparency</p> <p>Commitment to stakeholder awareness and engagement</p> <p>Commitment to align with the SDGs</p> <p>Recognition of the overall importance of forests and other natural ecosystems</p> <p>Recognition of potential business impact on forests and other natural ecosystems</p> <p>Description of forest risk commodities, parts of the business, and stages of value-chain covered by the policy</p> <p>List of timebound commitments and targets</p> <p>Description of forests-related performance standards for direct operations</p> <p>Description of forests-related standards for procurement</p>	<p>that relies on traceability & assessment of the risk-of-deforestation at sourcing origin, leading to the selection and consolidation of the number of palm mills from 1600 globally to 500, mainly in Indonesia and Malaysia. We embed our Policy requirements in supplier contracts, resulting in approx 80% of our core palm oil sourced with additional contractual controls on deforestation and conversion by Q4 2021. In line with public Sustainable sourcing commitments, in 2021, we sourced 90% RSPO-certified palm materials which indicates that we restrict sourcing of palm to credible certified sources and to suppliers who maintain compliance with the RSPO standard. In line with Policy principles on transparency, we have a public grievance process & Grievance Tracker. Because of enhanced monitoring capability, in 2021 we suspended 118 palm oil suppliers in our supply chain due to non-compliance with our Policy. P&N Principle 4 guides internal decisions & investment in impact programs: in the palm sector we invest in 4 jurisdictional projects in Indonesia and 1 in Sabah, Malaysia to protect & restore forests & improve smallholder livelihoods. Via our Central Kalimantan-Inobu project, in 2021, we were restoring 100 hectares of forests around Tanjung Puting National Park and over 300 hectares in palm landscapes. We review our Policies on a quarterly basis to ensure continued relevance to the issues in commodity sourcing. Large-scale revisions occur on a 4 year cycle.</p>
Soy	Yes	Company-wide	Commitment to eliminate	Soy Oil is a crucial ingredient in our brands, e.g. Hellmann's mayonnaise. Our public commitments to the listed

		<p>conversion of natural ecosystems</p> <p>Commitment to no land clearance by burning or clearcutting</p> <p>Commitment to eliminate deforestation</p> <p>Commitment to no deforestation, to no planting on peatlands and to no exploitation (NDPE)</p> <p>Commitment to remediation, restoration and/or compensation of past harms</p> <p>Commitment to protect rights and livelihoods of local communities</p> <p>Commitments beyond regulatory compliance</p> <p>Commitment to transparency</p> <p>Commitment to stakeholder awareness and engagement</p> <p>Commitment to align with the SDGs</p> <p>Recognition of the overall importance of forests and other natural ecosystems</p> <p>Description of business dependency on forests</p> <p>Recognition of potential business</p>	<p>criteria are captured in our People & Nature Policy (2020), which covers all purchased volumes of soy & through our Responsible Sourcing Policy (RSP) which applies to all Suppliers. Unilever selected the standards and commitments here as they support our Unilever Compass Strategy & our 2023 deforestation-free target. Since we do not purchase soy directly from farmers, having traceability to the soy origins is essential for us to tackle the deforestation risk in our soybean oil supply chain.</p> <p>Our People & Nature Policy requires transparency and traceability of all soy direct suppliers, groups & their third-parties (principle 3) and to protect natural ecosystems from deforestation and conversion (principle 1) covering all biomes & ecoregions associated with soy driven conversion. Our public commitment to 100% sustainable sourcing was a Unilever Sustainable Living Plan target (2010-2020) remains an important target in the new Unilever Compass strategy. Compliance with our policies is a requirement in our supplier selection & management process. We require all suppliers to agree to comply with our policy via a contractual agreement. If a supplier is not able or refuses to comply, we explore alternative supply options. Our policy informs internal decision making: in 2021, we conducted a full review and transformation of our soybean oil sourcing strategy to mitigate deforestation risk in our supply chain, resulting in over 93% of our soy originating in low-risk countries or being certified segregated by Q4 2021. Guided by our Policy, Unilever also invests in our key soy sourcing regions to protect & restore natural ecosystems,</p>
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			<p>impact on forests and other natural ecosystems</p> <p>Description of forest risk commodities, parts of the business, and stages of value-chain covered by the policy</p> <p>List of timebound commitments and targets</p> <p>Description of forests-related performance standards for direct operations</p> <p>Other, please specify</p> <p>Commitment to Good Agricultural Practices</p>	<p>to encourage the uptake of regenerative agricultural land-use practices, & to contribute to the restoration of damaged landscapes.</p> <p>Examples of our policy implementation/application on the ground are: Unilever’s regenerative agriculture project in the US Mid-West (focused on improving soil health and water quality via cover crop adoption) and our project focused on protecting and restoring land via RTRS certification of farmers in the Southern Cerrado biome in Brazil. We review our Policies on a quarterly basis to ensure continued relevance to the issues in commodity sourcing. Large-scale revisions occur on a 4-year cycle.</p>
Other - Cocoa	Yes	Company-wide	<p>Commitment to eliminate conversion of natural ecosystems</p> <p>Commitment to eliminate deforestation</p> <p>Commitment to no deforestation, to no planting on peatlands and to no exploitation (NDPE)</p> <p>Commitment to remediation, restoration and/or compensation of past harms</p> <p>Commitment to protect rights and</p>	<p>Cocoa is a vital ingredient in our ice cream brands e.g. Magnum & Ben & Jerry’s. Our public commitments to the listed criteria are captured in our People & Nature Policy (2020), which covers all purchased volumes of soy & through our Responsible Sourcing Policy (RSP) which applies to all Suppliers. Unilever selected the standards and commitments here as they support our Unilever Compass Strategy & our 2023 deforestation-free target. Our public commitment to 100% sustainable sourcing was a Unilever Sustainable Living Plan target (2010-2020) remains an important target in the new Unilever Compass strategy. Compliance with our policies is a requirement in our supplier selection & management process. Collectively, our Policies align with SDGs 6, 13, 14 &15. These policies apply to all cocoa we buy across all our</p>

		<p>livelihoods of local communities</p> <p>Commitments beyond regulatory compliance</p> <p>Commitment to transparency</p> <p>Commitment to stakeholder awareness and engagement</p> <p>Commitment to align with the SDGs</p> <p>Recognition of the overall importance of forests and other natural ecosystems</p> <p>Description of forest risk commodities, parts of the business, and stages of value-chain covered by the policy</p> <p>List of timebound commitments and targets</p> <p>Description of forests-related performance standards for direct operations</p> <p>Description of forests-related standards for procurement</p>	<p>operations & commits us to public annual reporting on timebound targets. These policies guide our procurement strategies and impact programmes. In Côte d'Ivoire we work with farmers, NGOs, suppliers, & other agri-businesses to support deforestation-free cocoa via certification (Rainforest Alliance & Fairtrade). We are a signatory of the Cocoa & Forests Initiative (CFI), convened by the World Cocoa Foundation, IDH & The Prince of Wales's International Sustainability Unit. The priorities under the Framework of Action form the basis of our CFI action plan & include protection & restoration of degraded forests, sustainable agricultural production & increased farmer incomes & strong community engagement & social inclusion. We review our Policies on a quarterly basis to ensure continued relevance to the issues in commodity sourcing. Large-scale revisions occur on a 4 year cycle.</p>
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F4.6

(F4.6) Has your organization made a public commitment to reduce or remove deforestation and/or forest degradation from its direct operations and/or supply chain?

Yes

F4.6a

(F4.6a) Has your organization endorsed any of the following initiatives as part of its public commitment to reduce or remove deforestation and/or forest degradation?

- New York Declaration on Forests
- Tropical Forest Alliance
- Cerrado Manifesto
- Other, please specify
- We Mean Business

F4.6b

(F4.6b) Provide details on your public commitment(s), including the description of specific criteria, coverage, and actions.

Forest risk commodity

Timber products

Criteria

- No conversion of natural ecosystems
- Zero gross deforestation/ no deforestation
- Zero net deforestation
- No new development on peat regardless of depth
- Restoration and compensation to address past deforestation and conversion
- Avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species and habitats
- No land clearance by burning or clearcutting
- No conversion of High Conservation Value areas
- No conversion of High Carbon Stock forests
- Secure Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) of indigenous people and local communities
- Promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment
- Remediate any adverse impacts on indigenous people and local communities
- Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization principles
- Resolution of complaints and conflicts through an open, transparent and consultative process
- Facilitate the inclusion of smallholders into the supply chain
- No sourcing of illegally produced and/or traded forest risk commodities
- No sourcing of forest risk commodities from unknown/controversial sources
- Restricting the sourcing and/or trade of forest risk commodities to credible certified sources
- Recognition of legal and customary land tenure rights

Operational coverage

Direct operations and supply chain

% of total production/ consumption covered by commitment

100%

Cutoff date

1993-1997

Commitment target date

2021-25

Please explain

Our public commitments to the above criteria are captured in our 2020 People & Nature (P&N) Policy which covers all purchased volumes of cocoa, palm, paper & board (P&B), soy, tea & through the Responsible Sourcing Policy (RSP) applied to all Suppliers. Compliance with these Policies - & independent verification thereof - is included in contractual agreements with suppliers, to establish commercial obligation to comply with policy requirements.

The P&N Policy requires suppliers, supplier groups & their 3rd party supply chains to commit to (1) Protect natural ecosystems from deforestation & conversion (2) Respect & promote human rights, including FPIC, remediation (3) Transparency & traceability, including resolution of complaints (4) Being a force for good for nature and people. Our target for sourcing all volumes deforestation & conversion-free for cocoa, palm, P&B, soy, tea is 2023. Our public commitment to 100% sustainable sourcing was a USLP target (2010-2020) & remains a target in the Unilever Compass.

No Deforestation & No conversion of natural ecosystems: To manage our deforestation & conversion risk in P&B, we sourced 92.9% of P&B volumes as certified under FSC & PEFC standards which restricts sourcing of pulp & paper to credible certified sources. FSC & PEFC include verification & auditing by a 3rd-party certification body & full chain of custody to demonstrate it came from sustainably managed forests or recycled material. The remaining 7.1% of our P&B volume was broken into 3.1% recycled material, 0.9% virgin material (which was comprised of 81/19% recycled/virgin fibre in aggregate) & 3.1% of materials that were not assessed due to supplier non-participation in our quarterly data collection. In 2021 we focused procurement efforts & resources to close gaps in 3rd party certification & chain of custody in India & West Africa eg Kenya & Ivory Coast, including actions to support suppliers in completing audits & other requirements for gaining 3rd party certification. FSC Chain of Custody and Controlled Wood certifications are used to show compliance with EU Timber Regulation, demonstrating legality of harvest & due consideration to key social & environmental issues.

Secure FPIC: All suppliers must commit to our RSP, which is anchored in standards like International Bill of Human Rights & ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles & Rights at Work; & includes our commitment to respect & promote land rights of communities & indigenous people, through the application of the FPIC participatory process & a zero-tolerance stance on land grabbing. FSC's Principles 9, 3 and 4 address High Conservation Value areas, appropriate consultation of Indigenous people and adoption of FPIC, respectively.

Restoration & compensation: Our de facto conversion cut-off date is 1994, per FSC Principles & Criteria for Forest Stewardship Principle 6. Principle 6 further requires certified entities to maintain, conserve and/or restore ecosystem services & environmental values, & to avoid, repair or mitigate negative environmental impacts -

this includes preventing biodiversity losses, no conversion of natural ecosystems & landscape management to maintain and/or regenerate forest cycles. Case Study: We have engaged with FSC to ensure that certificate holders in Ukraine & Indonesia are indeed meeting the certification standard requirements. Following allegations of conversion and human rights violations committed by Korindo Group in Papua, despite not being a Unilever supplier, we vigorously engaged with FSC & other stakeholders to ensure that appropriate investigations were conducted to ensure remediation. Beyond certification, compliance with our policies is part of our supplier selection & management process, to support our deforestation-free commitment. For transparency, our P&B supplier list is published on our website annually, to build consumer confidence that our packaging comes from sustainable sources.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Criteria

No conversion of natural ecosystems
 Zero gross deforestation/ no deforestation
 Zero net deforestation
 No new development on peat regardless of depth
 Best management practices for existing cultivation on peat
 Restoration and compensation to address past deforestation and conversion
 Avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species and habitats
 No land clearance by burning or clearcutting
 No conversion of High Conservation Value areas
 No conversion of High Carbon Stock forests
 Secure Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) of indigenous people and local communities
 Promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment
 Remediate any adverse impacts on indigenous people and local communities
 Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization principles
 Resolution of complaints and conflicts through an open, transparent and consultative process
 Facilitate the inclusion of smallholders into the supply chain
 No sourcing of illegally produced and/or traded forest risk commodities
 No sourcing of forest risk commodities from unknown/controversial sources
 Restricting the sourcing and/or trade of forest risk commodities to credible certified sources
 Recognition of legal and customary land tenure rights

Operational coverage

Direct operations and supply chain

% of total production/ consumption covered by commitment

100%

Cutoff date

2005

Commitment target date

2021-25

Please explain

Our public commitments to the above-listed criteria are captured in our People & Nature (P&N) Policy (2020), which covers all purchased volumes of cocoa, palm, P&B, soy, tea with a 100% by 2023 target and through the Responsible Sourcing Policy (RSP) which applies to all Suppliers. Compliance with these Policies - & independent verification thereof - is included in contractual agreements with Suppliers, to establish commercial obligation to comply with policy requirements. The P&N Policy requires suppliers, supplier groups & their third-party supply chains to commit to (1) Protect natural ecosystems from deforestation & conversion (2) Respect & promote human rights, including FPIC, remediation (3) Transparency and traceability, including transparent resolution of complaints (4) Being a force for good for nature and people. Our commitment to 100% sustainable sourcing was a USLP target (2010-2020) & remains a target in the Unilever Compass.

Zero gross/no Deforestation: To ensure no deforestation in our palm supply chain, we are shifting our sourcing from 1,600 palm mills globally, to 500 mills located largely in Indonesia & Malaysia. We started in 2020 & will complete by 2023. In 2021, we sourced 90% RSPO-certified palm materials which indicates strict sourcing of palm via credible certified sources. -No conversion of natural ecosystems: in 2021, we continued to build capability to monitor palm-linked peat conversion, an at-risk natural ecosystem in Indonesian & Malaysian palm landscapes which is covered by our Policy. Descartes Labs built geospatial data layers & an alerting system, NASA FIRMS & MODIS to provide real-time fire alerts & our consultant NGIS, helped pair alerts, fire data with peat maps. Alerts detect & quantify conversion & we then provide this to suppliers, who are required to verify, manage & remediate non-compliance. In 2021, with Google & NGIS, we built our NDPE Dashboard, a platform for monitoring.

Restoration & compensation: We address & restore past deforestation &/or conversion through investment in 5 jurisdictional projects across Indonesia & Malaysia, in collaboration with governments, NGOs, industry actors on forest protection &/or restoration work. In 2021, we restored 66 ha of forest around Tanjung Puting National Park, part of our Central Kalimantan-Inobu project.

Secure FPIC: All suppliers must commit to our RSP, with standards like International Bill of Human Rights & ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles & Rights at Work; & includes our commitment to respect & promote land rights of communities & indigenous people, through the application of the FPIC participatory process & a zero-tolerance stance on land grabbing. In 2020, we engaged The Forest Institute (TFI) to conduct a qualitative analysis of social & land conflicts relating to the palm oil industry in Indonesia to develop recommendations on strategic interventions from us & other private sector entities to help reduce or resolve land conflicts. In 2021 we presented findings to the CGF Forest Positive Coalition social working group & will be embedding the theory of change to help the industry manage this issue.

Transparent resolution of complaints/conflicts: On an ongoing basis, we manage complaints, conflicts & grievances via Unilever's public grievance process, which is

open both to employees & third parties & sets out our procedures for addressing allegations of non-compliance with our policies. We record, address, report these via our public Grievance Tracker, so that others can see & act on these insights. We suspended 118 palm oil suppliers in our supply chain in 2021 due to policy non-compliance.

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Criteria

- No conversion of natural ecosystems
- Zero gross deforestation/ no deforestation
- Zero net deforestation
- No new development on peat regardless of depth
- Restoration and compensation to address past deforestation and conversion
- Avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species and habitats
- No trade of CITES listed species
- No land clearance by burning or clearcutting
- No conversion of High Conservation Value areas
- No conversion of High Carbon Stock forests
- Secure Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) of indigenous people and local communities
- Operations are in accordance with the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
- Remediate any adverse impacts on indigenous people and local communities
- Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization principles
- Resolution of complaints and conflicts through an open, transparent and consultative process
- Facilitate the inclusion of smallholders into the supply chain
- No sourcing of illegally produced and/or traded forest risk commodities
- No sourcing of forest risk commodities from unknown/controversial sources
- Restricting the sourcing and/or trade of forest risk commodities to credible certified sources
- Recognition of legal and customary land tenure rights

Operational coverage

Direct operations and supply chain

% of total production/ consumption covered by commitment

100%

Cutoff date

2015

Commitment target date

2021-25

Please explain

Our public commitments to the above-listed criteria are captured in our People & Nature (P&N) Policy (2020), and the Responsible Sourcing Policy (RSP) which applies to all Suppliers. Compliance with these Policies - and the independent verification thereof - is included in contractual agreements with Suppliers, to establish commercial obligation to comply with policy requirements.

The P&N Policy requires suppliers, supplier groups & their third-party supply chains to commit to (1) Protect natural ecosystems from deforestation and conversion (2) Respect & promote human rights, including FPIC, remediation (3) Transparency and traceability, including transparent resolution and remediation of non-compliance (4) Being a force for good for nature and people. Our target for sourcing all volumes deforestation & conversion-free for soy is 2023.

Our public commitment to 100% sustainable sourcing was a Unilever Sustainable Living Plan target (2010-2020) & remains an important target in the Unilever Compass.

No Deforestation & No conversion of natural ecosystems and Zero Gross deforestation, Restoration and Compensation: Our RTRS program in Southern Cerrado helps us deliver our commitments to no conversion of natural ecosystems, zero gross deforestation and restoration and compensation of land by supporting farmers in Minas Gerais and Goais States to certify against the RTRS standard. By providing technical assistance and guidance to soy producers, they achieved RTRS certification, producing more than 1.4M tons of deforestation free soybeans, protecting 16K hectares of native vegetation and restoring degraded land to comply with RTRS requirements over the past 5 years. To achieve zero deforestation and conversion, we started to transform our soy supply chain to low-risk origins or certified segregated soy and intend to complete this shift by 2023. Over 93% of our global soybean oil consumption originated from low-risk origins or is verified deforestation free via a recognized market certification in 2021. For the remaining gap, we are working with our key supplier in Brazil to develop a bespoke verified deforestation-free solution.

Secure FPIC: All suppliers must commit to our RSP, which is anchored in standards like International Bill of Human Rights & ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles & Rights at Work; and includes our commitment to respect & promote land rights of communities & indigenous people, through the application of the FPIC participatory process & a zero-tolerance stance on land grabbing. In 2021, we worked on FPIC via our RTRS program in Southern Cerrado, which requires farmers to undergo an independent verification of compliance against RTRS standard, including requirements of FPIC under RTRS principle 3.

Transparent resolution of complaints and conflicts: Any non-compliance/breach to our Policy's principles within suppliers' corporate group operations and third-party supply chains must be remediated. Where a direct supplier refuses to engage or take steps to remediate or mitigate a breach of this policy, we will take appropriate steps to address this in a manner consistent with our policy. Unilever's grievance process, which is open both to our own employees and to third parties, sets out our procedures for addressing allegations of non-compliance. We will record, address, & report these via our public Grievance Tracker, so that others can see and act on these insights. To date we have not had cases of non-compliance in our soy supply chain, but if a farmer participating in

our RTRS program were found in non-compliance, an action plan would be put in place to address the issues identified as per RTRS requirements.

In 2021, we achieved 100% sustainably sourced soy via the most demanding soy-related certifications Proterra (cut-off date 2004), ISCC (2008) & RTRS (2009), and our own regenerative agriculture program in the US Mid-West, all in line with Unilever Policy cut-off date of end 2015.

Forest risk commodity

Other - Cocoa

Criteria

No conversion of natural ecosystems
 Zero gross deforestation/ no deforestation
 Zero net deforestation
 No new development on peat regardless of depth
 Restoration and compensation to address past deforestation and conversion
 Avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species and habitats
 No conversion of High Conservation Value areas
 No conversion of High Carbon Stock forests
 Secure Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) of indigenous people and local communities
 Operations are in accordance with the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
 Promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment
 Remediate any adverse impacts on indigenous people and local communities
 Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization principles
 Resolution of complaints and conflicts through an open, transparent and consultative process
 Facilitate the inclusion of smallholders into the supply chain
 No sourcing of illegally produced and/or traded forest risk commodities
 Restricting the sourcing and/or trade of forest risk commodities to credible certified sources
 Recognition of legal and customary land tenure rights

Operational coverage

Direct operations and supply chain

% of total production/ consumption covered by commitment

100%

Cutoff date

2014

Commitment target date

2021-25

Please explain

Our public commitments to the above-listed criteria are captured in our People & Nature Policy (2020), which covers all purchased volumes of cocoa, palm, P&B, soy, tea and through the Responsible Sourcing Policy (RSP) which applies to all Suppliers.

Compliance with these Policies - and the independent verification thereof - is included in contractual agreements with Suppliers, to establish commercial obligation to comply with policy requirements.

The People & Nature Policy requires suppliers, supplier groups & their third-party supply chains to commit to (1) Protect natural ecosystems from deforestation and conversion (2) Respect & promote human rights, including FPIC, remediation (3) Transparency and traceability, including transparent resolution of complaints (4) Being a force for good for nature and people. Our target for sourcing all volumes deforestation & conversion-free for cocoa, palm, P&B soy, tea is 2023. Our public commitment to 100% sustainable sourcing was a Unilever Sustainable Living Plan target (2010-2020) & remains an important target in the new Unilever Compass.

All suppliers must commit to our RSP, which is anchored in standards like International Bill of Human Rights & ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles & Rights at Work; and includes our commitment to respect & promote land rights of communities & indigenous people, through the application of the FPIC participatory process & a zero-tolerance stance on land grabbing.

In 2018, Unilever became a signatory of the Cocoa & Forests Initiative (CFI), defining our core commitments and action plan for a deforestation-free supply chain. Within our RSP, we include guidelines on how to implement our mandatory requirements such as training on FPIC. Our RSP was updated in 2017 to reinforce our commitment of working together with our suppliers towards a long-term, sustainable and successful future. The Unilever Sustainable Agriculture Code (SAC) includes criteria for the protection of forests. Requirement F56 states ideally, no land shall be converted from forest to agriculture. As part of this, biodiversity and natural habitats are to be conserved and progress is measured against the 'Protect and improve habitats for biodiversity' metric. If forest has been destroyed i.e. for road building, the loss shall be compensated for. In 2017, we updated our SAC to raise standards further by emphasizing 5 key areas: no deforestation, human rights (including FPIC), legal compliance, migrant labor and grievance processes for workers. The revision to include these new areas responds to the issues underlying unsustainable farming and reflects commitments made by Unilever over the past years. We're also moving the program from self-assessment to 3rd-party certification, to provide greater robustness and more accurate reporting. The SAC continues to recognize external certification (i.e. Rainforest Alliance) that meets/exceeds our standards. In line with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (2011), we base our human rights commitment and policy on the International Bill of Human Rights (consisting, in addition to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights) and the principles concerning fundamental rights set out in the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work. We also support the OECD Guidelines.

F5. Business strategy

F5.1

(F5.1) Are forests-related issues integrated into any aspects of your long-term strategic business plan, and if so how?

	Are forests-related issues integrated?	Long-term time horizon (years)	Please explain
Long-term business objectives	Yes, forests-related issues are integrated	16-20	<p>Unilever is one of the largest buyers of palm oil, we buy around 10% of the world's black tea & large volumes of soy as inputs for our brands. Our vision is to be the global leader in sustainable business by demonstrating that our purpose-led, future-fit business model drives superior performance, consistently delivering financial results in the top third of our industry. We've put sustainability at the core of our new business strategy, the Unilever Compass, to drive our long-term climate, nature (including deforestation) & nutrition objectives from 2021 to 2039.</p> <p>Our Compass builds on the Unilever Sustainable Living Plan (2010-2020) targets which drove sustainable sourcing for agricultural materials including palm oil, soy & paper & board (P&B) & ran alongside our 2010 industry commitment to achieving zero net deforestation for these 3 commodities & beef by 2020.</p> <p>Our long-term Compass targets include net zero emissions from all our products (sourcing to point of sale) by 2039; halving the GHG impact of products across the lifecycle by 2030; helping to protect & regenerate 1.5m hectares of land, forests & oceans by 2030; 100% sustainable sourcing of key agricultural crops; empowering farmers & smallholders to protect & regenerate farm environments; & Euro1b annual sales from plant-based meat & dairy alternatives by 2025-27. In the interim, we're targeting a deforestation-free supply chain by 2023 (for palm, P&B, tea, soy, cocoa).</p> <p>Sustainable sourcing & eliminating deforestation help mitigate impacts of climate change: reducing risk & volatility in our supply chains & with our suppliers; & securing current & future supplies for our business</p>

			<p>growth ambitions (3-5% annually). They also lower costs & build trust among stakeholders.</p> <p>Sustainable sourcing brings opportunities for innovation too, building stronger brands by focusing on needs for more sustainable living & consumer preferences. E.g. palm is the most land-efficient vegetable oil, producing more oil per hectare than any oil-producing crop. The same amount of oil from soybeans would require 7x more land, putting more forests at threat when sustainable agriculture is needed more than ever to support the rise in plant-based diets & desire for more sustainable products. Ultimately, we plan to share the carbon footprint of every product we sell.</p>
<p>Strategy for long-term objectives</p>	<p>Yes, forests-related issues are integrated</p>	<p>16-20</p>	<p>Climate change is the biggest risk to society, & in our business, 65% of our GHG emissions come from products in use. That's both a risk & a significant growth opportunity to shape our business & brands to reduce GHG & tackle deforestation via sustainable sourcing, regenerating nature, supporting smallholder farmers & selling more plant-based foods.</p> <p>We identify climate change (including deforestation) & our supply chain as principal risks to Unilever & in 2019 and 2020 performed high-level assessments of the impact of 2°C & 4°C temperature-rise scenarios on soy, palm oil & tea and in 2021 we looked at a 1.5°C scenario for palm oil and collective ingredients and commodities. These assessments aim to help refine our strategy.</p> <p>Via our Compass strategy, we're driving our long-term climate & deforestation objectives to 2039 through targets that tackle the intertwined issues of climate, nature (land, forests & oceans) & nutrition. In 2020 we published our Climate Transition Action Plan to show how we'll strengthen the climate performance of our 400+ brands & reach our ambitious target to reduce emissions to net zero across our value chain by 2039. Tackling our highest deforestation risk crops is crucial to this.</p> <p>We're focusing on sustainably sourcing the 12 key crops which make up about 2/3 of our agricultural raw materials. Our People & Nature Policy (2020) covers 5 deforestation & conversion-risk crops (palm oil, paper & board, soy, tea, cocoa) to protect natural ecosystems &</p>

			<p>promote human rights, supporting our Compass goal for a deforestation-free supply chain by 2023. Our Sustainable Agriculture Code & Regenerative Agriculture Principles provide guidance on soil, carbon capture & restorative & regenerative practices: we're initiating these Principles with selected suppliers in 2021. All materials purchased must comply with our Responsible Sourcing Policy.</p> <p>As part of our Compass, we launched our €1 billion Climate & Nature Fund, which our brands will use over the next 10 years to take meaningful action to improve the health of the planet. We are investing up to \$25m over 2018-2022 in sustainable commodity projects eg running programs and sourcing sustainably from smallholders (SHFs) in Indonesia and Cote d'Ivoire.</p>
Financial planning	Yes, forests-related issues are integrated	16-20	<p>Via our Compass strategy we aim to demonstrate that our purpose-led, future-fit business model drives superior performance, consistently delivering financial results in the top third of our industry. Our Compass incorporates sustainable sourcing targets for key crops including our 5 forest conversion-risk crops (palm oil, soy, P&B, tea, cocoa).</p> <p>We reinforce our targets with a partnership approach & advocacy, aiming to create systemic change that contributes to the SDGs & to future economic & our own business growth.</p> <p>To further understand potential financial impact of climate change on our commodities in the long term (2030), we used our high-level assessment of the of 2°C & 4°C global warming scenarios to 2100. We selected soy, palm oil & black tea for analysis to model how change in yield in 2030-2050 & supply could impact procurement costs, so helping us price in any mitigation measures such as forward buying or reformulating our products over the long-term.</p> <p>Soy benefits from historical price data & suitable climate models, & we buy large volumes of it, particularly for Hellmann's mayonnaise. In the US our work with the Field to Market alliance & Practical Farmers of Iowa supports farmers to improve soil health & water quality, boosting productivity & resilience to climatic & economic conditions. In Latin America we're in long-term collaboration to improve the sustainability of soy</p>

			<p>cultivation. The cost of such initiatives is included in our material costs forecast. In the short-term, commodity price risk is managed through forward buying of traded commodities & other hedging mechanisms. Trends, including weather patterns, are monitored & modelled regularly & integrated into our forecasting process, although we recognise there is more to do on modelling extreme weather events.</p> <p>On palm, we worked with Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research to develop suitable climate models. One of our mitigations was investing in our Unilever Oleochemical Indonesia (UOI) plant to source directly from palm oil suppliers, thus shortening our supply chain by removing intermediary traders.</p> <p>By practising financial prudence, we manage commodity price fluctuations & have better control over production costs. This enables us to keep our products affordable & accessible.</p>
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F6. Implementation

F6.1

(F6.1) Did you have any timebound and quantifiable targets for increasing sustainable production and/or consumption of your disclosed commodity(ies) that were active during the reporting year?

Yes

F6.1a

(F6.1a) Provide details of your timebound and quantifiable target(s) for increasing sustainable production and/or consumption of the disclosed commodity(ies), and progress made.

Target reference number

Target 1

Forest risk commodity

Timber products

Type of target

Engagement with direct suppliers

Description of target

We engage with our wood fibre suppliers to complement the controls embedded in the certification standards, FSC and PEFC. We work with all suppliers to continuously drive for greater transparency to sourcing origins and improved capabilities to manage own operations, supply chains, and sub-suppliers. Third party certification for P&B come with robust controls to ensure sustainable forest management and chain of custody of certified materials. Unilever believes that greater transparency and improved capabilities drive the full transformation required to completely protect forests. This target reflects our achievement in engaging our entire supply base on transparency and improved management.

Linked commitment

Zero net/gross deforestation

Traceability point**Third-party certification scheme****Start year**

2010

Target year

2023

Quantitative metric**Target (number)****Target (%)**

100

% of target achieved

100

Please explain

We engage directly with our 240 tier 1 (direct) paper and board packaging suppliers to discuss our policy requirements, collect data and assess their capabilities. Together, we establish a roadmap to achieving our targets. Supplier engagement is channelled through local buying and procurement teams and is supported by internal educational materials on sustainable forest management, supply chain transparency and 3rd party certification to equip Unilever buyers disseminate technical materials and provide capacity building. 100% of the suppliers in our Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) transactional systems were engaged to provide data through the Global Traceability Solutions (GTS) system in 2020. We engaged a further 50-100 suppliers on the conversion to certified recycled. Regular engagement is very important to ensure our partners are aligned with our ambitions. Specifically, we have worked directly with

suppliers of uncertified recycled volumes, in South Asia, East Africa, West Africa and Central America to attain FSC/PEFC chain of custody certification and procure certified recycled fibre for their own manufacturing. In 2021, we engaged Smurfit Kappa Costa Rica to ensure they had the certifications and volumes to deliver certified volumes to Unilever into the future. These efforts are the main reason why we have been able to continue to increase the volume of third party certified material, from 79% in 2017 to 92.9% in 2021. By providing financial incentives for certified products and paying higher prices linked to best agricultural practices, we send market signals to our suppliers to continue their certification and best practices. Our suppliers self-assess their performance on a quarterly basis reporting via the GTS system, which we developed for this purpose.

Case study: In 2021, we collected data for 98% of the materials we purchase. Annually, we engage SGS to verify the information reported. Each supplier reporting via GTS receives a "Supplier Sustainability Summary" report that summarises the overall sustainable sourcing percentage achieved by the supplier based on data provided. These reports facilitate subsequent direct engagement and discussions with Unilever to identify gaps and develop strategies to reach our 100% target.

Target reference number

Target 2

Forest risk commodity

Timber products

Type of target

Third-party certification

Description of target

Unilever uses third party certification as a target given FSC and PEFC's strong standards and implementation around forest management - including requirements on no deforestation and no conversion, entry of controlled fibre sources, physical segregation from uncontrolled sources and chain of custody of ownership and traceability back to forest origins.

Linked commitment

Zero net/gross deforestation

Traceability point

Third-party certification scheme

FSC Forest Management certification
 FSC Chain of Custody
 FSC Controlled Wood
 FSC Recycled
 PEFC Chain of Custody

Start year

2010

Target year

2023

Quantitative metric**Target (number)****Target (%)**

100

% of target achieved

92.9

Please explain

Our public commitment to 100% sustainable sourcing was a Unilever Sustainable Living Plan target (2010-2020) & remains an important target in the new Unilever Compass. Our Sustainable Paper and Board (P&B) Packaging Policy supported market transformation by working with key suppliers & the industry to halt deforestation, promote best practices in sustainable forest & pulp plantation management, and drive positive economic & social impact on people and communities. This Policy is now embedded in our new cross commodity People & Nature Policy (2020). We buy paper packaging that comes either from well-managed forests certified as FSC or PEFC or from recycled material. Sometimes we need to source virgin P&B – for example because of safety regulations – and when we do, we buy from certified sources with a full chain of custody. Unilever Sustainable Sourcing Assurance team conducted a rigorous benchmarking of fibre standards to our Sustainable Agriculture Code (SAC) criteria & has also written an internal report comparing FSC and PEFC to illustrate key similarities and differences to internal procurement stakeholders. Based on these reviews, FSC and PEFC are third-party standards deemed to meet or exceed our Sustainable Agriculture Code requirements for sustainable sourcing. In 2020, 98% of the directly-purchased P&B packaging materials we used were made from recycled fibre or came from certified sustainably managed forests. We also decreased the amount of recycled fibre without chain of custody from 21% to 3.2%, advancing to 92.9% total chain of custody against our commitment to reach 100% coverage by 2020.

Target reference number

Target 3

Forest risk commodity

Timber products

Type of target

Assess and/or verify compliance

Description of target

Our public commitment to 100% sustainable sourcing of key agriculture & forestry materials remains an important target in the new Unilever Compass, including wood fibre. We assess & verify the fibre composition of our products annually to ensure the recycled % is on track with our target. There are 2 parts to our main paper & board (P&B) sourcing target. Part of our target is to source our packaging from certified sustainably managed forests, & part is to source from recycled material, both by the end of 2021 and continuing onwards as part of the new Unilever Compass. Target 3 for Timber is focused on our target to assess and/or verify compliance with our policy. We only accept recycled fibre products when they come from certified sources (with full chain of custody). New target extends to include deforestation free rather than purely certification.

Linked commitment

Zero net/gross deforestation

Traceability point**Third-party certification scheme****Start year**

2021

Target year

2023

Quantitative metric**Target (number)****Target (%)**

100

% of target achieved

100

Please explain

All of our suppliers are involved in our annual verification audit for establishing high confidence, statistically significant estimates of policy compliance by way of delivery of certified materials. All suppliers are part of the pool from which a randomized, stratified and volume weighted sample is taken to provide further evidence of compliance to the third party auditor. This sample is used to extrapolate overall compliance of suppliers and thus volumes with greater than 95% confidence. As of 2021, this target will include deforestation free rather than purely certification.

Target reference number

Target 4

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Type of target

Third-party certification

Description of target

Responsible & sustainable sourcing is fundamental for driving sustainability throughout our supply chain, from the largest commodity suppliers to smallholder farmers. It involves raising the standard of agricultural practices to drive social, economic & environmental improvements. Our commitment to 100% sustainable sourcing was a Unilever Sustainable Living Plan target & remains an important target in the new Unilever Compass. This means sourcing 100% physically certified volumes for palm oil, palm kernel oil & palm derivatives. This is part of our People and Nature Policy which states direct suppliers must maintain an effective and appropriate chain of custody from oil palm plantation to Unilever's manufacturing facilities and/or Unilever's third party manufacturer's facilities. 3rd-party certification standards like RSPO are one means to independently verify good agricultural practices & a chain of custody to ensure we meet our deforestation & conversion-free target by 2023.

Linked commitment

Zero net/gross deforestation

Traceability point**Third-party certification scheme**

RSPO producer/grower certification
RSPO Segregated
RSPO Mass Balance

Start year

2009

Target year

2023

Quantitative metric**Target (number)****Target (%)**

100

% of target achieved

90

Please explain

Unilever is one of the biggest consumer goods manufacturing (CGM) buyers of physically RSPO certified materials, with our certified volumes representing 12.7% of the CGM's total physically certified demand. Building on our Unilever Sustainable Living Plan (2010-2020), our Unilever Compass (2020) continues to set a goal for 100% sustainable sourcing of our key agricultural crops, including palm. We have been purchasing RSPO-certified materials since 2009. In 2021, 90% (902,449 metric tonnes) of our palm core volumes were certified – 84.2% MB, 2.1% SG and 3.7% independent smallholder credits. Unilever was the largest buyer of independent smallholder (IS) credits, purchasing over 33,000 tonnes of RSPO IS-Credits from 33 smallholder groups, directly benefitting over 11,000 IS farmers located across Indonesia, Thailand and Malaysia. This group of RSPO- certified IS represents over 30,000 ha of land. We source 100% RSPO-SG palm materials for Europe & Australia for our foods businesses & are sourcing RSPO certified MB volumes for our global markets.

Furthermore, Unilever has pioneered and made financial investments in five major oil palm producing jurisdictions – North Sumatra, Riay, Aceh, Central Kalimantan, and Sabah. For example, the project in Sabah is endorsed by RSPO and contributes to the RSPO jurisdictional certification process, directly supporting RSPO certification of minimally 60,000 hectares of oil palm plantations. We also have seven programmes with partners such as Conservation International, Daemeter, Inobu, World Resources Institute and Fortasbi. We continued our partnerships with our stakeholders along with our mill partners for continuous implementation and monitoring of our programmes. Our Smallholder Livelihood programme certified a total of 2,200 IS in 2021. Such investment into partnerships increases the scale of our projects with farmers with the provision of training on good agricultural practices (GAP), NDPE principles, mapping, facilitation of access to goods and services and certification. Thus, creates avenue for increase RSPO certification and provide further support to smallholders through the purchase of RSPO smallholder credits.

Target reference number

Target 5

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Type of target

Traceability

Description of target

Through our People and Nature Policy, we require our suppliers to be in compliance with and to share data with Unilever from traceability systems which establish a link to the land where materials originate and to ensure a chain of custody is in place. To improve our knowledge on the ground, traceability allows us to monitor land use,

manage risks and direct investments into sustainability activities. We use survey-based data collection and are investing in satellite, geolocation, blockchain and AI by partnering with tech firms and innovative start-ups to develop new approaches towards monitoring and traceability from mill to plantation.

Linked commitment

Zero net/gross deforestation

Traceability point

Mill

Third-party certification scheme**Start year**

2013

Target year

2023

Quantitative metric**Target (number)****Target (%)**

100

% of target achieved

90

Please explain

Since 2016, we have partnered Rainforest Alliance (RA) to capture suppliers' traceability data and information about their NDPE Policy & sustainability implementation, via a six-monthly questionnaire, which is combined with PalmTrace data. In 2021, we strengthened our methodology and partnered with 3Keel to gather traceability data. Currently, we are at about 90% traceable to mill with visibility to around 1400 mills in our extended supply chain. Our People and Nature Policy, through our requirements embedded in supplier contracts, asks all suppliers to provide traceability information from Unilever factories to secondary processing, mills and plantations. Suppliers are also required to compile spatial data of their supply base to disclose to Unilever through our data collection tools. In 2021, we continued building our capacity to use satellite data, geolocation tools, & blockchain as new approaches to monitoring & traceability from mill to plantation. We work with partners, including Earthqualizer (EQ), World Resources Institute (WRI), Google (Google Earth Engine), NGIS, Descartes Labs & Orbital Insights to utilise industry data & build bespoke tools for improved traceability & analysis to enhance monitoring & response to environmental & social risks in our palm supply chain. Our partnership with Orbital Insights anonymises geolocation-tracking

capability to increase traceability from plantation to mill, enabling identification of deforestation risks in our supply chain. We access anonymised geolocation data for inferred traceability on the OrbitalGo platform. Our work with Descartes Labs partnership allows for geospatial data layers on palm and forest to allow for traceability data in our own deforestation monitoring platform. In 2021, together with NGIS and Google, we built our NDPE Dashboard which combines the power of cloud computing with Google Earth's satellite imagery capabilities for better detection of deforestation and priorities areas of urgent forests or habitat protect creating a digital space for monitoring purposes.

Target reference number

Target 6

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Type of target

Engagement with smallholders

Description of target

Under our new Unilever Compass strategy, we committed to ensuring that everyone who directly provides goods and services to the company earns at least a living wage or income by 2030. The objective of our smallholder programmes is to increase profitability and incomes for farmers by improving the sustainability of farming practices, professionalising smallholder farming business and promoting RSPO certification. We interact with smallholders through credit-purchases, our independent mill program, and ground-level projects supported by Unilever and implemented by our partners. We believe that combining certification efforts with low-risk sourcing, traceability and technology to enable smallholder inclusion will help us create a deforestation-free supply chain.

Linked commitment

Social commitments

Traceability point**Third-party certification scheme****Start year**

2020

Target year

2030

Quantitative metric

Target (number)

25,000

Target (%)**% of target achieved**

80

Please explain

Unilever is committed to the sustainable sourcing of key crops and achieving a deforestation-free supply chain by 2023. We are investing in growing the number of certified farmers, farmer groups and the volume of certified oil palm fruit in the global market. We seek to empower smallholders with a living income, by increasing profitability through climate-resilient, sustainable farming practices, professionalising smallholder farming business & promoting RSPO certification. Our smallholder programmes unite traditional extension approaches and digital technology to monitor, analyse and change farming practices for improved sustainability + profitability.

These programs include training in Good Agricultural Practices and NDPE principles, mapping, facilitation of access to goods + services (e.g. inputs, seedling, land titling, financial/technical support) and certification. We have seven programmes with various partners such as Conservation International, Daemeter and INOBU, involving more than 9000 smallholders across Indonesia and Malaysia. We continue to invest in partnerships to increase the scale of projects with farmers. We directly incentivise and support the livelihoods of independent smallholders through RSPO Independent Smallholder (IS) credits.

We invest in landscape and jurisdictional approach programs with partners that embed workstreams to increase the production of physically certified palm oil at scale with the involvement of local governments, civil society, and local private sector actors.

We continued partnerships with Conservation International, Daemeter, IDH, INOBU, WWF, along with our mill partners for continuous implementation and monitoring of our programs. At the end of 2021, we launched a smallholder mapping program in partnership with Meridia Land, with the ambition to map over 30,000 smallholders. By the close of 2021, we had mapped 1,500 smallholders. In 2021, Unilever was the largest buyers of independent smallholder (IS) credits, purchasing over 33,000 tonnes of RSPO IS-Credits from 33 smallholder groups, directly benefitting over 11,000 IS farmers located across Indonesia, Thailand and Malaysia. We secured volume in 2021 by guaranteeing smallholders the purchase of their credits before certification renewal. Collectively, this group of RSPO- certified IS represents over 30,000 ha of land.

Target reference number

Target 7

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Type of target

Third-party certification

Description of target

Responsible and sustainable sourcing is a cornerstone of our approach to drive sustainability throughout our supply chain. It involves raising the standard of agricultural practices to drive social, economic, and environmental improvements. Our Unilever Compass sets out to continue 100% sustainable sourcing of our key agricultural crops, which includes soy. This is included in our People & Nature Policy which mandates direct suppliers to maintain an effective and appropriate chain of custody from the soy origins to Unilever's manufacturing facilities and/or Unilever's third party manufacturer's facilities. Third party certification standards, like RTRS or ProTerra, are one means by which to independently verify good agricultural practice and a chain of custody to ensure we meet our deforestation and conversion-free commitment by 2023.

Linked commitment

Zero net/gross deforestation

Traceability point**Third-party certification scheme**

RTRS (any type)

RTRS Production

RTRS Segregated

RTRS Mass Balance

RTRS Credits

ProTerra certification

International Sustainability and Carbon Certification (ISCC)

Other, please specify

Unilever Sustainable Agriculture Code (SAC), US SSAP + FtM FPC

Start year

2011

Target year

2023

Quantitative metric**Target (number)****Target (%)**

100

% of target achieved

100

Please explain

Our Sustainable Agriculture Code (SAC) defines our requirements for sustainably sourced materials. It covers the requirement for no conversion & no deforestation, among other environmental, social & economic criteria. We are committed to working with the industry to drive change, so we benchmark the SAC against recognized certifications used by the industry to define which 3rd party certifications are equivalent. Industry standards considered equivalent to the SAC may have a global scope or regional scope, depending on the specific challenges the standards aim to address, but they all require that soybean production is deforestation or conversion-free. Origins of our soybean oil in 2021 were US, Canada, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, China, Ukraine and the European Soy Producing Countries. For US soy, we recognize the US Soybean Sustainable Protocol (US SSAP) in combination with the Field to Market Fieldprint calculator (FtM FPC) and other programs as equivalent to our SAC. The key challenges identified in the US Mid-West are soil health & water quality due to unsustainable farming practices such as heavy use of agricultural inputs. To address this, we developed an impact program promoting the use of cover crops to improve soil health & water quality. The combination of US SSAP, FtM & the impact approach allows us to ensure farmers in our program comply with our SAC & regenerative agriculture principles (RAPs). For Brazilian soy, RTRS is our key standard to ensure deforestation & conversion-free soy for GMO soy & Pro-Terra for non-GMO soy. We have set up an RTRS certification program in the Brazilian Cerrado with a group of 30+ farmers producing enough responsible soy to cover UL footprint for the local market. By having the possibility of using different regional standards, we ensure compliance to our People and Nature Policy and Unilever SAC, while still providing suppliers with flexibility to meet these standards & support sustainable sourcing initiatives. In 2021, 100% of our soy oil was sourced sustainably via RTRS Certification, Pro-Terra Certification, ISCC & US SSAP with FtM FPC plus an impact program.

Target reference number

Target 8

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Type of target

Traceability

Description of target

Via our People and Nature Policy, we require that Direct Suppliers have and share with Unilever data from traceability systems that can establish a link to the land from which the materials originate and ensure a chain of custody is in place, so that compliance with our Policy can be monitored and assured. Since 2019, we have partnered with Proforest to conduct supplier traceability assessments for all our direct suppliers of

Soybean Oil and we have since 2021 embedded traceability into our contractual process.

Linked commitment

Zero net/gross deforestation

Traceability point

Mill

Third-party certification scheme**Start year**

2010

Target year

2023

Quantitative metric**Target (number)****Target (%)**

100

% of target achieved

97

Please explain

Many soy producing countries have rampant deforestation & habitat conversion. In Brazil, conversion rates vary by municipality & are not isolated to a specific region of the country. We need to gain transparency of where suppliers are sourcing soybeans from, to adequately assess risk exposure & take action. In 2019, we commissioned Proforest and Sourcemap an assessment of traceability and deforestation risk exposure. This project followed a three-step process, of (1) designing and implementing survey with suppliers to gather data on the flow of beans through each supply chain; (2) categorizing, scoring and visualising information in dashboards and maps; and (3) engaging suppliers to identify and agree to approaches to facilitate the delivery of deforestation-free beans to Unilever. In 2020, we engaged soy suppliers to find low risk of deforestation solutions. We then conducted a traceability assessment in 2021 to quantify the results of our efforts to deliver our deforestation-free commitments. The 2019 assessment found that 93% of Unilever's volumes are traceable to country of origin. Since this assessment, we have moved swiftly to address forest-risk exposure. In 2020 and 2021, we worked with suppliers on solutions that include moving sourcing from high to low-risk origins in long supply chains & sourcing segregated certified soybean oil in high-risk origins. As a result, we shifted 400,000 tons of soy bean sourcing from high-risk areas to lands with a low risk of deforestation in 12 different

markets, representing 93% of our soy volumes. For the remaining gap, we are working with our key supplier in Brazil on bespoke verified deforestation-free solution. Our Proforest traceability assessment in 2020 that served as a bases for contracting in 2021, found 97% of our global soybean oil consumption is traceable back to mill & 96% to country level (country origins can sometimes be less clear than mill origins in soy SC). For soybean oil originated in high-risk countries, 68% is traceable to state level & 60% is traceable to municipality level. Going forward we will further focus on improving our traceability to municipality level for all high-risk countries to aid decision making around risk exposure and action.

Target reference number

Target 9

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Type of target

Engagement with direct suppliers

Description of target

Our People and Nature Policy is to be implemented across all Direct Suppliers for In-Scope Materials in Unilever's supply chain, including soy. Our target is to engage with 100% of direct suppliers of Soybean Oil to share our request for deforestation and conversion free soy, to assess their existing soybean oil sourcing and deforestation risk, and to agree on low-risk sourcing solutions.

Linked commitment

Zero net/gross deforestation

Traceability point
Third-party certification scheme
Start year

2020

Target year

2023

Quantitative metric
Target (number)
Target (%)

100

% of target achieved

100

Please explain

Following our new Unilever Compass commitment to a deforestation-free soy supply chain by 2023, we mapped 100% of our direct suppliers of soybean oil by using our sustainable sourcing reporting system. We then conducted engagements with 100% of the suppliers to share our commitment to no deforestation and conversion and to ask for deforestation and conversion-free soybean oil. These engagements were co-led by the procurement portfolio and the sustainable sourcing team. We conducted rigorous assessments on our suppliers to identify their own commitments, targets and progress on this matter. We also evaluated the deforestation risk in our supply chains, and we agreed on sourcing from low-risk origins or from fully segregated certified sources for over 93% of our soybean oil portfolio. These agreements were embedded in contractual clauses in suppliers' contracts. We currently continue to engage with our suppliers to develop solutions for the remaining 7% of our soybean oil volumes. As a next step, we will be implementing independent verification audits to ensure that our soybean oil supply chain is verified deforestation free.

Target reference number

Target 10

Forest risk commodity

Other - Cocoa

Type of target

Third-party certification

Description of target

Responsible and sustainable sourcing is a cornerstone of our approach to drive sustainability throughout our supply chain, from the largest commodity suppliers to smallholder farmers. It involves raising the standard of agricultural practices to drive social, economic, and environmental improvements. Our Unilever Compass sets out to continue 100% sustainable sourcing of our key agricultural crops, which includes cocoa. This means sourcing 100% of our cocoa volumes sustainably, through SAC or an equivalent certification standard or sustainability programme such as Rainforest Alliance (RA) and Fairtrade.

Linked commitment

Zero net/gross deforestation

Traceability point**Third-party certification scheme**

Other, please specify

Rainforest Alliance Sustainable Agriculture Standard, Fairtrade

Start year

2010

Target year

2023

Quantitative metric

Target (number)

Target (%)

100

% of target achieved

99

Please explain

Cocoa is one of our priority crops and it's essential to Magnum, our biggest ice cream brand which is on sale in 52 countries. We buy certified materials in accordance with recognized sustainability standards that are equivalent or exceed the requirements of Unilever Sustainable Agriculture Code, namely Rainforest Alliance (RA) and Fairtrade. We work with suppliers through these long-standing certification schemes to help manage risk and to audit our suppliers to monitor compliance with our no deforestation commitments. RA and Fairtrade promotes ecosystem conservation, worker rights (including the prohibition of child labour), safety and wildlife protection. It also covers topics such as water and soil conservation, agrochemical reduction, decent housing, legal wages and contracts for workers. These standards help improve productivity through sustainable agricultural practices, ensuring that sustainable cocoa farming supports farmers and their communities. Preparation for certification can play an important role in capacity-building for cocoa farmers and, in addition to this, we also deliver impact programmes to improve farmer livelihoods. Ben & Jerry's worked with suppliers to achieve Fairtrade Certification for all its cocoa by 2014. In 2021, Unilever sustainably sourced 99% of its cocoa as Rainforest Alliance and (RA), and Fairtrade certified.

Target reference number

Target 11

Forest risk commodity

Other - Cocoa

Type of target

Traceability

Description of target

We are committed to strengthening supply chain mapping, with the end goal of effective and cost-efficient traceability at the farm-level. Unilever needs to be able to monitor the origin of the cocoa that we buy – and we are working with the industry to develop the framework and tools to make this happen. It is important to ensure a uniform approach that applies equally to international and national traders, particularly in Côte d'Ivoire where the local traders (traitants and pisteurs) have been identified as the primary direct buyers of cocoa from protected areas.

Linked commitment

Zero net/gross deforestation

Traceability point

Farm

Third-party certification scheme**Start year**

2018

Target year

2023

Quantitative metric**Target (number)****Target (%)**

100

% of target achieved

80

Please explain

Unilever publicly commits to no sourcing of cocoa from National Parks and Reserves through the traceable direct sourcing programmes of our Tier 1 suppliers. As a Cocoa & Forests Initiative signatory, we have pledged to develop verifiable monitoring systems for traceability from farm to the first purchase point for their own purchases of cocoa, and to work with Industry/Government to ensure an effective national framework for traceability encompassing all traders in the supply chain. This will enable us to better define deforestation risk, and to identify issues on the ground that require remediation. Once the mapping of our dedicated farmers in Côte d'Ivoire is complete, and a differentiated approach based on the level of degradation of forests for the current Classified Forests is developed, we will be able to firm up a progressive strategy based on findings, a prescribed timeline and key roles and responsibilities specified in the land use plans. This process requires inputs from the government currently finalizing the

operational decrees that provide further guidance on the new forest policies, which will further inform our remediation and investments. We are hoping to be in a position to update this information in mid-2021. We conducted farm mapping via Tier 1 supply chain partners to identify cocoa farm boundaries polygon data to ensure cocoa is not being sourced from forest lands, National Parks and Reserves, and Classified Forests. We also conducted deforestation risk assessments in all direct sourcing areas. We use geospatial risk assessment combined satellite imagery and other geographical information to identify where deforestation is or is likely to occur based on land cover and recent land cover changes. Up-to-date maps on forest cover and land-use, socio-economic data on cocoa farmers, and detailed operational guidelines covering forest management and land-use are being developed and will be publicly disclosed. In 2021, we had mapped 25,006 cocoa farm plots in our direct cocoa supply chain, via our suppliers, to improve traceability and better understand where our cocoa comes from. This meant that 80% of directly sourced cocoa volumes was traceable from farm to first purchase point in 2021. We also continue to publish a full list of our Tier 1 and 2 direct cocoa suppliers publicly.

Target reference number

Target 12

Forest risk commodity

Other - Cocoa

Type of target

Other, please specify

Transition to agroforestry with smallholder farmers

Description of target

We work with smallholders to help them build their resilience to market shocks and fluctuations by helping them sustainably increase their yields and find additional sources of income. For many cocoa farmers, lack of access to training and other services results in poor yields, which in turn can lead to farmers switching crops or leaving farming and moving to urban centres in search of better jobs. Building resilience among smallholder farmers extends beyond supporting improvements in their agricultural practices. A holistic approach that aims to address the wider challenges they face is essential – and will play a crucial part in securing our supplies for the future.

Linked commitment

Zero net/gross deforestation

Traceability point

Third-party certification scheme

Start year

2021

Target year

2025

Quantitative metric

Absolute number

Target (number)

6,000

Target (%)**% of target achieved**

32.5

Please explain

Productivity enhancements in cocoa are closely linked to improved livelihoods, reduced deforestation and conversion risk due to planting area expansion. We are committed to promote investment in long-term productivity to grow “more cocoa on less land” through providing training in good agricultural practices, subsidization of inputs, and development/capacity building of farmers’ organizations – critical enabling factors for sustainable agriculture development. Lack of access to training and other services results in poor yields, which can lead farmers to switch crops or abandon farms for urban jobs. Additionally, gender empowerment and income diversification help cocoa farmers build resilience to market shocks and fluctuations. Helping farmers diversify crops – thereby boosting their income – helps provide financial security and secure land tenure. This is important as farmers are less likely to have to resort to illegally deforesting land to support their families.

In Côte d'Ivoire, we run impact programmes with partners to support cocoa smallholders. We aim to reach 6,000 farmers with income diversification programmes and opportunities by 2025. These pilots to test income diversification strategies and entrepreneurship and focused on women empowerment, have reached over 3,000 farmers. To date, via suppliers, we have trained 18,697 farmers to comply with RA Certification requirements.

Key to this program, in 2021 we kicked off our agroforestry program with our suppliers and partners like ICRAF and CARE International. The goal of this 4-year program is to protect and regenerate forest areas and improve farmer livelihoods with a transition of 6,000 hectares of farms to agroforestry. By end of 2021 over 1,950 hectares were transitioned to agroforestry. While this is 33% of the 2025 target we set, we are well ahead of our 2021 interim target of 1,050 hectares.

We also supported the assessment of the development needs for twenty farmers’ groups and ad-hoc support to develop improvement plans such as the provision of cooperative management training and financing transportation. We recognize the importance of access to financial mechanisms for farmers to enable farm investment

and income diversification. Specifically, we are promoting access to saving and credit, including the establishment of Village Loans and Savings Associations for over 3,500 farmers.

Target reference number

Target 13

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Type of target

Engagement with direct suppliers

Description of target

Our People and Nature Policy (2020) sets requirements for all Direct Suppliers for In-Scope Materials in Unilever's supply chain, including Palm. Our target is to engage with 100% of direct suppliers of Palm oil & palm derivatives with clear requirements for deforestation and conversion free palm, to ensure suppliers have traceability to sourcing origins and they monitor and manage deforestation risk, and that we have mutual agreement on policy compliant sourcing solutions. As Unilever aims for a deforestation and conversion-free palm supply chain by 2023, working closely with all our suppliers is crucial. Suppliers are directly responsible for managing their own operations and supply chain, including their third party suppliers, and for ensuring that the agricultural origin is deforestation free.

Linked commitment

Zero net/gross deforestation

Traceability point**Third-party certification scheme****Start year**

2020

Target year

2023

Quantitative metric**Target (number)****Target (%)**

100

% of target achieved

99

Please explain

Our People & Nature Policy requires all direct suppliers, their supplier groups & their third-party supply chains to commit to the four principles. In 2021, we engaged with all (100%) of our palm suppliers to communicate the new People & Nature Policy requirements and to understand their performance in implementing the requirements of the policy. To meet Principle 1 – no deforestation & conversion, we have engaged suppliers to begin to consolidate of the number of 3rd-party palm mills from 1600 globally to 500, mainly in Indonesia and Malaysia. We embed our Policy requirements in supplier contracts, resulting in approximately 80%% of our core palm oil sourced with additional contractual controls on deforestation and conversion by Q4 2021. To fulfil Policy Principle (3) Transparency and traceability, we engage suppliers on a semi-annual basis to provide traceability information through 3Keel Finally, the Policy requires independent verification of their compliance and remediation of non-compliance/breaches within a Suppliers corporate group operations and third-party supply chains. When we detect non-compliance we engage suppliers in verification and in addressing/ remediating that non-compliance.

F6.2**(F6.2) Do you have traceability system(s) in place to track and monitor the origin of your disclosed commodity(ies)?**

	Do you have system(s) in place?	Description of traceability system	Exclusions	Description of exclusion
Timber products	Yes	Our People and Nature Policy requires all suppliers to provide traceability information to a level defined by the specific country level risk – including mill names & GPS coordinates. Suppliers are also strongly encouraged to identify & compile spatial data of natural ecosystems at risk of deforestation or conversion in our supply chains. We use GTS System to collect supplier data quarterly via custom questionnaires on paper & board (P&B) materials delivered to Unilever, as per our policy requirement. One of the data attributes is the country of origin	Not applicable	

		<p>of the embedded fibre. In 2021, we also used GTS to collect additional origin data focused on suppliers handling “controlled wood” that previously resisted disclosure. We are expanding the scope of this assessment to include pulp mills to complement our understanding of sub-national sourcing and origination based on knowledge of countries’ wood fibre production regions. This enhances our ability to track and monitor origins of wood fibre and the sustainability of local forest management. Example: In 2021 we fully implemented the Google Earth Engine (GEE) platform for global scale risk analysis that incorporates new datasets & enables greater visibility than GFW. We used GEE to conduct geospatial analyses of wood producing regions in key forest risk jurisdictions like Riau, Indonesia & Parana, Brazil, to help us understand landcover dynamics in key areas and enable ongoing geospatial monitoring of wood origins, despite the well known and documented limitations in geospatial data for forest land cover/use change.</p>		
Palm oil	Yes	<p>Since 2016, we have partnered Rainforest Alliance (RA) to capture suppliers’ traceability data and information about their NDPE Policy & sustainability implementation, via a six-monthly questionnaire, which is combined with PalmTrace data. In 2021, we partnered with 3Keel to gather traceability data.</p>	<p>Other, please specify Non-core volumes</p>	<p>Non-core volumes refer to derivatives of palm fatty acid distillates, which are by-products of the refining process, and tail ingredients. Tail ingredients represent very small volumes in our products (2% of total annual volume) and given our footprint and our sourcing of</p>

	<p>Currently, we are at about 90% traceable to mill with visibility to around 1400 mills in our extended supply chain. Our People and Nature Policy, through our requirements embedded in supplier contracts, asks all suppliers to provide traceability information from Unilever factories to secondary processing, mills and plantations. Suppliers are also required to compile spatial data of their supply base to disclose to Unilever through our data collection tools. In 2021, we continued building our capacity to use satellite data, geolocation tools, & blockchain as new approaches to monitoring & traceability from mill to plantation. We work with partners, including Earthqualizer (EQ), World Resources Institute (WRI), Google (Google Earth Engine), NGIS, Descartes Labs & Orbital Insights to utilise industry data & build bespoke tools for improved traceability & analysis to enhance monitoring & response to environmental & social risks in our palm supply chain. Our partnership with Orbital Insights anonymises geolocation-tracking capability to increase traceability from plantation to mill, enabling identification of deforestation risks in our supply chain. We access anonymised geolocation data for inferred traceability on the OrbitalGo platform. Our work with Descartes Labs partnership allows for geospatial data layers on palm and forest to allow for traceability data in</p>	<p>these by-products compared with palm oil, palm kernel oil and their derivatives, our impact and influence on the supply chain is limited. We are also reducing our consumption of these by-products from 2020. Due to these reasons, by-products and tail ingredients are excluded, summing to around 14% of the total volume we purchase annually.</p>
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		our own deforestation monitoring platform. In 2021, together with NGIS and Google, we built our NDPE Dashboard which combines the power of cloud computing with Google Earth's satellite imagery capabilities for better detection of deforestation and priorities areas of urgent forests or habitat protect creating a digital space for monitoring purposes.		
Soy	Yes	We use satellite data, geolocation, blockchain & AI to build new monitoring & traceability approaches, extending from mill to municipality of origin and soy farm. We work with various partners, including Proforest, Google (Google Earth Engine), NGIS, & Orbital Insights to utilise industry data & build bespoke tools for improved traceability & analysis to enhance monitoring & response towards environmental & social risks in our soybean oil supply chain. Since 2019, we have partnered Proforest to capture our suppliers' soybean origins, sustainability implementation and deforestation risk using a custom questionnaire. Our People and Nature Policy requires all suppliers to provide traceability information to a level defined by the specific country risk. In high-risk countries, traceability to the farm level is required in order to be able to monitor and verify compliance with our Policy. In 2021, we were 97% traceable to mill and 96% traceable to the country of origin of the soybean (country	Other, please specify Non-core volumes	Non-core volumes of soy are spread across various materials sourced by Unilever that may contain non-material amounts of soy (e.g. confectionary items, condiments, sauces). Non-core volumes represent 3% of our total direct soy use.

		origins can sometimes be less clear than mill origins in soy SC). In 2020, we partnered Google to combine the power of cloud computing with Google Earth's satellite imagery capabilities for better detection of deforestation & prioritise areas of urgent forests or habitats protection. We are also working with Orbital Insights to increase traceability from mill to municipality and farm of origin, which will empower us to better identify deforestation risks in our supply chain.		
Other - Cocoa	Yes	Unilever maintains long-term relationships with dedicated cooperatives in Côte d'Ivoire through our suppliers. We publicly commit to no sourcing of cocoa from National Parks and Reserves through the traceable direct sourcing programs of our Tier 1 suppliers. We conducted farm mapping via Tier 1 supply chain partners to identify cocoa farm boundaries polygon data to ensure cocoa is not being sourced from forest lands, National Parks and Reserves, and Classified Forests. We also conducted deforestation risk assessments in all direct sourcing areas. We use geospatial risk assessment combined satellite imagery and other geographical information to identify where deforestation is or is likely to occur based on land cover and recent land cover changes. Over 95% (25006 farm plots) of our direct cocoa supply chain has been mapped, via our suppliers, to	Not applicable	

		improve traceability and better understand where our cocoa comes from. This will enable us to better define deforestation risk, and to identify issues on the ground that require remediation. 80% of directly sourced cocoa is traceable from farm to first purchase point. We publish a full list of our Tier 1 and 2 direct cocoa suppliers publicly.		
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F6.2a

(F6.2a) Provide details on the level of traceability your organization has for its disclosed commodity(ies).

Forest risk commodity	Point to which commodity is traceable	% of total production/consumption volume traceable
Timber products	Country	100
Palm oil	Mill	90
Soy	Mill	97
Other - Cocoa	Farm	80
Palm oil	Refinery	10
Soy	Country	3
Other - Cocoa	Country	20

F6.3

(F6.3) Have you adopted any third-party certification scheme(s) for your disclosed commodity(ies)?

	Third-party certification scheme adopted?	% of total production and/or consumption volume certified
Timber products	Yes	92.9
Palm oil	Yes	90
Soy	Yes	100
Other - Cocoa	Yes	99

F6.3a

(F6.3a) Provide a detailed breakdown of the volume and percentage of your production and/or consumption by certification scheme.

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Third-party certification scheme

ProTerra certification

Chain-of-custody model used

Segregation

% of total production/consumption volume certified

6.2

Form of commodity

Soy bean oil

Volume of production/ consumption certified

18,611

Metric for volume

Metric tons

Is this certified by more than one scheme?

No

Please explain

Third-party certification schemes are a key part of our approach. We source materials certified to sustainability standards which meet or exceed our SAC, such as RTRS or ProTerra. These certification platforms help suppliers by providing a common definition of sustainable agriculture, which makes their products more marketable to us and others. In 2021, 100% or roughly 300,251 metric tonnes of soybean oil were certified: 6.2% was ProTerra Segregated, 6.4% was ISCC Plus or EU, 18.7% was under our Regenerative Agriculture Program in US Mid-West, and the remaining 68.6% was RTRS certificates originated from our own Program in Southern Cerrado, in partnership with Alianca da Terra. This program is in line with our commitment to protect and restore native vegetation and to work on landscapes, by supporting farmers in Minas Gerais and Goias States to certify against the RTRS standard

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Third-party certification scheme

RTRS Production

Chain-of-custody model used**% of total production/consumption volume certified**

68.7

Form of commodity

Soy bean oil

Volume of production/ consumption certified

206,046

Metric for volume

Metric tons

Is this certified by more than one scheme?

No

Please explain

Third-party certification schemes are a key part of our approach. We source materials certified to sustainability standards which meet or exceed our SAC, such as RTRS or ProTerra. These certification platforms help suppliers by providing a common definition of sustainable agriculture, which makes their products more marketable to us and others. In 2021, 100% or roughly 300,251 metric tonnes of soybean oil were certified: 6.2% was ProTerra Segregated, 6.4% was ISCC Plus or EU, 18.7% was under our Regenerative Agriculture Program in US Mid-West, and the remaining 68.6% was RTRS certificates originated from our own Program in Southern Cerrado, in partnership with Alianca da Terra. This program is in line with our commitment to protect and restore native vegetation and to work on landscapes, by supporting farmers in Minas Gerais and Goais States to certify against the RTRS standard

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Third-party certification scheme

International Sustainability and Carbon Certification (ISCC)

Chain-of-custody model used

Mass balance

% of total production/consumption volume certified

6.4

Form of commodity

Soy bean oil

Volume of production/ consumption certified

19,248

Metric for volume

Metric tons

Is this certified by more than one scheme?

No

Please explain

Third-party certification schemes are a key part of our approach. We source materials certified to sustainability standards which meet or exceed our SAC, such as RTRS or ProTerra. These certification platforms help suppliers by providing a common definition of sustainable agriculture, which makes their products more marketable to us and others. In 2021, 100% or roughly 300,251 metric tonnes of soybean oil were certified: 6.2% was ProTerra Segregated, 6.4% was ISCC Plus or EU, 18.7% was under our Regenerative Agriculture Program in US Mid-West, and the remaining 68.6% was RTRS certificates originated from our own Program in Southern Cerrado, in partnership with Alianca da Terra. This program is in line with our commitment to protect and restore native vegetation and to work on landscapes, by supporting farmers in Minas Gerais and Goias States to certify against the RTRS standard

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Third-party certification scheme

Other, please specify

Own Regenerative Agriculture Program in US Mid-West

Chain-of-custody model used

Mass balance

% of total production/consumption volume certified

18.7

Form of commodity

Soy bean oil

Volume of production/ consumption certified

56,287

Metric for volume

Metric tons

Is this certified by more than one scheme?

No

Please explain

Third-party certification schemes are a key part of our approach. We source materials certified to sustainability standards which meet or exceed our SAC, such as RTRS or ProTerra. These certification platforms help suppliers by providing a common definition of sustainable agriculture, which makes their products more marketable to us and

others. In 2021, 100% or roughly 300,251 metric tonnes of soybean oil were certified: 6.2% was ProTerra Segregated, 6.4% was ISCC Plus or EU, 18.7% was under our Regenerative Agriculture Program in US Mid-West, and the remaining 68.6% was RTRS certificates originated from our own Program in Southern Cerrado, in partnership with Alianca da Terra. This program is in line with our commitment to protect and restore native vegetation and to work on landscapes, by supporting farmers in Minas Gerais and Goias States to certify against the RTRS standard

Forest risk commodity

Other - Cocoa

Third-party certification scheme

Other, please specify

Rainforest Alliance SAN Standard

Chain-of-custody model used

Segregation

% of total production/consumption volume certified

60

Form of commodity

Other, please specify

Cocoa

Volume of production/ consumption certified

30,016

Metric for volume

Metric tons

Is this certified by more than one scheme?

No

Please explain

Third-party certification schemes are a key part of our approach: our public commitment to 100% sustainable sourcing was a Unilever Sustainable Living Plan target (2010-20) remains an important target in the new Unilever Compass strategy. We source materials certified to sustainability standards which meet or exceed our SAC, such as Rainforest Alliance (RA) or Fairtrade. These certification platforms help suppliers by providing a common definition of sustainable agriculture, which makes their products more marketable to us and others. In 2020, 100% of our cocoa volumes were sustainably sourced via third-party certification schemes - 62.4% RA SAN Segregated, 31.0% RA SAN Mass Balance, 6% Fairtrade, 0.4% IFOAM Organic Standards and 0.3% Supplier's own certification system (Mondelez Cocoa Life).

By the end of 2021, 99% of our cocoa derivatives were sourced sustainably through

certification schemes such as the Rainforest Alliance (RA) and Fairtrade that allow buyers like us to work with suppliers within existing sustainability frameworks.

Forest risk commodity

Other - Cocoa

Third-party certification scheme

Other, please specify

Rainforest Alliance SAN Standard

Chain-of-custody model used

Mass balance

% of total production/consumption volume certified

33.1

Form of commodity

Other, please specify

Cocoa

Volume of production/ consumption certified

16,866

Metric for volume

Metric tons

Is this certified by more than one scheme?

No

Please explain

Third-party certification schemes are a key part of our approach: our public commitment to 100% sustainable sourcing was a Unilever Sustainable Living Plan target (2010-20) remains an important target in the new Unilever Compass strategy. We source materials certified to sustainability standards which meet or exceed our SAC, such as Rainforest Alliance (RA) or Fairtrade. These certification platforms help suppliers by providing a common definition of sustainable agriculture, which makes their products more marketable to us and others. In 2020, 100% of our cocoa volumes were sustainably sourced via third-party certification schemes - 62.4% RA SAN Segregated, 31.0% RA SAN Mass Balance, 6% Fairtrade, 0.4% IFOAM Organic Standards and 0.3% Supplier's own certification system (Mondelez Cocoa Life).

By the end of 2021, 99% of our cocoa derivatives were sourced sustainably through certification schemes such as the Rainforest Alliance (RA) and Fairtrade that allow buyers like us to work with suppliers within existing sustainability frameworks.

Forest risk commodity

Other - Cocoa

Third-party certification scheme

Other, please specify

Fairtrade

Chain-of-custody model used

Mass balance

% of total production/consumption volume certified

5.2

Form of commodity

Other, please specify

Cocoa

Volume of production/ consumption certified

2,653

Metric for volume

Metric tons

Is this certified by more than one scheme?

No

Please explain

Third-party certification schemes are a key part of our approach: our public commitment to 100% sustainable sourcing was a Unilever Sustainable Living Plan target (2010-20) remains an important target in the new Unilever Compass strategy. We source materials certified to sustainability standards which meet or exceed our SAC, such as Rainforest Alliance (RA) or Fairtrade. These certification platforms help suppliers by providing a common definition of sustainable agriculture, which makes their products more marketable to us and others. In 2020, 100% of our cocoa volumes were sustainably sourced via third-party certification schemes - 62.4% RA SAN Segregated, 31.0% RA SAN Mass Balance, 6% Fairtrade, 0.4% IFOAM Organic Standards and 0.3% Supplier's own certification system (Mondelez Cocoa Life).

By the end of 2021, 99% of our cocoa derivatives were sourced sustainably through certification schemes such as the Rainforest Alliance (RA) and Fairtrade that allow buyers like us to work with suppliers within existing sustainability frameworks.

Forest risk commodity

Other - Cocoa

Third-party certification scheme

Other, please specify

IFOAM Organic Standards

Chain-of-custody model used

Segregation

% of total production/consumption volume certified

0.3

Form of commodity

Other, please specify

Cocoa

Volume of production/ consumption certified

142

Metric for volume**Is this certified by more than one scheme?**

No

Please explain

Third-party certification schemes are a key part of our approach: our public commitment to 100% sustainable sourcing was a Unilever Sustainable Living Plan target (2010-20) remains an important target in the new Unilever Compass strategy. We source materials certified to sustainability standards which meet or exceed our SAC, such as Rainforest Alliance (RA) or Fairtrade. These certification platforms help suppliers by providing a common definition of sustainable agriculture, which makes their products more marketable to us and others. In 2020, 100% of our cocoa volumes were sustainably sourced via third-party certification schemes - 62.4% RA SAN Segregated, 31.0% RA SAN Mass Balance, 6% Fairtrade, 0.4% IFOAM Organic Standards and 0.3% Supplier's own certification system (Mondelez Cocoa Life)

By the end of 2021, 99% of our cocoa derivatives were sourced sustainably through certification schemes such as the Rainforest Alliance (RA) and Fairtrade that allow buyers like us to work with suppliers within existing sustainability frameworks.

Forest risk commodity

Other - Cocoa

Third-party certification scheme

Other, please specify

Supplier's Own system (Mondelez Cocoa Life)

Chain-of-custody model used

Mass balance

% of total production/consumption volume certified

0.3

Form of commodity

Other, please specify

Cocoa

Volume of production/ consumption certified

131

Metric for volume

Metric tons

Is this certified by more than one scheme?

No

Please explain

Third-party certification schemes are a key part of our approach: our public commitment to 100% sustainable sourcing was a Unilever Sustainable Living Plan target (2010-20) remains an important target in the new Unilever Compass strategy. We source materials certified to sustainability standards which meet or exceed our SAC, such as Rainforest Alliance (RA) or Fairtrade. These certification platforms help suppliers by providing a common definition of sustainable agriculture, which makes their products more marketable to us and others. In 2020, 100% of our cocoa volumes were sustainably sourced via third-party certification schemes - 62.4% RA SAN Segregated, 31.0% RA SAN Mass Balance, 6% Fairtrade, 0.4% IFOAM Organic Standards and 0.3% Supplier's own certification system (Mondelez Cocoa Life)

By the end of 2021, 99% of our cocoa derivatives were sourced sustainably through certification schemes such as the Rainforest Alliance (RA) and Fairtrade that allow buyers like us to work with suppliers within existing sustainability frameworks.

Forest risk commodity

Timber products

Third-party certification scheme

FSC Forest Management certification

Chain-of-custody model used**% of total production/consumption volume certified**

44.6

Form of commodity

Paper

Boards, plywood, engineered wood

Primary packaging

Secondary packaging

Tertiary packaging

Volume of production/ consumption certified

426,608

Metric for volume

Metric tons

Is this certified by more than one scheme?

No

Please explain

Third-party certification schemes are a key part of our approach: our public commitment to 100% sustainable sourcing was a Unilever Sustainable Living Plan target (2010-20) remains an important target in the new Unilever Compass strategy. We source materials certified to sustainability standards which meet or exceed our SAC, such as FSC and PEFC. These certification platforms help suppliers by providing a common definition of sustainable agriculture and production, which makes their products more marketable to us and others. In 2021, 96.9% of the directly-purchased paper & board (P&B) packaging materials we used were made from recycled fibre or came from certified sustainably managed forests. Of this, 44.6% were sourced via FSC Forest Management certification. In 2021, we engaged with both FSC and PEFC to understand the steps they are each taking to enhance the integrity and assurance of their third party certification schemes. Specifically, we initiated a collaborative engagement with FSC on the use of technology in monitoring forests that are covered by or adjacent to FSC certification, including use of blockchain and satellite data to map different forest cover classes and their HCV/HCS status as well as to capture the flows of bulk pulp in complex packaging supply chains.

Forest risk commodity

Timber products

Third-party certification scheme

FSC Recycled

Chain-of-custody model used**% of total production/consumption volume certified**

37.3

Form of commodity

Paper
 Boards, plywood, engineered wood
 Primary packaging
 Secondary packaging
 Tertiary packaging

Volume of production/ consumption certified

356,782

Metric for volume

Metric tons

Is this certified by more than one scheme?

No

Please explain

Third-party certification schemes are a key part of our approach: our public commitment to 100% sustainable sourcing was a Unilever Sustainable Living Plan target (2010-20) remains an important target in the new Unilever Compass strategy. We source materials certified to sustainability standards which meet or exceed our SAC, such as FSC and PEFC. These certification platforms help suppliers by providing a common definition of sustainable agriculture and production, which makes their products more marketable to us and others. In 2021, 96.9% of the directly-purchased paper & board (P&B) packaging materials we used were made from recycled fibre or came from certified sustainably managed forests. Of this, 37.3% were sourced via FSC Forest Management certification. In 2021, we engaged with both FSC and PEFC to understand the steps they are each taking to enhance the integrity and assurance of their third party certification schemes. Specifically, we initiated a collaborative engagement with FSC on the use of technology in monitoring forests that are covered by or adjacent to FSC certification, including use of blockchain and satellite data to map different forest cover classes and their HCV/HCS status as well as to capture the flows of bulk pulp in complex packaging supply chains.

Forest risk commodity

Timber products

Third-party certification scheme

PEFC Sustainable Forest Management certification

Chain-of-custody model used**% of total production/consumption volume certified**

11

Form of commodity

Paper
 Boards, plywood, engineered wood
 Primary packaging
 Secondary packaging
 Tertiary packaging

Volume of production/ consumption certified

105,217

Metric for volume

Metric tons

Is this certified by more than one scheme?

No

Please explain

Third-party certification schemes are a key part of our approach: our public commitment to 100% sustainable sourcing was a Unilever Sustainable Living Plan target (2010-20) remains an important target in the new Unilever Compass strategy. We source materials certified to sustainability standards which meet or exceed our SAC, such as FSC and PEFC. These certification platforms help suppliers by providing a common definition of sustainable agriculture and production, which makes their products more marketable to us and others. In 2021, 96.9% of the directly-purchased paper & board (P&B) packaging materials we used were made from recycled fibre or came from certified sustainably managed forests. Maintaining this top-line level of certified sourcing from 2019-20 indicates that we manage & restrict P&B sourcing to suppliers who maintain compliance with the standards. Of this, 11% were sourced via PEFC Sustainable Forest Management certification.. In 2021 we contacted and engaged with both FSC and PEFC to understand the steps they are each taking to enhance the integrity and assurance of their third party certification schemes. Specifically, we initiated a collaborative engagement with FSC on the use of technology in monitoring forests that are covered by or adjacent to FSC certification, including use of blockchain and satellite data to map different forest cover classes and their HCV/HCS status as well as to capture the flows of bulk pulp in complex packaging supply chains. The pretext to the collaboration is that the technology would be developed to be accessible to other material standards through the ISEAL Alliance, which includes PEFC.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Third-party certification scheme

RSPO Segregated

Chain-of-custody model used

% of total production/consumption volume certified

2.1

Form of commodity

Crude palm oil (CPO)
 Crude palm kernel oil (CPKO)
 Refined palm oil

Volume of production/ consumption certified

19,455

Metric for volume

Metric tons

Is this certified by more than one scheme?

Yes

Please explain

Third-party certification schemes are a key part of our approach: our public commitment to 100% sustainable sourcing was a Unilever Sustainable Living Plan target (2010-20) remains a 100% goal (no target date) in the Unilever Compass strategy. We source materials certified to sustainability standards which meet or exceed our SAC, such as Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO). Other certifications that we recognise as equivalent are ISCC and RA and these are listed in our SAC Scheme Rules. In 2021, 90% (902,449 metric tonnes) of our palm core volumes were certified – 84.2% MB, 2.1% SG and 3.7 independent smallholder (IS) credits. Maintaining this level of certified sourcing from 2020-21 indicates that we manage & restrict palm sourcing to suppliers who maintain compliance with the RSPO standard and can consistently supply certified volumes to Unilever. In 2021, Unilever was the largest buyer of independent smallholder (IS) credits, purchasing over 33,000 tonnes of RSPO IS-Credits from 33 smallholder groups, directly benefitting over 11,000 IS farmers located across Indonesia, Thailand and Malaysia. We secured volume in 2021 by guaranteeing smallholders the purchase of their credits before certification renewal, Collectively, this group of RSPO- certified IS represents over 30,000 ha of land.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Third-party certification scheme

RSPO Mass Balance

Chain-of-custody model used

% of total production/consumption volume certified

84.2

Form of commodity

Crude palm oil (CPO)
 Crude palm kernel oil (CPKO)
 Refined palm oil
 Palm oil derivatives
 Palm kernel oil derivatives

Volume of production/ consumption certified

758,546

Metric for volume

Metric tons

Is this certified by more than one scheme?

Yes

Please explain

Third-party certification schemes are a key part of our approach: our public commitment to 100% sustainable sourcing was a Unilever Sustainable Living Plan target (2010-20) remains a 100% goal (no target date) in the Unilever Compass strategy. We source materials certified to sustainability standards which meet or exceed our SAC, such as Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO). Other certifications that we recognise as equivalent are ISCC and RA and these are listed in our SAC Scheme Rules. In 2021, 90% (902,449 metric tonnes) of our palm core volumes were certified – 84.2% MB, 2.1% SG and 3.7 independent smallholder (IS) credits. Maintaining this level of certified sourcing from 2020-21 indicates that we manage & restrict palm sourcing to suppliers who maintain compliance with the RSPO standard and can consistently supply certified volumes to Unilever. In 2021, Unilever was the largest buyer of independent smallholder (IS) credits, purchasing over 33,000 tonnes of RSPO IS-Credits from 33 smallholder groups, directly benefitting over 11,000 IS farmers located across Indonesia, Thailand and Malaysia. We secured volume in 2021 by guaranteeing smallholders the purchase of their credits before certification renewal, Collectively, this group of RSPO- certified IS represents over 30,000 ha of land.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Third-party certification scheme

RSPO producer/grower certification

Chain-of-custody model used**% of total production/consumption volume certified**

3.7

Form of commodity

Crude palm oil (CPO)

Crude palm kernel oil (CPKO)

Volume of production/ consumption certified

33,112

Metric for volume

Metric tons

Is this certified by more than one scheme?

Yes

Please explain

Third-party certification schemes are a key part of our approach: our public commitment to 100% sustainable sourcing was a Unilever Sustainable Living Plan target (2010-20) remains a 100% goal (no target date) in the Unilever Compass strategy. We source materials certified to sustainability standards which meet or exceed our SAC, such as Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO). Other certifications that we recognise as

equivalent are ISCC and RA and these are listed in our SAC Scheme Rules. In 2021, 90% (902,449 metric tonnes) of our palm core volumes were certified – 84.2% MB, 2.1% SG and 3.7 independent smallholder (IS) credits. Maintaining this level of certified sourcing from 2020-21 indicates that we manage & restrict palm sourcing to suppliers who maintain compliance with the RSPO standard and can consistently supply certified volumes to Unilever. In 2021, Unilever was the largest buyer of independent smallholder (IS) credits, purchasing over 33,000 tonnes of RSPO IS-Credits from 33 smallholder groups, directly benefitting over 11,000 IS farmers located across Indonesia, Thailand and Malaysia. We secured volume in 2021 by guaranteeing smallholders the purchase of their credits before certification renewal, Collectively, this group of RSPO- certified IS represents over 30,000 ha of land.

F6.4

(F6.4) For your disclosed commodity(ies), do you have a system to control, monitor, or verify compliance with no conversion and/or no deforestation commitments?

	A system to control, monitor or verify compliance
Timber products	Yes, we have a system in place for our no conversion and/or deforestation commitments
Palm oil	Yes, we have a system in place for our no conversion and/or deforestation commitments
Soy	Yes, we have a system in place for our no conversion and/or deforestation commitments
Other - Cocoa	Yes, we have a system in place for our no conversion and/or deforestation commitments

F6.4a

(F6.4a) Provide details on the system, the approaches used to monitor compliance, the quantitative progress, and the non-compliance protocols, to implement your no conversion and/or deforestation commitment(s).

Forest risk commodity

Timber products

Operational coverage

Direct operations

Supply chain

Description of control systems

Primary control system is certification (FSC/PEFC): provides assurance that volumes comply with sustainable sourcing & no-deforestation commitments. In 2021, we worked with suppliers to ensure compliance, checking FSC/PEFC Controlled Sources fibre suppliers have 3rd party certified Due Diligence Systems, aligned with National Risk

Assessments identification & mitigation measures. We review results of this system quarterly.

We conduct annual 2nd-party verification with SGS and PwC on a sample of suppliers' volume & certifications for chain of custody & forest management, to reach a 95%+ confidence in our reporting system. We extrapolate & apply this to 100% of our supply base. When non-compliances are found we adjust our volumes according to statistical extrapolation and establish timebound plans for the supplier. We collaborate on geospatial tools for monitoring in wood-producing regions to address confounding in public forest maps where natural & planted areas are undifferentiated.

Monitoring and verification approach

Geospatial monitoring tool
 Second-party verification
 Third-party verification

% of total volume in compliance

91-99%

% of total suppliers in compliance

91-99%

Response to supplier non-compliance

Suspend & engage
 Exclude

Procedures to address and resolve non-compliance with suppliers

Developing time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance
 Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance
 Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics
 Re-integrating suppliers back into supply chain based on the successful and verifiable completion of activities

Please explain

As stipulated in our People & Nature Policy, we identify & manage non-compliance (NC) via our Grievance Procedure which has timebound steps for handling, investigating & resolving NC allegations. Our Policy requires Suppliers remediate causal NC within their corporate group operations and supply chains. For P&B suppliers with "controlled sources" from FSC/PEFC med-to-high risk origins, verification audits assure us that suppliers are Chain of Custody certified to handle controlled wood & the Due Diligence Systems (DDS) of their suppliers meet Crit.4 of the FSC Controlled Wood Standard and the PEFC equivalent. Where suppliers are non-compliant with the 2nd-party audit, we adjust our volume to reflect this, & the supplier enters into corrective action to ensure vigilance of their suppliers' DDS's or develop an exit strategy for that supplier's materials. Annually, 2nd-party verifier, SGS, reviews the integrity the evidence provided by suppliers to substantiate our quarterly reporting results. A statistician extrapolates the results to cover all volumes and suppliers, then the process is assured by PwC.

Minor discrepancies result in statistical adjustments, whereas more significant errors, especially if appearing to result from intentional manipulation, result in more severe consequences including remediation & suspension of trade. We use geospatial data to understand of deforestation risk, we follow FSC/PEFC guidance and use risk measurement organizations like Maplecroft.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Operational coverage

Direct operations

Supply chain

Description of control systems

3rd party verification: RSPO-certified materials verify and assure suppliers compliant with standard + partially assures policy compliance. We review results on a quarterly basis.

Geospatial Tools: to assess/manage risk, including: Descartes Labs (DL), GFW, WRI-PALM, WRI's RADD, GLAD alerts, Earthqualizer (EQ) Monitoring. DL, RADD & GLAD's enable geospatial monitoring of risk within key suppliers' operations & supply chain. Updated bi-weekly.

2nd party verification: 3Keel gathers semi-annual traceability data from suppliers & their 3rd-parties, using PalmTrace & questionnaires. We developed a Deforestation-Free Verification Protocol & monitor progress with EQ.

EQ provides 2nd-party verification on detected non-compliances and supports identifying risks with 250 direct & indirect suppliers (80-90% of sourced volume). We embed deforestation & conversion free requirements in contracts covering ~80% of volume and will carry-out 3rd-party verification audits of volumes from 2022.

Monitoring and verification approach

Geospatial monitoring tool

Second-party verification

Third-party verification

% of total volume in compliance

81-90%

% of total suppliers in compliance

81-90%

Response to supplier non-compliance

Suspend & engage

Exclude

Procedures to address and resolve non-compliance with suppliers

Developing time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance
 Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance
 Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics
 Re-integrating suppliers back into supply chain based on the successful and verifiable completion of activities

Please explain

In our People & Nature Policy, we identify and manage non-compliance (NC) via our public Grievance Procedure (a framework with timebound steps for handling, investigating & resolving allegations of policy NC).

Our P&N Policy requires Direct Suppliers to remediate causal NC within operations and third-party supply chains, irrespective of buyer. For palm suppliers, we have a suspend & engage protocol outlining actions required and ramifications for those who disengage/do not remediate.

We engage suppliers to address root causes of NC in their operations & supply chains & expect them to implement a transparent remediation plan with clear timelines/milestones, appropriate to NC severity. Based on our re-engagement protocol, these suppliers need to fulfil requirements & show policy compliance to be reinstated. Suppliers unwilling/unable to comply are subject to purchase suspension/delisting. In addition, RSPO certified suppliers are subject to the RSPO Grievance Mechanism and Complaints Panel.

Example: we stopped issuing POs for a supplier buying from Felda (3rd party) in 2018-2019, due to environmental & social NC in Felda's operations. In 2021, we suspended 118 palm oil suppliers within Unilever's supply chain (listed on our website).

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Operational coverage

Supply chain

Description of control systems

100% of soybean oil is monitored for compliance with our deforestation free commitment. We embed our requirements for deforestation free soy in contractual commitments with soybean oil suppliers and we partner with Proforest to capture our suppliers' soy origins and traceability information (second party verification). Such information provides us the basis for the monitoring & response system of implementing & ensuring compliance with our People and Nature Policy. We have various geospatial monitoring partners e.g. Google Earth Engine, NGIS & Orbital Insights to utilize industry data & build bespoke tools that enables us to monitor & rapidly respond to environmental & other risks in our soy supply chain. Geospatial evidence indicates the

US is not a forest-risk country. In Brazil, we buy certified segregated materials from suppliers in compliance with our sustainable sourcing commitments (ProTerra and RTRS, third party verification).

Monitoring and verification approach

Geospatial monitoring tool

Second-party verification

Third-party verification

Other, please specify

soy materials sourced from countries with no risk of deforestation as per CDP list of forest risk countries are considered compliant

% of total volume in compliance

91-99%

% of total suppliers in compliance

91-99%

Response to supplier non-compliance

Suspend & engage

Exclude

Procedures to address and resolve non-compliance with suppliers

Re-integrating suppliers back into supply chain based on the successful and verifiable completion of activities

Please explain

To monitor supplier compliance with our requirements, we conducted a traceability assessment with Proforest in 2021. The outcome showed that 90% of our soy volumes and suppliers in 2020 were compliant with our low risk sourcing requirements and we improved with our contract strategy to originate 93% in compliance with our low risk sourcing requirements. We are engaging suppliers who are not yet in compliance to develop low risk of deforestation solutions.

We buy certified materials from our key suppliers in Brazil. We have an RTRS certification program with Allianca da Terra, which includes third party verification. If a DCF non-compliance is identified, ADT engages the farmer remediate through an agreed action plan (there have been no cases of non-compliance to date). We buy Proterra segregated certified volume, which includes requirements on no land conversion. Farmers undergo annual compliance audits, if D/C is found, the farmer's volume would not be certified. In the US, our suppliers are audited annually against the Sustainable Soy Assurance Protocol (SSAP), which has a requirement for no conversion.

We are also developing geospatial monitoring tool with Google Earth Engine, NGIS & Orbital Insights, to strengthen our monitoring & reporting capabilities and we will carry-out third-party verification audits on all our soybean oil suppliers next year.

Forest risk commodity

Other - Cocoa

Operational coverage

Supply chain

Description of control systems

We buy materials in accordance with recognized standards equivalent/exceeding the Unilever Sustainable Agriculture Code like Rainforest Alliance (RA) & Fairtrade. These independently verified standards provide some assurance that purchased volumes are sourced in accordance with our no deforestation commitments. RA and Fairtrade promote ecosystem conservation. We rely on the certification process adopted by standards & implemented by auditors to monitor compliance. This identifies non-compliance & triggers corrective action. Certification standards are a powerful tool across the sector when it comes to monitoring sustainable practices. Preparation for certification can play an important role in capacity-building for cocoa farmers.

Monitoring and verification approach

Third-party verification

% of total volume in compliance

91-99%

% of total suppliers in compliance

91-99%

Response to supplier non-compliance

Suspend & engage

Exclude

Procedures to address and resolve non-compliance with suppliers

Re-integrating suppliers back into supply chain based on the successful and verifiable completion of activities

Please explain

Cocoa is one of our priority crops and it's essential to Magnum, our biggest ice cream brand which is on sale in 52 countries. We buy certified materials in accordance with recognized sustainability standards that are equivalent or exceed the requirements of Unilever Sustainable Agriculture Code, namely Rainforest Alliance Sustainable Agriculture Standard (SAS) and Fairtrade. In 2021, Unilever sustainably sourced 99% of its cocoa as Rainforest Alliance and (RA), and Fairtrade certified.

F6.6

(F6.6) For your disclosed commodity(ies), indicate if you assess your own compliance and/or the compliance of your suppliers with forest regulations and/or mandatory standards.

Assess legal compliance with forest regulations

Timber products	Yes, from suppliers
Palm oil	Yes, from suppliers
Soy	Yes, from suppliers
Other - Cocoa	Yes, from suppliers

F6.6a

(F6.6a) For your disclosed commodity(ies), indicate how you ensure legal compliance with forest regulations and/or mandatory standards.

Timber products

Procedure to ensure legal compliance

Procedure followed: Unilever is a signatory of the Cerrado Manifesto, which calls for a halt to deforestation and native vegetation loss in Brazil's Cerrado. The Cerrado Manifesto supports the Brazilian Forest Code, and through the Manifesto the signatory companies commit to working in collaboration with local and international stakeholders towards environmental protection and good governance. Our Sustainable Agriculture Code (SAC), goes beyond compliance with the BFC.

The first requirement for any FSC forest management certificate is compliance with relevant national and international laws, including that downstream FSC certificate holders have procedures in place to ensure that the commercialization of FSC certified products comply with all applicable trade and custom laws. This ensures compliance with both diverse local laws in countries of production, as well as destination market regulations such as the USA Lacey Act and the EU Timber Regulation that are considered trade and custom laws. By auditing the certification status of packaging suppliers, Unilever can ensure legal compliance with key requirements, protecting our supply chain.

Methods/tools used to assure legal compliance: Given that legality is a minimum criteria relevant to even the 'Controlled Sources' that are part of certification schemes, we rely on the auditing and verification of harvest and chain of custody to ensure that fibre supplies reaching Unilever are compliant with forest regulations. We ensure this via our annual verification audit which is in addition to the auditing regime implemented by Certification Bodies that grant the FSC/PEFC accreditations.

Country/Area of origin

Argentina
 Australia
 Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
 Brazil
 Colombia
 Côte d'Ivoire
 Ecuador
 Guatemala
 Honduras
 India

Indonesia
Kenya
Malaysia
Mexico
Myanmar
Nigeria
Philippines
Thailand
Viet Nam

Law and/or mandatory standard(s)

General assessment of legal compliance
Australia Illegal Logging Prohibition Act
Forest Law - Argentina
Brazilian Forest Code
EU Timber Regulation
USA Lacey Act
Japanese Clean Wood Act
CITES

Comment

No comment necessary

Palm oil

Procedure to ensure legal compliance

Procedure followed: We work with suppliers through long-standing certification schemes, like RSPO, to help manage risk and to audit our suppliers to monitor compliance. RSPO standards require compliance with local laws and regulations, and has been used to develop ISPO & MSPO, which are country-specific mandatory standards for sustainable palm cultivation and production. RSPO requirements are considered to be equivalent or exceeding those of ISPO and MSPO. Unilever buys RSPO certified volumes from our Palm suppliers and by virtue of this, volumes in compliance with RSPO standards are produced by farmers and suppliers who have been assessed and found to be comply with forest regulations and any other mandatory standards in the relevant jurisdiction.

Methods/tools used to assure legal compliance: We conduct quarterly checks on suppliers' RSPO certification status, which is renewed annually, to ensure that they continue to be compliant with legal requirements set out in the RSPO framework.

Country/Area of origin

Brazil
Cambodia
Colombia
Côte d'Ivoire
Ecuador
Guatemala

Honduras
Indonesia
Malaysia
Mexico
Nicaragua
Panama
Papua New Guinea
Thailand
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Law and/or mandatory standard(s)

General assessment of legal compliance
ISPO
MSPO

Comment

No comment necessary

Soy

Procedure to ensure legal compliance

Procedure followed: Unilever is a signatory of the Cerrado Manifesto, which called for a halt to deforestation and native vegetation loss in Brazil's Cerrado. The Cerrado Manifesto supports the Brazilian Forest Code, and through the Manifesto the signatory companies commit to working in collaboration with local and international stakeholders towards environmental protection and good governance. We continue to support collective action to protect the Cerrado and manage business responsibly.

Methods/tools used to assure legal compliance: Our Sustainable Agriculture Code (SAC) and People and Nature Policy go beyond compliance with the BFC and Argentinean Forest Law. We require no deforestation and conversion, legal or illegal. In high risk origins, we use RTRS and ProTerra certifications, which require suppliers to be compliant with local laws and regulations, and therefore in compliance with BFC. In 2021, we sourced more than half of the soy originated in high-risk countries with ProTerra Segregated certification, which we consider as verified deforestation free.

Country/Area of origin

Argentina
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
Brazil

Law and/or mandatory standard(s)

Forest Law - Argentina
Brazilian Forest Code

Comment

No comment necessary

Other - Cocoa

Procedure to ensure legal compliance

Procedure followed: Unilever assesses legal compliance of our suppliers for the volume that is certified by way of certification standards equivalent to the Unilever Sustainable Agriculture Code (SAC).

Methods/tools used to assure legal compliance: Unilever buys Rainforest Alliance and Fairtrade certified volumes from our cocoa suppliers, of which both standards contain requirements to comply with local laws and regulations. By virtue of this, volumes in compliance with these certification standards are produced by farmers assessed and found to be comply with forest regulations and any other mandatory standards in that jurisdiction.

Country/Area of origin

Côte d'Ivoire
Indonesia

Law and/or mandatory standard(s)

General assessment of legal compliance
Other, please specify
Cote D'Ivoire Forestry Code, Ghana Forest and Wildlife Policy, Indonesian forest laws and regulations

Comment

No comment necessary

F6.7

(F6.7) Are you working with smallholders to support good agricultural practices and reduce deforestation and/or conversion of natural ecosystems?

	Are you working with smallholders?	Type of smallholder engagement approach	Smallholder engagement approach	Number of smallholders engaged	Please explain
Timber products	Not applicable				There are no smallholders in Unilever's paper and board (P&B) supply chain due the P&B sector not having a smallholder supply bases. This is because there is very low economic gain for smallholder to produce wood for P&B industry compared to alternatives (subsistence agriculture

					<p>or export crops like palm). Our P&B suppliers consists of feedstock suppliers and converters, with some suppliers being integrated entities. If smallholders are identified in the supply chain, Unilever will develop plans to engage them in programs focused on best management practices to ensure they could meet our sustainable sourcing and deforestation-free Policy requirements. Unilever' supply chain comprises companies, across multiple geographies that are selected because they are consistently able to meet our FSC/PEFC requirements and our Policy requirements.</p>
Palm oil	Yes, working with independent smallholders	<p>Supply chain mapping</p> <p>Capacity building</p> <p>Financial and commercial incentives</p>	<p>Supplier questionnaires on environmental and social indicators</p> <p>Developing or distributing supply chain mapping tool</p> <p>Supplier audits</p> <p>Offering on-site technical assistance and extension services</p>	22,134	<p>We actively invest in in growing the number of certified farmers, farmer groups and the volume of certified oil palm fruit in the global market, via independent smallholders (IS) programs. The objective is to increase profitability through climate-resilient, sustainable farming practices, professionalising IS farming business & promoting RSPO certification. We believe that combining</p>

			<p>Providing agricultural inputs</p> <p>Disseminating technical materials</p> <p>Organizing capacity building events</p> <p>Investing in pilot projects</p> <p>Supporting smallholders to clarify and secure land tenure</p> <p>Prioritizing support for smallholders in high-risk deforestation regions</p> <p>Financial incentives for certified products</p>	<p>certification efforts with low-risk sourcing, traceability and technology to enable smallholder inclusion will help us create a deforestation-free supply chain. Our field programs unite traditional extension approaches & digital technology to monitor, analyse & change farming practices for improved sustainability and profitability. Program elements include capacity building & training in Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) & NDPE principles, land mapping, facilitation of access to goods & services (e.g. inputs, seedling, land titling, financial & technical support) & certification. Unilever aims to empower SHF through these programs in various priority landscapes as part of our commitment towards a deforestation-free palm supply chain. We have seven programs with various partners such as Conservation International, Daemeter & INOBU, involving over 9000 IS across Indonesia & Malaysia. For example, in 2021, together with Inobu, we mapped 536 independent oil palm</p>
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					<p>smallholder farmers and trained 135 farmers on good agriculture practices, and 126 farmers on regenerative agriculture practices. Unilever has consistently been one of the largest buyers of RSPO independent smallholders (IS) credits since 2017. We believe that the purchasing of RSPO IS-credits can directly incentivise & support the livelihoods of smallholders.</p> <p>In 2021, Unilever purchased over 33,000 tonnes of RSPO IS-Credits from 33 smallholder groups, directly benefitting over 11,000 IS farmers located across Indonesia, Thailand and Malaysia. This group of RSPO- certified IS represents over 30,000 ha of land.</p>
Soy	Not applicable				<p>There are no smallholders in Unilever's soybean oil supply chain in USA or LATAM, where we source most of our soy or in other origins. The soy trading industry tends to be comprised of medium to large size farmers. In our US SC, the average farm size is quite large at around 1300 acres, while in Latam farm sizes also</p>

					tend to be larger than what we would consider qualifying as smallholder sized farms.
Other - Cocoa	Yes, working with smallholders	Supply chain mapping Capacity building Financial and commercial incentives	Developing or distributing supply chain mapping tool Supplier audits Offering on-site technical assistance and extension services Disseminating technical materials Organizing capacity building events Investing in pilot projects Supporting smallholders to clarify and secure land tenure Prioritizing support for smallholders in high-risk deforestation regions Financial incentives for certified products	23,996	Productivity enhancements in cocoa are closely linked to improved livelihoods, reducing deforestation and conversion risks due to expansion of planting area. We are committed to promote investment in long-term productivity of cocoa to grow “more cocoa on less land” through the provision of training in good agricultural practices, the subsidization of inputs, and the development and capacity building of farmers’ organizations which are critical enabling factors for sustainable agriculture development. Lack of access to training and other services results in poor yields, which can lead to farmers switching crops or abandoning farms for urban jobs. Additionally, gender empowerment and income diversification help cocoa farmers build resilience to market shocks and fluctuations. Helping farmers diversify their crops – thereby boosting their income – helps provide financial security and secure land tenure. This is important as farmers are less likely

				<p>to have to resort to illegally deforesting more land to support their families. In Côte d'Ivoire, we run impact programmes with partners to support cocoa smallholders. We aim to reach 6,000 farmers with income diversification programmes and opportunities by 2025. These pilots to test income diversification strategies and entrepreneurship and focused on women empowerment, have reached over 3,000 farmers. Between October 2020 and September 2021, we have trained 10,877 farmers on good agricultural practices via our suppliers, to comply with Rainforest Alliance Certification requirements. We also supported the assessment of the development needs for twenty farmers' groups and the ad-hoc support in developing improvement plans such as the provision of cooperative management training and the finance of transportation. We recognize the importance of access to financial mechanisms for farmers to enable them</p>
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					to invest in their farms and diversify their incomes. Specifically, we are promoting access to saving and credit, including the establishment of Village Loans and Savings Associations for over 3,500 farmers.
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F6.8

(F6.8) Are you working with your direct suppliers to support and improve their capacity to comply with your forests-related policies, commitments, and other requirements?

	Are you working with direct suppliers?	Type of direct supplier engagement approach	Direct supplier engagement approach	% of suppliers engaged	Please explain
Timber products	Yes, working with direct suppliers	Capacity building Financial and commercial incentives	Disseminating technical materials Organizing capacity building events Paying higher prices linked to best agricultural practices Financial incentives for certified products	100%	We are engaging with our 240 tier 1 suppliers (100%) paper & board packaging suppliers directly to discuss our policy requirements & assess their capabilities. Supplier engagement is channelled through local buying & procurement teams & is supported by internal educational materials on sustainable forest management, supply chain transparency & 3rd party certification to equip Unilever buyers with the knowledge required for these engagements. Our buyers engage suppliers regularly to support them in policy compliance, by disseminating technical materials or knowledge & organizing capacity building events. 100% of the suppliers in our

					<p>Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) systems were engaged in 2021 to acquire data through the Global Traceability System (GTS). In 2021, we have worked directly with 50-100 suppliers of uncertified recycled volumes, in South Asia, East Africa, West Africa & Central America to attain FSC/PEFC certification & procure certified recycled fibre for their own manufacturing supporting the conversion to certified recycled. E.g. Unilever buyers, supported by Unilever sustainability team, speaking directly to account managers from Smurfit Kappa (SK) Costa Rica, to ensure SK had the certifications & volumes to deliver certified volumes to Unilever into the future. These efforts enable us to continue increasing the volume of third party certified material, from 79% in 2017 to 92.9% in 2021. By providing financial incentives for certified products & paying higher prices linked to best agricultural practices, we send market signals to our suppliers to continue their certification & best practices. Our suppliers self-assess & report their sustainability performance quarterly via the GTS. Case study: In 2021, we collected data for 98% of the materials we purchase. Annually, we engage SGS to verify the information reported. Each supplier reporting via GTS receives a "Supplier Sustainability Summary" that summarises the overall</p>
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					sustainable sourcing percentage achieved by the supplier based on data provided. These reports facilitate subsequent discussions with Unilever to identify gaps & develop strategies to reach our deforestation-free supply chain target. This has resulted in a key African supplier, Golden Era, which provides over 70% of our total volume in Africa, continuing to deliver 100% FSC Certified material in 2021.
Palm oil	Yes, working with direct suppliers	Supply chain mapping Capacity building Financial and commercial incentives	Supplier questionnaires on environmental and social indicators Developing or distributing supply chain mapping tool Supplier audits Offering on-site training and technical assistance Disseminating technical materials Organizing capacity building events Investing in pilot projects Financial incentives for certified products Long-term contracts linked	91-99%	We have engaged with 99% of our suppliers (569) to ensure their compliance with sustainable practices through procuring 90% RSPO-certified palm materials in 2021. Our People & Nature Policy requires all direct suppliers & their third-party supply chains (e.g. traders, distributors etc) to commit to 4 principles for sustainable sourcing: (1) Protecting natural ecosystems from deforestation and conversion (2) Respecting and promoting human rights (3) Transparency and traceability (4) Being a force for good for nature and people. We also expect suppliers to provide traceability information & disclose grievances (i.e. environmental & social risks) to us. We embed our policy requirements in supplier contracts. The execution of these contracts means Unilever's direct suppliers (such as Cargill, KLK, GAR, Musim Mas) have to take action and implement policies

			to forest related commitments		<p>that support their compliance with our Policy. This includes independent verification of their compliance e.g. deforestation & conversion free volumes and remediation of non-compliance/breach of our Policy's principles within their corporate group operations and third-party supply chains.</p> <p>Case study: We continued working with key supplier PT Perkebunan Nusantara (PTPN) to jointly support PTPN mills and its supplying farmer base to obtain RSPO certification through a combination of dedicated resources, funding and technical expertise, such as disseminating technical materials & organizing capacity building events. As a result, 37 out of 44 PTPN mills have been RSPO certified by 2021. Our joint smallholder (SH) programs with PTPN 3, 4, 5 and various partners (Fortasbi, Conservation International, Kompasioo, SNV, WRI) e.g. RSPO training & certification prep continued in 2021 despite challenges due to COVID, increasing the supply of RSPO certified palm materials to PTPN. Over 3,700 independent SH's are now mapped and have received training with 2,500 achieving certification status by the end of 2021.</p>
Soy	Yes, working with direct suppliers	Supply chain mapping Capacity building	Developing or distributing supply chain mapping tool	100%	We are working with 100% of our direct suppliers (45 suppliers) to support and improve their capacity to

		<p>Financial and commercial incentives</p>	<p>Offering on-site training and technical assistance</p> <p>Organizing capacity building events</p> <p>Offering credit lines linked to best agricultural practices</p> <p>Purchase guarantee linked to best agricultural practices</p> <p>Other, please specify</p> <p>Creating dedicated farmer groups</p>	<p>supply sustainable raw materials. We engage directly with our soybean oil suppliers on a regular basis to assess the sustainability status and risks in their supply chain and to jointly agree the best approach to address those risks. Progress towards delivering our sustainability requirements is monitored throughout the year as part of the supplier relationship management.</p> <p>Case study: Our largest soy footprint is in the USA in terms of soy oil and we are making good progress by engaging our key supplier and their farmers directly, through farmer field days and webinars conducted by Practical Farmers of Iowa. In 2021, we recruited 408 farmers into our program focused on improving soil health and water quality through cover crop adoption. Our supplier plays an important role by raising awareness of the program within their farmer base and by reporting the sustainable volumes delivered by the farmers on a quarterly basis.</p> <p>In Brazil, our programme with Allianca da Terra (ADT) helps farmers to attain RTRS certification, by providing on-site training and technical assistance on agronomic practices by ADT, the use of agrochemicals (supported by Bayer Crop Science) and</p>
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					facilitated access to credit (provided by Santander).
Other - Cocoa	Yes, working with direct suppliers	Supply chain mapping	Developing or distributing supply chain mapping tool Supplier audits	100%	<p>We buy around 1.5% of the global production of cocoa, mainly sourced from Côte d'Ivoire & Ghana. Partnerships & collaborations are an essential part of our engagement approach. In particular, we engaged our 39 direct suppliers and cooperatives with whom we work in long-standing certification and impact programs, driving sustainable agriculture standards across sectors, a powerful tool when it comes to monitoring sustainable agricultural practices. As a signatory of the Cocoa & Forests Initiative (CFI), we are committed to strengthening supply chain mapping, with the end goal of effective & cost-efficient traceability at the farm-level. Our direct suppliers, which are also CFI signatories, have pledged to develop verifiable monitoring systems for traceability from farm to the first purchase point for their own purchases of cocoa, & to work with Government to ensure an effective national framework for traceability. It is important to ensure a uniform approach that applies equally to international & national traders, particularly in Côte d'Ivoire where the local traders (traitants & pisteurs) have been identified as the primary direct buyers of cocoa from protected areas. Our direct suppliers hire surveyors to</p>

					<p>conduct farm mapping within direct supply chains to identify & collect cocoa farm boundaries polygon data to ensure cocoa is not being sourced from forest lands, National Parks & Reserves, & Classified Forests.</p> <p>Deforestation risk assessments are also conducted in all direct sourcing areas to identify the deforestation risks involved.</p> <p>Up-to-date maps on forest cover & land-use, socio-economic data on cocoa farmers, & detailed operational guidelines covering forest management & land-use are necessary to ensure an evidence-based decision-making process is undertaken to minimize adverse social & economic impact on the cocoa farmers & forest-dependent communities. Once the deforestation risks have been identified, remediation programmes are put in place with reputable implementors such as NGOs with support from the technical teams of direct suppliers. During 2021, we have mapped 25,006 farm plots linked to 20,821 farms and representing 87% of farms in our programme.</p>
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F6.9

(F6.9) Are you working beyond your first-tier supplier(s) to manage and mitigate deforestation risks?

Are you working beyond first tier?	Type of engagement approach with	Indirect supplier engagement approach	Please explain

		indirect suppliers		
Timber products	Yes, working beyond first tier	Supply chain mapping Capacity building	Developing or distributing supply chain mapping tools Supplier questionnaires on environmental and social indicators Supplier audits Disseminating technical materials Investing in pilot projects	As part of our overall wood-fibre strategy, Unilever works with Tier 2 suppliers to drive sustainable sourcing so that we can be confident that our Tier 1 suppliers have sufficient volumes even if supplies get tight. Since 2011 we have worked to expand the number of our feedstock suppliers to 14 suppliers who currently supply 20% of the paper and board (P&B) feedstock fibres to P&B converters. Our procurement team has 2 FTEs who work with Tier 2 suppliers to our strategic Tier 1 converters so that we can ensure consistent sustainable feedstocks for our own operations. This team works with global suppliers to ensure that forests are harvested at a sustainable rate i.e. growth to drain ratio is maintained at sufficient levels to ensure replenishment of fibre and also the ecosystem services provisioned by managed forests. Our P&B sustainability reporting requires all our suppliers to provide chain of custody certification & transparency of their P&B supply chain. An example of how Unilever engaged with our indirect suppliers in 2021 is the integration of origin data collection into our GTS survey. This enables visibility to fibre origins which then enables development of locally appropriate impact programs. The quarterly survey requires all Unilever suppliers to provide data on the materials they deliver to Unilever, including the source(s) of fibre included in their products. This exercise has global coverage and has specifically helped us to understand links between fibre importing countries and the forest regions they are linked to, for example that a Korean packaging supplier sources its fibre from Chile's Southern temperate Radiata pine plantations. We also disseminated technical materials on

				supply chain disclosure for use by indirect suppliers beyond our Tier 1.
Palm oil	Yes, working beyond first tier	Supply chain mapping Capacity building	<p>Developing or distributing supply chain mapping tools</p> <p>Supplier questionnaires on environmental and social indicators</p> <p>On-site meetings with indirect suppliers</p> <p>Supplier audits</p> <p>Offering on-site training and technical assistance</p> <p>Disseminating technical materials</p> <p>Participating in workshops</p> <p>Investing in pilot projects</p>	<p>Our People & Nature Policy requires all direct suppliers, their supplier groups & their third-party supply chains to commit to the four principles. In 2021, we engaged with all (99100%) of our palm suppliers. We embedded our Policy requirements in supplier contracts, resulting in approx 80% of our palm oil sourced with additional contractual controls on deforestation and conversion by Q4 2021.</p> <p>The execution of these contracts means Unilever’s direct suppliers have to take actions & implement policies that would support their compliance of policy requirements within their own group operations and third parties. In 2021 we continued to drive transparency by publishing a list of suspended Direct Palm Oil Suppliers or Oil Palm Growers. This document publicly communicates previous direct palm oil suppliers or indirect oil palm growers that have been suspended from Unilever’s supply chain due to non-compliance against the People and Nature Policy and/or Unilever’s Responsible Sourcing Policy.</p> <p>Case study: Independent smallholders are a key part of our sustainable palm oil strategy and are beyond tier 4 of our supply chain. Unilever is going beyond tier one suppliers and actively engaging in independent mills and the associated smallholders. In 2021, 13 mills were engaged and 8 mills were onboarded to support long term partnerships and to develop the independent smallholder program. At the end of 2021 based on the partnerships in place, we launched a smallholder mapping program in partnership with Meridia Land, with the ambition to map over 30,000 smallholders. We had only just started at</p>

				<p>the end of 2021 and had managed to map 1500 smallholders. This work requires on site engagements and training with all of the mills and the smallholder groups and is important to help build the baseline for the future smallholder development program. The engagement occurred is through providing consultations in raising awareness, development of policy and procedures in chain of custody as well as on the ground support and capacity building.</p>
Soy	Yes, working beyond first tier	Supply chain mapping Capacity building	<p>Developing or distributing supply chain mapping tools</p> <p>Supplier questionnaires on environmental and social indicators</p> <p>On-site meetings with indirect suppliers</p> <p>Supplier audits</p> <p>Offering on-site training and technical assistance</p> <p>Disseminating technical materials</p> <p>Participating in workshops</p> <p>Investing in pilot projects</p>	<p>We believe traceability is the fundamental enabler to advance our sustainability program. Since our current visibility on the soy supply chain is limited, we are working closely with 100% of our Tier 1 suppliers to identify and engage our Tier 2 suppliers in our sustainability program. However, in certain regions such as Brazil, we have been working directly with the farmers (Tier 2) since 2015. In 2021, we have engaged directly with a group of 34 farmers in the Brazilian Cerrado biome to drive the transition to responsible soy production, largely independently of our tier 1 supplier (processor/trader). The farmers have received technical assistance from our local partner, Alianca da Terra, to improve their farming practices, comply with legal regulations and achieve RTRS certification. In addition, we are connecting with our peers in order to develop potential opportunities to cooperate driving wider impact. For example, as part of the CGF Forests Positive Coalition, we are working together with like-minded companies to map soybean origins and to set-up or support existing initiatives to stop deforestation in the Brazilian Cerrado biome.</p> <p>A case study of how Unilever are investing in projects that go beyond our</p>

				<p>tier 1 supplier is the work we are doing with the Practical Farmers of Iowa. In 2021, we continued our work with them to promote the adoption of cover crops among farmers in the US Mid-West. Farmers are provided a cost share incentive to plant cover crops and on enrolment, attend a workshop and receive technical support. By engaging farmers and facilitating the planting of cover crops, this program helps demonstrate the benefits of cover crops to deliver improvements to the health of the soil.</p> <p>In Brazil, a financial bonus is paid to certified farmers as a result of the RTRS credits purchased by Unilever, which provides farmers an incentive to invest in social and environmental activities on their farm.</p> <p>Additionally, in 2019 and 2021 we engaged all our soy bean oil suppliers in a traceability assessment to map the origination of beans and to develop strategies to eliminate deforestation from our supply chain. By working together with our suppliers, we contribute to improving their capacity to supply sustainable materials not just to Unilever but to other customers.</p>
Other - Cocoa	Yes, working beyond first tier	Supply chain mapping Capacity building	Supplier audits Offering on-site training and technical assistance Disseminating technical materials Participating in workshops Investing in pilot projects	<p>We buy around 1.5% of the global production of cocoa, mainly sourced from Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana. In 2021, Unilever sustainably sourced 99% of its cocoa as Rainforest Alliance and (RA), and Fairtrade certified. Through these long-standing certification schemes, we work with cocoa cooperatives and smallholder farmers via our direct suppliers, driving sustainable agricultural practices across the sectors. We run impact programmes that complement the work of certification programmes and aim to lift farmers out of poverty, tackle child labour issues and empower women. In Côte d'Ivoire, we have been involved in a</p>

				<p>number of partnerships which aim to support smallholders who grow cocoa. We aim to reach 6,000 farmers with income diversification programmes and opportunities by 2025. These pilots test income diversification strategies and entrepreneurship and focused on women's empowerment, reaching over 3,000 farmers. Helping farmers diversify their crops – thereby boosting their income – helps provide financial security and secure land tenure. These are key factors in sustainable production as farmers are less likely to have to resort to illegally deforesting more land to support their families. Between October 2020 and September 2021, we have trained 10,877 farmers on good agricultural practices via our suppliers, to comply with Rainforest Alliance Certification requirements. We also supported the assessment of the development needs for twenty farmers' groups and the ad-hoc support in developing improvement plans such as the provision of cooperative management training and the finance of transportation. We recognize the importance of access to financial mechanisms for farmers to enable them to invest in their farms and diversify their incomes. Specifically, we are promoting access to saving and credit, including the establishment of Village Savings and Loans Associations for over 3,500 farmers.</p>
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F6.10

(F6.10) Do you engage in landscape (including jurisdictional) approaches to progress shared sustainable land use goals?

Do you engage in landscape/jurisdictional approaches?	
Row 1	Yes, we engage in landscape/ jurisdictional approaches

F6.10a

(F6.10a) Indicate the criteria you consider when prioritizing landscapes and jurisdictions for engagement in collaborative approaches to sustainable land use and provide an explanation.

	Criteria for prioritizing landscapes/jurisdictions for engagement	Please explain
Row 1	<p>Company has operational presence in area</p> <p>High commodity sourcing footprint from area</p> <p>High levels of production by independent smallholders</p> <p>Opportunity for smallholder inclusion</p> <p>Opportunity to protect natural ecosystems</p> <p>Opportunity to restore natural ecosystems</p> <p>Risk of deforestation/conversion</p> <p>Risk of land conflict</p> <p>Risk of labor rights issues</p>	<p>Unilever has been adopting a strategic approach to investment in landscapes and jurisdictional approaches since 2018. We have selected landscapes based on our footprint and operational presence which helps us with influence and connectivity. For example, we have invested with Conservation International in the Coalition for Sustainable Livelihoods in Tapanuli Seletan in North Sumatra which is in close proximity to our strategic palm oil processing facility in Sai Mengkei.</p> <p>Importantly our strategy includes empowering smallholders in our supply chain and we seek to do that through direct approaches as well as in landscapes. For example, we have invested in the Kotawaringa Bahrat landscape with Inobu, together we have engaged over 3000 smallholder farmers on RSPO certification.</p> <p>Working in landscapes offers us the opportunity to scale responsible production with plantations and smallholders, the protection and restoration of critical natural ecosystems, and the capability to engage the jurisdiction and public sector on the risks for environment and social factors like land and labour.</p>

F6.10b

(F6.10b) Provide details of your engagement with landscape/jurisdictional approaches to sustainable land use during the reporting year.

Country/Area

Indonesia

Name of jurisdiction or landscape area

Central Kalimantan – Kotawaringin and Seruyan Districts

Is the landscape defined by administrative boundaries of sub-national governments and does the approach have active government involvement?

Yes, the landscape is defined by administrative boundaries and the approach has active government involvement

Brief description of landscape/ jurisdictional approach

A holistic approach to responsible and sustainable commodity production, forest and ecosystem protection and social inclusion specifically in conserving districts of Seruyan and Kotawaringin Barat. The Mosaik Initiative supports the provincial government of Central Kalimantan and the district governments of Kotawaringin Barat and Seruyan. This landscape is home to endangered and critically endangered species like the orangutan. Through the “production and protection” model, our goal is to prevent encroachment into natural forests and to enable sustainable economic development for communities and businesses

Forest risk commodities relevant to this landscape/jurisdictional approach

Palm oil

Type of engagement

Funder: Provides full or partial financial support

Description of engagement

Multi-stakeholder collaboration between local government, public and private sector along with oil palm growers and farmers groups aims to improve yields, livelihoods and to promote sustainable practices through direct support in independent smallholder farmers to gain RSPO certification. The partnership also supports the development of a jurisdictional human rights assessment, registration of social and human right conflicts as well as mapping village boundaries. Furthermore, the initiative includes restoration of degraded peatland, riparian, and dry lowland areas.

In 2021, we mapped 536 independent smallholder farmers, trained 135 farms on good agriculture practices and 126 farmers on regenerative agriculture practices. Together with Inobu and local communities, we planted 13,937 trees in the landscape.

Goals supported by engagement

- Local government policy development aligned with landscape goals
- Increased commodity traceability in landscape/jurisdiction
- Reliable landscape monitoring/data collection system
- Smallholders mapped in landscape/jurisdiction
- Landscape conservation
- Landscape restoration
- Implementation of livelihood activities/practices that reduce pressure on forests
- Greater smallholder inclusion
- Improved capacity for community engagement in multi-stakeholder processes
- Increased adoption of sustainable production practices
- Increased uptake of certification
- Increased adoption of sustainable production practices

Company actions supporting approach

- Build community capacity and incentivize engagement in multi-stakeholder processes
- Financially support multi-stakeholder entity leading the initiative

Support landscape restoration and long-term protection
Support uptake of certification
Support producers, producer groups, and primary processors to Improve agricultural practices and technologies
Collaborate on commodity traceability

Implementation partner(s)

Unilever and Yayasan Inobu

Engagement start year

2,016

Engagement end year

Please specify
2023

Total investment over the project period (currency)

1,158,572

Details of your investment

Unilever supports 4 workstreams under this project; namely focusing on (1) Conservation and restoration: restoration areas at village level; community capacity building; conduct, monitor and evaluate progress; research and awareness (2)prevention of social conflicts in commodity production: mapping, registration and resolving conflicts, documenting reports and communication tools (3)smallholder empowerment: train and certify smallholder farmers on RSPO & ISPO, develop training materials and creating Standard Operating Procedures for guidance (4) governance through issuance of regulations and policies.

Type of assessment framework

Commodities Jurisdictions Approach

Is progress monitored and publicly reported on?

Yes, progress is monitored but not publicly reported on

State the achievements of your engagement so far, and how progress is monitored

Since 2017, we have RSPO certified over 1,000 farmers. In this next phase of the partnership, we aim to certify an additional 2,500 farmers on more than 5,000 hectares. We are also supporting the development of a comprehensive jurisdictional human rights assessment in both districts, registration of social and human rights conflicts in at least 20 villages, and the mapping of customary village boundaries in collaboration with the local office of Aliansi Masyarakat Adat Nusantara (AMAN).

In 2021, we mapped 536 independent smallholder farmers, trained 135 farms on good agriculture practices and 126 farmers on regenerative agriculture practices. Together with Inobu and local communities, we planted 13,937 trees in the landscape.

Achievements are monitored through quantitative evaluations and regular field visits to

ensure the implementation of programs. The progress of the activities is monitored on a monthly basis. Activity reports are submitted to Unilever four times a year and a financial report is provided two times a year.

Country/Area

Indonesia

Name of jurisdiction or landscape area

Aceh Tamiang and Aceh Timur Districts

Is the landscape defined by administrative boundaries of sub-national governments and does the approach have active government involvement?

Yes, the landscape is defined by administrative boundaries and the approach has active government involvement

Brief description of landscape/ jurisdictional approach

A holistic approach to responsible agriculture production, forest protection and social inclusion specifically in conserving the Leuser Ecosystem and lowland forests in neighbouring districts of Aceh Timur. The project contributes to targets set by the Aceh Tamiang's Production Protection Inclusion (PPI). Unilever and the IDH Sustainable Trade Initiative are supporting the Aceh Tamiang and Aceh Timur district governments in Indonesia along with other industry players to accelerate efforts to achieve a successful production-protection-inclusion model surrounding the fragile forests of the Leuser Ecosystem.

Forest risk commodities relevant to this landscape/jurisdictional approach

Palm oil

Type of engagement

Funder: Provides full or partial financial support

Description of engagement

Collaborating with various local partners, such as Forum Konservasi Leuser (FKL), the project includes the development of a deforestation monitoring tool for the local government and stakeholders, construction of an indicative High Conservation Value (HCV) and High Carbon Stock (HCS) assessment at a landscape level, construction of a database of land and labor conflict due to agriculture development, training programs for 1,500 independent smallholder farmers, in which 500 of them would be targeted for RSPO and ISPO certification, support for 2 mills and associated estates to be RSPO and ISPO certified, and 500 hectares of forest rehabilitated through an agroforestry-based livelihood model by the end of 2023.

Goals supported by engagement

Local government policy development aligned with landscape goals
 Increased commodity traceability in landscape/jurisdiction
 Reliable landscape monitoring/data collection system
 Smallholders mapped in landscape/jurisdiction
 Land tenure rights for indigenous peoples and local communities secured

Landscape conservation
Landscape restoration
Implementation of livelihood activities/practices that reduce pressure on forests
Greater smallholder inclusion
Improved capacity for community engagement in multi-stakeholder processes
Increased adoption of sustainable production practices
Increased uptake of certification
Increased adoption of sustainable production practices

Company actions supporting approach

Build community capacity and incentivize engagement in multi-stakeholder processes
Financially support multi-stakeholder entity leading the initiative
Support landscape restoration and long-term protection
Support uptake of certification
Support producers, producer groups, and primary processors to Improve agricultural practices and technologies
Support smallholders to clarify and secure land tenure rights
Collaborate on commodity traceability

Implementation partner(s)

Unilever and the wider coalition including: IDH Sustainable Trade Initiative, Aceh Tamiang and Aceh Timur district government and other industry players.

Engagement start year

2,020

Engagement end year

Please specify
2023

Total investment over the project period (currency)

1,158,572

Details of your investment

Unilever supports 4 workstreams under this project; namely focusing on (1) Protecting forest and the leuser Ecosystem in the jurisdiction of Aceh Taiang (2) Restoration pilot through an agroforestry model (3)improving sustainable agriculture production of oil palm growers including independent smallholder farmers through training and certification (4) improving land tenure by obtaining legal documents for smallholder farmers and supporting a pilot conflict resolution model for land disputes due to large scale agriculture development.

Type of assessment framework

Commodities Jurisdictions Approach

Is progress monitored and publicly reported on?

Yes, progress is monitored but not publicly reported on

State the achievements of your engagement so far, and how progress is monitored

In 2021, Unilever has supported the planting of 7,523 trees, mapped out and trained 2,200 smallholders on Good Agriculture Practices (GAP). Progress for monitoring engagements are through various methods such as conducting land survey (for restoration), data base through a collaboration with Meridia Land to execute the smallholder mapping and training good agriculture practices, management practices and ISPO,RSPO certification systems.

Country/Area

Indonesia

Name of jurisdiction or landscape area

North Sumatra

Is the landscape defined by administrative boundaries of sub-national governments and does the approach have active government involvement?

Yes, the landscape is defined by administrative boundaries and the approach has active government involvement

Brief description of landscape/ jurisdictional approach

The Coalition for Sustainable Livelihoods is a multistakeholder group working collectively to achieve positive outcomes for smallholders, sustainable agricultural production and conservation in North Sumatra and Aceh. The objectives are shared by government, civil society and private sector to integrate sustainable landscapes approach to implement programs and priorities set out by the government, e.g. National Action Plan for Sustainable Palm Oil.

Forest risk commodities relevant to this landscape/jurisdictional approach

Palm oil

Type of engagement

Partner: Shared responsibility in the implementation of multiple goals

Supporter: Implement activities to support at least one goal

Funder: Provides full or partial financial support

Description of engagement

Unilever, Conservation International, and Tapanuli Selatan District Government are partnering to support our ambition in making sustainable palm oil commonplace. Since 2019, we have teamed up to strengthen a multi-stakeholder initiative known as the Coalition for Sustainable Livelihoods (CSL). Unilever's more specific engagement is taken at the landscape level, supporting the local government in Tapanuli Selatan in the province of North Sumatera to help create district-level green growth development plans, strengthen forest governance of Forest Management Units (FMU), as well as to map out and pilot forest restoration of 100 hectares in the region by the end of 2022.

At the same time, the partnership together with PT Perkebunan Nusantara (PTPN) III is building the capacity of at least 1,000 independent oil palm smallholders, to play a key

role in conservation, sustainable development, and sustainable commodity production. At least 800 of these farmers will be supported to obtain RSPO certification.

Goals supported by engagement

- Forest fires monitored and prevented
- Local government policy development aligned with landscape goals
- Increased commodity traceability in landscape/jurisdiction
- Reliable landscape monitoring/data collection system
- Smallholders mapped in landscape/jurisdiction
- Landscape conservation
- Landscape restoration
- Implementation of livelihood activities/practices that reduce pressure on forests
- Greater smallholder inclusion
- Increased adoption of sustainable production practices
- Increased uptake of certification
- Uptake of regenerative agriculture practices

Company actions supporting approach

- Support land use planning in the landscape/jurisdiction
- Financially support multi-stakeholder entity leading the initiative
- Support landscape restoration and long-term protection
- Support uptake of certification
- Support producers, producer groups, and primary processors to improve agricultural practices and technologies
- Collaborate on commodity traceability

Implementation partner(s)

Unilever, Conservation International, and Tapanuli Selatan District Government

Engagement start year

2,019

Engagement end year

Please specify
2022

Total investment over the project period (currency)

1,500,000

Details of your investment

The collaboration between Unilever and Conservation International focuses on (1) Provincial and broader Coalition level to strengthen development as an initiative in North Sumatra and to define growth plans beyond the landscape pilot (2) landscape level to implement TapSel pilot project. Both are to strengthen the linkages to Indonesia's National Action Plan for Sustainable Palm oil whilst driving compliance towards NDPE commitments.

Type of assessment framework

Commodities Jurisdictions Approach

Is progress monitored and publicly reported on?

Yes, progress is monitored but not publicly reported on

State the achievements of your engagement so far, and how progress is monitored

In 2021, 725 independent oil palm smallholder farmers were trained for RSPO certification process in the landscape. We have planted 1,600 trees through an agroforestry model within a proposed social forestry scheme of 150 hectares. Together with Conservation International, we support the protection of 127,000 hectares through various training for forest rangers and monitoring of forests with the local Forest Management Units.

F6.11

(F6.11) Do you participate in any other external activities and/or initiatives to promote the implementation of your forests-related policies and commitments?

Forest risk commodity

Timber products

Do you participate in activities/initiatives?

Yes

Activities

Involved in multi-partnership or stakeholder initiatives

Country/Area

Not applicable

Subnational area

Not applicable

Initiatives

UN Global Compact

Tropical Forest Alliance 2020 (TFA)

Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)

Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC)

Other, please specify

HCS Approach Group, Forests Dialogue, Lowering Emissions by Accelerating Forest Finance (LEAF) Coalition, One Planet Business for Biodiversity (OP2B)

Please explain

Unilever is involved in multi-stakeholder partnership or initiatives, engaging with policymakers or governments and industry platforms in order to halt deforestation. These partnerships and initiatives are not normally positioned around a single country or sub national agenda and are global in scope. This is aligned with our People & Nature Policy Principle 4 to drive industry-wide change through partnerships. We also actively participate in The Forest Dialogue (TFD) and the HCS Approach Group, .

Unilever is an active supporter of the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) and the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC). We have benchmarked these standards against our own sustainable agriculture code and integrated these standards in our sustainable sourcing approach and strategy. Our policy and environmental strategy as a business requires that we and our suppliers work towards strong standards. Working with the FSC and PEFC is one way that we enable our environmental strategy through deploying strong standards.

We integrate the ten UN Global Compact (UNGC) Principles in our business activities and are signatories to UNGC initiatives LEAD and Business for Peace, reporting these activities annually in our Global Compact Communication on Progress. Through our participation in LEAF Coalition, we ensure that ambitious tropical and subtropical forest jurisdictions have access to large scale, predictable performance-based finance, enabling them to further invest in reduced deforestation and sustainable rural development

Forest risk commodity

Timber products

Do you participate in activities/initiatives?

Yes

Activities

Involved in industry platforms

Country/Area

Not applicable

Subnational area

Not applicable

Initiatives

Please explain

Unilever is involved in multi-stakeholder partnership or initiatives, engaging with policymakers or governments and industry platforms in order to halt deforestation. These partnerships and initiatives are not normally positioned around a single country or sub national agenda and are global in scope. We are members of the Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI), the Tropical Forest Alliance (TFA) and the Consumer Goods Forum (CGF).

Unilever together with other CGF members committed to mobilize resources within our respective businesses to help achieve zero net deforestation associated with four commodities: palm oil, soy, paper and board, and beef by 2020. This has developed into CGF Forest Positive Coalition, supported by TFA and Proforest, an industry platform

that focuses on forest positive business models by removing deforestation, forest degradation and conversion from key commodity supply chains, positively impacting the world's forests. We regularly attend teleconferences with other packaging buyers as part of the pulp and paper working group within CGF and also have representatives present at many CGF meetings to represent the views of our packaging procurement sustainability teams. We are currently co-chair of the CGF sustainability steering committee, and an active member of the CGF pulp and paper working group.

This activity enables our own environmental strategy by driving consensus on KPI's and ambition in the industry and is aligned with our People & Nature Policy Principle 4 to drive industry-wide change through partnerships

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Do you participate in activities/initiatives?

Yes

Activities

Involved in industry platforms

Country/Area

Not applicable

Subnational area

Not applicable

Initiatives

Please explain

Unilever's commitment towards driving sustainable change in the palm oil industry are achieved through various strategies including multi-stakeholder engagement and partnerships. These partnerships and initiatives are not normally positioned around a single country or sub national agenda and are global in scope. We are founding members of these initiatives and serve on, Consumer Goods Forum (CGF) and the Forest Positive Coalition of Action; steering committee of Tropical Forest Alliance (TFA), Supporting Asia on Sustainable Palm Oil (SASPO),; executive committee of World Business Council for Sustainable Development.

Unilever are active participants in each of the steering committees, memberships and working groups. We are working together to align our goals to industry standards, updating policies based on discussions and methodologies for better monitoring and measurement. Many of these groups allow us to develop strategies and programmes in a holistic approach through multi-level collaboration to tackle the challenges found in the sustainable palm oil industry. For example we collaborated with the Consumer Goods Forum – Palm Oil Working group on the development of an industry framework for

Monitoring and Response. This work was carried out through 2021 and resulted in a published framework in 2022.

This activity enables our own environmental strategy by driving consensus on KPI's and ambition in the industry and is aligned with our People & Nature Policy Principle 4 to drive industry-wide change through partnerships.

Forest risk commodity

Other - Cocoa

Do you participate in activities/initiatives?

Yes

Activities

Involved in multi-partnership or stakeholder initiatives

Country/Area

Not applicable

Subnational area

Not applicable

Initiatives

UN Global Compact

Tropical Forest Alliance 2020 (TFA)

Other, please specify

Rainforest Alliance, CGF Forest Positive Coalition of Action, Lowering Emissions by Accelerating Forest Finance (LEAF) Coalition, One Planet Business for Biodiversity (OP2B), Cocoa & Forests Initiative (CFI)

Please explain

These partnerships and initiatives are not normally positioned around a single country or sub national agenda and are global in scope. Cocoa is a vital ingredient for many of our brands such as Magnum, Wall's and Ben & Jerry's. We are committed to sourcing 100% of our cocoa sustainably to secure our future supply of vital ingredients and improve transparency in our supply chains. We buy around 1.5% of the global production of cocoa, mainly sourced from Cote d'Ivoire and Ghana which supply 61% of global production. That means that we cannot change these supply chains by just acting on our own. Tackling cocoa related deforestation requires partnerships and collaboration, so being involved in multi-partnership or stakeholder initiatives, & engaging with various stakeholders creates opportunities for Unilever to implement sourcing practices that go further in tackling specific issues found in these supply chains. For instance, Unilever's Magnum brand is committed to sourcing cocoa against the Rainforest Alliance certification label. This label is underpinned by the Rainforest Alliance, which was updated and a new version of this launched in June 2020. Unilever actively participated in the stakeholder consultation process to support the development of the new standard. To contribute most effectively, we hosted several internal working group meetings to

capture the perspectives of stakeholders from across Unilever, attended workshops to exchange ideas with other participants, and held discussions with Rainforest Alliance directly to aid in our interpretation of new and updated requirements.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Do you participate in activities/initiatives?

Yes

Activities

Involved in multi-partnership or stakeholder initiatives

Country/Area

Not applicable

Subnational area

Not applicable

Initiatives

Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO)

High Carbon Stock Approach Steering Group

Other, please specify

Palm Oil Collaboration Group (POCG)

Please explain

Unilever holds various leadership positions and is a member of numerous palm oil initiatives and multi-stakeholder groups. These partnerships and initiatives are not normally positioned around a single country or sub national agenda and are global in scope. We are committed to driving systemic change in the industry through these platforms. We are founding members and serve on the board of the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) we are also a founding member of the High Carbon Stock Approach (HSCA) and support multistakeholder engagements through the Palm Oil Collaboration Group.

In the RSPO, we have participated as members of the Communications and Claims Standing Committee, Smallholder Interim WG, Smallholder Working WG, and Curriculum Development Committee, Human Rights WG, Jurisdictional WG, the annual communication of progress group and the remuneration committee.

These activity enables our own environmental strategy by driving consensus on KPI's and ambition in the industry and is aligned with our People & Nature Policy Principle 4 to drive industry-wide change through partnerships. The RSPO is also driving the concept of Shared Responsibility which seeks to ensure all members of the RSPO do their part to make sustainable Palm oil common place. It is further important for Unilever to be driving strong and credible standards and engagement with the RSPO is one way to drive that across the industry.

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Do you participate in activities/initiatives?

Yes

Activities

Involved in multi-partnership or stakeholder initiatives

Country/Area

Not applicable

Subnational area

Not applicable

Initiatives

Roundtable on Sustainable Soy (RTRS)

Sustainable Agricultural Initiative (SAI)

Please explain

Tackling soy related deforestation is a complex task and we are convinced that an industry wide solution is needed, so Unilever have founded and are leading various external collaboration initiatives. These partnerships and initiatives are not normally positioned around a single country or sub national agenda and are global in scope. Given the lack of a certification that addressed the specifics of responsible soy production, Unilever decided to co-found the Round Table for Responsible Soy (RTRS) in 2015. In our founding role, we contributed to developing the RTRS standard and reaching a common understanding of deforestation definitions and cut-off dates specific to soy. In addition, we have contributed to setting rules around the mass balance scheme to ensure a high degree of credibility of the certification standard and the Unilever program.

Since its inception, RTRS has become the most recognized and widely used certification standard for deforestation and conversion free soy.

Unilever is on the executive committee of the SAI platform whose purpose is to harness the collaborative power of our members to accelerate the widespread adoption of sustainable agriculture practices and the transformation to sustainable food systems.

These activities enable our own environmental strategy by driving consensus on KPI's and ambition in the industry and is aligned with our People & Nature Policy Principle 4 to drive industry-wide change through partnerships. The RTRS is also driving the protection and restoration of native vegetation associated with Soy Farms. For example by incorporating the RTRS standard in a landscape approach we were able to contribute to the protection of over 16,000 hectares of native vegetation in the Cerrado. Protection and Regeneration of land forests and oceans is a core part of Unilever's compass environmental strategy.

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Do you participate in activities/initiatives?

Yes

Activities

Involved in industry platforms

Country/Area

Not applicable

Subnational area

Not applicable

Initiatives**Please explain**

Unilever has supported the development of industry wide initiatives like RTRS, which has grown in scale and prominence. These partnerships and initiatives are not normally positioned around a single country or sub national agenda and are global in scope. Given that RTRS certification does not have the scale by itself to stop deforestation, Unilever has joined the Statement of Business Support for the Cerrado Manifesto (SoS) in 2017 and is part of its Steering Committee. The SoS has been working on an encompassing solution to stop habitat conversion in Cerrado via the engagement of the key players in the biome, such as the Cerrado Working Group, feed sector, and financial institutions, among others. Unilever is also part of the Forest Positive Coalition (hosted by the Consumer Goods Forum which we are a member of, in collaboration with Pro-Forest). The Coalition aims to identify the key sourcing regions of its members and to support on the ground initiatives that work towards deforestation and conversion free soy. We integrate the ten UN Global Compact (UNGC) Principles in our business activities and are signatories to UNGC initiatives LEAD and Business for Peace, reporting these activities annually in our Global Compact Communication on Progress.

These activities enable our own environmental strategy by driving consensus on KPI's and ambition in the industry and is aligned with our People & Nature Policy Principle 4 to drive industry-wide change through partnerships. Working with peer companies within the CGF and then more importantly within a coalition of action helps us to drive further ambition in the industry and with our partners.

In the US, Unilever is a member of the Field to Market initiative. This ensures that we contribute to the leadership of the sustainability initiatives in this important soy sourcing landscape, ensuring alignment with our sustainable sourcing strategy.

Forest risk commodity

Other - Cocoa

Do you participate in activities/initiatives?

Yes

Activities

Engaging with communities

Country/Area

Not applicable

Subnational area

Not applicable

Initiatives

Please explain

In 2021, we initiated forest protection awareness-raising campaigns using radio drama episodes called “Trees of Hope” produced in partnership with Alma Productions., The campaign was aired with three different local radio stations in French and 5 local languages: Dioula, Baoulé, Moré, Guéré, Bété.

The radio program was then re-broadcast on the French radio channel RFI with the potential to reach one million listeners. The effectiveness of the radio programme was evaluated with the support of Farm Radio International (FRI) and key findings such as the radio programme listenership and the level of knowledge, will help to improve the second round of the radio programme that is expected for 2022.

F6.12

(F6.12) Is your organization supporting or implementing project(s) focused on ecosystem restoration and protection?

Yes

F6.12a

(F6.12a) Provide details on your project(s), including the extent, duration, and monitoring frequency. Please specify any measured outcome(s).

Project reference

Project 1

Project type

Forest ecosystem restoration

Primary motivation

Voluntary

Description of project

Unilever is part of an initiative to support WWF-Malaysia to protect and restore forest and certify 60,000 hectares of oil palm in Sabah, Malaysia under the RSPO certification scheme. Approx 8% of our sourced volumes originate from Sabah, where many vital ecosystems exist as habitats for endangered species of flora & fauna, making Sabah a key priority landscape to Unilever. The initiative includes a partnership with the PONGO Alliance and Bornean Rhino Alliance (BORA) on restoration projects within oil palm landscapes in the Kinabatangan area and with Forever Sabah in establishing a permanent Secretariat for Sabah's Jurisdictional Certification Steering Committee.

Through this collaboration, we aim to restore vital ecological corridors and Forest Reserves of more than 1,500 hectares between 2018-2023. These corridors link the Ulu Kalumpang Forest Reserve and Tawau Hills Park to the Ulu Segama Forest, which is part of the larger central forest complex covering almost 250,000 hectares, habitats of critically endangered species like elephants and orangutans.

Sabah's state policy requires maintenance of riparian reserves, of 20-50m along rivers of different sizes, and it is also a RSPO requirement to maintain riparian reserves along rivers. Ecological corridors are needed to offset the negative impacts of fragmentation and isolation of wildlife populations in smaller and smaller patches, including loss of genetic diversity and constraints on adaptation to climate change impacts.

Restoration of Sabah's over-exploited forest areas is an important to ensure the maintenance of ecosystem services to underpin Sabah's future economic development, as well as supporting its biodiversity conservation and eco-tourism.

This is part of our wider strategy to achieving sustainable transformation and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in the palm oil industry. This project contributes to the jurisdictional approach to RSPO certification that is being piloted in Sabah, Unilever funds the Tawau and Lower Sugut landscapes.

Start year

2018

Target year

2023

Project area to date (Hectares)

225

Project area in the target year (Hectares)

1,095

Country/Area

Malaysia

Latitude

4

Longitude

117

Monitoring frequency

Six-monthly or more frequently

Measured outcomes to date

Other, please specify

Area planted, maintained or restored

Please explain

Our partner WWF manages a project component, the Sabah Softwoods Berhad wildlife corridor and orangutan habitat in Trusan Sugut Forest Reserve. Through Unilever's investment, a nursery was established to grow orangutan food plants, in Tabin Wildlife Reserve and 699 seedlings have been provided to two companies for planting, Sawit Kinabalu (SK) and Kretam Holding Berhad (KHB). They are working with PONGO Alliance to plant the seedlings and increase the extent of food sources within orangutan habitat. This experimental planting is a new paradigm of orangutan and human co-existence in a mixed oil palm and forest landscape. Baseline surveys for orangutans and other wildlife were conducted in 2019 and in 2020 this baseline data was an input to spatial & program planning by providing an understanding orangutan habitat, & distribution of this threatened species. In 2021, together with WWF Malaysia, BORA and other local partners, we planted 10,525 trees in the landscape and mapped 1,500 smallholder farmers to participate in the RSPO and MSPO certification programmes.

F7. Verification

F7.1

(F7.1) Do you verify any forests information reported in your CDP disclosure?

Yes

F7.1a

(F7.1a) Which data points within your CDP disclosure have been verified, and which standards were used?**Disclosure module**

F1. Current State

Data points verified

F1.1, 1.1a - In palm oil, our supply chain links to a universe of 1,400 mills as declared by our suppliers. We have publicly shared the names and locations of more than 1400 mills and 150 refineries (sourcing from many mills) from around the world from which our suppliers source palm oil.

Mill locations are an important indicator of where palm fruit is processed and therefore

tell us more about where oil palm plantations are located. By plotting these mills on a map, we can measure environmental risk using WRI's Global Forest Watch (GFW) tool.

Verification standard

In 2021, we strengthened our satellite data, geolocation and blockchain capabilities to monitor & trace from mill to plantation.

Our Orbital Insights partnership anonymises geolocation-tracking capability to increase traceability, enabling identification of deforestation risks. With Descartes Labs we access geospatial data layers on palm & forest for traceability in our own monitoring platform. Our NDPE Dashboard combines cloud computing and Google Earth satellite imagery capabilities for better deforestation detection.

3Keel identifies countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location & GPS details with the RSPO Palm Trace system and does traceability surveys for Unilever twice yearly. Our suppliers provide traceability information on RSPO certified and non-certified volumes. This permits visibility of all the mills in our supply chain to assess/manage risk + publicly disclose lists of more than 1400 mills and 150 refineries/oleochemical plants/kernel crushing plants.

Please explain

By enhancing our own and our stakeholders' understanding of where our palm oil comes from, we improve our ability to identify and address risks and build trust in our supply chain. Partnering with Rainforest Alliance, PalmTrace and WRI & GFW gives us visibility of our supply chain - where our palm oil mills are located globally and the environmental risks that sit in our supply chain based on the five key indicators in the PALM Risk tool. The tool enables us to verify environmental risk and identify where the highest risks are in our supply chain so we can pinpoint key areas and landscapes to prioritize.

F8. Barriers and challenges

F8.1

(F8.1) Describe the key barriers or challenges to eliminating deforestation and/or conversion of other natural ecosystems from your direct operations or from other parts of your value chain.

Forest risk commodity

Timber products

Coverage

Supply chain

Primary barrier/challenge type

Value chain complexity

Comment

One barrier and challenge for paper & board is supply chain complexity and traceability, particularly in the uncertified recycled packaging market, which remains a source of risk because of the lack of chain of custody and traceability of raw materials.

Forest risk commodity

Timber products

Coverage

Supply chain

Primary barrier/challenge type

Limited public awareness and/or market demand

Comment

Another key barrier and challenge for P&B packaging materials is limited consumer awareness and therefore limited market demand for certification, particularly for non-consumer-facing packaging.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Coverage

Supply chain

Primary barrier/challenge type

Value chain complexity

Comment

The palm industry has many issues and involves many stakeholders, creating a complex, multi-faceted supply chain challenge. Deforestation, land conflict & labour exploitation are some examples of issues that exist within the palm industry. These issues require collective effort through programs with diverse stakeholders over long periods of time. The costs of certification and maintaining the certification is high, especially for smallholder farmers (SHF), and there is little incentive to continue certification without market demand. Limited availability of certified materials also drives raw materials prices up, which will increase the production costs of our products. A multi-tiered palm supply chain adds to the supply chain complexity, and this may prevent us from identifying and engaging non-compliant suppliers for remedial actions. SHF account for 40% of land under oil palm cultivation in Indonesia but contribute 30% of total palm oil produced, and their integration into sustainable supply chains remains a challenge. As part of our policy, we want to ensure Independent SHF facilitation and inclusion, and through our various partnership programs with suppliers and implementation partners, we are scaling up our work to provide training, creating avenues for increased RSPO certification, and implementing a jurisdictional approach. Through these projects, we seek to progress the industry towards sustainable

agricultural practices, which will enable greater supply of certified sustainable palm oil in the market.

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Coverage

Supply chain

Primary barrier/challenge type

Value chain complexity

Comment

There are many interconnected barriers to sourcing sustainable soy oil and thus avoiding forest-related risks. Supply chains are complex as multiple tiers of actors exist between the farmer growing soybeans and Unilever. This complexity, coupled with limited availability of certified materials and limited public awareness and/or market demand, hinder the move towards 100% deforestation and conversion-free soy.

Soy oil is the by-product of soy processing for soy meal. For the sustainable production of 1 ton of soy oil, 5 tons of beans must be crushed and refined. Given that soy meal is used by the animal feed industry, there is limited public awareness of the fact that animals such as dairy cows, chickens or cattle are fed on soy meal. There is little consumer pressure for sustainably produced soy meal-derived animal feed and this drives up the cost of sustainably sourced oil and other soy certified by-products in general.

Forest risk commodity

Other - Cocoa

Coverage

Supply chain

Primary barrier/challenge type

Value chain complexity

Comment

There are many interconnected barriers to sourcing sustainable cocoa and thus avoiding forest-related risks. Supply chain complexity coupled with lack of adequate traceability systems and lack of regulatory control and enforcement from local governments hinder the move towards 100% deforestation and conversion-free cocoa. Our goal is to “protect the people” at the same time that we “protect the planet.” Hundreds of thousands of farmers and their families depend on cocoa farming in protected areas for their incomes and livelihoods. We therefore need to understand the social impact of our efforts to end deforestation, and sequence the implementation of

actions to minimize adverse social and economic risks for forest-dependent communities.

F8.2

(F8.2) Describe the main measures that would improve your organization's ability to manage its exposure to deforestation and/or conversion of other natural ecosystems.

Forest risk commodity

Timber products

Coverage

Supply chain

Main measure

Greater transparency

Comment

All measures listed are of equal importance to Unilever. The measures listed all contribute positively to the management of forest risks. Key to managing risks are partnerships and monitoring and traceability systems. Working with our partner, Global Traceability Systems, Unilever invests in regularly monitoring the sustainability status of packaging and requests suppliers to report on a quarterly basis. We set a goal to purchase packaging materials with a full chain of custody by 2021 which we have achieved 92.9% conveying our commitment to certification and traceability as a means to manage forest-related risks. Increased transparency and reporting of forest origins would improve Unilever's ability to manage forest-related risks inherent in paper & board packaging. We are also developing and implementing several technology partnerships to advance supply chain transparency, including with Google Earth Engine, WRI Global Forest Watch and others.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Coverage

Supply chain

Main measure

Greater stakeholder engagement and collaboration

Comment

All measures listed are of equal importance to Unilever. Stakeholder engagement through partnerships, advocacy & committed on-ground work are essential to transform the palm oil industry & bring innovation. Collaboration & stakeholder engagement that advocates for certification can help increase the supply of certified materials & make certified materials commonplace in the market. We think deforestation can only be

addressed when all stakeholders adhere to the strong environmental protection standards and collaborate to monitor and manage risk. We have policies that encourage sustainability across the supply chain and work through multi-stakeholder platforms such as RSPO, CGF, TFA to advocate for adoption of similar high standards for all. Unilever has long participated in RSPO and we were part of developing & improving RSPO standards, such as the RSPO Independent Smallholder Standard, launched in Nov 2019. In smallholder and jurisdiction impact programming, collaboration is essential: we work with local governments, communities and NGOs including INOBU, Conservation International & suppliers PTPN, PT SKIP, to build capacity among some 9,000 smallholders. Since 2016, Unilever contributed to a jurisdictional project managed by Yayasan Inovasi Bumi (INOBU). Our brands are vehicles for consumer engagement and advancing social & environmental change, raising awareness of sustainable consumption. Stakeholder engagement and collaboration are essential for traceability across the industry to be standard practice and to set common standards for data collection & quality. We work with Earthqualizer to build a palm oil database & mapping platform that details company group structure, business relationships & concession maps within the industry.

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Coverage

Supply chain

Main measure

Greater transparency

Comment

All measures listed are of equal importance to Unilever as we believe they all contribute positively to the management of forest risks.

Various measures are needed to improve our ability to manage forest-related risks, including greater transparency & traceability in our tail soybean oil supply chain.

Specifically, a critical enabler in managing forest risk would be investment in enforcing & strengthening local regulation to address all deforestation & conversion. This would raise the bar across Brazil.

But traceability and regulation enforcement are not enough. Greater customer awareness would drive increased demand for certified products, which in turn would result in improved incentives to produce sustainable raw materials.

Stakeholder engagement & collaboration across all sectors is key to enable the move to deforestation- & conversion-free soy.

Starting in 2010, our Unilever Sustainable Living Plan commitment was to 100% sustainable sourcing of all our agricultural commodities by 2020. Since then, we've

refined our approach by introducing short-term targets, pioneering the traceability of materials to known origin, & leading industry discussions on commodities. With the launch of our new Unilever Compass strategy & our People & Nature Policy in 2020, we're committed to sourcing 100% deforestation-free soy by 2023. We will continue working with our soybean oil suppliers and other partners to gain greater visibility into our soy origins and advocating for no deforestation with industry- wide initiatives, eg the CGF Forest Positive Coalition. Through partnerships with suppliers we see the possibility to create change much larger than the sum of our requirements. This is reflected in our new partnership in Brazil to generate deforestation free soy with our partner CJ Selecta.

Forest risk commodity

Other - Cocoa

Coverage

Supply chain

Main measure

Investment in monitoring tools and traceability systems

Comment

All measures listed are of equal importance to Unilever. The measures listed all contribute positively to the management of forest risks in our opinion. Investment in monitoring tools and traceability systems is essential to monitor the origin of the cocoa that we buy & to comply with our commitment to not source cocoa that is grown illegally. We are committed to strengthening supply chain mapping, with the end goal of effective and cost-efficient traceability at the farm-level, and we are working with the governments to develop the framework and tools to ensure that quality data collection. It is important to ensure a uniform approach that applies equally to international and national traders, particularly in Côte d'Ivoire where the local traders (traitants and pisteurs) have been identified as the primary direct buyers of cocoa from protected areas. Better coordination of national production policies and programs of cocoa producing countries ensures stable and sustainable long-term supply management consistent with global demand projections. Greater stakeholder engagement and collaboration is necessary to focus on a comprehensive approach to poverty reduction, sustainable land use, and forest protection – with governments in the lead in order to eliminate deforestation. Industry, governments, and development partners need to work together to accelerate investment in long term cocoa sustainability programs like Cocoa Action in West Africa. Joint action is required to boost farmer productivity and profitability in environmentally suitable areas, such as through improved planting materials, good agricultural practices, financial inclusion, and agriculture and trade policy reforms. As we seek to improve the profitability of cocoa production and boost farmer income, also to ensure more stable commodity price on cocoa, governments need to enact complementary measures for improved land-use planning and enforcement of national environmental regulations to ensure that cocoa is grown only in environmentally sustainable areas. We encourage increased transparency and discussion about the way government-regulated prices and

cocoa taxes are determined in producing countries. Our goal must be “more cocoa from less land.”

F17 Signoff

F-FI

(F-FI) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

No additional comments

F17.1

(F17.1) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP forests response.

	Job Title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Chief Supply Chain Officer	Other C-Suite Officer

SF. Supply chain module

SF0.1

(SF0.1) What is your organization's annual revenue for the reporting period?

	Annual revenue
Row 1	52,444,000,000

SF1.1

(SF1.1) In F6.3 you were asked “Have you adopted any third-party certification scheme(s) for your disclosed commodity(ies)? Indicate the volume and percentage of your certified production and/or consumption”. Can you also indicate, for each of your disclosed commodity(ies), the percentage of certified volume sold to each requesting CDP supply chain member?

No

SF1.1b

(SF1.1b) Why can you not indicate the percentage of certified volume sold to each of your requesting CDP supply chain members? Describe any future plans for adopting and communicating levels of certification to requesting members.

Requesting member

Arcos Dorados

Forest risk commodity

Timber products

Primary reason

Other, please specify

It is sold to retailers within products.

Please explain

The commodity is within a percentage of our products, which are then sold to retailers.
We don't sell the commodity itself directly to our customers (retailers).

Requesting member

Arcos Dorados

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Primary reason

Other, please specify

It is sold to retailers within products.

Please explain

The commodity is within a percentage of our products, which are then sold to retailers.
We don't sell the commodity itself directly to our customers (retailers).

Requesting member

Arcos Dorados

Forest risk commodity

Other - Cocoa

Primary reason

Other, please specify

It is sold to retailers within products.

Please explain

The commodity is within a percentage of our products, which are then sold to retailers.
We don't sell the commodity itself directly to our customers (retailers).

Requesting member

Arcos Dorados

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Primary reason

Other, please specify

It is sold to retailers within products.

Please explain

The commodity is within a percentage of our products, which are then sold to retailers.

We don't sell the commodity itself directly to our customers (retailers).

Requesting member

Stéarinerie Dubois

Forest risk commodity

Timber products

Primary reason

Other, please specify

It is sold to retailers within products.

Please explain

The commodity is within a percentage of our products, which are then sold to retailers.

We don't sell the commodity itself directly to our customers (retailers).

Requesting member

Stéarinerie Dubois

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Primary reason

Other, please specify

It is sold to retailers within products.

Please explain

The commodity is within a percentage of our products, which are then sold to retailers.

We don't sell the commodity itself directly to our customers (retailers).

Requesting member

Stéarinerie Dubois

Forest risk commodity

Other - Cocoa

Primary reason

Other, please specify

It is sold to retailers within products.

Please explain

The commodity is within a percentage of our products, which are then sold to retailers.
We don't sell the commodity itself directly to our customers (retailers).

Requesting member

Stéarinerie Dubois

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Primary reason

Other, please specify
It is sold to retailers within products.

Please explain

The commodity is within a percentage of our products, which are then sold to retailers.
We don't sell the commodity itself directly to our customers (retailers).

Requesting member

Walmart, Inc.

Forest risk commodity

Timber products

Primary reason

Other, please specify
It is sold to retailers within products.

Please explain

The commodity is within a percentage of our products, which are then sold to retailers.
We don't sell the commodity itself directly to our customers (retailers).

Requesting member

Walmart, Inc.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Primary reason

Other, please specify
It is sold to retailers within products.

Please explain

The commodity is within a percentage of our products, which are then sold to retailers.
We don't sell the commodity itself directly to our customers (retailers).

Requesting member

Walmart, Inc.

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Primary reason

Other, please specify

It is sold to retailers within products.

Please explain

The commodity is within a percentage of our products, which are then sold to retailers.
We don't sell the commodity itself directly to our customers (retailers).

Requesting member

Walmart, Inc.

Forest risk commodity

Other - Cocoa

Primary reason

Other, please specify

It is sold to retailers within products.

Please explain

The commodity is within a percentage of our products, which are then sold to retailers.
We don't sell the commodity itself directly to our customers (retailers).

SF2.1

(SF2.1) Please propose any mutually beneficial forests-related projects you could collaborate on with specific CDP supply chain members.

SF2.2

(SF2.2) Have requests or initiatives by CDP supply chain members prompted your organization to take organizational-level action to reduce or remove deforestation/forest degradation from your operations or your supply chain?

SF3.1

(SF3.1) For your disclosed commodity(ies), do you estimate the GHG emission reductions and/or removals from land use and land use change that have occurred in your direct operations and/or supply chain?

Timber products

Estimate GHG emissions and removals from land use and land use change

Please explain

Palm oil

Estimate GHG emissions and removals from land use and land use change

Please explain

Soy

Estimate GHG emissions and removals from land use and land use change

Please explain

Other - Cocoa

Estimate GHG emissions and removals from land use and land use change

Please explain

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I understand that my response will be shared with all requesting stakeholders	Response permission
Please select your submission options	Yes	Public

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms