

# Welcome to your CDP Forests Questionnaire 2023

## 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 2022, our business was organised across five Business Groups: Beauty & Personal Care, Nutrition, Ice Cream and Home Care. Total turnover in 2022 was €60.1bn.

#### **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 integrated business strategy, the Unilever Compass which builds on the Unilever Sustainable Living Plan, which came to an end in 2020. We continued to work towards our Compass commitments in 2022. Some of our Unilever Compass commitments include:

- Net zero emissions for all our products by 2039.
- A deforestation-free supply chain by the end of 2023.
- 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](https://www.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 2022 document in the Independent Assurance and metrics section on our website, alongside their findings in the PwC Limited Assurance Statement for 2022.

## 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, 2022	December 31, 2022

## 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.**

**Timber products**

**Commodity disclosure**

Disclosing

**Stage of the value chain**

Manufacturing

**Are you disclosing information on embedded commodities?**

No, because we have no embedded commodities

**Palm oil**

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**Commodity disclosure**

Disclosing

**Stage of the value chain**

Manufacturing

**Are you disclosing information on embedded commodities?**

Yes

**Cattle products**

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**Commodity disclosure**

Not disclosing

**Stage of the value chain**

Manufacturing

**Explanation if not disclosing**

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 2022, beef by-product accounted for around 0.07% of our procurement volumes so was not a material forest risk. We did not submit a response for Cattle products in our CDP 2022 submission & are continuing with this approach for CDP 2023. 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 experienced double-digit growth in 2022. 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. In 2022, supported by our Climate & Nature Fund, our Knorr brand has established pilot projects to reduce the environmental impact of the ingredients used in its products. Knorr will launch 50 projects in collaboration with farmers to lower and sequester GHG emissions and reduce water consumption, while improving biodiversity, soil health and livelihoods. 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.

**Soy**

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**Commodity disclosure**

Disclosing

**Stage of the value chain**

Manufacturing

**Are you disclosing information on embedded commodities?**

Yes

**Other - Rubber**

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**Commodity disclosure**

This commodity is not produced, sourced or used by our organization

**Other - Cocoa**

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**Commodity disclosure**

Disclosing

**Stage of the value chain**

Manufacturing

**Are you disclosing information on embedded commodities?**

Yes

**Other - Coffee**

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**Commodity disclosure**

Not disclosing

**Stage of the value chain**

Manufacturing

**Explanation if not disclosing**

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 Nutrition Business Group and accounts for 0.39% of our total procurement volume as of 2022.

## F0.5

**(F0.5) Select the option that describes the reporting boundary for which forests-related impacts on your business are being reported**

Financial control

## F0.6

**(F0.6) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.**

Algeria

Angola

Argentina

Australia

Austria

Bahrain  
Belgium  
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)  
Brazil  
Burundi  
Canada  
Chile  
China  
Colombia  
Costa Rica  
Czechia  
Denmark  
Dominican Republic  
Ecuador  
Egypt  
El Salvador  
Finland  
France  
Germany  
Ghana  
Greece  
Hungary  
India  
Indonesia  
Iran (Islamic Republic of)  
Iraq  
Ireland  
Israel  
Italy  
Japan  
Jordan  
Kazakhstan  
Kenya  
Kuwait  
Lebanon  
Libya  
Malawi  
Malaysia  
Mexico  
Morocco  
Mozambique  
Nepal  
Netherlands  
New Zealand  
Nigeria  
Oman  
Pakistan

Panama  
Peru  
Philippines  
Poland  
Portugal  
Puerto Rico  
Qatar  
Republic of Korea  
Romania  
Russian Federation  
Rwanda  
Saudi Arabia  
Singapore  
Slovakia  
South Africa  
Spain  
Sri Lanka  
State of Palestine  
Sudan  
Sweden  
Switzerland  
Syrian Arab Republic  
Taiwan, China  
Thailand  
Turkey  
Ukraine  
United Arab Emirates  
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland  
United Republic of Tanzania  
United States of America  
Uruguay  
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)  
Viet Nam  
Yemen  
Zambia  
Zimbabwe

## **F0.7**

**(F0.7) Are there any parts of your direct operations or supply chain that are not included in your disclosure?**

No

## **F0.8**

**(F0.8) 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

- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

##### Country/Area of origin

- Australia
- Austria
- Bangladesh
- Brazil
- Canada
- Chile
- China
- Colombia
- Côte d'Ivoire
- Czechia
- Ecuador
- Finland
- France
- Germany
- Hungary
- India
- Indonesia

Japan  
Mexico  
Netherlands  
New Zealand  
Pakistan  
Philippines  
Poland  
Republic of Korea  
Romania  
Russian Federation  
South Africa  
Spain  
Sweden  
Thailand  
Tunisia  
Turkey  
United Arab Emirates  
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland  
United States Minor Outlying Islands  
United States of America  
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 Nutrition, Ice Cream, Home Care and Beauty & Wellbeing and Personal Care business groups and brands. For distributing/packaging, we source packaging from contracted suppliers (both processors and manufacturers), globally. To calculate the % of procurement spend for timber we have identified the total spend related to wood-based packaging that Unilever uses and have divided that by the total procurement spend for the business.

**Palm oil**

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**Activity**

Refining & fractionation  
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  
Cameroon  
Colombia  
Costa Rica  
Côte d'Ivoire  
Ecuador  
Gabon  
Ghana  
Guatemala  
Honduras  
India  
Indonesia  
Liberia  
Malaysia  
Mexico  
Nicaragua  
Nigeria  
Panama  
Papua New Guinea  
Peru  
Philippines  
Sao Tome and Principe  
Sierra Leone  
Solomon Islands  
Thailand

**% of procurement spend**

11-20%

**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 2022, we sourced palm oil from 26 countries of origin, and 94% 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 published on our website, which is required under our People and Nature Policy. Our suppliers have declared a list of over 1655 mills to which we trace our palm oil materials in 2022. We have partnerships enabling traceability to over 17 million hectares of palm oil plantations and we mapped over 17,000 smallholder palm oil plots in 2022 in a partnership with Meridia.

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.

To calculate the % of procurement spend for palm oil we have identified the total spend related to palm oil and derivatives that Unilever uses and have divided that by the total procurement spend for the business.

## Soy

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### Activity

Using as input into product manufacturing

### Form of commodity

Soy bean oil

### Source

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

### Country/Area of origin

Argentina  
 Brazil  
 Bulgaria  
 Canada  
 China  
 Greece  
 India  
 Italy  
 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 purchase both RTRS and Proterra certified soy, and RTRS credits. We 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. To calculate the % of procurement spend for soy we have identified the total spend related to soy and derivatives that Unilever uses and have divided that by the total procurement spend for the business.

## 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%	The % of revenue dependent on each commodity is an approximation based on annual turnover for our Beauty & Wellbeing, Personal Care, Nutrition, Ice Cream and Home Care divisions. This is not based on actual product-specific data and does not consider 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.
Palm oil	51-60%	The % of revenue dependent on each commodity is an approximation based on annual turnover for our Beauty & Wellbeing, Personal Care, Nutrition, Ice Cream and Home Care divisions. This is not based on actual product specific data and does not consider the level of inclusion or whether or not is substitutable/one of a number of sources.

		<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 &amp; Wellbeing, Home Care and Nutrition, Ice Cream. Based on this estimation, palm oil accounts for about 51-60% of revenue.</p> <p>Unilever engaged a third party (Faifarms) to help us understand better the embedded palm consumption. This is principally via dairy and is estimated at 30k tons of palm in 2022. This is only approximately 3% of our direct palm oil consumption.</p>
Soy	6-10%	<p>The % of revenue dependent on each commodity is an approximation based on annual turnover for our Beauty &amp; Wellbeing, Personal Care, Nutrition, Ice Cream and Home Care divisions.. This is not based on actual product specific data and does not consider 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 &amp; Refreshment portfolio, so the revenue is calculated as 6-10% of the total.</p> <p>Unilever engaged a third party (Faifarms) to help us understand better the embedded soybean consumption. This is principally via dairy and eggs and is estimated at 98k tons of beans in 2022. This is only approximately 5% of our direct soybean footprint related to our soy bean oil consumption.</p>
Other - Cocoa	6-10%	<p>The % of revenue dependent on each commodity is an approximation based on annual turnover for our Beauty &amp; Wellbeing, Personal Care, Nutrition, Ice Cream and Home Care divisions. This is not based on actual product specific data and does not consider 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. 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.</p>

## 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

1,043,614

### 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

95.58

### Please explain

In 2022 Unilever worked with Peterson-Control Union to develop a set of independent verification protocols to verify that our supply chain is deforestation and conversion free (DCF). This work confirmed that the certification standards (FSC, PEFC) for Paper and Pulp do verify DCF. While also indicating that tier 2+ traceability and monitoring in the sector requires more work.

Unilever requires our suppliers to have a FSC- and/or PEFC-certified supply chain and supply only FSC- and/or PEFC-certified material to Unilever, to establish that the volume of paper & board purchased by Unilever is deforestation-free. The 95.58% reported is made up of (A) FSC certified and FSC certified recycled (84.86%) and (B) PEFC (10.73%) certified and recycled. The remaining 4.42% of our total timber consumption is either uncertified recycled board (2.25%) or is not certified (2.16%). We are working on the certification of these materials by the end of 2023 and in parallel developing further tier 2+ traceability.

**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Data type**

Consumption data

**Commodity production/ consumption volume**

778,419

**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**

74

**Please explain**

Unilever consumes 778,419 metric tons for core volumes in Beauty & Wellbeing, Personal Care, Nutrition, Ice Cream and Home Care. Core volumes includes all volumes of palm oil and palm kernel oil but excludes derivatives of palm fatty acid distillates (PFAD), 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) where our impact and influence on the supply chain is limited. We are also reducing our consumption of these products. Together, tail and PFAD are 14% of the total annual purchase volume.

In 2022 we purchased 74% of our palm volume deforestation-free, as declared by our suppliers using a methodology in line with Unilever's Independent Verification Protocol. We have a target of 100% of palm purchased volume to be deforestation-free by the end of 2023. In 2022 we continued the progressive change in our palm oil supply chain to areas with a lower risk for deforestation and by the end of 2022 90% of our core palm oil volumes originated from areas of lower risk for deforestation (lower risk is not equivalent to deforestation free).

Unilever engaged a third party (Faifarms) to help us understand better the embedded palm consumption. This is principally via dairy and is estimated at 30k tons of palm in 2022. This is only approximately 3% of our direct palm oil consumption.

**Forest risk commodity**

Soy

**Data type**

Consumption data

**Commodity production/ consumption volume**

312,038

**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**

92.4

**Please explain**

For 2022 using a third party (3Keel) for data collection and verification our suppliers have reported to Unilever a deforestation free % of 92.4% using a methodology that aligns with our protocols of independent verification. We are working to drive this up to 100% by the end of 2023.

Throughout 2022, Unilever continued the progressive shift in our soy oil supply chain to areas of low risk for deforestation and by the end of 2022 95% of our soy oil volumes originated from areas of lower risk for deforestation.

Unilever engaged a third party (Faifarms) to help us understand better the embedded soybean consumption. This is principally via dairy and eggs and is estimated at 98k tons of beans in 2022. This is only approximately 5% of our direct soybean footprint related to our soy bean oil consumption.

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**Forest risk commodity**

Other - Cocoa

**Data type**

Consumption data

**Commodity production/ consumption volume**

66,348

**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**

In 2022, 62% 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. Unilever is progressively moving our cocoa supply to areas of lower risk for deforestation.

## F1.5b

**(F1.5b) Provide a breakdown of your DCF and non-DCF volumes relevant to your stage in the supply chain according to how verification is achieved and the highest level of traceability, respectively.**

### Timber products – DCF

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**% of DCF production/consumption volume from areas with no or negligible risk of deforestation/conversion**

0

**% of DCF production/consumption volume verified through monitoring systems**

0

**% of DCF production/consumption volume physically certified**

100

**Total percentage of production/consumption volume reported (DCF) [auto-calculated]**

100

### Timber products – Non DCF

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**% of non-DCF production/consumption volume from unknown origin**

62.11

**% of non-DCF production/consumption volume traceable only as far as country level**

37.89

**% of non-DCF production/consumption volume traceable only as far as sub-national area**

0



**% of non-DCF production/consumption volume traceable only as far as processing facility level**

0

**% of non-DCF production/consumption volume traceable to production unit level**

0

**Total percentage of production/consumption volume reported (non-DCF) [(auto-calculated)]**

100

#### **Palm oil – DCF**

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**% of DCF production/consumption volume from areas with no or negligible risk of deforestation/conversion**

4

**% of DCF production/consumption volume verified through monitoring systems**

96

**% of DCF production/consumption volume physically certified**

0

**Total percentage of production/consumption volume reported (DCF) [auto-calculated]**

100

#### **Palm oil – Non DCF**

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**% of non-DCF production/consumption volume from unknown origin**

2.36

**% of non-DCF production/consumption volume traceable only as far as country level**

0

**% of non-DCF production/consumption volume traceable only as far as sub-national area**

0

**% of non-DCF production/consumption volume traceable only as far as processing facility level**

12.55

**% of non-DCF production/consumption volume traceable to production unit level**

85.09

**Total percentage of production/consumption volume reported (non-DCF) [(auto-calculated)]**

100

**Soy – DCF**

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**% of DCF production/consumption volume from areas with no or negligible risk of deforestation/conversion**

82.17

**% of DCF production/consumption volume verified through monitoring systems**

17.83

**% of DCF production/consumption volume physically certified**

0

**Total percentage of production/consumption volume reported (DCF) [auto-calculated]**

100

**Soy – Non DCF**

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**% of non-DCF production/consumption volume from unknown origin**

0

**% of non-DCF production/consumption volume traceable only as far as country level**

92

**% of non-DCF production/consumption volume traceable only as far as sub-national area**

8

**% of non-DCF production/consumption volume traceable only as far as processing facility level**

0

**% of non-DCF production/consumption volume traceable to production unit level**

0

**Total percentage of production/consumption volume reported (non-DCF) [(auto-calculated)]**

100

**Cocoa - DCF**

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**% of DCF production/consumption volume from areas with no or negligible risk of deforestation/conversion**

**% of DCF production/consumption volume verified through monitoring systems**

**% of DCF production/consumption volume physically certified**

**Total percentage of production/consumption volume reported (DCF) [auto-calculated]**

### **Cocoa – Non DCF**

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**% of non-DCF production/consumption volume from unknown origin**

**% of non-DCF production/consumption volume traceable only as far as country level**

**% of non-DCF production/consumption volume traceable only as far as sub-national area**

**% of non-DCF production/consumption volume traceable only as far as processing facility level**

**% of non-DCF production/consumption volume traceable to production unit level**

**Total percentage of production/consumption volume reported (non-DCF) [(auto-calculated)]**

## **F1.5c**

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

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**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Brazil

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Para

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.54

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 26 countries, 112 regions and 382 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 1655 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Brazil we source from Para alone.

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**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Cambodia

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Kaôh Kong

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.06

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 26 countries, 112 regions and 382 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 1655 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**

Cambodia

### **State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction  
Krong Preah Sihanouk

### **% of total production/consumption volume**

0.06

### **Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 26 countries, 112 regions and 382 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 1655 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**

Cameroon

### **State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Littoral

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.06

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 26 countries, 112 regions and 382 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 1655 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Cameroon we source from Littoral alone.

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**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Colombia

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Antioquia

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.06

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 26 countries, 112 regions and 382 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 1655 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Colombia we source from Antioquia, Bolívar, Casanare, Cesar, Cundinamarca, Magdalena, Meta, Nariño, Norte de Santander, Santander and Vichada.

### **Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

### **Country/Area of origin**

Colombia

### **State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Bolívar

### **% of total production/consumption volume**

0.18

### **Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 26 countries, 112 regions and 382 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 1655 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Colombia we source from Antioquia, Bolívar, Casanare, Cesar, Cundinamarca, Magdalena, Meta, Nariño, Norte de Santander, Santander and 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**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 26 countries, 112 regions and 382 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 1655 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Colombia we source from Antioquia, Bolívar, Casanare, Cesar, Cundinamarca, Magdalena, Meta, Nariño, Norte de Santander, Santander and Vichada.

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**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Colombia

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Cesar

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.42

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 26 countries, 112 regions and 382 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 1655 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Colombia we source from Antioquia, Bolívar, Casanare, Cesar, Cundinamarca, Magdalena, Meta, Nariño, Norte de Santander, Santander and Vichada.

**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Colombia

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction  
Cundinamarca

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.06

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 26 countries, 112 regions and 382 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 1655 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Colombia we source from Antioquia, Bolívar, Casanare, Cesar, Cundinamarca, Magdalena, Meta, Nariño, Norte de Santander, Santander and Vichada.

**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**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 26 countries, 112 regions and 382 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 1655 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Colombia we source from Antioquia, Bolívar, Casanare, Cesar, Cundinamarca, Magdalena, Meta, Nariño, Norte de Santander, Santander and Vichada.

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**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Colombia

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Meta

**% of total production/consumption volume**

1.15

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 26 countries, 112 regions and 382 districts/municipalities.

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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**

0.3

### **Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 26 countries, 112 regions and 382 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 1655 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Colombia we source from Antioquia, Bolívar, Casanare, Cesar, Cundinamarca, Magdalena, Meta, Nariño, Norte de Santander, Santander and Vichada.

### **Forest risk commodity**

Timber products

### **Country/Area of origin**

Australia

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Lyons/Tasmania, Australian Capital Territory, Victoria, South Australia

**% of total production/consumption volume**

1.2

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have shared mill-level information for currently 77.5% of our total global volume consumption in addition to the primary forest location. For Australia 69% are sourced from the following states: Lyons/Tasmania, Australian Capital Territory, Victoria, South Australia. 69% of our volumes are recycled and 100% of the Australian volumes are FSC/PEFC certified.

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**Forest risk commodity**

Timber products

**Country/Area of origin**

Brazil

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

São Paulo, Espírito Santo, Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina, Bahia, Pernambuco, Paraná, Minas Gerais, Santa Catarina, Mato Grosso do Sul

**% of total production/consumption volume**

8.76

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have shared mill-level information for currently 77.5% of our total global volume consumption in addition to the primary forest location. For Brazil 89% are sourced from the following states: São Paulo, Espírito Santo, Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina, Bahia, Pernambuco, Paraná, Minas Gerais, Santa Catarina, Mato Grosso do Sul. 99.7% of the Brazilian volumes are FSC certified.

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**Forest risk commodity**

Timber products

**Country/Area of origin**

Colombia

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Valle del Cauca

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.5

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have shared mill-level information for currently 77.5% of our total global volume consumption in addition to the primary forest location. For Colombia 100 % 100 % of our volume is traceable to mills in the state: Valle del Cauca. 100% of our volumes are FSC certified.

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**Forest risk commodity**

Timber products

**Country/Area of origin**

Ecuador

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction  
Pichincha, Guayas

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.12

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have shared mill-level information for currently 77.5% of our total global volume consumption in addition to the primary forest location. For Ecuador 100 % of our volume is traceable to mills in the states: Pichincha, Guayas. 80.62% of our volumes are recycled and 100% of our volumes are FSC certified.

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**Forest risk commodity**

Timber products

**Country/Area of origin**

Indonesia

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction  
West Java Province, East Java Province, Banten Province

**% of total production/consumption volume**

18.16

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have shared mill-level information for currently 77.5% of our total global volume consumption in addition to the primary forest location. For Indonesia 100% of our volume is traceable to mills in the states: West Java Province, East Java Province, Banten Province. 95.3% of our volumes are recycled and 100% of our volumes sourced are FSC certified.

**Forest risk commodity**

Timber products

**Country/Area of origin**

India

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Rajasthan, Gujarat, Odisha, Maharashtra, Kanataka, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Vapi

**% of total production/consumption volume**

5.98

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have shared mill-level information for currently 77.5% of our total global volume consumption in addition to the primary forest location. For India 71% of our volumes are traceable to mills in the states: Rajasthan, Gujarat, Odisha, Maharashtra, Kanataka, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Vapi. 67.1% of our volumes in India are recycled and 99.92% of our volumes sourced are FSC certified.

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**Forest risk commodity**

Timber products

**Country/Area of origin**

Mexico

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

State Of Mexico, Nuevo León, Veracruz

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.85

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have shared mill-level information for currently 77.5% of our total global volume consumption in addition to the primary forest location. For Mexico 95% of our volumes are traceable to mills in the states: State Of Mexico, Nuevo León, Veracruz. 100% of our Mexican volumes are recycled of which 30% are FSC certified.

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**Forest risk commodity**

Timber products

**Country/Area of origin**

Thailand

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction  
Samut Sakorn

**% of total production/consumption volume**

5.66

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have shared mill-level information for currently 77.5% of our total global volume consumption in addition to the primary forest location. For Thailand 100% of our volumes are traceable to mills in the state: Samut Sakorn. 100% of our Thailand volumes are recycled of which 97.9% are FSC certified.

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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**

55.03

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have shared mill-level information for currently 77.5% of our total global volume consumption in addition to the primary forest location For any other countries/low risk our mill-level information is available for 72% of the volumes... Our suppliers have declared that the origins of our any other country/area timber products are: Sweden, Finland, Germany, Chile, Romania, Turkey, Czech Republic, United States, Hungary, Russian Federation, South Africa, China, New Zealand, Pakistan, United Kingdom, Bangladesh, Korea Republic of, Viet Nam, Netherlands, United States Minor Outlying Islands, Spain, Poland, Austria, Canada, Tunisia, France, United Arab Emirates, Japan

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**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**

0.24

### Please explain

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 26 countries, 112 regions and 382 districts/municipalities.

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### Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

### Country/Area of origin

Colombia

### State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Santander

### % of total production/consumption volume

0.42

### Please explain

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 26 countries, 112 regions and 382 districts/municipalities.

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source from Antioquia, Bolívar, Casanare, Cesar, Cundinamarca, Magdalena, Meta, Nariño, Norte de Santander, Santander and Vichada.

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**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Colombia

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Vichada

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.06

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 26 countries, 112 regions and 382 districts/municipalities.

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**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**

0.36

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 26 countries, 112 regions and 382 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 1655 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Côte d'Ivoire we source from Bas-Sassandra, Comoé, Gôh-Djiboua and Lagunes.

**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**

0.24

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 26 countries, 112 regions and 382 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 1655 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical

plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Côte d'Ivoire we source from Bas-Sassandra, Comoé, Gôh-Djiboua and Lagunes.

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**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Côte d'Ivoire

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction  
Gôh-Djiboua

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.06

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 26 countries, 112 regions and 382 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 1655 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Côte d'Ivoire we source from Bas-Sassandra, Comoé, Gôh-Djiboua and Lagunes.

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**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Côte d'Ivoire

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction  
Lagunes

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.06

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 26 countries, 112 regions and 382 districts/municipalities.

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**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Ecuador

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Esmeraldas

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.24

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 26 countries, 112 regions and 382 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 1655 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical

plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Ecuador we source from Esmeraldas, Los Rios, Manabi and Santo Domingo de los Tsachilas.

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**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**

0.24

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 26 countries, 112 regions and 382 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 1655 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Ecuador we source from Esmeraldas, Los Rios, Manabi and Santo Domingo de los Tsachilas.

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**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Ecuador

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Manabi

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.06

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 26 countries, 112 regions and 382 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 1655 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Ecuador we source from Esmeraldas, Los Rios, Manabi and Santo Domingo de los Tsachilas.

**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Ecuador

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Santo Domingo de los Tsachilas

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.12

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 26 countries, 112 regions and 382 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 1655 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical

plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Ecuador we source from Esmeraldas, Los Rios, Manabi and Santo Domingo de los Tsachilas.

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**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Gabon

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Estuaire

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.06

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 26 countries, 112 regions and 382 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 1655 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Gabon we source from Estuaire and Ngounié.

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**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Gabon

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Ngounié

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.06

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 26 countries, 112 regions and 382 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 1655 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Gabon we source from Estuaire and Ngounié.

**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Ghana

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Central

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.06

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 26 countries, 112 regions and 382 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 1655 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Ghana we source from Central, Eastern, Kadjebi District and Western.

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**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Ghana

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Eastern

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.12

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 26 countries, 112 regions and 382 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 1655 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Ghana we source from Central, Eastern, Kadjebi District and Western.

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**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Ghana

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Kadjebi District

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.06

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 26 countries, 112 regions and 382 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 1655 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Ghana we source from Central, Eastern, Kadjebi District and Western.

**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Ghana

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Western

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.12

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 26 countries, 112 regions and 382 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 1655 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Ghana we source from Central, Eastern, Kadjebi District and Western.

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**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**

0.18

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 26 countries, 112 regions and 382 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 1655 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Guatemala we source from Alta Verapaz, Escuintla, Izabal, Petén, Quezaltenango and San Marcos.

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**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Guatemala

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Escuintla

### **% of total production/consumption volume**

0.06

#### **Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 26 countries, 112 regions and 382 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 1655 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Guatemala we source from Alta Verapaz, Escuintla, Izabal, Petén, Quezaltenango and San Marcos.

### **Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

### **Country/Area of origin**

Guatemala

### **State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction  
Izabal

### **% of total production/consumption volume**

0.24

#### **Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 26 countries, 112 regions and 382 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 1655 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website.

In Guatemala we source from Alta Verapaz, Escuintla, Izabal, Petén, Quezaltenango and San Marcos.

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**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Guatemala

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Petén

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.42

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 26 countries, 112 regions and 382 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 1655 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website.

In Guatemala we source from Alta Verapaz, Escuintla, Izabal, Petén, Quezaltenango and San Marcos.

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**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Guatemala

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction  
Quezaltenango

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.12

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 26 countries, 112 regions and 382 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 1655 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website.

In Guatemala we source from Alta Verapaz, Escuintla, Izabal, Petén, Quezaltenango and San Marcos.

**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Guatemala

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction  
San Marcos

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.06

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 26 countries, 112 regions and 382 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 1655 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Guatemala we source from Alta Verapaz, Escuintla, Izabal, Petén, Quezaltenango and San Marcos.

**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Honduras

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction  
Atlántida

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.18

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 26 countries, 112 regions and 382 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 1655 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Honduras we source from Atlántida, Colón and 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**

0.42

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 26 countries, 112 regions and 382 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 1655 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Honduras we source from Atlántida, Colón and Yoro.

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**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Honduras

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Yoro

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.12

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 26 countries, 112 regions and 382 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 1655 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Honduras we source from Atlántida, Colón and Yoro.

**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

India

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction  
Andhra Pradesh

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.36

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 26 countries, 112 regions and 382 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 1655 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In India we source from Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Telangana.

**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

India

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Kerala

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.06

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 26 countries, 112 regions and 382 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 1655 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In India we source from Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Telangana.

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**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

India

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Tamil Nadu

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.06

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 26 countries, 112 regions and 382 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 1655 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In India we source from Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Telangana.

**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

India

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction  
Telangana

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.06

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 26 countries, 112 regions and 382 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 1655 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In India we source from Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Telangana.

**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**

0.06

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 26 countries, 112 regions and 382 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 1655 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Indonesia we source from Kalimantan Timur, Aceh, Bangka Belitung, Bangka Tengah, Banten, Bengkulu, Gorontalo, Jambi, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan Oriental, Kalimantan Selatan, Kalimantan Tengah, Kalimantan Timur, Kalimantan Barat, Kepulauan Riau, Konawe Selatan, Lampung, Papua, Papua Barat, Riau, Sulawesi Barat, Sulawesi Selatan, Sulawesi Tengah, Sulawesi Tenggara, Sumatera Barat, Sumatera Salatan, Sumatera Selatan and Sumatera Utara.

**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Indonesia

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Aceh

**% of total production/consumption volume**

2.69

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 26 countries, 112 regions and 382 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 1655 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Indonesia we source from Kalimantan Timur, Aceh, Bangka Belitung, Bangka Tengah, Banten, Bengkulu, Gorontalo, Jambi, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan Oriental, Kalimantan Selatan, Kalimantan Tengah, Kalimantan Timur, Kalimantan Barat, Kepulauan Riau, Konawe Selatan, Lampung, Papua, Papua Barat, Riau, Sulawesi Barat, Sulawesi Selatan, Sulawesi Tengah, Sulawesi Tenggara, Sumatera Barat, Sumatera Selatan, Sumatera Selatan and Sumatera Utara.

### **Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

### **Country/Area of origin**

Indonesia

### **State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Bangka Belitung

### **% of total production/consumption volume**

1.27

### **Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 26 countries, 112 regions and 382 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 1655 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Indonesia we

source from Kalimantan Timur, Aceh, Bangka Belitung, Bangka Tengah, Banten, Bengkulu, Gorontalo, Jambi, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan Oriental, Kalimantan Selatan, Kalimantan Tengah, Kalimantan Timur, Kalimantan Barat, Kepulauan Riau, Konawe Selatan, Lampung, Papua, Papua Barat, Riau, Sulawesi Barat, Sulawesi Selatan, Sulawesi Tengah, Sulawesi Tenggara, Sumatera Barat, Sumatera Salatan, Sumatera Selatan and Sumatera Utara.

### **Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

### **Country/Area of origin**

Indonesia

### **State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Bangka Tengah

### **% of total production/consumption volume**

0.18

### **Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 26 countries, 112 regions and 382 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 1655 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Indonesia we source from Kalimantan Timur, Aceh, Bangka Belitung, Bangka Tengah, Banten, Bengkulu, Gorontalo, Jambi, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan Oriental, Kalimantan Selatan, Kalimantan Tengah, Kalimantan Timur, Kalimantan Barat, Kepulauan Riau, Konawe Selatan, Lampung, Papua, Papua Barat, Riau, Sulawesi Barat, Sulawesi Selatan, Sulawesi Tengah, Sulawesi Tenggara, Sumatera Barat, Sumatera Salatan, Sumatera Selatan and Sumatera Utara.

### **Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Indonesia

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Banten

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.06

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 26 countries, 112 regions and 382 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 1655 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Indonesia we source from Kalimantan Timur, Aceh, Bangka Belitung, Bangka Tengah, Banten, Bengkulu, Gorontalo, Jambi, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan Oriental, Kalimantan Selatan, Kalimantan Tengah, Kalimantan Timur, Kalimantan Barat, Kepulauan Riau, Konawe Selatan, Lampung, Papua, Papua Barat, Riau, Sulawesi Barat, Sulawesi Selatan, Sulawesi Tengah, Sulawesi Tenggara, Sumatera Barat, Sumatera Selatan, Sumatera Selatan and Sumatera Utara.

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**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Indonesia

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Bengkulu

**% of total production/consumption volume**

1.75

### Please explain

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 26 countries, 112 regions and 382 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 1655 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Indonesia we source from Kalimantan Timur, Aceh, Bangka Belitung, Bangka Tengah, Banten, Bengkulu, Gorontalo, Jambi, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan Oriental, Kalimantan Selatan, Kalimantan Tengah, Kalimantan Timur, Kalimantan Barat, Kepulauan Riau, Konawe Selatan, Lampung, Papua, Papua Barat, Riau, Sulawesi Barat, Sulawesi Selatan, Sulawesi Tengah, Sulawesi Tenggara, Sumatera Barat, Sumatera Salatan, Sumatera Selatan and Sumatera Utara.

### Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

### Country/Area of origin

Indonesia

### State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction  
Gorontalo

### % of total production/consumption volume

0.06

### Please explain

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 26 countries, 112 regions and 382 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



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### **Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

### **Country/Area of origin**

Indonesia

### **State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction  
Jambi

### **% of total production/consumption volume**

4.47

### **Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 26 countries, 112 regions and 382 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 1655 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Indonesia we source from Kalimantan Timur, Aceh, Bangka Belitung, Bangka Tengah, Banten, Bengkulu, Gorontalo, Jambi, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan Oriental, Kalimantan Selatan, Kalimantan Tengah, Kalimantan Timur, Kalimantan Barat, Kepulauan Riau, Konawe Selatan, Lampung, Papua, Papua Barat, Riau, Sulawesi Barat, Sulawesi Selatan, Sulawesi Tengah, Sulawesi Tenggara, Sumatera Barat, Sumatera Selatan, Sumatera Selatan and Sumatera Utara.

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**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**

5.92

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 26 countries, 112 regions and 382 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 1655 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Indonesia we source from Kalimantan Timur, Aceh, Bangka Belitung, Bangka Tengah, Banten, Bengkulu, Gorontalo, Jambi, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan Oriental, Kalimantan Selatan, Kalimantan Tengah, Kalimantan Timur, Kalimantan Barat, Kepulauan Riau, Konawe Selatan, Lampung, Papua, Papua Barat, Riau, Sulawesi Barat, Sulawesi Selatan, Sulawesi Tengah, Sulawesi Tenggara, Sumatera Barat, Sumatera Salatan, Sumatera Selatan and Sumatera Utara.

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**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Indonesia

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction  
Kalimantan Oriental

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.06

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 26 countries, 112 regions and 382 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 1655 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Indonesia we source from Kalimantan Timur, Aceh, Bangka Belitung, Bangka Tengah, Banten, Bengkulu, Gorontalo, Jambi, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan Oriental, Kalimantan Selatan, Kalimantan Tengah, Kalimantan Timur, Kalimantan Barat, Kepulauan Riau, Konawe Selatan, Lampung, Papua, Papua Barat, Riau, Sulawesi Barat, Sulawesi Selatan, Sulawesi Tengah, Sulawesi Tenggara, Sumatera Barat, Sumatera Selatan, Sumatera Selatan and 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**

2.18

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 26 countries, 112 regions and 382 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

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### **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**

5.86

### **Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 26 countries, 112 regions and 382 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 1655 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Indonesia we source from Kalimantan Timur, Aceh, Bangka Belitung, Bangka Tengah, Banten, Bengkulu, Gorontalo, Jambi, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan Oriental, Kalimantan Selatan, Kalimantan Tengah, Kalimantan Timur, Kalimantan Barat, Kepulauan Riau, Konawe Selatan, Lampung, Papua, Papua Barat, Riau, Sulawesi Barat, Sulawesi

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

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**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**

5.44

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 26 countries, 112 regions and 382 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 1655 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Indonesia we source from Kalimantan Timur, Aceh, Bangka Belitung, Bangka Tengah, Banten, Bengkulu, Gorontalo, Jambi, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan Oriental, Kalimantan Selatan, Kalimantan Tengah, Kalimantan Timur, Kalimantan Barat, Kepulauan Riau, Konawe Selatan, Lampung, Papua, Papua Barat, Riau, Sulawesi Barat, Sulawesi Selatan, Sulawesi Tengah, Sulawesi Tenggara, Sumatera Barat, Sumatera Selatan, Sumatera Selatan and Sumatera Utara.

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**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Indonesia

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Kalimatan Barat

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.06

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 26 countries, 112 regions and 382 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 1655 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Indonesia we source from Kalimantan Timur, Aceh, Bangka Belitung, Bangka Tengah, Banten, Bengkulu, Gorontalo, Jambi, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan Oriental, Kalimantan Selatan, Kalimantan Tengah, Kalimantan Timur, Kalimantan Barat, Kepulauan Riau, Konawe Selatan, Lampung, Papua, Papua Barat, Riau, Sulawesi Barat, Sulawesi Selatan, Sulawesi Tengah, Sulawesi Tenggara, Sumatera Barat, Sumatera Salatan, Sumatera Selatan and Sumatera Utara.

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**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**

0.06

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 26 countries, 112 regions and 382 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 1655 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Indonesia we source from Kalimantan Timur, Aceh, Bangka Belitung, Bangka Tengah, Banten, Bengkulu, Gorontalo, Jambi, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan Oriental, Kalimantan Selatan, Kalimantan Tengah, Kalimantan Timur, Kalimantan Barat, Kepulauan Riau, Konawe Selatan, Lampung, Papua, Papua Barat, Riau, Sulawesi Barat, Sulawesi Selatan, Sulawesi Tengah, Sulawesi Tenggara, Sumatera Barat, Sumatera Selatan, Sumatera Selatan and Sumatera Utara.

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### **Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

### **Country/Area of origin**

Indonesia

### **State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Konawe Selatan

### **% of total production/consumption volume**

0.12

### **Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 26 countries, 112 regions and 382 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 1655 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Indonesia we

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### **Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

### **Country/Area of origin**

Indonesia

### **State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Lampung

### **% of total production/consumption volume**

0.91

### **Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 26 countries, 112 regions and 382 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 1655 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Indonesia we source from Kalimantan Timur, Aceh, Bangka Belitung, Bangka Tengah, Banten, Bengkulu, Gorontalo, Jambi, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan Oriental, Kalimantan Selatan, Kalimantan Tengah, Kalimantan Timur, Kalimantan Barat, Kepulauan Riau, Konawe Selatan, Lampung, Papua, Papua Barat, Riau, Sulawesi Barat, Sulawesi Selatan, Sulawesi Tengah, Sulawesi Tenggara, Sumatera Barat, Sumatera Salatan, Sumatera Selatan and Sumatera Utara.

### **Forest risk commodity**



Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Indonesia

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Papua

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.18

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 26 countries, 112 regions and 382 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 1655 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Indonesia we source from Kalimantan Timur, Aceh, Bangka Belitung, Bangka Tengah, Banten, Bengkulu, Gorontalo, Jambi, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan Oriental, Kalimantan Selatan, Kalimantan Tengah, Kalimantan Timur, Kalimantan Barat, Kepulauan Riau, Konawe Selatan, Lampung, Papua, Papua Barat, Riau, Sulawesi Barat, Sulawesi Selatan, Sulawesi Tengah, Sulawesi Tenggara, Sumatera Barat, Sumatera Selatan, Sumatera Selatan and Sumatera Utara.

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**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Indonesia

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Papua Barat

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.12

### Please explain

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 26 countries, 112 regions and 382 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 1655 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Indonesia we source from Kalimantan Timur, Aceh, Bangka Belitung, Bangka Tengah, Banten, Bengkulu, Gorontalo, Jambi, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan Oriental, Kalimantan Selatan, Kalimantan Tengah, Kalimantan Timur, Kalimantan Barat, Kepulauan Riau, Konawe Selatan, Lampung, Papua, Papua Barat, Riau, Sulawesi Barat, Sulawesi Selatan, Sulawesi Tengah, Sulawesi Tenggara, Sumatera Barat, Sumatera Salatan, Sumatera Selatan and Sumatera Utara.

### Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

### Country/Area of origin

Indonesia

### State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Riau

### % of total production/consumption volume

12.81

### Please explain

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 26 countries, 112 regions and 382 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

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### **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**

0.6

### **Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 26 countries, 112 regions and 382 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 1655 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Indonesia we source from Kalimantan Timur, Aceh, Bangka Belitung, Bangka Tengah, Banten, Bengkulu, Gorontalo, Jambi, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan Oriental, Kalimantan Selatan, Kalimantan Tengah, Kalimantan Timur, Kalimantan Barat, Kepulauan Riau, Konawe Selatan, Lampung, Papua, Papua Barat, Riau, Sulawesi Barat, Sulawesi Selatan, Sulawesi Tengah, Sulawesi Tenggara, Sumatera Barat, Sumatera Selatan, Sumatera Selatan and Sumatera Utara.

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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**

0.3

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 26 countries, 112 regions and 382 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 1655 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Indonesia we source from Kalimantan Timur, Aceh, Bangka Belitung, Bangka Tengah, Banten, Bengkulu, Gorontalo, Jambi, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan Oriental, Kalimantan Selatan, Kalimantan Tengah, Kalimantan Timur, Kalimantan Barat, Kepulauan Riau, Konawe Selatan, Lampung, Papua, Papua Barat, Riau, Sulawesi Barat, Sulawesi Selatan, Sulawesi Tengah, Sulawesi Tenggara, Sumatera Barat, Sumatera Salatan, Sumatera Selatan and Sumatera Utara.

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**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**

0.48

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 26 countries, 112 regions and 382 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 1655 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Indonesia we source from Kalimantan Timur, Aceh, Bangka Belitung, Bangka Tengah, Banten, Bengkulu, Gorontalo, Jambi, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan Oriental, Kalimantan Selatan, Kalimantan Tengah, Kalimantan Timur, Kalimantan Barat, Kepulauan Riau, Konawe Selatan, Lampung, Papua, Papua Barat, Riau, Sulawesi Barat, Sulawesi Selatan, Sulawesi Tengah, Sulawesi Tenggara, Sumatera Barat, Sumatera Selatan, Sumatera Selatan and 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**

0.06

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 26 countries, 112 regions and 382 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

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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**

2.11

### **Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 26 countries, 112 regions and 382 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 1655 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Indonesia we source from Kalimantan Timur, Aceh, Bangka Belitung, Bangka Tengah, Banten, Bengkulu, Gorontalo, Jambi, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan Oriental, Kalimantan Selatan, Kalimantan Tengah, Kalimantan Timur, Kalimantan Barat, Kepulauan Riau, Konawe Selatan, Lampung, Papua, Papua Barat, Riau, Sulawesi Barat, Sulawesi

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

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**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**

0.06

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 26 countries, 112 regions and 382 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 1655 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Indonesia we source from Kalimantan Timur, Aceh, Bangka Belitung, Bangka Tengah, Banten, Bengkulu, Gorontalo, Jambi, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan Oriental, Kalimantan Selatan, Kalimantan Tengah, Kalimantan Timur, Kalimantan Barat, Kepulauan Riau, Konawe Selatan, Lampung, Papua, Papua Barat, Riau, Sulawesi Barat, Sulawesi Selatan, Sulawesi Tengah, Sulawesi Tenggara, Sumatera Barat, Sumatera Selatan, Sumatera Selatan and Sumatera Utara.

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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**

11.18

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 26 countries, 112 regions and 382 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 1655 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Indonesia we source from Kalimantan Timur, Aceh, Bangka Belitung, Bangka Tengah, Banten, Bengkulu, Gorontalo, Jambi, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan Oriental, Kalimantan Selatan, Kalimantan Tengah, Kalimantan Timur, Kalimantan Barat, Kepulauan Riau, Konawe Selatan, Lampung, Papua, Papua Barat, Riau, Sulawesi Barat, Sulawesi Selatan, Sulawesi Tengah, Sulawesi Tenggara, Sumatera Barat, Sumatera Salatan, Sumatera Selatan and Sumatera Utara.

**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Liberia

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Bosma Town

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.06

**Please explain**

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 1655 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Liberia we source from Bosma Town only.

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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**

3.26

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 26 countries, 112 regions and 382 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 1655 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Malaysia we source from Johor, Kedah, Kelantan, Melaka, Negeri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak, Pulau Pinang, Sabah, Sarawak, Selangor and Trengganu.

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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**

0.36

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 26 countries, 112 regions and 382 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 1655 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Malaysia we source from Johor, Kedah, Kelantan, Melaka, Negeri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak, Pulau Pinang, Sabah, Sarawak, Selangor and Trengganu.

**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Malaysia

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Kelantan

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.42

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 26 countries, 112 regions and 382 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 1655 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Malaysia we source from Johor, Kedah, Kelantan, Melaka, Negeri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak, Pulau Pinang, Sabah, Sarawak, Selangor and 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**

0.18

### **Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 26 countries, 112 regions and 382 districts/municipalities.

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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**

0.73

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 26 countries, 112 regions and 382 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 1655 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Malaysia we source from Johor, Kedah, Kelantan, Melaka, Negeri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak, Pulau Pinang, Sabah, Sarawak, Selangor and Trengganu.

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**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Malaysia

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction  
Pahang

**% of total production/consumption volume**

2.54

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 26 countries, 112 regions and 382 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 1655 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Malaysia we source from Johor, Kedah, Kelantan, Melaka, Negeri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak, Pulau Pinang, Sabah, Sarawak, Selangor and 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**

2.72

### **Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 26 countries, 112 regions and 382 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 1655 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Malaysia we source from Johor, Kedah, Kelantan, Melaka, Negeri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak, Pulau

Pinang, Sabah, Sarawak, Selangor and Trengganu.

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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**

0.12

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 26 countries, 112 regions and 382 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 1655 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Malaysia we source from Johor, Kedah, Kelantan, Melaka, Negeri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak, Pulau Pinang, Sabah, Sarawak, Selangor and Trengganu.

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**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Malaysia

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Sabah

**% of total production/consumption volume**

7.31

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 26 countries, 112 regions and 382 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 1655 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Malaysia we source from Johor, Kedah, Kelantan, Melaka, Negeri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak, Pulau Pinang, Sabah, Sarawak, Selangor and Trengganu.

**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Malaysia

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Sarawak

**% of total production/consumption volume**

3.56

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 26 countries, 112 regions and 382 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

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**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 26 countries, 112 regions and 382 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 1655 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Malaysia we source from Johor, Kedah, Kelantan, Melaka, Negeri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak, Pulau Pinang, Sabah, Sarawak, Selangor and Trengganu.

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**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Malaysia

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction



Trengganu

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.48

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 26 countries, 112 regions and 382 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 1655 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Malaysia we source from Johor, Kedah, Kelantan, Melaka, Negeri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak, Pulau Pinang, Sabah, Sarawak, Selangor and 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**

0.48

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 26 countries, 112 regions and 382 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 1655 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Mexico we source from Chiapas and Tabasco.

**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Mexico

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Tabasco

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.06

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 26 countries, 112 regions and 382 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 1655 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Mexico we source from Chiapas and Tabasco.

**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**

0.06

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 26 countries, 112 regions and 382 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 1655 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Nicaragua we source from Atlántico Sur only.

**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Nigeria

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Akamkpa

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.06

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 26 countries, 112 regions and 382 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 1655 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Nigeria we source from Akamkpa only.

**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Panama

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Chiriquí

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.12

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 26 countries, 112 regions and 382 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 1655 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Panama we source from Chiriquí only.

**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**

0.06

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 26 countries, 112 regions and 382 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 1655 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Papua New Guinea we source from Milne Bay, Morobe, New Ireland, Oro, and West New Britain.

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**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**

0.12

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 26 countries, 112 regions and 382 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 1655 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Papua New Guinea we source from Milne Bay, Morobe, New Ireland, Oro, and 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**

0.06

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 26 countries, 112 regions and 382 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 1655 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Papua New Guinea we source from Milne Bay, Morobe, New Ireland, Oro, and 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**

0.12

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 26 countries, 112 regions and 382 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 1655 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Papua New Guinea we source from Milne Bay, Morobe, New Ireland, Oro, and West New Britain.

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**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**

0.48

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 26 countries, 112 regions and 382 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 1655 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Papua New Guinea we source from Milne Bay, Morobe, New Ireland, Oro, and West New Britain.

**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Peru

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Loreto

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.06

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 26 countries, 112 regions and 382 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 1655 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Peru we source from Loreto, San Martín, Ucayali and Uyacali.

**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Peru

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**



Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

San Martín

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.12

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 26 countries, 112 regions and 382 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 1655 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Peru we source from Loreto, San Martín, Ucayali and Uyakali.

**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Peru

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Ucayali

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.18

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 26 countries, 112 regions and 382 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**

Peru

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Uyacali

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.06

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 26 countries, 112 regions and 382 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 1655 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Peru we source from Loreto, San Martín, Ucayali and Uyacali.

**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Philippines

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction  
 Agusan del Sur

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.06

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 26 countries, 112 regions and 382 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 1655 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Philippines we source from Agusan del Sur and Sultan Kudarat.

**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Philippines

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction  
 Sultan Kudarat

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.06

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 26 countries, 112 regions and 382 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 1655 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Philippines we source from Agusan del Sur and Sultan Kudarat.

### **Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

### **Country/Area of origin**

Sierra Leone

### **State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Kailahun

### **% of total production/consumption volume**

0.06

### **Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 26 countries, 112 regions and 382 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 1655 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Sierra Leone we source from Kailahun only.

### **Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

### **Country/Area of origin**

Thailand

### **State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction  
Chumphon

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.3

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 26 countries, 112 regions and 382 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 1655 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Thailand we source from Chumphon, Krabi, Nakhon Si Thammarat, Phangnga, Phattalung, Surat Thani, Trang and Trat.

**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Thailand

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction  
Krabi

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.54

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 26 countries, 112 regions and 382 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 1655 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Thailand we source from Chumphon, Krabi, Nakhon Si Thammarat, Phangnga, Phattalung, Surat Thani, Trang and Trat.

**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**

0.06

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 26 countries, 112 regions and 382 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 1655 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Thailand we source from Chumphon, Krabi, Nakhon Si Thammarat, Phangnga, Phattalung, Surat Thani, Trang and Trat.

**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Thailand

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Phangnga

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.06

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 26 countries, 112 regions and 382 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 1655 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Thailand we source from Chumphon, Krabi, Nakhon Si Thammarat, Phangnga, Phattalung, Surat Thani, Trang and Trat.

**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Thailand

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Phattalung

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.06

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 26 countries, 112 regions and 382 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 1655 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Thailand we source from Chumphon, Krabi, Nakhon Si Thammarat, Phangnga, Phattalung, Surat Thani, Trang and Trat.

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### **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 26 countries, 112 regions and 382 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 1655 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Thailand we source from Chumphon, Krabi, Nakhon Si Thammarat, Phangnga, Phattalung, Surat Thani, Trang and Trat.

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### **Forest risk commodity**



Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Thailand

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Trang

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.18

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 26 countries, 112 regions and 382 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 1655 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Thailand we source from Chumphon, Krabi, Nakhon Si Thammarat, Phangnga, Phattalung, Surat Thani, Trang and Trat.

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**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Thailand

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Trat

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.06

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 26 countries, 112 regions and 382 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 1655 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Thailand we source from Chumphon, Krabi, Nakhon Si Thammarat, Phangnga, Phattalung, Surat Thani, Trang and Trat.

**Forest risk commodity**

Soy

**Country/Area of origin**

Brazil

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Mato Grosso, Goias, Bahia, and Minas Gerais

**% of total production/consumption volume**

22.2

**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 3Keel to conduct a traceability assessment for in 2022. This assessment confirmed that for the year 2022 Unilever contracted 93.8% of our global soybean oil consumption is traceable back to mill and 99.1% to country level (country origins can sometimes be less clear than mill origins in soy SC). For soybean oil originated in high-risk countries, 98.4% is traceable to country level and about 72.6% is traceable to state 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**

Argentina

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Rio Cuarto, Gato Colorado, Santa Fe, Juarez Celman, General Pedernera, Las Bajadas, Rio Tercero, Gral Roca, Salto, Tercero Arriba, Tancacha, Cordoba, Chacabuco

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.01

**Please explain**

Due to character restriction in the 'State or equivalent jurisdiction' box, our state level disclosure for Argentina has been split into two rows, the total '% of total production/consumption volume' is 0.01%. 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 3Keel to conduct a traceability assessment for in 2022. This assessment confirmed that for the year 2022 Unilever contracted 93.8% of our global soybean oil consumption is traceable back to mill and 99.1% to country level (country origins can sometimes be less clear than mill origins in soy SC). For soybean oil originated in high-risk countries, 98.4% is traceable to country level and about 72.6% is traceable to state level. Going forward we will focus on improving our traceability to municipality level for all high-risk countries.

**Forest risk commodity**

Timber products

**Country/Area of origin**

Viet Nam

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Hau Giang, Long An, Binh Duong

**% of total production/consumption volume**

2.17

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have shared mill-level information for currently 77.5% of our total global volume consumption in addition to the primary forest location. For Viet Nam 85% of our volumes are traceable to mills in the state: Hau Giang, Long An, Binh Duong. 98.0% of our Viet Nam volumes are recycled and 100% are FSC certified.

**Forest risk commodity**

Timber products

**Country/Area of origin**

Philippines

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Central Luzon

**% of total production/consumption volume**

1.54

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have shared mill-level information for currently 77.5% of our total global volume consumption in addition to the primary forest location. For Philippines 95% of our volumes are traceable to mills in the state: Central Luzon. 98.9% of our Philippines volumes are recycled and 96.2% are FSC certified.

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**Forest risk commodity**

Soy

**Country/Area of origin**

India

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, and Chhattisgarh

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.01

**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 3Keel to conduct a traceability assessment for in 2022. This assessment confirmed that for the year 2022 Unilever contracted 93.8% of our global soybean oil consumption is traceable back to mill and 99.1% to country level (country origins can sometimes be less clear than mill origins in soy SC). For soybean oil originated in high-risk countries, 98.4% is traceable to country level and about 72.6% is traceable to state level. Going forward we will focus on improving our traceability to municipality level for all high-risk countries.

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**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**

4.35

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 26 countries, 112 regions and 382 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 1655 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In Indonesia we source from Kalimantan Timur, Aceh, Bangka Belitung, Bangka Tengah, Banten, Bengkulu, Gorontalo, Jambi, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan Oriental, Kalimantan Selatan, Kalimantan Tengah, Kalimantan Timur, Kalimantan Barat, Kepulauan Riau, Konawe Selatan, Lampung, Papua, Papua Barat, Riau, Sulawesi Barat, Sulawesi Selatan, Sulawesi Tengah, Sulawesi Tenggara, Sumatera Barat, Sumatera Selatan, Sumatera Selatan and Sumatera Utara.

**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Country/Area of origin**

Any other countries/areas

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

0.48

**Please explain**

These are not Forest Risk country production/consumption volumes.

**Forest risk commodity**

Timber products

**Country/Area of origin**

Côte d'Ivoire

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Abidjan

**% of total production/consumption volume**

0.03

**Please explain**

Our suppliers have shared mill-level information for currently 77.5% of our total global volume consumption in addition to the primary forest location. For Cote d'Ivoire 100 % of our volume is traceable to mills in the states: Abidjan with 100% feedstock supply coming from Poland, Germany and Sweden.

**Forest risk commodity**

Other - Cocoa

**Country/Area of origin**

Côte d'Ivoire

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Grand Bereby, Sanpédro, Soubré, Meagui, Gabiadji, Guitry, Duekoue, Zagne, Blolequin, Guiglo, Lakota, Diegonefla, Divo-Hermankono, Sinfra, Oume, Yamoussoukr, Agboville, Aboisso, Zaranou, Apprompron, Ebilassokro, Manzanouan, Bettie, Yakasse-Attobrou

**% of total production/consumption volume**

90

**Please explain**

In Côte d'Ivoire, Unilever is involved in the Cocoa and Forest Initiative (CFI) since 2018. The CFI is a collective initiative gathering the governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana and 36 leading cocoa and chocolate companies, representing 85% of global cocoa usage, to end deforestation and restore forest areas.

Our activities in CFI as other members is to ensure (i) the protection and restoration of forests that have been degraded, (ii) the promotion sustainable agricultural production and increased farmer incomes, and (iii) a strong community engagement and social inclusion, with a particular focus on women and youth. In 2020 we took our commitment further and announced our goal of achieving a deforestation-free supply chain for cocoa. In terms of traceability, by the end of 2022, 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. We worked with 20,253 farmers involved in our impact programmes and have mapped 24,314 farm plots linked to 19,459 farmers and representing 96% of farmers in our programmes.

---

**Forest risk commodity**

Other - Cocoa

**Country/Area of origin**

Ghana

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

Ghana

**% of total production/consumption volume**

5

**Please explain**

As described above for Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana is also part of Cocoa and Forest Initiative, The cocoa sourcing is done through cocoa major suppliers also involved in the CFI.

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**Forest risk commodity**

Other - Cocoa

**Country/Area of origin**

Indonesia

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

**% of total production/consumption volume**

5

**Please explain**

We source small volumes from Indonesia subject to market conditions. In all cases, our cocoa is certified RA or FT.

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**Forest risk commodity**

Soy

**Country/Area of origin**

Any other countries/areas

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

**% of total production/consumption volume**

77.79

**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 3Keel to conduct a traceability assessment for in 2022. This assessment confirmed that for the year 2022 Unilever contracted 93.8% of our global soybean oil consumption is traceable back to mill and 99.1% to country level (country origins can sometimes be less clear than mill origins in soy SC). For soybean oil originated in high-risk countries, 98.4% is traceable to country level and about 72.6% is traceable to state 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

Argentina

### State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction

San Barolome, Coronel Pringles, Pedernera, Ayacucho, General Roca, Roque Peña, Totoral, Alejandro Roca, San Martin, Marcos Juarez, Calamuchita, San Justo, Villa de Maria, Conhelo, La Punilla, and Cuatro Vientos

### % of total production/consumption volume

0.01

### Please explain

Due to character restriction in the 'State or equivalent jurisdiction' box, our state level disclosure for Argentina has been split into two rows, the total '% of total production/consumption volume' is 0.01%. 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 3Keel to conduct a traceability assessment for in 2022. This assessment confirmed that for the year 2022 Unilever contracted 93.8% of our global soybean oil consumption is traceable back to mill and 99.1% to country level (country origins can sometimes be less clear than mill origins in soy SC). For soybean oil originated in high-risk countries, 98.4% is traceable to country level and about 72.6% is traceable to state level. Going forward we will focus on improving our traceability to municipality level for all high-risk countries.

## F1.5f

**(F1.5f) 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.**

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**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**

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 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)**

6,453

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

We monitor deforestation using a combination of our 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 Earthqualizer 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. Based on our monitoring we can then understand the extent of deforestation that can be attributed to direct and indirect suppliers and mills and that have a reported link to our supply chain by our suppliers since 2015. According to our analysis the respective mills can be linked to approximately 151,000 hectares of deforestation alerts since 2016. This is based on over 7600 cases across 1460 mills. Our analysis has been conducted on 17mln hectares of managed concessions, 4mln hectares of independent concessions and 11mln hectares of potential supply based outside of concessions i.e. in smallholder areas. Approximately 70% of the deforestation has been recorded in concession areas and 30% outside concession areas.

We use our palm oil volumes to determine our total potential palm oil footprint in hectares and compare this to the total palm oil footprint of all of these aforementioned actors in the value chain. This tells us what proportion of the palm oil footprint represented by Unilever's palm oil volumes and subsequently the relative deforestation footprint Unilever's volumes may represent, Unilever has been proactive, and on the basis monitoring data has since 2016 been taking action to suspend the top deforesters from its supply chain publicly, to limit the deforestation footprint of our value chain. In summary our analysis indicates a proportional and estimated (estimate only) deforestation footprint of 6453 hectares since our cut-off date of end of 2015.

**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)**

180

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

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. In Soy we also reference national datasets like MapBiomass. 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. Based on our monitoring we can then understand the extent of deforestation and conversion that might be attributed to direct and indirect suppliers since the end of 2015. According to our analysis of the soy footprint in the high-risk areas and states that Unilever sources materials from, we have been able to detect over 31,000 hectares of deforestation and conversion since 2016. We use our soy bean oil volumes to determine our total potential soy footprint in hectares and compare this to the total soy footprint across the states where we source from. This tells us what proportion of the soy footprint represented by Unilever's soy volumes and subsequently the relative deforestation footprint Unilever's volumes may represent. In summary our analysis indicates a proportional deforestation footprint of 180 hectares since our cut-off date of 2015. Importantly while we do monitor deforestation the methodology to understand our relative footprint is still being refined and the numbers are only estimates.

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**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 our suppliers, who in turn source from farmer 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 cocoa farmland. The objective is to regenerate those areas by applying an agroforestry approach, in partnership with ICRAF and PUR. We are planning to plant 450,000 trees by end of 2023. The project concluded its second year of operation in 2022 and transitioned nearly 2,000 hectares to agroforestry.

## 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

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##### 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  
Impact on water security  
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  
Employees  
Investors  
Local communities  
NGOs  
Regulators  
Suppliers  
Other, please specify  
Multilaterals, national and sub-national governments

### **Please explain**

We use internal company methods/issue assessment to focus our strategy and prioritise issues. A materiality assessment categorised 125 topics into 13 issues including deforestation, water, climate, social & economic inclusion & human rights. Quarterly risk assessments on our 295 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 2022 to collect paper mill geo-coordinates.

National Specific tools and databases: National Risk Assessments (NRAs) were used to 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 distil 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 volumes annually, assured by internal process and 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.

Google Earth Engine: 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

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### 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
- Impact on water security
- 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:

We use many tools to identify, assess & manage deforestation risk: 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 suppliers' own operations & supply chain. 3Keel provide semi-annual traceability data from suppliers & their 3rd-parties. In 2022, we were 98% traceable to mill and 90% of our core palm volumes sourced from lower risk mills with 74% reported as deforestation free with a methodology consistent with our independent verification protocol. Our public mill list contributes the Universal Mill List, improving the reliability of mill data management & reporting within the industry. We have developed an NDP 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 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. By the end of 2022 we had polygon mapped 19,000 smallholders. 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

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### 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  
Impact on water security  
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  
 Other, please specify  
     Certifications (RTRS), Proterra, FieldPrint Calculator, Mapbiomas, 3Keel

### 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 3Keel & 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 219,294t of deforestation-free soybean in 2022 in Cerrado. The RTRS diagnostic tool helps farmers see & address forest risks in their land, contributing to 16,018ha of protected native vegetation in the Cerrado Biome.

We have completed a 3rd global assessment covering 2022 of soy traceability and exposure to deforestation risk through 3Keel. 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 of our soybean oil & have transformed our supply chain to mitigate deforestation risk by sourcing from low risk origins or segregated certified soy for 95% of our soybean oil consumption by end of 2022.

### Other - Cocoa

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#### 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  
National specific tools and databases  
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 2022, Unilever sustainably sourced over 99% of its cocoa as Rainforest Alliance and Fairtrade certified. We buy only a small proportion of the global production of cocoa, which means that we cannot transform the supply chain 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 impact 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 decides 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. The new CFI 2.0 action plan (2023-2025) will focus on landscape initiatives as collective action.

## 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 mapped the entire 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 mapped the entire value chain

## F2.2a

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

.....

**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)**

100

**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. Despite this complexity, we managed to map to 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 which involves 100% of our key suppliers. Our suppliers have declared that the origin of our palm oil is 26 countries, 112 regions, and 382 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 1655 mills and 150 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In 2022 we had mapped and generated baseline assessments of over 17,000 smallholders. 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)**

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**Forest risk commodity**

Timber products

**Scope of value chain mapping**

Own operations

Tier 1 suppliers

Tier 2 suppliers

Tier 3 suppliers

Tier 4+ suppliers

Customers

**% of total suppliers covered within selected tier(s)**

100

**Description of mapping process and coverage**

We have mapped 100% of our suppliers (tier 1), 97.28% of the primary forest location (tier 3/4) and 75% of the paper mill-locations within our value chain (tier 2).

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 supply chains are mapped by Unilever on a quarterly bases with the use of a third party system called GTS, 100% of our suppliers are involved in this process. 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)**


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**Forest risk commodity**

Soy

**Scope of value chain mapping**

Own operations

Tier 1 suppliers

Tier 2 suppliers  
 Tier 3 suppliers  
 Tier 4+ suppliers

**% of total suppliers covered within selected tier(s)**

100

**Description of mapping process and coverage**

As part of our commitment to gain further visibility into our soy supply chain globally, we engaged 3Keel to conduct a traceability assessment in year 2022 and have used this as a basis for maintaining ongoing traceability through contractual commitments with suppliers. 100% of our suppliers are involved in this process. This analysis confirmed that 94.4% of our global soybean oil consumption is traceable back to refinery and 93.8% is traceable to crushing plants or mills. For soybean oil originated in high-risk countries, 99.1% is traceable to country and 72.6% to statelevel. 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)**

87

**Description of mapping process and coverage**

We have targeted to map 100% of the 20,253 farmers in our dedicated supply chain. To date we have mapped 24,314 farm plots linked to 19459 farmers and representing 96% of farms in our dedicated supply chain. This represents approximately 60% of our cocoa suppliers volume per year. Based on the mapping of our dedicated farmers in Côte d'Ivoire and the deforestation risk assessment carried out on 66,933 ha of lands in

all sourcing areas , we are now implementing our remediation programme with agroforestry in-farms and off-farms linked to 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 2021 and September 2022, we have trained 19,104 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 317 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)**

### F2.3

**(F2.3) Do you use a classification system to determine risk of deforestation and/or conversion of other ecosystems for your sourcing areas, and if yes, what methodology is used, and what is the classification used for?**

Use of a classification system to determine deforestation and/or conversion risk of sourcing areas	Methodology used for classifying levels of risk	Use of risk classification	Attachment indicating risk classification for each sourcing area (optional)
1 Yes, we use a classification system	<p>We review the materiality of our commodity volumes that we buy and their associated land use footprint annually, at an origin country level.</p> <p>We then analyse our land-footprint using our geospatial monitoring platform and/or third party external public literature to determine the deforestation &amp; conversion risk classification of each country and crop combination.</p>	<p>First of all the risk classification is used in determining our most material forest risk commodities. The purpose of this is to determine which commodities need to be covered by the relevant sourcing policies. Based on this process we launched Unilever's People and Nature Policy in December 2020 which covers our most material forest risk</p>	



	<p>For example we utilise Global Forest Watch data as well as available literature such as WWF’s Deforestation Fronts, CDP’s list of forest risk countries. Country level risk data are also reviewed in collaboration forums like the CGF Forest Positive Coalition as part of the Timber, Palm and Soy Forest Positive Roadmaps. This external data and the thresholds they have used are then used to determine country and crop level risk classification.</p> <p>For high risk countries, we assess subnational or jurisdictional risk level and introduce other risk layers like social risks and grievances. For example in our Palm supply chain we have classified all of the palm oil mills by location in our supply chain as High, Medium or Low Risk. We start with an understanding of mill level certification as RSPO IP or SG mills will carry a lower risk level than those that are uncertified. We then review the mill for any grievances at a mill sourcing level or at a group level. We also use management system questionnaires with our suppliers to assess risks further. After these due diligence checks we review whether the mill sourcing area is located in a high risk rated location according to GFW or other geospatial data that we utilise e.g. Google Earth</p>	<p>commodities of Palm, Paper and Pulp, Soy, Tea and Cocoa.</p> <p>Secondly we use the data to review and update any of our sourcing policies to ensure the forest risk commodities identified are still the most relevant and material for our business and that of our suppliers.</p> <p>The more granular subnational risk classification (e.g. Palm oil mill risk classification) is used to direct our footprint of sourcing and our sourcing strategy together with our procurement teams in an integrated process. We review and due diligence together in this process deforestation, environmental and social risk parameters. For higher risk countries or sourcing areas the information is used to determine where we need much more granular data on the farm boundaries in the sourcing areas in order to assess deforestation risk and manage future compliance to our deforestation free supply chain. This led us to partnering with Earthqualiser through whom we have access to over 17mln hectares of farm concession boundaries in palm oil. We also partnered with merdia to start mapping the boundaries of smallholders</p>	
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	<p>Engine. We also utilise partnerships with Earthqualiser and others to inform this work We are then able to rate the mill sourcing area in respect of its overall risk of deforestation in future (threat )as well as its actual past deforestation association (value).</p> <p>To determine if a crop-location combination is of negligible risk of deforestation (since 31 Dec 2015), we use our Negligible Risk Protocol. The geographic boundary levels, evidence methodologies and sources used to determine Negligible Risk geographic areas are different across our forest risk commodities. The process followed is as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Select geographic area for sourcing</li> <li>2. Determine the boundary level of the geographic area that will undergo risk analysis</li> <li>3. Assess the commodity-specific risk of deforestation in the geographic area</li> <li>4. Document the geographic area if it has been designated as Negligible Risk</li> <li>5. Document the applicable supplier/volume</li> </ol>	<p>in our supply chain and as at the end of 2022 had mapped over 17,000 smallholders in Sumatra.</p> <p>As indicated we have also used the assessment of risk and risk classification to understand and devise our Negligible Risk Protocol.</p> <p>The Negligible Risk Protocol is a process, applicable to soy, palm and tea, that helps determine if the agricultural material is sourced from an area of negligible risk of deforestation or ecosystem conversion since 31st December 2015. The Protocol sets out the processes and control measures that should be followed to assess geographic sourcing area to be of negligible risk within the supply chains. Geographic sourcing areas can either be countries, sub-national jurisdictions or supplier sourcing bases.</p> <p>For example in Soy: We utilize the protocol to determine geographic areas where the country has negligible risk of deforestation - this enables us to source from these areas while focusing more of our due diligence efforts on those areas classified as higher risk.</p> <p>The risk classification has also been deployed in</p>	
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		<p>assessing where Unilever should deploy efforts and partnerships at landscape or jurisdictional scale. This allows us to understand risk across a broader area and engage the public sector in efforts such as HCV and HCS mapping, enhancement of forest management unit capabilities to reduce the risks of sourcing from these areas and bring much needed economic activity in return. For example we now have 5 landscape approaches deployed across key areas in South East Asia in our palm oil footprint.</p>	
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## 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 (either in our direct operations & supply chain). One of Unilever's principal risks is climate change and we consider Nature and Biodiversity loss (p68) to be an emerging risk that is closely linked to 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 68-75 of our Annual Report and Accounts 2022) to identify scenarios which could force Unilever to cease being viable over a three-year period. Within our Principal Risks in our Annual Report and Accounts (pp68-75) we highlight Climate Change (p69) and we consider Nature and Biodiversity loss (p68). 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. The definition we work with is 1% of our Group Turnover which was equal to €601m of turnover in 2022. For each of the principal risks we identify the sub risks (Unilever's key business risks), which are aligned more clearly to how the organisations strategy and operating model is broken down across the business. For the purpose of CDP disclosure, we are using the same threshold of 1% of our group turnover for forests risks.

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 commitments (i.e. plastic packaging or zero deforestation), 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).
3. Our business is exposed to additional smaller risks which contribute our principal risks. For example, biodiversity loss (deforestation, conversion of natural ecosystems) and agricultural productivity volatility (unsustainable, volatile production and resulting prices) are risks associated with our principal risk of Climate Change. Despite not individually reaching our global, companywide threshold for a principal risk, they are still viewed as substantive and strategically important.

## 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.**

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**Forest risk commodity**

Timber products

**Type of risk**

Reputational and markets

**Geographical scale**

Global

**Where in your value chain does the risk driver occur?**

Direct operation

Supply chain

**Primary risk driver**

Availability of certified sustainable material

**Primary potential impact**

Increased operating costs

**Company-specific description**

In 2022, we purchased 1,043,613 tonnes of paper and board (P&B) for our products. All five Business Groups Globally rely on P&B packaging. In response to internal & external drivers, demand for sustainable packaging with stricter environmental requirements is growing fast. Our Compass Commitment to 50% virgin plastic reduction by 2025 and to 100% reusable, recyclable or compostable plastic packaging by 2025 is driving packaging innovation and demand for sustainable P&B.

Externally, regulations in the EU to limit EU-driven DC will drive more companies to certified, DCF, traceable volumes for developed markets, creating increased demand in an already supply-constrained market. Consumers increasingly demand sustainable plastic-free packaging innovation, for example, our brand Pot Noodle has announced a trial using a new FSC certified paper pot, & our ambition is to switch to this longer term, removing approx 4,000 tonnes of virgin plastic each year.

Shortages of sustainable/certified timber can increase the cost of sourcing our packaging in the quantities needed & impact operations by forcing local procurement teams to switch suppliers, R&D teams to change packaging specifications to different fibre sources, or engineering teams to modify packaging lines in factories.

We work consistently in partnership with suppliers and ahead of the market in securing access to increasing volumes of sustainable material.

**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 impact**

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**

Promotion of sustainable forest management, including financial incentives

**Description of response**

Our procurement teams embed sustainable paper and board requirements in our supplier agreements by specifying the volumes we need, we ready ourselves for future demand shifts towards even more sustainable certified materials including the potential impact of regulation and minimise the risk of needing to secure these certified materials in market conditions that may be short of certified material supply.

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 higher percentage of total volume. We then arranged training events and engagements 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 2020 to end of 2023. We have been able to ensure that 95.58% of our materials are sustainably certified so far.

Implementation People & Nature Policy, published in 2020, meant we moved ahead of competitors. to ensure continued resilience as a business, we have been mapping our value chain for paper and board down to the level of mill of origin. This will help us manage risk of deforestation beyond the assurance we obtain from certified materials.

**Cost of response**

5,000,000

**Explanation of cost of response**

The estimation of cost of management incorporates costs of spend on certified materials, it assumes continuing availability of certified materials. 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. We have a preference for FSC certified board for example and where possible we utilise this standard. 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) annually recurring cost of certified fibres which includes cost of inflation (B) costs of transitioning to certified recycled board (C) cost of transitioning to stronger standards and enhanced traceability in certain countries. Cost of management per annum = (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**

Every Unilever Business Group relies on palm oil & derivatives. Approx 11-20% of procurement spend & 51-60% of our revenue has products with palm ingredients. We are exposed to price fluctuations through sourcing at Unilever Oleochemical Indonesia (UOI) where we produce oleochemicals for use in our own products (small volume sold externally). Market & trade volatility continued at extreme levels in 2022 with disruption caused by export bans in origin markets, supply disruption in vegetable oil trade due to the Ukraine war and global commodity inflation driven by supply constraints & demand spikes linked to climate change impacts on agricultural production. The severe mismatch between supply & demand within the edible oils market in 2022 (e.g. palm) resulted in a 20 year spike in commodity cost inflation, with market price increases of >100%. Despite inflation we kept our sustainable and deforestation free sourcing implementation. We are aware that if our high volume purchasing (800Ktonnes+ palm

oil p.a) is subject to the price volatility seen in 2021/2022, without the right controls & resilience in place, the financial costs/ production impact will be substantial. High costs will be incurred because we will be exposed to physical disruptions, particularly in certified sustainable materials or through trade restrictions. To manage this risk we invest in our supply chain: in palm processing, direct sourcing, smallholder programs, certification, technology for transparency.

### Timeframe

1-3 years

### Magnitude of potential impact

Medium-high

### 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 impact

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 inflation & market 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 1-3 year period, should Unilever make no attempt to manage it (C). This equates to a time averaged risk  $(A \times B) / C$  of roughly €200 - 600 million per annum, rounded up to the nearest million.

Estimates suggest that this could have an impact on a single year basis as high as 200-€600 million.

### Primary response to risk

More ambitious forest-related commitments

### Description of response

Our response is to deliver a simplified, transparent forestry-related supply chain with better integration. This long-term view helps us avoid hidden costs, inefficiencies and better mitigate future price volatility.

We manage this risk through a holistic strategy of purposeful and resilient procurement, which includes sustainable and deforestation-free sourcing. To deliver deforestation-free sourcing, we have made fundamental transformations of our supply



chain and that of our suppliers by:

- Putting in place supplier/partner contracts focused on managing our ongoing deforestation free supply
- Investment in infrastructure and technology to ensure traceability of our complex supply chain, and improved land use. We have invested more than \$300mn in North Sumatra to secure a shorter resilient supply chain of palm oil. In 2022, we began to upgrade our Oleochemicals facility, with a spend of €59mn, and forecast €70 mn more on upgrades in 2023. This will help us to source deforestation-free palm kernel oil directly
- Building smallholder development hubs with the ambition to empower over 40,000 smallholder farmers, driving change at the end of our supply chain
- Going beyond our own supply chain to drive protection and restoration of nature at a landscape level with investments in 5 critical landscapes as well as investment in the Rimba Collective an initiative to protect and restore 500,000 hectares of forests in South East Asia

### Cost of response

100,000,000

### Explanation of cost of response

This annual cost represents the critical actions we take as business to be able to build a resilient supply chain, from the farm/plantation origin to manufacturing, and to buy responsibly,: (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 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

Reputational and markets

### Geographical scale

Global

### Where in your value chain does the risk driver occur?

Supply chain

### Primary risk driver

Availability of certified sustainable material

### Primary potential impact

Increased production costs

### Company-specific description

Unilever purchases >300,000t of soybean oil p.a – it's the main ingredient in food & dressings, e.g. Hellmann's mayonnaise. For consumers, soybeans are a visible ingredient in our products and increasingly understood to be a primary driver of deforestation.

Unilever has an ongoing commitment to 100% sustainable sourcing of soybeans and we have sourced sustainable soy for 10+ years, both via physical certification and RTRS credits. However, limited uptake of certification standards by producers across has meant that the supply of physically certified material in important dressings markets (i.e.US) has been constrained or completely unavailable. We have used RTRS certificates and invested in farmer & supplier programs to address shortfalls of physically certified materials. However, being unable to source physically-certified soybeans exposes us to an ongoing reputational risk associated with soybean-linked deforestation and land degradation. In addition, our People & Nature Policy (2020) requires us to implement enhanced traceability, establishing where our soy raw materials originate, which is not possible with certificates. Investments in local programming, traceability and certification across our soybean sourcing all lead to production cost increases for our Food group.

Furthermore regulations in the EU to limit EU-driven DC are driving more companies to source certified, DCF, traceable soy volumes, creating increased demand/ cost in a supply-constrained market.

### 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)

11,000,000

#### Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

22,000,000

### Explanation of financial impact

To calculate the financial impact figure above, we have assumed our annual cost of soy at approximately €650 million (A). We assume an increase in annual soy material costs

of between 5-10% based on an increase in the cost to obtain verified sustainable, DCF and traceable materials which could materialize based on the factors 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 €11- 22 million per annum, rounded up to the nearest million.

### Primary response to risk

Promotion of sustainable forest management, including financial incentives

### Description of response

We respond to the reputation & market risk that arises from the limited supply of certified & DCF materials by investing in sustainable sourcing, regen agriculture programs and traceability for deforestation-free sourcing. Our Compass commitment is to sustainably source 100% of our soy (no end date). We are currently transforming our soy supply chain to ensure only sourcing from low-risk origins or certified segregated soy and should complete this shift by 2023. Over 76% of our global soybean oil use originated from low-risk origins in 2022 and 92.4% was declared as deforestation free by our suppliers. We are transparent & publish a list of our direct soy suppliers annually.

In line with our commitment to protect and regenerate 1.5 mn hectares of land, forests & oceans by 2030 we invest in regenerative agriculture programs: the US program supports farmers to improve soil health and water quality - more than 1/3 of Hellmann's REAL mayo jars in the US contain soybean grown with Regenerative Agriculture Principles. In 2022, the program ran on 35k hectares with 523 farmers with PepsiCo, ADM, Practical Farmers of Iowa support.

In Latin America we've been part of long-term collaborative efforts to improve the sustainability of soy cultivation, driving certification with RTRS and Proterra. We have transformed our supply chains & have long term contracts with key suppliers to create verified deforestation free refineries with full traceability of the value chain.

### Cost of response

10,000,000

### Explanation of cost of response

This annual cost represents (A) our investments in sustainable sourcing of soy. This includes, incentives for farmers participating in our US Mid-West program (\$US10/ 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 needed to secure sourcing from low risk origins, from certified segregated supply chains where needed and our strategic investments to build a deforestation free supply base for the sourcing of soy from Brazil and Argentina. Cost of management = (A) + (B) + (C) + (D) = 10,000,000€.

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### Forest risk commodity

Other - Cocoa

**Type of risk**

Reputational and markets

**Geographical scale**

Global

**Where in your value chain does the risk driver occur?**

Direct operation  
Supply chain  
Other parts of the value 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 may cause a boycott of cocoa products. Boycotts in cocoa/chocolate are likely due the easy association for consumers between the raw material (cocoa) and the end-product (chocolate). According to Sigwatch, in 2021, a top issues in the Home & Personal Care sector were health/environmental impact of cosmetics & toiletry products and greenwashing. Supply chain traceability & deforestation are important 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 by some of our consumer base, is consequential, as sustainability sits at the heart of our business strategy, so we want to manage every supply chain risk. We work with suppliers to source 100% deforestation-free cocoa by end of 2023. 90 -95% of the cocoa we buy is produced in Côte d'Ivoire & Ghana - considered high deforestation risk. We source cocoa products certified against deforestation-free requirements. Our brand, Ben & Jerry's, achieved FairTrade certification for all its cocoa in 2014. In 2022, Unilever sustainably sourced 99% of cocoa as Rainforest Alliance and Fairtrade certified.

**Timeframe**

1-3 years

**Magnitude of potential impact**

Medium

**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 impact**

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 is committed to sourcing 100% of our cocoa sustainably. In 2022, Unilever sustainably sourced 99% of our cocoa as Rainforest Alliance (RA), and Fairtrade certified. Having a high percentage certified reduces the risk of having or being associated with supply chain-linked issues (eg deforestation) and thus limits the risk consumer boycotts. We also work with the Cocoa & Forests Initiative (CFI) (since 2018) 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 both certification and multi-stakeholder initiatives like CFI will improve transparency & traceability in the industry and unlock opportunities to help address deforestation risks in cocoa, leading to greater consumer trust and much lower likelihood of consumer boycotts.

**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

Products & services

### Where in your value chain does the opportunity occur?

Supply chain

Other parts of the value chain

### Primary forests-related opportunity

Increased sales of existing products/services

### Company-specific description

In 2022, Unilever 97.4% of our directly purchased paper and board packaging materials were made from recycled fibre or came from certified sustainably managed forests. Our Compass Commitment to 50% virgin plastic reduction by 2025 and to 100% reusable, recyclable or compostable plastic packaging by 2025 is driving packaging innovation and sustaining & growing demand for certified P&B which replaces plastic-based based packaging. In developed global markets, where consumer aversion to plastic packaging is high & growing and where product boycotts are more likely, all (99%) of our fibre-based packaging is from sustainably managed forests or is certified recycled.

Given the near 100% recycled/sustainable credentials Unilever has for P&B, we are able to make sustainability claims about our packaging that may translate into positive/increased buying preferences (revenue) from sustainability-minded consumers.

Continuing to drive third party certification of recycled materials is an opportunity (2.25%), 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.

### **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**

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 €19.8mln, we used Unilever financial data to estimate (A) 20 bn 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 relevant consumer segments. i.e.  $A*B*C*D = E$  (19.8mln) per annum.

### **Cost to realize opportunity**

5,000,000

### **Strategy to realize opportunity**

This opportunity enables the Unilever Group to make sustainability claims that may translate into positive/increased buying preferences from sustainability-minded consumers. By progressively purchasing more certified, & full chain of custody materials, we're advancing our deforestation-free target. In line with our People and Nature strategy, we have shifted sourcing to places with a low risk of deforestation. Where deforestation risk remains high, we complement certification schemes with other forms of supplier engagement, such as quarterly questionnaires on traceability. We seek 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 to easily collect upstream supply chain data for additional transparency and traceability about our pulp suppliers. We have traceability to mill at 77.5% which will empower Unilever and our suppliers with better landscape data to prevent deforestation in future. We believe this builds consumer trust in our products that use fibre-based packaging, with inherent potential to increase sales in the purchasing customer base. Our Digital team has 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.

By way of example - in 2022, we've integrated sustainable Paper & Board volumes into more products: paper-based tubs and lids for our Pot Noodles range in the UK and replacing the Persil Skip and OMO plastic container with a paper container with child proof lock. Demand for plastic-alternatives means innovations P&B packaging is growing strongly.

Cost to realise the opportunity 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 per annum.

### **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**



The opportunity is to realise supply chain efficiencies and mitigate inflated costs by creating a shorter supply chain that integrates our deforestation-free & sustainable sourcing strategy. Unilever relies on 800K+ tonnes palm oil annually (most of which is palm kernel oil where sustainable supply is in deficit) as a key ingredient in products manufactured by all Unilever business groups. Price and trade volatility was at extreme levels in 2022 & prices increased by >100% for palm oil & PKO. The palm kernel supply chain is particularly long and complex, creating considerable challenges for traceability and transparency and sourcing DCF. In the past we relied on only certified palm oil to achieve our goals and we have learned, particularly through recent exposure to volatile markets, that we must go beyond certification to have deforestation free, traceable sourcing. We engage uncertified independent mills for more efficiency to transform uncertified palm & kernel oil to sustainable, DCF.

The opportunity is to build a strategy that is an integrated, efficient & resilient through multiple routes: investing in our own integrated palm oil facility, direct sourcing, smallholder programs with 40k farmer by 2025, certification, technology for transparency and traceability e.g. our new manufacturing infrastructure in Nth Sumatra makes us closer to suppliers and gives a shorter & traceable supply. In 2022, we began the upgrade, with a spend of €59 million.

#### **Estimated timeframe for realization**

1-3 years

#### **Magnitude of potential impact**

Medium-high

#### **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)**

100,000,000

#### **Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)**

300,000,000

#### **Explanation of financial impact figure**

To calculate the financial impact figure, we assume: an annual cost of palm-based derivatives at approximately €2 billion (A) a potential incremental cost increase of 10 – 20% of spend based on modelling the underlying feedstock price & premiums for sustainable, & traceable palm & kernel oil through conventional segregated certified supply chain approach (B). This impact could occur over a 3 year period (C). The cost of investment by Unilever in an integrated and resilient supply chain is estimated at €100 million annually (D). This equates to a time averaged cost avoided of  $(A \times B \times C)$

– (D X C) of roughly €100- 300 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 MB or SG models; (b) Investment to shorten our supply chain to procure more directly for traceability and resilience, (c) support for smallholders by buying from independent mills and mid-sized operators in order impact program investment. (d) investments in funds, eg &Green fund & landscape programs (e) investments in monitoring & new technology partnerships with Google, Earthqualiser, Descartes Labs, Orbital Insights for traceability & transparency.

### **Cost to realize opportunity**

100,000,000

### **Strategy to realize opportunity**

We see opportunity in our integrated sustainable sourcing strategy. To deliver deforestation-free sourcing, we are transforming our supply chain and that of our suppliers:- Working with suppliers, putting in place partner contracting focused on sustainability deliverables to manage our ongoing deforestation free supply drive substantive positive impact while achieving a more efficient cost of transition.. This work is ongoing:

- Direct investment in infrastructure, technology and innovation, for traceability of our complex supply chain. We invested > \$300mln in Nth Sumatra manufacturing to secure a shorter resilient supply chain. In 2022, we upgraded Unilever Oleochemicals, with a spend of €59 million to source deforestation-free palm kernel oil directly
- Empowering smallholders, in the areas we source from; and driving the change beyond our own supply chain. We are building smallholder development hubs with the ambition to empower over 40,000 smallholder farmers.
- We drive protection and restoration of nature with investments in 5 critical landscapes as well as investing in the Rimba Collective an initiative to protect and restore 500,000 hectares of forests in South East Asia.

We focus on sustainable sourcing of palm kernel oil (PKO) as it's the largest footprint in our palm sourcing mix but PKO constitutes less than 10% of palm oil. Our focus on PKO generates an impact that is potentially ten times our footprint in palm oil terms. This gives us confidence that the strategy is effective and drives big impact.

The cost to realise the opportunity is made up of operational costs of: (A) cost of purchasing physically certified materials; (B) Investments needed to enable procurement more directly, C) support for smallholder development and buying directly from independent mills and mid-sized operators. (D) investments in larger landscape programs to drive no deforestation & transformation in commodity supply chains beyond our own (E) investments in monitoring partnerships with Google, Earthqualiser, Descartes Labs, Orbital Insights to drive traceability & transparency. Cost of management = (A)+(B)+(C)+(D) + (E) = 100,000,000.

We also note the once off investments in Capex of \$300mln which has been invested in

or facility in North Sumatra.

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**Forest risk commodity**

Soy

**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 brand value

**Company-specific description**

Soy is mainly used by Hellmann's and other brands within our Nutrition business group. Hellmann's can increase brand value by being positively linked with our sustainable certification, regenerative agriculture and deforestation-free soy programs. Hellmann's sustained double-digit growth in 2022, is one of our +€1 B + turnover brands. Our programs deliver greater supply chain resilience and productivity from improved yields because of sustainable and regenerative agricultural practices, Commercial benefits come from helping customers and retailers who also have targets for products grown sustainably or regenerative practices and/or for GHG reduction & removals (delivered via agricultural change). Our programs are an opportunity to engage and partner with our customers for mutual benefits by supporting our & their sustainability & scope 3 climate targets and deeper partnerships to deliver more brand value. Commercial benefits with consumers: there is an ongoing and increased potential for crop, ingredient, recipe or brand specific claims that could be communicated to consumers to drive brand equity. E.g., we agreed in 2022 to feature in an Amazon Prime Documentary launching on 4th April 2023 on the future of farming (thelclimatepledge.com) which translates our investment into consumer activism in Hellmann's: Focus on US. The market opportunity is to leverage sustainably produced ingredients, including soy, in dressings and other food products, to increase brand value

**Estimated timeframe for realization**

1-3 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)

30,000,000

### Explanation of financial impact figure

We calculated per annum 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).

### Cost to realize opportunity

10,000,000

### Strategy to realize opportunity

Increased brand value for sustainably produced products is apparent and the opportunities are being realised. Our new Unilever Compass makes a 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: consumers now see 60% of our brands as more purposeful, taking meaningful, tangible action on issues. Sustainable Sourcing & Regenerative Agriculture 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 as segregated, mass-balance or RTRS certificates in 2022. We expect to source 100% deforestation-free soybean oil by 2023. Based on a supplier traceability survey conducted with 3Keel for 2022, 92.43% 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 sustained double-digit growth in 2022, is one of our +€1 B + turnover brands. The cost to realise the opportunity is made up of (A) our investments in sustainable sourcing of soy. (B) impact programs to achieve compliance with RTRS, as well as RTRS certificates, (C) costs of Proterra certification and (D) our investment to source from low-risk origins, certified segregated supply chains and our 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 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 sales of existing products/services

### Company-specific description

The opportunity is product differentiation in order to increase sales of products, particularly brands such as Magnum ice cream. Situation: Increasing consumer awareness of sustainability issues and engaging consumers in brands with purpose is central to the Compass strategy.

Task: The potential market opportunity is to leverage sustainably produced ingredients, including cocoa in ice cream, for product differentiation, leading to increased sales / market share. The Rainforest Alliance certification for cocoa is used prominently on-pack for Unilever's Magnum brand. In 2022, Magnum campaigns and brand claims have relied on the trust provided by certification trademarks and certified cocoa farming cooperatives have been featured in consumer-targeted marketing.

### Estimated timeframe for realization

1-3 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)**

42,000,000

**Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)**

69,000,000

**Explanation of financial impact figure**

We calculated the per annum 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).

**Cost to realize opportunity**

18,000,000

**Strategy to realize opportunity**

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

Result: In 2022, Unilever sustainably sourced 99% of its cocoa as Rainforest Alliance and (RA), and Fairtrade certified.

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.

This cost to realise the opportunity 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.

## 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 or committee	Responsibilities for forest-related issues
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 &amp; nature agenda, including commitments to 1) eliminate deforestation in our supply chain &amp; 2) to protect &amp; regenerate nature.</p> <p>In 2020 (within the last two years of the reporting period), our CEO approved Unilever's new set of sustainability commitments under the Unilever Compass (both named above). He is an important driving force for the company &amp; was integral to the decision to take our Climate Transition Action Plan (CTAP) to a shareholder vote in 2021. These commitments are supported by the CEO's approval of Unilever's dedicated €1bn Climate &amp; Nature Fund, a commitment that will see our brands taking meaningful action on projects including landscape restoration, reforestation, carbon sequestration, wildlife protection &amp; water preservation. In 2022, our CEO and ULE continued to monitor progress towards the Unilever Compass commitments.</p>

### 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	<p>Monitoring implementation and performance</p> <p>Monitoring progress towards corporate targets</p>	<p>Unilever's Board has responsibility for reviewing &amp; guiding the strategy for the Group, as well as its conduct. The Board has accountability for the management &amp; guidance of risks &amp; opportunities, including those associated with deforestation &amp; the protection and regeneration of nature. In 2022, the board held 11 meetings.</p>

		<p>Overseeing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures</p> <p>Overseeing major capital expenditures</p> <p>Providing employee incentives</p> <p>Reviewing and guiding business plans</p> <p>Reviewing and guiding corporate responsibility strategy</p> <p>Reviewing and guiding major plans of action</p> <p>Reviewing and guiding risk management policies</p> <p>Reviewing and guiding strategy</p> <p>Reviewing innovation / R&amp;D priorities</p>	<p>The Board’s delegated Corporate Responsibility Committee (CRC) oversees the development of Unilever’s sustainability agenda(the Compass), the progress against that agenda, including performance against specific targets, whilst also reviewing sustainability-related risks, developments &amp; opportunities. Within the Unilever Compass, there are forests-related targets including for sustainable sourcing &amp; a deforestation-free supply chain. The CRC report their findings to the Board regularly so that they can fulfil their oversight responsibilities. The CRC met 4 times in 2022 &amp; were instrumental in agreeing which performance measures would be assessed for the Sustainability Performance Index (SPI) (connected to employee incentives) in 2022, one of which is % volume of palm oil, soy, paper and board, cocoa &amp; tea purchased and/or contracted from low-risk sources.</p> <p>The CRC’s responsibilities are complemented by the Audit Committee, which reviews the assurance of Compass targets &amp; signs off our Annual Report &amp; Accounts (ARA). In 2022 the Audit Committee oversaw the independent assurance performed on non-financial performance measures.</p>
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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. The CRC is comprised of three non-executive Board directors who have been members of the CRC since 2015, 2016 and 2017 respectively. To support the ongoing education and training of CRC members, the Chairman agrees and regularly reviews a personalized approach to training and development with each Director. The Group Secretary ensures that the programme to



familiarise the Non-Executive Directors with the business is maintained over time and kept relevant to the needs of the individuals involved.

## 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)	Forests-related responsibilities of this position	Frequency of reporting to the board on forests-related issues	Please explain
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	<p>Providing forests-related employee incentives</p> <p>Integrating forests-related issues into business strategy</p> <p>Monitoring progress against forests-related corporate targets</p> <p>Assessing future trends in forest risk commodity demand</p>	Quarterly	<p>Our CEO is one of two Executive Directors on our Board, &amp; 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 &amp; policy, to the CEO. The Board met 11 times in 2022, attended by the CEO. During these meetings topics discussed included reviewing sustainability strategy &amp; performance &amp; decisions are taken including those related to performance &amp; delivery of sustainability investments &amp; goals.</p> <p>A key responsibility is assessing &amp; reporting progress on sustainability targets, including deforestation &amp; sustainable 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 &amp; opportunities related to forestry. There are also several subcommittees in place to oversee the operationalising of the sustainability agenda &amp; support ULE and CEO decision making.</p> <p>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</p>

			<p>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.</p>
Chief Operating Officer (COO)	<p>Integrating forests-related issues into business strategy</p> <p>Monitoring progress against forests-related corporate targets</p> <p>Assessing future trends in forest risk commodity demand</p>	Quarterly	<p>Our Chief Business Operations and Supply Chain Officer (CBOO) has the corresponding job category to COO.</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 CBOO, reporting directly to the CEO. The CBOO has operational responsibility for our eliminating deforestation goal.</p> <p>Reporting to the Board on forest-related topics: Our CBOO 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>Additionally, the CBOO chairs several ULE subcommittees to support the delivery of the Compass, These subcommittees include our Business Operations Sustainability Steering Committee which is chaired by our Chief Business Operations Officer and attended together with our Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) and Chief Procurement Officer (CPO); and our Climate and Nature Investment Committee, chaired by our Chief Business Operations officer together with our CSO, Chief R&amp;D Officer, Head of Sustainable Business and Reporting and our five Business Group Presidents.</p> <p>Key forest-related responsibilities:</p>

			The CBOO'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.
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### 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 &amp; 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.</p> <p>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 8 key performance indicators in 2022.</p> <p>SPI in 2022 was based on a selection of key performance indicators (KPIs) from our Unilever Compass. This includes performance against our target for a deforestation-free supply chain in palm oil, soy, paper and board, tea and cocoa by the end of 2023. The progress towards this target is measured as the percentage of palm oil, soy, paper and board, tea and cocoa that are purchased or contracted from low-risk sources of deforestation by 31 December 2021, based on contracts in place by 1 October 2021 for palm oil, and purchases made from 1 October to 31 December 2021 for soy, paper and board, tea and cocoa. The 2021 target was 80%, 81% was achieved, therefore, the KPI for this SPI was judged as achieved in 2022. In 2022 the target was 85% and the achievement was 88%.</p> <p>Over 2019-2022 the average SPI outcome was 126%, contributing to an MCIP outcome of 70% (which has now vested). Details of the</p>

	MCIP awards for our CEO & CFO are published on p 115 - 116 our Annual Report 2022.
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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	Contribution of incentives to the achievement of your organization's forests-related commitments	Please explain
Monetary reward	Corporate executive team Chief Executive Officer (CEO) Chief Financial Officer (CFO) Chief Operating Officer (COO) Other C-suite Officer	Ending deforestation and/or conversion of other natural ecosystems	Remuneration for management employees – up to and including the ULE – continues to be formally linked to performance against sustainability goals in our Compass. Their reward packages include fixed pay, a bonus as a percentage of fixed pay and eligibility to participate in a 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. The SPI in 2022 is determined by considering performance against a number of sustainability targets. Further details can be found on page 117-118 of our Annual Report and Accounts.  In 2022, the PSP was formally linked to progress against % volume of	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 8 key performance indicators. In 2022, the PSP was formally linked to progress against % volume of supply of palm oil, soy, paper & board, cocoa & tea from low-risk sources in 2021. In 2021 we achieved 81% of contract volume from low-risk sources. The target for this SPI was 80% so this SPI was judged as achieved.

			supply of palm oil, soy, paper & board, cocoa & tea from low-risk sources in 2021.	
Non-monetary reward	Board/Executive board Corporate executive team Chief Executive Officer (CEO) Chief Financial Officer (CFO) Chief Operating Officer (COO) Chief Procurement Officer (CPO) Chief Risk Officer (CRO) Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) Other C-suite Officer Other, please specify All employees	Other, please specify Reputation	Whilst performance in key sustainability ratings and rankings such as CDP and DJSI fell into the SPI 2022 (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.	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.

### 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)

 257f12db9c95ffa2ed12d6f2e2b3ff67db49fd60.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.**

Row 1

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## Scope

Company-wide

## Commodity coverage

Palm oil

Soy

Timber products

Other – Cocoa

## Content

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

Secure Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) of indigenous people and local communities

Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization principles

Commitment to transparency

Commitment to stakeholder awareness and engagement

Commitment to align with the SDGs

Recognition of potential business impact on forests and other natural ecosystems


Description of forest risk commodities, parts of the business, and stages of value-chain covered by the policy

List of timebound milestones and targets

Description of forests-related performance standards for direct operations

Description of forests-related standards for procurement

## Document attachment

 unilever-people-and-nature-policy.pdf

## Please explain

Unilever relies on forested landscapes for ecosystem services and for raw materials. For example our Sunlight brand needs palm oil to make it foam and all of our 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. 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 92.43% of our soy was originated from lower risk origins in 2022 up from 93% in 2021. 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 2022 Unilever suspended sourcing from 141 mills from supplier declarations in our supply 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 81% being sustainably sourced via RSPO, RA, RTRS, FSC, PEFC & SAC in 2022. 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.

## 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?**

Forest risk commodity	Public commitments made
Timber products	Yes
Palm oil	Yes
Soy	Yes
Other – Cocoa	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.**

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**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

2015

## Forest risk countries/areas that the cutoff date applies to

Applied globally

## Reason for selecting cutoff date

Sector-wide agreement/recommendation

## Commitment target date

2021-25

## Please explain

Our public commitments are captured in our 2020 People & Nature (P&N) Policy which covers all purchased volumes of paper & board (P&B), through the Responsible Partner Policy (RPP) and applies all suppliers. Compliance with these policies is included in contractual agreements with suppliers, to establish commercial obligation to comply with policy requirements.

The P&N Policy requires suppliers and third parties 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 2023 target is to source all deforestation & conversion-free volumes of cocoa, palm, P&B, soy and tea. Our 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 risks in P&B, we sourced 95.58 % of P&B volumes 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 4.42% of our P&B volume is split by 1.81% recycled material, 0.44% virgin material ,1.07% of materials that were not assessed due to supplier non-participation and 1.098% annual verification adjustment factor (reduction from FSC/PEFC certified material). In 2022, we focused procurement efforts to close gaps in 3rd party certification and chains of custody in India & West Africa (e.g Kenya & Ivory Coast). This involved supporting suppliers with completing audits and helping them to gain 3rd party certification. FSC Chain of Custody and Controlled Wood certifications are used to demonstrate compliance with EU Timber Regulation and consideration of key social & environmental issues.

**Secure FPIC:** All suppliers must commit to our RPP which anchors standards like International Bill of Human Rights & ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles & Rights at Work; and includes our commitment to respect and promote land rights of communities and indigenous people, through the application of the FPIC participatory process and 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. Our work in 2022 focused on areas where the risks of these salient human rights issues is highest like Indonesia and Brazil. Where issues have arisen through grievances, we publish these on our public grievance tracker released quarterly in 2022.

**Restoration & compensation:** Principle 6 of our P&N policy requires certified entities to maintain, conserve and/or restore ecosystem services & environmental values, and 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:** Unilever is one of few companies that publicly reports on grievances received which require remediation, restoration or compensation. For example, in 2022 following allegations of human rights violations committed by PT Toba Pulp Lestari, although not a Unilever supplier, we engaged with key stakeholders to ensure that appropriate investigations were conducted to ensure remediation, we continue to publicly report and update on these engagements.

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 is sustainably sourced.

N.B. Cut-off date is end-of 2015

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**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**

2016

**Forest risk countries/areas that the cutoff date applies to**

Applied globally

**Reason for selecting cutoff date**

Sector-wide agreement/recommendation

**Commitment target date**

2021-25

**Please explain**

Our public commitments 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 & through the Responsible Sourcing Policy (RSP) which applies to all Suppliers. Compliance with these policies are included in contractual agreements with suppliers, to establish commercial obligation to comply with the requirements. The P&N Policy requires suppliers (and their 3rd parties) to commit to; (1)Protect natural ecosystems from deforestation & conversion (2)Respect & promote human rights, including FPIC, remediation (3)Transparency & traceability, including transparent resolution of complaints (4)Being a force for good for nature & people. Our commitment to 100% sustainable sourcing was a USLP target is 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 1,655 palm mills globally to approximately 500 mills in Indonesia & Malaysia by 2023. In 2022 we designed & launched our independent verification protocol allowing us to verify no deforestation with our suppliers. In 2022, we sourced 93.68% RSPO-certified palm materials & 74% were deforestation-free as declared by suppliers using a method in line with our independent verification protocol

**No conversion of natural ecosystems:** In 2022, we continued to build capability to monitor palm-linked peat conversion & at-risk natural ecosystem in Indonesian & Malaysian palm landscapes covered by our Policy. Descartes Labs built geospatial data layers & an alerting system, NASA FIRMS & MODIS provided real-time fire alerts & our consultant NGIS helped pair alerts, fire data with peat maps. Alerts detect & quantify conversion & we provide this to suppliers who are required to verify, manage & remediate non-compliance (NC). In 2022, with Google & NGIS, we continued to further develop our NDPE Dashboard for monitoring & the data was used to engage our suppliers to assure no purchasing of palm oil from alleged top deforesters in 2021 & 2022.

**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 2022, our Central Kalimantan-Inobu/Kaleka project restored 134ha of forest around Tanjung Puting National Park.

**Secure FPIC:** 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 to land grabbing. 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 prevent, reduce or resolve land conflicts. In FY22 we applied these learnings in our landscape partnership with Kaleka in Central Kalimantan. Here we identified & mapped the customary boundaries of 3 villages to support the recognition of rights. We also built a local system for registering & resolving conflicts. In 2022 we continued to develop programs in the CGF Forest Positive Coalition for piloting our findings & worked in the Palm Collaboration Group to develop a framework for the independent verification of land rights.

**Resolution of grievances:** We regularly 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 NC with our policies. We record & address these via our public Grievance Tracker for transparency. 141 palm oil suppliers were suspended in our supply chain in 2022 due to NC.

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### **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

### **Forest risk countries/areas that the cutoff date applies to**

Applied globally

### **Reason for selecting cutoff date**

Sector-wide agreement/recommendation

### Commitment target date

2021-25

### Please explain

Our public commitments to the above-listed criteria are captured in our People & Nature (P&N) Policy & Responsible Sourcing Policy (RSP) which applies to all Suppliers globally. Compliance with these Policies - & 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 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 transparent resolution & remediation of non-compliance (4) Being a force for good for nature & 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. Zero Gross/ No Deforestation: We started to transform our soy supply chain to ensure only sourcing from low-risk origins or certified segregated soy & intend to complete this shift by 2023. Over 92.4% of our global soybean oil consumption originated from low-risk origins or is verified deforestation free via a recognized market certification.

In 2022 we have developed protocols for the independent verification of the deforestation free status of our 100% of our Soy suppliers & we will be auditing them against these protocols in 2023.

No conversion of natural ecosystems: For soy this is of particular concern in Latin America & for Unilever Brazil & Argentina. We are working with our key suppliers in Brazil & Argentina to develop bespoke verified deforestation & conversion-free solutions. For example, to deliver this in Brazil we have invested in a long-term partnership with CJ Selecta (announced publicly in July 2022) who is working with us to convert their entire refinery operations to zero deforestation & conversion including both their direct & indirect suppliers. Once complete we will verify compliance against our independent verification protocol.

Restoration & Compensation: Our RTRS program in Brazil. Southern Cerrado helps us deliver our commitments to no conversion of natural ecosystems, zero gross deforestation & restoration & compensation of land by supporting farmers in Minas Gerais & Goias States to certify against the RTRS Principle 3. We continued this long standing partnership in 2022 & by providing technical assistance & guidance to soy producers, they achieved & maintained 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 6 years.

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.

Transparent resolution of complaints and conflicts: Any breach to our Policy's principles within suppliers' operations & 3rd party supply chains must be remediated. Unilever's grievance process, which is open both to our own employees & to 3rd parties, sets out our procedures for addressing allegations of non-compliance. We record, address, & report these via our public Grievance Tracker for transparency, per RTRS requirements. To date we have not had cases of non-compliance in our soy supply chain. In 2022, we achieved 100% sustainably sourced soy via the most demanding soy-related certifications Proterra (cut-off date 2004), ISCC (2008) & RTRS (2009), & our own regenerative agriculture program in the US Mid-West, all in line with Unilever Policy (cut-off date of end 2015).

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## 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

## Forest risk countries/areas that the cutoff date applies to

Applied globally

## Reason for selecting cutoff date

### 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 2022 Responsible Partner Policy (RPP) 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 Unilever Compass. In 2022 we have developed protocols for the independent verification of the deforestation free status of our 100% of our Cocoa suppliers & we will be auditing them against these protocols in 2023.

Deforestation & conversion and smallholder inclusion: We are committed to strengthening supply chain mapping, with the end goal of effective and cost-efficient traceability at the farm-level. In 2022 we worked with the governments under the Cocoa Forests Initiative to develop the framework and tools to ensure that quality data collection. We target a high percentage of farms mapped in our direct supply chain, with the ambition to reach 100%. Farms within our direct supply chain are mapped to identify and collect cocoa farm boundaries while ensuring that cocoa is not being sourced from forest lands, National Parks and Reserves, and Classified Forests. Also, landscape initiatives conducted together with CFI members are implemented under WCF coordination and the collaboration of Côte d'Ivoire Government.

Throughout 2022 we worked with USAID, NASA, FAO, the World Resources Institute and Google to create a shared geospatial data ecosystem, the Forest Data Partnership, that monitors deforestation, aimed at protecting global biodiversity and restoring nature. Having farm-level maps in the cocoa sector, plus analytical capability and technology available to Unilever and the wider industry will help us and the world to detect, monitor and manage deforestation and conversion in supply chains.

Human Rights & UN ILO Principles: All suppliers must commit to our RPP (2022), 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. We utilise external certifications for verification (i.e. Rainforest Alliance) that meets/exceeds our

RPP and Sustainable Agricultural Code.

## 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>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 business strategy, the Unilever Compass, to drive our long-term climate, nature (including deforestation) 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 &amp; paper &amp; board (P&amp;B) &amp; ran alongside our 2020 People &amp; Nature Policy commitment to achieving zero net deforestation for palm, soy, paper &amp; pulp, tea, cocoa by 2023.</p> <p>Our long-term Compass targets include net zero emissions across our value chain by 2039; halving the GHG impact of products across the lifecycle by 2030; helping to protect &amp; regenerate 1.5m hectares of land, forests &amp; oceans by 2030; 100% sustainable sourcing of key agricultural crops; empowering farmers &amp; smallholders to protect &amp; regenerate farm environments; implement water stewardship programmes in 100 locations in water stressed areas by 2030; &amp; €1.5 billion sales per annum by 2025 from plant-based products in categories whose products are traditionally using animal derived ingredients. In the interim, we're targeting a deforestation-free supply chain by the end of 2023 (for palm oil, P&amp;B, tea, soy, cocoa).</p>



			<p>Sustainable sourcing, protecting &amp; regenerating land &amp; eliminating deforestation help mitigate impacts of climate change: reducing risk &amp; volatility in our supply chains &amp; with our suppliers; &amp; securing current &amp; future supplies for our business growth ambitions. They also lower costs &amp; build trust among stakeholders.</p> <p>Sustainable and regenerative sourcing brings opportunities for innovation too, building stronger brands by focusing on needs for more sustainable living &amp; 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 &amp; 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, &amp; in our business, 63% of our full value chain GHG emissions come from indirect consumer use emissions. That's both a risk &amp; a growth opportunity to shape our business &amp; brands to reduce GHG &amp; tackle deforestation via our Compass strategy.</p> <p>Climate change (including deforestation) &amp; our supply chain are principal risks to Unilever &amp; in 2019 &amp; 2020 we performed high-level assessments of the impact of 2°C &amp; 4°C temperature-rise scenarios on soy, palm oil &amp; 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 &amp; deforestation objectives to 2039 through targets that tackle the issues of climate, nature (land, forests &amp; oceans) &amp; nutrition. In 2020 we published our Climate Transition Action Plan to show how we'll reach our target to reduce emissions to net zero across our value chain by 2039. Tackling our highest deforestation risk crops is crucial to achieving this.</p> <p>We sustainably source 12 key crops making up about 2/3 of our agricultural raw materials. Our People &amp; Nature Policy (2020) covers 5 deforestation &amp; conversion-risk crops (palm oil, paper &amp; board, soy, tea, cocoa) to protect natural ecosystems &amp; promote human</p>

			<p>rights, supporting our Compass goal for a deforestation-free supply chain by the end of 2023. Our Sustainable Agriculture Code &amp; Regenerative Agriculture Principles give guidance on soil, carbon capture &amp; restorative &amp; regenerative practices: in 2022 we continued to implement these principles. All materials purchased must comply with the Mandatory Requirements of our Responsible Partner Policy , including that all direct suppliers of in-scope materials will only sell materials to Unilever sourced from places that are verified as DCF.</p> <p>Our €1 billion Climate &amp; Nature Fund, enables brands to take action to improve the health of the planet. By the end of 2022, we had spent and committed over €200m. Also, in 2022 we invested in the transformation of our manufacturing infrastructure with the upgrade of our Unilever Oleochemicals facility in North Sumatra, with a spend of €59m (\$63m). The project aims to simplify our supply chain &amp; allow us to process oil from independent mills &amp; smallholder farmers to reach our DCF goal.</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&amp;B, tea, cocoa).</p> <p>We reinforce our targets with a partnership approach &amp; advocacy, aiming to create systemic change that contributes to the SDGs &amp; to future economic &amp; 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 &amp; 4°C global warming scenarios to 2100. We selected soy, palm oil &amp; black tea for analysis to model how change in yield in 2030-2050 &amp; 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 &amp; suitable climate models, &amp; we buy large volumes of it, particularly for Hellmann's mayonnaise. In the US our ongoing work with the Field to Market alliance &amp; Practical Farmers of</p>

			<p>lowa supports farmers to improve soil health &amp; water quality, boosting productivity &amp; resilience to climatic &amp; economic conditions. In Latin America we're in long-term collaboration to improve the sustainability of soy 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 &amp; other hedging mechanisms. Trends, including weather patterns, are monitored &amp; modelled regularly &amp; 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 &amp; have better control over production costs. This enables us to keep our products affordable &amp; accessible.</p>
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## F6. Implementation

### F6.1

**(F6.1) Did you have any forests-related timebound and quantifiable targets that were active during the reporting year?**

Yes

### F6.1a

**(F6.1a) Provide details of your forests-related timebound and quantifiable target(s) and progress made.**

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**Target reference number**

Target 1

**Forest risk commodity**

Timber products

**Year target was set**

2010

**Target coverage**

Product level

**Target category**

Engagement with direct suppliers

**Metric**

% of direct suppliers engaged

**Traceability point**

**Third-party certification scheme**

**Base year**

2010

**Base year figure**

0

**Target year**

2023

**Target year figure**

100

**Reporting year figure**

100

**% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]**

100

**Target status in reporting year**

Achieved

**Is this target linked to a commitment?**

Zero net/gross deforestation

**Please explain**

100% of suppliers in our Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) transactional systems were engaged to provide data through the Global Traceability Solutions (GTS) system in 2022. We directly engage with our 295 tier 1 (direct) paper and board packaging suppliers regularly to discuss our policy requirements, data collection, assess their capabilities and alignment to roadmaps to achieving our targets. Supplier engagement is channelled through local buying and procurement teams, supported by internal educational materials on sustainable forest management, supply chain transparency and 3rd party certification to equip Unilever buyers. We engaged 75 suppliers on the conversion to certified recycled. Furthermore, we supported 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 operations. In 2022, we engaged with suppliers in Asia and Africa to ensure they have certified volumes to supply to Unilever in the future. Through these efforts we have been able to increase the volume of third-party certified materials from FSC and PEFC schemes, from 79% in 2017 to 95.58% in 2022. 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 2022, we collected data for 98.9% 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

### Year target was set

2010

### Target coverage

Company-wide

### Target category

Third-party certification

### Metric

% of volume third-party certified

### Traceability point

### Third-party certification scheme

FSC Forest Management certification

FSC Chain of Custody

FSC Controlled Wood

FSC Recycled

PEFC Chain of Custody

### Base year

2010

**Base year figure**

0

**Target year**

2023

**Target year figure**

100

**Reporting year figure**

95.58

**% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]**

95.58

**Target status in reporting year**

Underway

**Is this target linked to a commitment?**

Zero net/gross deforestation

**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/PEFC or from recycled materials. Occasionally we 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 2022, 98.9% 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 3.2% to 2.25%, advancing to 95.6% total chain of custody against our commitment to reach 100% coverage by 2023. In 2023 we plan to increase our engagement with suppliers who are as yet not compliant and ensure contracts are in place to close the gap to 100%.

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**Target reference number**

Target 3

**Forest risk commodity**

Timber products

**Year target was set**

2021

**Target coverage**

Company-wide

**Target category**

Other, please specify

Assess and/or verify compliance

**Metric**

Other, please specify

% of volume from direct suppliers compliant with your no deforestation and/or conversion commitments

**Traceability point**

**Third-party certification scheme**

**Base year**

2021

**Base year figure**

92

**Target year**

2023

**Target year figure**

100

**Reporting year figure**

95.58

**% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]**

44.75

**Target status in reporting year**

Underway

**Is this target linked to a commitment?**

Zero net/gross deforestation

**Please explain**

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). The target extends to include deforestation free in addition to certification.

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. Beginning in 2021 our target includes deforestation free as well as certification.

**Target reference number**

Target 4

**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Year target was set**

2009

**Target coverage**

Company-wide

**Target category**

Third-party certification

**Metric**

% of volume third-party certified

**Traceability point**

**Third-party certification scheme**

RSPO producer/grower certification  
 RSPO Segregated  
 RSPO Mass Balance

**Base year**

2009

**Base year figure**

0

**Target year**

2023

**Target year figure**

100



**Reporting year figure**

93.68

**% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]**

93.68

**Target status in reporting year**

Underway

**Is this target linked to a commitment?**

Zero net/gross deforestation

**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 2022, 93.68% (778k metric tonnes) of our palm core volumes were certified – 86% MB, and 7.68% independent smallholder certification. 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. WWF recognises Independent smallholder credits as a highly credible option for certification through their Palm Oil Buyers Scorecard. 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, Proforest, Kaleka, 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 4,000 IS in 2022. 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.

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**Target reference number**

Target 5

**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Year target was set**

2013

**Target coverage**

Company-wide

**Target category**

Traceability

**Metric**

% of volume traceable to traceability point

**Traceability point**

Mill

**Third-party certification scheme**

**Base year**

2013

**Base year figure**

0

**Target year**

2023

**Target year figure**

100

**Reporting year figure**

98

**% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]**

98

**Target status in reporting year**

Underway

**Is this target linked to a commitment?**

Zero net/gross deforestation

**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 2022, we strengthened our methodology and partnered with 3Keel to gather traceability data. Currently, we are at about 98% traceable to mill with visibility to around 1655 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 2022, together with NGIS and Google, we continued to build 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.

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**Target reference number**

Target 6

**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Year target was set**

2020

**Target coverage**

Business activity

**Target category**

Engagement with smallholders

**Metric**

Number of smallholders engaged

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

2020

**Base year figure**

1,800

**Target year**

2030

**Target year figure**

40,000

**Reporting year figure**

17,000

**% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]**

39.7905759162

**Target status in reporting year**

Underway

**Is this target linked to a commitment?**

Social commitments

**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 for example but not limited to training in Good Agricultural Practices and NDPE principles, mapping, facilitation of access to goods + services (e.g. inputs, seedling, land titling, financial/technical support), financial literacy, gender programs and sustainable certification. We have seven programmes with various partners such as Conservation International, Proforest and Kaleka, involving more than 9000 smallholders across Indonesia & Malaysia. We continue to invest in partnerships to increase the scale of projects with farmers. We directly incentivise & support the livelihoods of independent smallholders through RSPO Independent Smallholder (IS) credits. We invest in landscape & 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, & local private sector actors. We continued partnerships with Conservation International, Daemeter, IDH, INOBU, WWF, along with our mill partners for continuous implementation & monitoring of our programs. In 2021, we launched a smallholder mapping program in partnership with Meridia Land, to map 40,000 smallholders. By the close of 2022, we had mapped 17,000 smallholders. In 2022, Unilever was the largest buyers of independent smallholder (IS) credits, purchasing over 30,000 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 2022 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.

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**Target reference number**

Target 7

**Forest risk commodity**

Soy

**Year target was set**

2010

**Target coverage**

Company-wide

**Target category**

Third-party certification

**Metric**

% of volume third-party certified

**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

US Soy Sustainability Assurance Protocol ( US SSAP) + Field to Market Fieldprint  
Calculator (FtM FPC)

**Base year**

2011

**Base year figure**

0

**Target year**

2023

**Target year figure**

100

**Reporting year figure**

100

**% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]**

100

**Target status in reporting year**

Achieved

**Is this target linked to a commitment?**

Zero net/gross deforestation

**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 2022 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 2022, 100% of our soy oil was sourced sustainably via RTRS Certification, Pro-Terra Certification, ISCC & US SSAP with FtM FPC plus an impact program.

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**Target reference number**

Target 8

**Forest risk commodity**

Soy

**Year target was set**

2019

**Target coverage**

Company-wide

**Target category**

Traceability

**Metric**

% of volume traceable to traceability point

**Traceability point**

Mill

**Third-party certification scheme**

**Base year**

2019

**Base year figure**

0

**Target year**

2023

**Target year figure**

100

**Reporting year figure**

93.8

**% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]**

93.8

**Target status in reporting year**

Underway

**Is this target linked to a commitment?**

Zero net/gross deforestation

**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 and also with 3Keel for 2022. It was established that in 2022, 93.8% of our global soybean oil consumption is traceable back to mill and 99.1% to country level (country origins can sometimes be less clear than mill origins in soy SC). For soybean oil originated in high-risk countries, 92% is traceable to country level and 72.6% to state 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.

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**Target reference number**

Target 9

**Forest risk commodity**

Soy

**Year target was set**

2020

**Target coverage**

Company-wide

**Target category**

Other, please specify

Assess and/or verify compliance

**Metric**

Other, please specify

% of procurement spend from direct suppliers compliant with your no deforestation and/or conversion commitments

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



**Base year**

2020

**Base year figure**

67

**Target year**

2023

**Target year figure**

100

**Reporting year figure**

92.43

**% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]**

77.0606060606

**Target status in reporting year**

Underway

**Is this target linked to a commitment?**

Zero net/gross deforestation

**Please explain**

In 2019, we engaged 100% of our direct suppliers of soybean oil to commit to deliver 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 & progress. In 2022, we agreed via contractual clauses in suppliers' contracts on sourcing from low-risk origins or from fully segregated certified sources for 92.43% of our soybean oil portfolio. We continue to engage with our suppliers to develop solutions for the remaining 7.57% of our soybean oil volumes. In 2022 we developed our Independent Verification protocols for deforestation free sourcing and as a next step, we will be implementing independent verification audits against this protocol to ensure that our soybean oil supply chain is verified deforestation free.

**Target reference number**

Target 10

**Forest risk commodity**

Other - Cocoa

**Year target was set**

2010

**Target coverage**

Company-wide

**Target category**

Third-party certification

**Metric**

% of volume third-party certified

**Traceability point**

**Third-party certification scheme**

Other, please specify

Rainforest Alliance Sustainable Agriculture Standard, Fairtrade

**Base year**

2010

**Base year figure**

0

**Target year**

2023

**Target year figure**

100

**Reporting year figure**

99.5

**% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]**

99.5

**Target status in reporting year**

Underway

**Is this target linked to a commitment?**

Zero net/gross deforestation

**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 2022, Unilever sustainably sourced 99.5% of its cocoa as Rainforest Alliance and (RA), and Fairtrade certified.

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**Target reference number**

Target 11

**Forest risk commodity**

Other - Cocoa

**Year target was set**

2019

**Target coverage**

Company-wide

**Target category**

Traceability

**Metric**

Other, please specify  
Zero net/ gross deforestation

**Traceability point**

Farm

**Third-party certification scheme**

**Base year**

2019

**Base year figure**

0

**Target year**

2023

**Target year figure**

100

**Reporting year figure**

62

**% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]**

62

**Target status in reporting year**

Underway

**Is this target linked to a commitment?**

Zero net/gross deforestation

**Please explain**

Unilever is committed to sourcing 100% traceable cocoa as part of its Deforestation Free Commitment. We achieved 62% traceability to farm by end of last year. Unilever also 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. 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. By the end of 2022, 99% of our cocoa derivatives coming from 20,253 direct farmers 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. 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

**Year target was set**

2021

**Target coverage**

Other, please specify

CFI (Cocoa and Forest Initiative Côte d'Ivoire)

**Target category**

Other, please specify

Transition to agroforestry with smallholder farmers

**Metric**

Other, please specify  
 Number of trees planted

### Traceability point

### Third-party certification scheme

#### Base year

2021

#### Base year figure

0

#### Target year

2025

#### Target year figure

400,000

#### Reporting year figure

286,277

#### % of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

71.56925

#### Target status in reporting year

Underway

#### Is this target linked to a commitment?

Zero net/gross deforestation

#### Please explain

As member of CFI (Cocoa and Forest Initiatives) since 2028 and based on the deforestation risk assessment conducted in 2020 on our cocoa supply chain, a group of identified farms located in the periphery of protected areas have been selected for different deforestation remediation programmes. The programmes that have started in 2021 and currently ongoing are targeting to protection and the restoration of forests that have been degraded, through sensitizations, agroforestry in-farm and off-farm and the promotion of good agricultural practices.

Under this initiative, farmers were trained and received multipurpose trees for in-farm planting.

As part of our integrated agroforestry approach, we have distributed and planted 286,277 multi-purpose trees for on-farm restoration to 2,048 farmers. The program continues to grow every year and we have a target to distribute 400,000 trees by end of 2023 with a monitoring of achievements till 2025. Tree distribution for off-farm restoration that has started in 2021 with very low numbers continued in 2022 with 4,500 trees planted. Off-farm agroforestry initiatives will also continue in 2023. All this resulted

in the regeneration and restoration of 8,360 ha of forest and farms with agroforestry. 12 different tree species were distributed, among which 4 are fruit trees that are especially appreciated by farmers.

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**Target reference number**

Target 13

**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Year target was set**

2020

**Target coverage**

Company-wide

**Target category**

Engagement with direct suppliers

**Metric**

% of direct suppliers engaged

**Traceability point**

**Third-party certification scheme**

**Base year**

2020

**Base year figure**

0

**Target year**

2023

**Target year figure**

100

**Reporting year figure**

100

**% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]**

100

**Target status in reporting year**

Achieved

### Is this target linked to a commitment?

Zero net/gross deforestation

### 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 semiannual basis to provide traceability information through 3Keel Finally, the Policy requires independent verification of their compliance and remediation of noncompliance/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?	Supply chain coverage	Description of traceability system	Exclusions	Description of exclusion
Timber products	Yes	Volume from direct suppliers only	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 &	Not applicable	

			<p>board (P&amp;B) materials delivered to Unilever, as per our policy requirement. One of the data attributes is the country of origin of the embedded fibre. In 2022, we also used GTS to collect pulp mill geo-coordinates 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 2022 we extended the Google Earth Engine (GEE) platform to timber products for global scale risk analysis that incorporates new datasets &amp; enables greater visibility than GFW. We used GEE to conduct geospatial analyses of wood producing regions 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	Volume from direct and	<p>Since 2016, we have partnered Rainforest Alliance (RA) to capture suppliers' traceability data</p>	Other, please specify	<p>Non-core volumes refer to derivatives of palm fatty acid distillates, which are by-products</p>



		<p>indirect suppliers</p>	<p>and information about their NDPE Policy and sustainability implementation, via a six-monthly questionnaire, which is combined with PalmTrace data. From 2021 (including in 2022), we partnered with 3Keel to gather traceability data from our suppliers. Currently, we are at 97% traceable to mill with visibility to around 1655 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 2022, we continued building our capacity to use satellite data, geolocation tools, and blockchain as new approaches to monitoring &amp; traceability from mill to plantation. We work with partners, including Earthqualizer (EQ), World Resources Institute (WRI), Google (Google Earth Engine), NGIS, Descartes Labs &amp; Orbital Insights to utilize industry data and build bespoke tools for</p>	<p>Non-core volumes</p>	<p>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.</p>
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			<p>improved traceability &amp; analysis to enhance monitoring and response to environmental &amp; social risks in our palm supply chain. Our partnership with Orbital Insights anonymizes geolocation-tracking capability to increase traceability from plantation to mill, enabling identification of deforestation risks in our supply chain. We access anonymized 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 2022, 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.</p>		
Soy	Yes	Volume from direct and indirect suppliers	<p>We use satellite data, geolocation, blockchain &amp; AI to build new monitoring &amp; traceability approaches, extending from mill to municipality of origin and soy farm. We work with various partners, including</p>	<p>Other, please specify Non-core volumes</p>	<p>Non-core soy ingredients represent very small volumes across numerous materials in our products e.g. confectionary items, condiments, sauces.</p>

		<p>Proforest, Google (Google Earth Engine), NGIS, &amp; Orbital Insights to utilise industry data &amp; build bespoke tools for improved traceability &amp; analysis to enhance monitoring &amp; response towards environmental &amp; 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 2022, we were 97.5% traceable to mill and 96% traceable to the country of origin of the soybean (country 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 &amp; prioritise areas of urgent forests or habitats protection. We</p>	<p>Representing only 3% of total direct soy use, Our footprint and our sourcing of these products compared with core soy volumes is small, which means that our impact and influence on the supply chain is limited. Due to this reason, non-core soy ingredients are excluded, summing to around 3% of the total volume we purchase annually.</p>
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			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	Volume from direct and indirect suppliers	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 96% (24,314 farm plots) of our direct cocoa supply chain has been mapped, via our suppliers, to improve traceability and better understand where our	Not applicable	

			cocoa comes from. This will enable us to better define deforestation risk, and to identify issues on the ground that require remediation. 99% 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	Countries/areas to which this traceability point applies	% of total production/consumption volume traceable
Palm oil	Mill	Brazil Cambodia Cameroon Colombia Costa Rica Côte d'Ivoire Ecuador Gabon Ghana Guatemala Honduras India Indonesia Liberia Malaysia Mexico Nicaragua Panama Papua New Guinea Peru Philippines Sao Tome and Principe Sierra Leone	98

		Solomon Islands Thailand	
Timber products	Mill	Australia Austria Bangladesh Brazil Canada Chile China Colombia Côte d'Ivoire Czechia Ecuador Finland France Germany Hungary India Indonesia Japan Mexico Netherlands New Zealand Pakistan Philippines Poland Republic of Korea Romania Russian Federation South Africa Spain Sweden Thailand Tunisia Turkey United Arab Emirates United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland United States Minor Outlying Islands United States of America	77.5

		Viet Nam	
Soy	Mill	Argentina Brazil Bulgaria Canada China Greece India Italy Serbia Ukraine United States of America	93.8
Other - Cocoa		Côte d'Ivoire Ghana Indonesia	

## 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	95.58
Palm oil	Yes	93.68
Soy	Yes	100
Other - Cocoa	Yes	99.5

## 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

Palm oil

### Third-party certification scheme

RSPO Segregated

### Chain-of-custody model used

**% of total production/consumption volume certified**

3

**Form of commodity**

Crude palm oil (CPO)

**Volume of production/ consumption certified**

25,071

**Metric for volume**

Metric tons

**Is this certified by more than one scheme?**

Yes

**Is embedded soy certified through this scheme?**

Not applicable

**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 recognize as equivalent are ISCC and RA and these are listed in our SAC Scheme Rules. In 2022, 93.68% (778,419 metric tons) of our palm core volumes were certified – 93% MB, 2.1% SG and 7.68% independent smallholder (IS) credits. Maintaining this level of certified sourcing from 2021-22 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 2022, Unilever was the largest buyer of independent smallholder (IS) credits, purchasing over 59,767 tons of RSPO IS-Credits from smallholder groups, directly benefitting farmers located across Indonesia, Thailand and Malaysia. We secured volume in 2022 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.

Unilever engaged a third party (Faifarms) to help us understand better the embedded palm consumption. This is principally via dairy and is estimated at 30k tons of palm in 2022. This is only approximately 3% of our direct palm oil consumption.

**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Third-party certification scheme**

RSPO Mass Balance

**Chain-of-custody model used**



**% of total production/consumption volume certified**

83

**Form of commodity**

Crude palm oil (CPO)

Crude palm kernel oil (CPKO)

**Volume of production/ consumption certified**

646,638

**Metric for volume**

Metric tons

**Is this certified by more than one scheme?**

Yes

**Is embedded soy certified through this scheme?**

Not applicable

**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 recognize as equivalent are ISCC and RA and these are listed in our SAC Scheme Rules. In 2022, 93.68% (778,419 metric tons) of our palm core volumes were certified – 93% MB, 2.1% SG and 7.68% independent smallholder (IS) credits. Maintaining this level of certified sourcing from 2021-22 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 2022, Unilever was the largest buyer of independent smallholder (IS) credits, purchasing over 59,767 tons of RSPO IS-Credits from smallholder groups, directly benefitting farmers located across Indonesia, Thailand and Malaysia. We secured volume in 2022 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.

Unilever engaged a third party (Faifarms) to help us understand better the embedded palm consumption. This is principally via dairy and is estimated at 30k tons of palm in 2022. This is only approximately 3% of our direct palm oil consumption.

**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Third-party certification scheme**

RSPO Credits/Book &amp; Claim

**Chain-of-custody model used**

**% of total production/consumption volume certified**

7.68

**Form of commodity**

Crude palm oil (CPO)

Crude palm kernel oil (CPKO)

**Volume of production/ consumption certified**

59,767

**Metric for volume**

Metric tons

**Is this certified by more than one scheme?**

Yes

**Is embedded soy certified through this scheme?**

Not applicable

**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 recognize as equivalent are ISCC and RA and these are listed in our SAC Scheme Rules. In 2022, 93.68% (778,419 metric tons) of our palm core volumes were certified – 93% MB, 2.1% SG and 7.68% independent smallholder (IS) credits. Maintaining this level of certified sourcing from 2021-22 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 2022, Unilever was the largest buyer of independent smallholder (IS) credits, purchasing over 59,767 tons of RSPO IS-Credits from smallholder groups, directly benefitting farmers located across Indonesia, Thailand and Malaysia. We secured volume in 2022 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.

Unilever engaged a third party (Faifarms) to help us understand better the embedded palm consumption. This is principally via dairy and is estimated at 30k tons of palm in 2022. This is only approximately 3% of our direct palm oil consumption.

**Forest risk commodity**

Timber products

**Third-party certification scheme**

FSC (any type)

**Chain-of-custody model used**

**% of total production/consumption volume certified**

84.86

**Form of commodity**

Primary packaging  
Secondary packaging

**Volume of production/ consumption certified**

885,598.4

**Metric for volume**

Metric tons

**Is this certified by more than one scheme?**

No

**Is embedded soy certified through this scheme?**

Not applicable

**Please explain**

In 2022 we have focused on recycled material without certificate and previously not assessed suppliers. We increased our total certified materials (FSC and PEFC) from 91.2% in 2021 to 95.58% in 2022

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**Forest risk commodity**

Timber products

**Third-party certification scheme**

PEFC (any type)

**Chain-of-custody model used**

**% of total production/consumption volume certified**

10.73

**Form of commodity**

Primary packaging  
Secondary packaging  
Tertiary packaging

**Volume of production/ consumption certified**

111,934.61

**Metric for volume**

Metric tons

**Is this certified by more than one scheme?**

No

**Is embedded soy certified through this scheme?**

Not applicable

**Please explain**

In 2022 we have focused on recycled material without certificate and previously not assessed suppliers. We increased our total certified materials (FSC and PEFC) from 91.2% in 2021 to 95.58% in 2022

**Forest risk commodity**

Soy

**Third-party certification scheme**

ProTerra certification

**Chain-of-custody model used**

Segregation

**% of total production/consumption volume certified**

4.22

**Form of commodity**

Soy bean oil

**Volume of production/ consumption certified**

13,173

**Metric for volume**

Metric tons

**Is this certified by more than one scheme?**

No

**Is embedded soy certified through this scheme?**

Don't know

**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 2022, 100% or roughly 312,037 metric tonnes of soybean oil were certified: 4.2% was ProTerra Segregated, 9.2% was ISCC Plus or EU, 21.2% was under our Regenerative Agriculture Program in US Mid-West, and the remaining 65.3% 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

Unilever engaged a third party (Faifarms) to help us understand better the embedded soybean consumption. This is principally via dairy and eggs and is estimated at 98k tons of beans in 2022. This is only approximately 5% of our direct soybean footprint related to our soy bean oil consumption.

**Forest risk commodity**

Soy

**Third-party certification scheme**

RTRS Production

**Chain-of-custody model used**

**% of total production/consumption volume certified**

65.33

**Form of commodity**

Soy bean oil

**Volume of production/ consumption certified**

203,800

**Metric for volume**

Metric tons

**Is this certified by more than one scheme?**

No

**Is embedded soy certified through this scheme?**

Don't know

**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 2022, 100% or roughly 312,037 metric tonnes of soybean oil were certified: 4.2% was ProTerra Segregated, 9.2% was ISCC Plus or EU, 21.2% was under our Regenerative Agriculture Program in US Mid-West, and the remaining 65.3% 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.

Unilever engaged a third party (Faifarms) to help us understand better the embedded

soybean consumption. This is principally via dairy and eggs and is estimated at 98k tons of beans in 2022. This is only approximately 5% of our direct soybean footprint related to our soy bean oil consumption.

**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**

9.2

**Form of commodity**

Soy bean oil

**Volume of production/ consumption certified**

28,678

**Metric for volume**

Metric tons

**Is this certified by more than one scheme?**

No

**Is embedded soy certified through this scheme?**

Don't know

**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 2022, 100% or roughly 312,037 metric tonnes of soybean oil were certified: 4.2% was ProTerra Segregated, 9.2% was ISCC Plus or EU, 21.2% was under our Regenerative Agriculture Program in US Mid-West, and the remaining 65.3% 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.

Unilever engaged a third party (Faifarms) to help us understand better the embedded soybean consumption. This is principally via dairy and eggs and is estimated at 98k tons of beans in 2022. This is only approximately 5% of our direct soybean footprint related to our soy bean oil consumption.

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**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**

21.25

**Form of commodity**

Soy bean oil

**Volume of production/ consumption certified**

66,286

**Metric for volume**

Metric tons

**Is this certified by more than one scheme?**

No

**Is embedded soy certified through this scheme?**

Don't know

**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 2022, 100% or roughly 312,037 metric tonnes of soybean oil were certified: 4.2% was ProTerra Segregated, 9.2% was ISCC Plus or EU, 21.2% was under our Regenerative Agriculture Program in US Mid-West, and the remaining 65.3% 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.

Unilever engaged a third party (Faifarms) to help us understand better the embedded soybean consumption. This is principally via dairy and eggs and is estimated at 98k tons of beans in 2022. This is only approximately 5% of our direct soybean footprint related to our soy bean oil consumption.

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**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**

63.58

**Form of commodity**

Other, please specify

Cocoa

**Volume of production/ consumption certified**

41,251

**Metric for volume**

Metric tons

**Is this certified by more than one scheme?**

No

**Is embedded soy certified through this scheme?**

Not applicable

**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 2022, 99.5% of our cocoa volumes were sustainably sourced via third-party certification schemes – 63.58% RA SAN Segregated, 21.39.% RA SAN Mass Balance, 5.5% Fairtrade, 0.1% IFOAM Organic Standards and 0.3% Supplier's own certification system (Mondelez Cocoa Life).

By the end of 2022, 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.

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**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**

21.39

**Form of commodity**

Other, please specify  
Cocoa

**Volume of production/ consumption certified**

14,196

**Metric for volume**

Metric tons

**Is this certified by more than one scheme?**

No

**Is embedded soy certified through this scheme?**

Not applicable

**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 2022, 97% of our cocoa volumes were sustainably sourced via third-party certification schemes – 63.58% RA SAN Segregated, 21.39% RA SAN Mass Balance, 5.5% Fairtrade, 0.4% IFOAM Organic Standards and 0.3% Supplier's own certification system (Mondelez Cocoa Life).

By the end of 2022, 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.

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**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**

5.5

**Form of commodity**

Other, please specify

Cocoa

**Volume of production/ consumption certified**

3,707

**Metric for volume**

Metric tons

**Is this certified by more than one scheme?**

No

**Is embedded soy certified through this scheme?**

Not applicable

**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 2022, 97% of our cocoa volumes were sustainably sourced via third-party certification schemes – 63.58% RA SAN Segregated, 21.39% RA SAN Mass Balance, 5.5% Fairtrade, 0.1% IFOAM Organic Standards and 0.3% Supplier's own certification system (Mondelez Cocoa Life).

By the end of 2022, 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**

Mass balance

**% of total production/consumption volume certified**

0.1

**Form of commodity**

Other, please specify

Cocoa

**Volume of production/ consumption certified**

113

**Metric for volume**

Metric tons

**Is this certified by more than one scheme?**

No

**Is embedded soy certified through this scheme?**

Not applicable

**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 2022, 97% of our cocoa volumes were sustainably sourced via third-party certification schemes – 63.58% RA SAN Segregated, 21.39% RA SAN Mass Balance, 5.5% Fairtrade, 0.1% IFOAM Organic Standards and 0.3% Supplier's own certification system (Mondelez Cocoa Life).

By the end of 2022, 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**

**Form of commodity**

Other, please specify

Cocoa

**Volume of production/ consumption certified****Metric for volume**

Metric tons

**Is this certified by more than one scheme?**

No

**Is embedded soy certified through this scheme?**

Not applicable

**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 2022, 97% of our cocoa volumes were sustainably sourced via third-party certification schemes – 63.58% RA SAN Segregated, 21.39% RA SAN Mass Balance, 5.5% Fairtrade, 0.1% IFOAM Organic Standards and 0.3% Supplier's own certification system (Mondelez Cocoa Life).

By the end of 20221, 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.

**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 2022, 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

### % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

100%

### **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 (PNP), we identify & manage non-compliance (NC) via our Grievance Procedure which has timebound steps for handling, investigating & resolving NC allegations. Our PNP requires Suppliers remediate causal NC in their corporate group operations & 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 & the PEFC equivalent. Where suppliers are NC with the 2nd-party audit we adjust our volume to reflect this & the supplier enters 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 & suppliers, the process is assured by PwC. In respect of NC & response variations 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 deforestation risk, we follow FSC/PEFC guidance & use risk measurement organizations like Maplecroft.

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### **Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

### **Operational coverage**

Direct operations  
 Supply chain

### **Description of control systems**

3rd party verification: RSPO-certified materials verify & assure suppliers compliant with standard & partially assures policy compliance. We review results quarterly. In 2022, our RSPO-certified volume was 94%.

Geospatial Tools: to assess/manage risk: 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/monthly. In 2022 volumes from areas at low-risk of deforestation were 90%.

2nd party verification: 3Keel gathers semi-annual traceability data from suppliers & their 3rd-parties, using PalmTrace & questionnaires. We developed a DF Verification Protocol & monitor progress with EQ. EQ detects non-compliances & helps identify risks with 250 direct & indirect suppliers (80-90% of sourced volume). We embed DCF requirements in contracts covering ~80% of volume & 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

### **% of non-compliant suppliers engaged**

100%

### **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 (P&N) 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 NCs within operations and third-party supply chains, irrespective of buyers. For palm suppliers, we have a suspend & engage protocol outlining actions required and ramifications for those who disengage/do not remediate. Unilever receives a monitoring report from Earthqualizer every 2 weeks. We engage suppliers to address root causes of NCs 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: In 2022, we suspended 141 palm oil suppliers within Unilever's supply chain (listed on our website) as we could not confirm their compliance to our P&N Policy. Unilever engaged a third party (Faifarms) to help us understand better the embedded palm consumption. This is principally via dairy and is estimated at 30k tons of palm in 2022. This is only approximately 3% of our direct palm oil consumption.

### **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 3Keel 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

### **% of non-compliant suppliers engaged**

100%



## 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 3Keel in 2023. It showed that 92.43% of our soy volumes & suppliers in 2022 were compliant with our low risk sourcing requirements. This is reinforced by our contract strategy for compliance with our low risk sourcing requirements. We are engaging suppliers who are yet to comply with the development of solutions. We buy certified materials from our key suppliers in Brazil. We have an RTRS certification program with Allianca da Terra, which includes 3rd party verification. If a DCF non-compliance (NC) is identified, ADT engages the farmer through an agreed action plan (there have been no cases of NC 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, sourced volumes as not certified. In the US, our suppliers are audited annually against the Sustainable Soy Assurance Protocol (including 'no conversion').

We are developing a geospatial monitoring tool with Google Earth Engine, NGIS & Orbital Insights, to strengthen our monitoring & we will carry-out 3rd party verification audits on our soybean oil suppliers next year.

We engaged a 3rd party (Faifarms) to help us understand our embedded soybean consumption better. This is largely via dairy & eggs & is estimated at 98k tons of beans in 2022, approx 5% of our direct soybean footprint related to our soybean oil consumption.

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### 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 powerful tools 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

### % of total suppliers in compliance

#### Response to supplier non-compliance

Suspend & engage

Exclude

### % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

#### 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 sold in 52 countries. We buy certified materials in accordance with recognized sustainability standards that are equivalent or exceed the requirements outlined in the 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 (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**

Australia  
 Brazil  
 Colombia  
 Côte d'Ivoire  
 Ecuador  
 India  
 Indonesia  
 Mexico  
 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**

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#### **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  
Cameroon  
Colombia  
Côte d'Ivoire  
Ecuador  
Gabon  
Ghana  
Guatemala  
Honduras  
India  
Indonesia  
Liberia  
Malaysia  
Mexico  
Nicaragua  
Nigeria  
Panama  
Papua New Guinea  
Peru  
Philippines  
Sierra Leone  
Thailand

**Law and/or mandatory standard(s)**

General assessment of legal compliance  
ISPO  
MSPO

**Comment**

No comment necessary

## Soy

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### 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 2022, 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  
Brazil  
India

### Law and/or mandatory standard(s)

Forest Law - Argentina  
Brazilian Forest Code

### Comment

No comment necessary

## Other - Cocoa

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### 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 as we do not have smallholder suppliers bases. This is because there is very low economic gain for rs to produce wood for P&B industry compared to alternatives (subsistence agriculture 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 with them in programs focused on best management practices to ensure they can 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.
Palm oil	Yes, working with independent smallholders	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 technical assistance and extension services Providing agricultural inputs 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	22,134	We actively invest 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 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

			<p>deforestation regions</p> <p>Financial incentives for certified products</p>	<p>Agricultural Practices (GAP) &amp; NDPE principles, land mapping, facilitation of access to goods &amp; services (e.g. inputs, seedling, land titling, financial &amp; technical support) &amp; 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 &amp; INOBU, involving over 9000 IS across Indonesia &amp; Malaysia. For example, in 2022, together with Inobu, Unilever began supporting a jurisdictional project managed by Yayasan Inobu (now known as Kaleka) in 2016 . By the end of 2019, over 1,000 farmers were RSPO certified. In the next phase of this partnership, Kaleka is supporting us in the RSPO certification process of an additional 2,500 farmers on more than 5,000 hectares of land targeted to be completed by the end of 2023.</p> <p>In 2022, Unilever</p>
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					<p>purchased over 59,767 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	Yes, working with smallholders	Supply chain mapping Capacity building	<p>Developing or distributing supply chain mapping tool</p> <p>Offering on-site technical assistance and extension services</p> <p>Disseminating technical materials</p> <p>Organizing capacity building events</p> <p>Investing in pilot projects</p>	6,000	<p>There are no smallholders in Unilever's soybean oil supply chain in USA or Latin America, where we source most of our soy.. The soy trading industry tends to be comprised of medium to large size farmers. In our US supply chain, the average farm size is quite large at around 1300 acres, while in Latin American farm sizes also tend to be larger than what we would qualify as smallholder sized farms. However outside of our core soybean oil supply chain we do work with a number of smallholder farmers who produce black soybeans for Unilever's brand called Bango in Indonesia. We do this on a contract farming bases and these farmers are engaged in good agriculture practice training and have all been certified as</p>

					<p>sustainable according to Unilever's Sustainable Agriculture Code. The farmers have also been mapped and provided with specific training on farming our black soybeans and participate in farmer field schools. We are now engaging these farmers in regenerative agriculture practices.</p>
Other - Cocoa	Yes, working with smallholders	<p>Supply chain mapping</p> <p>Capacity building</p> <p>Financial and commercial incentives</p>	<p>Developing or distributing supply chain mapping tool</p> <p>Supplier audits</p> <p>Offering on-site technical assistance and extension services</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</p>	23,996	<p>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 promoting long term investment in the 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</p>

			certified products		<p>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 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</p>
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					<p>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 Loans and Savings Associations for over 3,500 farmers.</p>
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## F6.8

**(F6.8) Indicate if you are working with your direct suppliers to drive action on forests-related issues and if so, provide details of the engagement.**

**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Are you working with direct suppliers?**

Yes, working with direct suppliers

**Action(s) on forests-related issues driven by engagement**

Ending deforestation and/or conversion of other ecosystems

**Type of engagement**

- Supply chain mapping
- Capacity building
- Financial and commercial incentives

**Details of engagement**

- 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 to forest related commitments

### Description of engagement

We have engaged with 100% of our suppliers to ensure their compliance with sustainable practices of our People and Nature, particularly our deforestation & conversion free (DCF) requirements. This has been done by embedding these obligations in longer term commercial contracts, roll out of supplier declarations of DCF progress reports & verification of our requirements through audits of our suppliers conducted by independent 3rd parties e.g Control Union. These audits formally started in Oct 2022 & we are ramping them up in 2023. We also procured 93.68% of our material through RSPO physically certified palm materials in 2022 which provides a financial incentive to increase certification. We also engage suppliers to provide traceability information to the plantation level, monitor their supply chain for deforestation & conversion, disclose grievances & implement remediation (i.e environmental & social, including forest risk noncompliance) within their corporate group operations & 3rd party supply chain. The execution of these contracts means that we need to be more selective with the mills part of our supply chain with our suppliers that support their compliance with our Policy such as providing us verified DCF volumes. 3Keel reviewed our palm traceability data on a half yearly basis in 2022 & have now moved these to quarterly.

We invested in more granular deforestation data in 2022 & used this to engaged all our suppliers on the entities & companies that we have observed or have evidence of causing the most Palm related deforestation. We have done this by utilising the data from our palm oil monitoring & our partnership with Earthqualiser. This resulted in a report that in Aug 2022 we provided to our suppliers as evidence of alleged deforestation & is linked to certain plantation companies or groups. This is in the form of geospatial analysis & includes attribution data to identify supply chain control & responsibility. The purpose of this is to raise our supplier's awareness of the drivers of deforestation & for them to assure that those top deforesters do not enter our supply chain.

In 2022 we published our grievance tracker every quarter & periodically update our public suspended suppliers list, representing transparent supplier engagement to drive the most impact & awareness of the issues & actions we are taking & expect of our suppliers.

### % of suppliers engaged by procurement spend covered by engagement

100

### Explain the impact of your engagement on the selected action

The requirement set out in our supplier contract obliged suppliers to originate the materials from areas that are sustainable and maintain a certain type of chain of custody as evidence. The origin has to be monitored and declared to be deforestation and conversion free which is further verified through an independent verification protocol by

third party. This in turn results in an investment to cascade our requirement to the sub-suppliers of our suppliers and to monitor the supply base to avoid deforestation including alerting suppliers in case there is such risk.

The impact of this work so far has been to ensure that by the end of 2022 90% of our core palm oil volumes were sourced from areas of lower risk of deforestation and that 74% of our volumes could be reported by our suppliers as deforestation free at the end of 2022 using a method that aligns with our protocols for independent verification. By buying 93.68% of our palm oil RSPO certified we are contributing to the further sustainable supply of palm oil which as reported by the RSPO grew by year on year by 6%.

By transparently reporting on grievances and non-compliance of suppliers to our People and Nature Policy we have driven an impact in raising awareness of the issues and the actions expected of our suppliers and an improved level of compliance in our supply chain and the industry.

**Is this engagement helping your suppliers engage with their suppliers on the selected action?**

Yes

**Does this engagement contribute to achieving a reported target?**

Yes, please specify target ID(s)

Target 4, Target 5, Target 13

**Forest risk commodity**

Timber products

**Are you working with direct suppliers?**

Yes, working with direct suppliers

**Action(s) on forests-related issues driven by engagement**

Ending deforestation and/or conversion of other ecosystems

**Type of engagement**

Supply chain mapping

Innovation and collaboration

**Details of engagement**

Developing or distributing supply chain mapping tool

Collaborate with suppliers on innovations to reduce forest-related impacts in products and services

**Description of engagement**

We have engaged with all/100% of our suppliers (295) to ensure their compliance with sustainable practices through procuring 95.6% FSC/PEFC-certified timber materials in 2022. 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 SmurfitKappa, SEDA, Klabin, Georgia Pacific,) have to take action and implement policies 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. We go beyond certification in continuing to demand more traceability and transparency from our suppliers and in 2022 started work to build further transparency requirements into our sourcing questionnaires which we run through our third party Global Traceability Solutions (GTS). We feel that despite the assurance that we can achieve through the deployment of strong standards with our suppliers that it remains imperative to have a transparent supply chain so that we can monitor land use more proactively in future.

#### **% of suppliers engaged by procurement spend covered by engagement**

100

#### **Explain the impact of your engagement on the selected action**

Our engagement with suppliers through contracts and surveys methodologies has enabled us to achieve a certification level in Timber related commodities of 95.6%. On top of certification, we have collected the primary forest location for all our certified materials and for 37.9% of our non-DCF materials. Since Q4/2022 we are collecting mill-location data. Currently we have collected and assessed mill geo-coordinates for 77.5% of our volumes sourced.

This helps us to get a much more robust understanding of our end-2-end value chain by providing significantly improved transparency and traceability . Having mill level traceability enables us to go beyond certification and ensure that we are empowered to monitor our value chain and the impacts on nature around it ourselves enhancing the overall impact of certification.

#### **Is this engagement helping your suppliers engage with their suppliers on the selected action?**

Yes

#### **Does this engagement contribute to achieving a reported target?**

Yes, please specify target ID(s)

Target 1

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#### **Forest risk commodity**

Soy

### **Are you working with direct suppliers?**

Yes, working with direct suppliers

### **Action(s) on forests-related issues driven by engagement**

Restoring past deforestation and/or conversion of other ecosystems

### **Type of engagement**

Supply chain mapping  
Capacity building  
Financial and commercial incentives

### **Details of engagement**

Supplier audits  
Offering on-site training and technical assistance  
Financial incentives for certified products  
Long-term contracts linked to forest related commitments

### **Description of engagement**

We continued our program in 2022 to work with 100% of our direct suppliers (27 suppliers) to support and improve their capacity to supply sustainable deforestation free raw materials. We engage directly with our soybean oil suppliers on a regular basis through our partner 3Keel 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 program.

Through our work in 2022 we're collaborating with leading suppliers in Brazil and Argentina to make sure the soybean oil we use at our factories in Brazil and Chile comes only from a deforestation-free supply chain. Many of our Hellmann's and Knorr products are made with one of the world's most commonly used edible oils – soybean oil. Now we're strengthening a sustainable partnership with key soybean suppliers to ensure the soybean oil we use at one of our major factories in Brazil and in Chile will only be sourced from deforestation-free or non-converted land areas. This has required a different partnership approach that has been formalised in long term contracts. Through these contracts our suppliers are providing financial incentives to cooperatives and farmers to join our program and to provide more traceability and transparency data. This enables our suppliers to progressively map the direct and indirect supply chain to farm and ensure that their soy bean oil only comes from farms that are deforestation free using a whole farm approach. What makes this unique is that Unilever is investing in the entire refinery volumes not only that which it uses for itself. The benefit of this is that we do not need to segregate in batches as the whole refinery moves to be deforestation free.

### **% of suppliers engaged by procurement spend covered by engagement**

100

### **Explain the impact of your engagement on the selected action**



Through our supplier engagements we were able to determine our supply chain traceability and deforestation free status for 2022 and important milestone as we progress our deforestation free by 2023 target.

Our collaboration with specific suppliers in higher risk origins has delivered multiple impacts beyond our supply chain footprint. For example our factory in Brazil's Pouso Alegre region is collaborating with supplier CJ Selecta in a partnership that delivers on the terms of our stringent People and Nature Policy, a set of principles which uphold our commitments to protecting natural ecosystems, respecting human rights, supply chain transparency, and being a force for good for people and nature.

The incentivised supply conditions seek to extend traceability and transparency requirements that are already in place for direct suppliers to CJ Selecta's factory in Araguari, so that the same governance applies to indirect suppliers too.

It marks a significant step forward for our sustainable soybean supply chain ambitions, which include a commitment to being deforestation-free by 2023, and to achieve 100% sustainable sourcing of our key agricultural crops.

Ultimately the partnership approach is on track to generate five times the amount of deforestation free soy beans than what is needed for Unilever's production demand from these sites thus benefiting Unilever, the farmers and other users of deforestation free soy bean oil.

**Is this engagement helping your suppliers engage with their suppliers on the selected action?**

Yes

**Does this engagement contribute to achieving a reported target?**

Yes, please specify target ID(s)

Target 7

**Forest risk commodity**

Other – Cocoa

**Are you working with direct suppliers?**

Yes, working with direct suppliers

**Action(s) on forests-related issues driven by engagement**

Ending deforestation and/or conversion of other ecosystems

**Type of engagement**

Supply chain mapping

Capacity building

Financial and commercial incentives

### **Details of engagement**

- Disseminating technical materials
- Organizing capacity building events
- Paying higher prices linked to best agricultural practices
- Financial incentives for certified products

### **Description of engagement**

We buy around 1.5% of the global production of cocoa, mainly sourced from Côte d'Ivoire & Ghana. Partnerships & collaborations with our direct suppliers are an essential part of our engagement approach. We work in long term partnerships with our suppliers to enable impact.

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 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. Deforestation risk assessments are also conducted in all direct sourcing areas to identify the deforestation risks involved.

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.

### **% of suppliers engaged by procurement spend covered by engagement**

100

### **Explain the impact of your engagement on the selected action**

In particular the engagement with our direct suppliers has enabled Unilever to secure 99.5% of its cocoa supply from farms certified by Rainforest Alliance and similar certifications. To do this requires partnerships and an integrated approach with our direct suppliers. We first achieved this level of certification in 2016 well ahead of global markets and our engagement and long term partnerships have enabled us to continue at this level and certify our additional volume growth.

**Is this engagement helping your suppliers engage with their suppliers on the selected action?**

Yes

**Does this engagement contribute to achieving a reported target?**

Yes, please specify target ID(s)

Target 10, Target 11, Target 12

## F6.9

**(F6.9) Indicate if you are working beyond your first-tier supplier(s) to drive action on forests-related issues, and if so, provide details of the engagement.**

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**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Are you working beyond first tier?**

Yes, working beyond first tier

**Action(s) on forest-related issues driven by engagement**

Ending deforestation and/or conversion of other ecosystems

**Type of engagement**

Supply chain mapping

Capacity building

**Details of engagement**

Developing or distributing supply chain mapping tool

Supplier questionnaires on environmental and social indicators

On-site meetings with indirect suppliers

Offering on-site training and technical assistance

Disseminating technical materials

Participating in workshops

Investing in pilot projects

**Description of engagement**

Our People & Nature Policy requires all direct suppliers, their supplier groups & their third-party supply chains to commit to the four principles. We have engaged with all (100%) of our palm suppliers. We embedded our Policy requirements in supplier contracts, resulting in approximately 80% of our palm oil sourced with additional contractual controls on deforestation and conversion in 2022.. 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 particular our contracts require suppliers to only source from selected mills which we have identified using a risk calibrated approach. In this way we are taking more ownership for directing the sourcing and selection of our indirect supplier base. In 2022 we continued to drive transparency by publishing a list of suspended Palm Oil Suppliers or Oil Palm Growers the majority of these suppliers were indirect for Unilever and again this is one way that we are engaging and managing the selection of our indirect supplier base.

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 actively engaging in independent mills and the associated smallholders. We are establishing smallholder development hubs and working through these hubs to put smallholders on the map. In 2021 we launched a partnership with Meridia Land to geospatially map the smallholders that will be served by these hubs. In 2022 we had mapped and generated baseline assessments of 17,000 smallholders. The baseline gave us understanding of initial socio economic and plantation conditions such as: yield, parcel size, year of planting, use of fertilizer and other related information of the IS and enables the right interventions to improve practices and livelihoods of the smallholders. This process is only capable by working together and engaging with our direct and indirect suppliers who purchase FFB from smallholders. By partnering with independent mills and supporting sustainable practices, by capability building and training we will be able to empower smallholders to protect and regenerate their farms and environments and improve their livelihoods.

### **Explain the impact of your engagement on the selected action**

Engaging Independent mills and mapping independent smallholders will directly improve the traceability of our palm oil because it can verify links between mills and smallholder's plantations. Driving the mapping strategy and following up with professionalised smallholder development in hubs also strengthens the relationship between smallholders and mills. The training and mapping program provides an incentive for smallholders to sell their palm fruits to the nominated independent mills in our value chain. This strategic partnership between smallholders and independent mills will be important to drive further sustainability agenda such as: implementation of regenerative agriculture and independent verification of deforestation-free. In 2022 we had mapped and generated baseline assessments of 17,000 smallholders. We have also been able to monitor the plantations of these smallholders which represent over 35,000 hectares of land to ensure that they are deforestation free. This is done through geospatial monitoring utilising our own palm oil dashboard powered by Google Earth Engine. Post mapping each farmer is awarded a farm passport which is used as a reference in designing future farmer training through the smallholder development hubs.

The mapping process also provides significant insight into the existing conditions of smallholders' livelihood and current plantation condition. This detailed insight into smallholders and plantations demographics will be important to design the program

needed for smallholders. Variability of smallholders' plantation production and/ or living income will need tailored programs for smallholders across different demographics.

### **Does this engagement contribute to achieving a reported target?**

Yes, please specify target ID(s)

Target 5, Target 6 and Target 13

### **Forest risk commodity**

Timber products

### **Are you working beyond first tier?**

Yes, working beyond first tier

### **Action(s) on forest-related issues driven by engagement**

Ending deforestation and/or conversion of other ecosystems

### **Type of engagement**

Supply chain mapping

Capacity building

### **Details of engagement**

Developing or distributing supply chain mapping tool

Disseminating technical materials

Investing in pilot projects

### **Description of engagement**

In 2022, we engaged with all (100%) of our timber product suppliers (295 suppliers) and continued to gain additional transparency and traceability of our value chain. During the course of the year Unilever piloted with selected suppliers to obtain pulp mill geo-coordinates. This work goes beyond tier 1 and helps us to develop better insight into our supply chain also beyond the requirements of certification. The additional transparency on mill locations helps us to detect if deforestation has taken place in the proximity of a paper mill and gives us the opportunity to work with suppliers on protective actions that not only focus on the farm level actions but also at a broader landscape level.

During the course of 2023 we are going to scale up the program with the aim to cover the majority of our volumes sourced. The program is being driven through our partnership with Global Traceability Solutions (GTS) through regular surveys on a quarterly basis. These engagements have also required that we engage our suppliers and disseminate materials to explain our deforestation free journey to our suppliers and sub suppliers. We have conducted various webinars with internal experts on deforestation and conversion to engage our suppliers on the topic.

### **Explain the impact of your engagement on the selected action**

Unilever has already through its direct engagement with all/100% of our suppliers (295) and the suppliers of our suppliers been able to ensure their compliance with sustainable

practices through procuring 95.6% FSC/PEFC-certified timber materials in 2022.

The further work with GTS is developing a next level degree of traceability in our supply chain to the mill level. So far we have managed to achieve a traceability degree of 77.5% to mill level and will use the data to further risk calibrate our supply chain. Based on the high risk mills we are able to design programs and interventions that can further improve the conditions in the areas of those mills to be able to maintain their deforestation free status that they have already achieved through their respective certification. Geospatial monitoring will help us to detect potential deforestation and to work with suppliers, paper mill processors and forest owners to drive preventive actions. Engaging our suppliers and their suppliers with targeted materials has helped us get alignment with our supply base and helps us achieve our targets.

### **Does this engagement contribute to achieving a reported target?**

Yes, please specify target ID(s)

Target 1

### **Forest risk commodity**

Soy

### **Are you working beyond first tier?**

Yes, working beyond first tier

### **Action(s) on forest-related issues driven by engagement**

Ending deforestation and/or conversion of other ecosystems

### **Type of engagement**

Supply chain mapping

Capacity building

### **Details of engagement**

Developing or distributing supply chain mapping tool

Supplier questionnaires on environmental and social indicators

On-site meetings with indirect suppliers

Supplier audits

Offering on-site training and technical assistance

Disseminating technical materials

Participating in workshops

Investing in pilot projects

### **Description of engagement**

Traceability is the fundamental enabler to advance our sustainability program in soy. We are working closely with 100% of our Tier 1 suppliers to identify and engage our Tier 2 suppliers in our program. In 2022 we engaged all our soybean 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. We partnered with a third-party organisation, 3Keel, to map our soy value chain for the purpose of understanding our deforestation free percentage.

In 2022 we also rolled out new contracts with our tier 1 suppliers with the purpose of engaging their tier 2 suppliers in our commitments. This led to an incentivisation model being put in place in high-risk countries to onboard more tier 2 suppliers to participate in our programs and improve our deforestation free metrics.

In certain regions such as Brazil, we have been working directly with the farmers (Tier 2) since 2015. In 2022, we have engaged directly with a group of 33 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 (Produzindo Certo), to improve their farming practices, comply with legal regulations and achieve RTRS certification. 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.

We invest beyond our tier 1 suppliers, as demonstrated by our ongoing project with the Practical Farmers of Iowa. In 2022, we continued our work with over 500 farmers in Iowa to promote the adoption of cover crops. Farmers received a cost-share incentive to plant cover crops and receive technical support. This program demonstrates the benefits of cover crops to deliver improvements to soil health.

### **Explain the impact of your engagement on the selected action**

For our volumes from direct and indirect suppliers, our actions to map our supply chain beyond tier 1, have helped to increase the traceability of our value chain and ultimately led to our suppliers being able to report a deforestation free level of 92.4% in 2022. Through this engagement and action we also have a clear view of the gaps and issues that need to be resolved.

Our action to initiate more evolved contract terms regarding deforestation free supply from both our direct and indirect suppliers in high-risk areas has also led to negotiated incentive mechanisms to assure more participation of indirect suppliers in our sustainability programs with direct suppliers. This has a direct contribution to delivering our deforestation free volume of 92.4% in 2022 (as declared by our suppliers using a method that aligns with our independent verification protocol) and will be critical in delivering our deforestation free volumes by the end of 2023.

Our actions to work directly with farmers even beyond our supplier value chain in Alianca de Terra (Produzindo Certo) helps us to contribute to sector wide sustainable production and deforestation free soy. It has also contributed to our protection and restoration targets in that through the program we are contributing to the protection of over 16,000 hectares of native vegetation within farm boundaries.

The Alianca de Terra program and the Iowa cover crop programs also contribute to our overall sustainable soy target assisting Unilever to achieve its 100% sustainably sourced soy target in 2022.

**Does this engagement contribute to achieving a reported target?**

Yes, please specify target ID(s)

Target 8

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**Forest risk commodity**

Other – Cocoa

**Are you working beyond first tier?**

Yes, working beyond first tier

**Action(s) on forest-related issues driven by engagement**

Ending deforestation and/or conversion of other ecosystems

**Type of engagement**

Supply chain mapping

Capacity building

**Details of engagement**

Supplier audits

Offering on-site training and technical assistance

Disseminating technical materials

Participating in workshops

Investing in pilot projects

**Description of engagement**

We buy around 1.5% of the global production of cocoa, mainly sourced from Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana. Our strategy to engage suppliers on ending deforestation and/or conversion of other ecosystems is based on three pillars:

**Focused sourcing:** We are collaborating with partners that share our values for people and environment and have strengthened our contractual framework with key suppliers. This to ensure we are working on aligned commitments following the release of our People & Nature Policy in 2020.

**Traceability and Transparency:** We are working to ensure we build the greatest degree of traceability and transparency in our supply chain. We expanded the coverage and capabilities of our deforestation monitoring platform, which uses satellite imagery and geolocation data to measure and respond to deforestation in our supply chain.

**Empowering the farmers and smallholders in communities in our sourcing areas:** Our sourcing strategy seeks to empower and enhance the livelihoods of smallholders across the commodities in which we work.

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 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. 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.

### **Explain the impact of your engagement on the selected action**

We have targeted to map 100% of the 20,253 farmers involved in our impact programme. To date we have mapped 24,314 farm plots linked to 19,459 farmers and representing 96% of farmers in our programme.

To proactively identify and manage deforestation risks in our direct supply chain, we completed Deforestation Risk Assessment (DRA) on 66,933 ha of lands. As part of our integrated agroforestry approach, we have distributed and planted 286,277 multi-purpose trees for on-farm restoration to 2,048 farmers, and similar actions will continue in 2023.

Tree distribution for off-farm restoration that has started in 2021 with very low numbers continued this year with 4,500 trees planted. Off-farm agroforestry initiatives will also continue in 2023.

To mitigate carbon emissions from cocoa agriculture and help farmers to adapt agricultural practices to mitigate negative impact of climate change on cocoa production, 16,808 farmers were trained on Climate Smart Cocoa best practices.

Moving forward on land protection and restoration, we contributed with the Cocoa Land partnership (CLAP1 ) to distribute 65 land certificates representing 326 ha of land to 65 cocoa farmers of Côte d'Ivoire in a pilot phase to improve their ability to invest in their land.

Between October 2021 and September 2022, we have trained 19,104 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 317 cocoa communities.

### **Does this engagement contribute to achieving a reported target?**

Yes, please specify target ID(s)

Target 10, Target 11, Target 12

## **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
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## 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	Explain your process for prioritizing landscapes/jurisdictions for engagement
Row 1	<p>Opportunity to increase market access for smallholders and local communities</p> <p>Opportunity to protect and restore natural ecosystems</p> <p>Risk of deforestation, forests/land degradation, or conversion of other natural ecosystems</p> <p>Risk of issues related to land tenure rights</p> <p>Risk of human 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 Sei Mengkei. 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 Kaleka/Inobu, together we have engaged over 3000 smallholder farmers on RSPO certification. 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> <p>We also invest and look to innovate in landscapes to drive impact at scale. That's why we have invested in the Rimba Collective in 2022 a collaborative initiative along with Nestle, Procter and Gamble and Pepsico, that seeks to protect and restore over 500,000 hectares of forests across South East Asia.</p>

## F6.10b

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

**Landscape/Jurisdiction ID**

LJ1

**Country/Area**

Indonesia

**Name of landscape or jurisdiction area**

Aceh Tamiang and Aceh Timur Districts

**Types of partners engaged in the initiative design and implementation**

National government  
Subnational government  
International civil society organization(s)  
Local civil society organization(s)  
Local communities  
Local producers/smallholder  
International company(ies)  
National/local company(ies)  
Indirect supplier(s)

**Type of engagement**

Funder: Provides full or partial financial support

**Goals supported by engagement**

Avoided deforestation/conversion of natural ecosystems and/or decreased degradation rate  
Natural ecosystems conserved and/or restored  
Biodiversity protected and/or restored  
Improved business models that enable inclusion (including smallholders)  
Increased adoption of sustainable production practices (e.g., input use efficiency and water management practices)  
Reliable commodity traceability and landscape monitoring/data collection system(s)

**Company actions supporting approach**

Co-design and develop goals, strategies and an action plan with timebound targets and milestones for the initiative  
Collaborate on establishing and managing monitoring system(s) for deforestation, natural ecosystem conversion and/or degradation  
Identify and map stakeholders (including vulnerable and/or marginalized groups) and encourage their engagement in multi-stakeholder processes  
Help establish a transparent governance platform responsible for managing the initiative and its activities with clear roles, responsibilities and balanced decision-making  
Share information on supplier non-compliance, supply chain mapping and traceability with other stakeholders in the landscape/jurisdiction  
Engage stakeholders on importance of conservation, restoration and/or rehabilitation  
Support local governments (or equivalent) to enhance landscape governance structure, and provide them with resources to develop and implement sustainable landscape policies and/or management plan(s)

Capacity building for farmers, smallholders and local communities to implement good agricultural practices (including improved efficiency, crop diversification and adoption of certification)

Collaborate on commodity traceability

### **Description of engagement**

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. With various local partners, such as Leuser Conservation Forum (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 2023.

### **Engagement start year**

2020

### **Engagement end year**

Please specify  
2023

### **Estimated investment over the project period (currency)**

366,112

### **Is a collective monitoring framework used to measure progress?**

Yes, progress is collectively monitored using a shared external framework, please specify

Project steering committee and VSA Aceh Tamiang Committee

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

A center of excellence with the support and acknowledgement of sub national government is established. Center of excellence consisting of government representative and local smallholders acting as focal point for extension services of smallholders and actively participate in monitoring and verification of potential conversion of natural ecosystem detected through satellite images. 2,220 smallholder farmers received training. 172 ha of ex illegal palm oil plantation land has been restored into a natural ecosystem.

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### **Landscape/Jurisdiction ID**

LJ2

### **Country/Area**

Indonesia

**Name of landscape or jurisdiction area**

Tapanuli Selatan District

**Types of partners engaged in the initiative design and implementation**

Subnational government

Local communities

Local producers/smallholder

**Type of engagement**

Partner: Shared responsibility in the implementation of multiple goals

Funder: Provides full or partial financial support

**Goals supported by engagement**

Improved community resilience from climate adaptation plans or mitigation efforts

Natural ecosystems conserved and/or restored

Decreased ecosystem degradation rate

**Company actions supporting approach**

Co-design and develop goals, strategies and an action plan with timebound targets and milestones for the initiative

**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 150 hectares in the region. 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. 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. This project delivered by Konservasi Indonesia as Conservation International's main partner in the country.

**Engagement start year**

2019

**Engagement end year**

Please specify

2023

**Estimated investment over the project period (currency)**

126,294

### Is a collective monitoring framework used to measure progress?

Yes, progress is monitored using an internally defined framework

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

The landscape program has an integral approach to many interventions in an area, such as a reforestation program, biodiversity observation and smallholder's empowerment program. As part of the landscape strategy, smallholders become one of the actors to ensure No Deforestation Peatland Exploitation (NDPE) commitment is achieved. Smallholders sometimes have been are linked to plantation expansion that led to further deforestation. In our program, we empower smallholders through Good Agriculture Practice (GAP) training to implement and adopt sustainable practice and certify smallholders to the RSPO standard.

The smallholder program in Aceh Tamiang, Aceh Timur and Tapanuli Selatan has managed to improve yield and provide better living income to the smallholders. More than 4,000 smallholders that joined smallholder program has better traceability and link to independent mills.

## F6.10c

(F6.10c) For each of your disclosed commodities, provide details of the production/consumption volumes from each of the jurisdictions/landscapes you engage in.

Indicate landscape/jurisdiction ID	Does any of your commodity production/consumption volume originate from this landscape/jurisdiction, and are you able/willing to disclose information on this volume?	Commodity	% of total production/consumption volume from this landscape/jurisdiction
LJ1	Yes, we do produce/consume from this landscape/jurisdiction, and we are able/willing to disclose volume data	Palm oil	1.03
LJ2	Yes, we do produce/consume from this landscape/jurisdiction, and we are able/willing to disclose volume data	Palm oil	0.18

## 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?

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### **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

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**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 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.

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**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.

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.

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**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**

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 2022, we continued the 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 third round of the radio programme that is expected for 2023.

## F6.12

**(F6.12) Is your organization supporting or implementing project(s) focused on ecosystem restoration and long-term 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

### Expected benefits of project

Compliance with certification  
Improvement to sustainability of production practices  
Restoration of natural ecosystem(s)

### Is this project originating any carbon credits?

No

### Description of project

Unilever is voluntarily part of an initiative to support WWF-Malaysia to protect and restore forest and certify 30,000 hectares of oil palm in Sabah, Malaysia under the RSPO certification scheme. Approx % 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. We firmly believe that working beyond our own supply chain in landscapes drives transformation at scale and adds to the overall sustainable resilience of our supply chain. This is why we have chosen to work in this partnership in Sabah.

The initiative includes a partnership with the PONGO Alliance and the Bringing Back Our Rare Animals (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. In this landscape together with WWF Malaysia, we support the forest protection of 15,869 hectares through enhancing local spatial plans to help ensure development is done more sustainably and not impacting protected areas as well as through deforestation monitoring and reporting. The program also includes a sustainable production target that aims to get growers with plantation areas covering 30,000 hectares on the path to MSPO and then RSPO certified production.

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.

### **Where is the project taking place in relation to your value chain?**

Project based in sourcing area(s)

#### **Start year**

2018

#### **Target year**

2023

#### **Project area to date (Hectares)**

16,532

#### **Project area in the target year (Hectares)**

16,250

#### **Country/Area**

Malaysia

#### **Latitude**

4

**Longitude**

117

**Monitoring frequency**

Six-monthly or more frequently

**Total investment over the project period (currency)**

2,838,500

**For which of your expected benefits are you monitoring progress?**

Compliance with certification

Improvement to sustainability of production practice

Restoration of natural ecosystem(s)

**Please explain**

We are in particular monitoring the impact of the project on securing, managing and restoring ecological corridors i.e. restoration of natural ecosystems. Our partner in the project WWF reports on project activities, outcomes and impacts on a 6 monthly bases and leverages teams on the ground using local spatial plans, geospatial monitoring and land use planning materials to monitor progress. For restoration outcomes indicators like seedlings produced and planted as well as tree survival rates are monitored by project teams and reported on through the project reporting cycles.

The impact of the monitoring is registred through the results of the project with WWF: Our partner WWF Malaysia manages a project component, the wildlife corridor in the Tawau-Kunak landscape and orangutan habitat in Trusan Sugut Forest landscape. Through Unilever's investment, a nursery was established to grow orangutan food plants in Tabin Wildlife Reserve and seedlings have been provided to two companies for planting, Sawit Kinabalu (SK) and Kretam Holding Berhad (KHB). They are also working with PONGO Alliance and the Bringing Back Our Rare Animals (BORA) 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 have been conducted this baseline data was an input to spatial & program planning by providing an understanding orangutan habitat, & distribution of this threatened species. As a result in 2022, together with WWF Malaysia, BORA and other local partners, we supported the protection of restoration of 15,869 hectares through enhancing local spatial plans to help ensure development is done more sustainably and not impacting protected areas as well as through deforestation monitoring and reporting. We have also supported the restoration of 382 hectares in this landscape through the establishment of tree nursery and planting of seedlings. The program also includes a sustainable production target that aims to get growers with planation areas covering 30,000 hectares on the path to MSPO and then RSPO certified production.



## 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

Palm & Soy: We require our suppliers to provide traceability info on certified & non-certified volumes-this is verified by 3Keel. 3Keel identify countries, regions, districts of origin, mill/facility name, location & GPS details using bi-annual (palm) & quarterly (soy) traceability surveys. Palm mill location data is also verified with WRI with whom we developed the Unilever Mill List. There are 1,655 mills declared by our suppliers in our palm supply chain (SC). For soy, we purchase materials certified under the RTRS & Proterra standards.

Paper & board: To verify deforestation & conversion free volumes we rely on 3rd party audited certification via FSC & PEFC standards. Certified volume data is further verified using annual SGS independent sample-based audits.

Cocoa: Purchased volumes are certified under the Rainforest Alliance Standard.

Supplier requirement: Compliance with our requirements is verified through independent verification assessments performed by a 3rd party.

#### Verification standard

We worked with external advisers over the past 3yrs to develop Independent Verification Protocols for deforestation-free Palm, Soy & Cocoa. We invested in their development due to the absence of an accepted industry standard to verify DCF sourcing. We began pilot audits in 2021 & rolled out in our SC in 2022.

3rd party certification standards are used to verify sustainable sourcing: RSPO for palm; RTRS & Proterra for Soy; Rainforest Alliance for Cocoa & PEFC & FSC for Timber. The standards provide robust 3rd party verification of the sustainable production & trade of raw materials.

To help with monitoring & verification of geospatial DCF data, we work with USAID, NASA, FAO, the WRI & Google to create a shared data ecosystem, the Forest Data Partnership, that will transform how Unilever & other stakeholders monitor & verify DCF. We verify deforestation & conversion in our Palm SC via Deforestation & Burnt Area Monitoring Report through our partnership with 3rd party, Earthqualiser.

### Please explain

Unilever has invested in building the significant verification infrastructure required for a DCF supply chain, including 3rd parties involvement and oversight at every stage to ensure independence in the verification and reporting processes.

Where 3rd party standards are available to provide DCF sourcing, we purchase materials that are certified. Where certifications do not provide assurance and verification that a material is DCF to Unilever's cut-off date (31 December 2015) we have implemented additional verification including audits using the Independent Verification Protocols, 3rd party review of supplier traceability data and geospatial monitoring, both on our own platform and by 3rd party providers such as Earthqualiser. By enhancing our own and our stakeholders' understanding of the importance of verification at every stage, we improve our ability to identify and address risks and build trust in our supply chain.

Our Compass performance metrics (such as Sustainably Sourced) are externally assured, on a rolling basis, meaning that not all metrics are assured every year. 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 2022 document in the Independent Assurance and metrics section on our website, alongside their findings in the PwC Limited Assurance Statement for 2022. We did not assure Sustainably Sourced or Deforestation Free in 2022, but these metrics will be externally assured in 2023.

## 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

Palm oil

#### Coverage

Supply chain

#### Primary barrier/challenge type

Value chain complexity

#### Comment

Every Unilever Business Group relies on palm oil & derivatives. Approx 11-20% of procurement spend and 51-60% of our revenue has products with palm ingredients. Our high volume purchasing (800K tonnes+ palm oil p.a) is subject to the price volatility and physical supply volatility, particularly for certified and DCF materials. The 800k+ tonnes

of palm & palm kernel purchased is weighted towards oleochemicals that are used in Home Care, Beauty & Wellbeing and Personal Care products. The supply chain for oleochemicals can be complex for traceability due to the many transformations to produce oleochemicals and the many supply chain actors involved. Deforestation, land conflict & labour exploitation are all significant issues in the palm industry and require collective efforts through programs over long periods of time. The costs of certification are high, especially for smallholder farmers (SHF), and there is little incentive for them to maintain certification without market demand. Limited availability of certified materials also drives up the cost of raw materials, which contributes to cost increases of our products. A multi-tiered palm supply chain adds to the supply chain complexity, as this creates challenges with identifying and engaging non-compliant suppliers for remedial actions. SHF account for 40% of land under oil palm cultivation in Indonesia & 30% of total palm oil produced yet their integration into sustainable supply chains remains a challenge. Unilever includes independent SHF in partnership programs to provide training, increasing RSPO certification & implementing jurisdictional approaches. Through these projects, we push sustainable agricultural practices, giving a greater supply of certified sustainable palm oil in the market.

### **Forest risk commodity**

Timber products

### **Coverage**

Supply chain

### **Primary barrier/challenge type**

Lack of adequate traceability systems

### **Comment**

The paper and board supply chain is complex, with one of the biggest challenges being cost-effective and accurate traceability of all of our materials. In 2022, we have traceability to 77.5% of our volume which indicates the extent of the challenge we have and continue to face. We continue to rely on surveys and audit samples to confirm data accuracy, because of the lack of viable large-scale alternatives. PEFC and FSC certified materials require a full chain of custody but do not have the structures for end-to-end transparency and traceability. For Unilever's own assurance we employ a 3rd party to take samples from transactions and asks for evidence that the material is certified back to forests. This check is for a sample and is not for all transactions because of the cost and time involved. Potentially promising alternatives for traceability, like blockchain technology (e.g. SAP green token) are expensive and implementation is, as yet, unrealised in the value chain.

In 2022 we started a pilot collecting mill-location information via our selected direct suppliers. With other forest risk commodities, we have used Google Earth Engine capability combined with geospatial data layers to detect deforestation in the proximity of the commodity primary processing locations. We are investing in broadening the scope & scale of this IT solution and it has the potential to be used for deforestation detection in the paper & pulp sector. This project will help to give additional

transparency and traceability to the timber products.

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**Forest risk commodity**

Soy

**Coverage**

Supply chain

**Primary barrier/challenge type**

Complex regulatory differences at various jurisdictional scales

**Comment**

Unilever faces a challenge due to a potential conflict between Unilever's commitments to 100% deforestation and conversion free supply chain by 2023 (captured in our Policy and in Compass goals) and local regulations in Brazil. Regulations in Brazil permit removal of forests on farmlands up to specified percentages across the country. In contrast, Unilever's People and Nature Policy requires the protection of natural ecosystems from commodity driven deforestation. This Brazilian legislation permits legal deforestation and farmers may require incentives to protect forest that are at risk in this way. All of the production from Brazil is potentially affected as the legislation is embedded in the country's laws. In 2022, Unilever's soybean oil sourcing footprint in Latin America was approx 70,000 tons. There is quite substantive amounts of natural ecosystems at threat on private land. Brazil first passed the Forest Code in 1965 requiring landowners in the country to maintain a designated 35 to 80% of their property under native vegetation. The introduction of the law, and the large holdings of native vegetation on private land, means that more than 11 million hectares in private hands are at risk. While conversion in the Amazon biome is more restricted, all states are in scope including Mato Grosso and Goias from which Unilever sources. We have enacted supply contracts and altered our sourcing arrangements to ensure that our suppliers and supply chain are not driving deforestation or conversion, irrespective of local regulatory changes. The government has taken some steps such as introducing the CAR system to mitigate some of the risk, but more collaboration and investment in solutions will be required to prevent further deforestation and conversion of the Cerradom and other critical natural ecosystems in Latin America. In particular Unilever is collaborating in the CGF Forest Positive Coalition to advocate that commodity traders introduce much more ambitious commitments than those adopted post COP 27 under the auspices of the Agri-commodity traders roadmap to 1.5 degrees. For example, through the CGF FPC we have made it clear the need in spite of regulatory challenges for commodity traders to adopt a cut-off date of no later than 2020.

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**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, and prevalence of very large number of smallholders in the supply chain, 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

Other parts of the value 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 & drive innovation in the timber industry. We believe deforestation can only be addressed when all stakeholders adhere to the strong environmental protection standards and collaborate to monitor and manage risk. For example, in 2022 we worked with direct suppliers and Google (using their Earth Engine tool) on deforestation detection capability in forest-risk commodities such as palm, soy, cocoa. Throughout 2022 we worked with USAID, NASA, FAO, the World Resources Institute and Google to create a shared geospatial data ecosystem, the Forest Data Partnership, that monitors deforestation, aimed at protecting global biodiversity and restoring nature. Having analytical capability and technology available to Unilever and the wider industry will help us and the world to detect, monitor and manage deforestation and conversion in supply chains.

We have worked with partners such as 3Keel on traceability, supplier engagement partners such as GTS and assurance providers such as SGS to collect, manage and

assure the data provided by suppliers on paper & pulp material & origins. Stakeholder engagement and collaboration are essential for traceability across the industry to be standard practice and to set common standards for data collection & quality.

Our brands are vehicles for consumer engagement and advancing social & environmental change, raising awareness of sustainable consumption. Consumers increasingly demand sustainable plastic-free packaging innovation, for example, our brand Pot Noodle has announced a trial using a new FSC certified paper pot, & our ambition is to switch to this longer term, removing approx 4,000 tonnes of virgin plastic each year.

### **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 & 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 them commonplace. We drive the market through our purchase of RSPO physically certified materials via Mass Balance or SG models; we source more directly to improve our traceability & resilience & to give market support for smallholders by buying directly from independent mills & mid-sized operators connected to smallholders. We invest in smallholder empowerment through impact programs; funds & larger landscape programs to drive no deforestation & transformation beyond our supply chain (SC). For example, in 2022, we purchased over 59,767t of RSPO IS-Credits from 33 smallholder groups, directly benefitting over 11,000 IS farmers located in Indonesia, Thailand & Malaysia, representing over 30,000 ha of land. We believe deforestation can only be addressed when all stakeholders adhere to the strong environmental protection standards & collaborate to monitor & manage risk. Our policies encourage sustainability across the SC & work through multi-stakeholder platforms e.g. RSPO, CGF, TFA to advocate for similar high standards for all. We participate in RSPO & contribute to the development & improvement of its standards e.g. the RSPO Independent Smallholder Standard. In smallholder & jurisdiction impact programming, collaboration is essential: we work with local governments, communities & NGOs including INOBU/Kaleka, Conservation International & suppliers PTPN, PT SKIP, to build capacity among 9,000 smallholders. Since 2016, we have contributed to a jurisdictional project managed by Inobu/Kaleka. Our brands drive consumer engagement in social & environmental change & raising awareness of sustainable consumption. Stakeholder engagement &

collaboration are essential for traceability in the industry to be standard practice & to set common standards for data collection & quality. We work with Earthqualizer to build a palm oil database and mapping platform. In 2022, we continued our partnerships with local governments, Conservation International, WWF, IDH & Inobu as part of our landscape projects in key palm oil production areas in Malaysia & Indonesia.

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**Forest risk commodity**

Soy

**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 and committed ground work are essential to transform and innovate the Soy industry. For example, in 2022 we worked with direct suppliers and Google (using their Earth Engine tool) on deforestation detection capability in soy. Throughout 2022 we worked with USAID, NASA, FAO, the World Resources Institute and Google to create a shared geospatial data ecosystem, the Forest Data Partnership, that monitors deforestation, aimed at protecting global biodiversity and restoring nature. We have worked with partners such as 3Keel on traceability & to collect and analyse the data provided by suppliers on soy origins. Having analytical capability and technology available to Unilever and the wider industry will help us and the world to detect, monitor and manage deforestation and conversion in supply chains. Collaboration and stakeholder engagement that advocates for certification can help increase the supply of certified Soy and make it commonplace in the market. We believe that 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 in place that encourage sustainable practices across the supply chain through multi-stakeholder platforms such as RTRS, CGF Forest Positive Coalition to collaborate and advocate for adoption of high standards. Unilever has long participated in RTRS and we were part of developing and improving RTRS standards, such as promoting regenerative agriculture. Our regenerative agriculture programs are an opportunity to engage and partner with our customers and wider stakeholder networks for mutual benefits, including driving our commitments to sustainable, DCF climate-beneficial agriculture. For example, we agreed in 2022 to feature in an Amazon Prime Documentary launching on 4th April 2023 on the future of farming (theclimatepledge.com about Hellmann's: Focus on US) which translates our investment into stakeholder and consumer activism.

---

**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. 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. In 2022 we worked with the governments to develop the framework and tools to ensure that quality data collection. We target a high percentage of farms mapped in our direct supply chain, with the ambition to reach 100%. Farms within our direct supply chain are mapped to identify and collect cocoa farm boundaries while ensuring that cocoa is not being sourced from forest lands, National Parks and Reserves, and Classified Forests. Also, landscape initiatives conducted together with CFI members are implemented under WCF coordination and the collaboration of Côte d'Ivoire Government. Throughout 2022 we worked with USAID, NASA, FAO, the World Resources Institute and Google to create a shared geospatial data ecosystem, the Forest Data Partnership, that monitors deforestation, aimed at protecting global biodiversity and restoring nature. Having farm-level maps in the cocoa sector, plus analytical capability and technology available to Unilever and the wider industry will help us and the world to detect, monitor and manage deforestation and conversion in supply chains.

## 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.**

### 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 Business Operations & Supply Chain Officer	Chief Operating Officer (COO)



## SF. Supply chain module

### SF0.1

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

	Annual revenue
Row 1	60,073,000,000

### 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.**

---

**Requesting member**

**Commodity related to the project**

**Category of project**

Other category, please specify

Smallholder or landscape agriculture projects

**Type of project**

**Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits to customer**

Other, please specify

Our nature related goals have timeframes ranging from the end of 2023 up to 2030

**Details of project**

We welcome collaboration on any of our smallholder or landscape agriculture projects on any of our forest related commodities.

**Projected outcome**

Some of the forest-related goals under the Unilever Compass include: 1) Deforestation-free supply chain in palm oil, paper & board, tea, soy and cocoa by the end of 2023; 2) Help protect and regenerate 1.5 million hectares of land forests and oceans by 2030; 3) 100% sustainable sourcing of our key agricultural crops; and 3) Empower farmers and smallholders to protect and regenerate farm environments. These goals are supported by our €1 billion Climate & Nature Fund.

## 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?**

No

## 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

We report separately the GHG footprint of palm, tea, soy, cocoa and timber using purchased commodity volumes and GHG data derived from life cycle assessment studies representative of our supply chains. We use a combination of external life cycle databases and published reports. The GHG values per commodity include land use and land use change emissions.

### Palm oil

---

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

##### Please explain

We report separately the GHG footprint of palm, tea, soy, cocoa and timber using purchased commodity volumes and GHG data derived from life cycle assessment studies representative of our supply chains. We use a combination of external life cycle databases and published reports. The GHG values per commodity include land use and land use change emissions.

### Soy

---

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

##### Please explain

We report separately the GHG footprint of palm, tea, soy, cocoa and timber using purchased commodity volumes and GHG data derived from life cycle assessment studies representative of our supply chains. We use a combination of external life cycle databases and published reports. The GHG values per commodity include land use and land use change emissions.

**Other - Cocoa**

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

**Please explain**

We report separately the GHG footprint of palm, tea, soy, cocoa and timber using purchased commodity volumes and GHG data derived from life cycle assessment studies representative of our supply chains. We use a combination of external life cycle databases and published reports. The GHG values per commodity include land use and land use change emissions.

**Submit your response**

**In which language are you submitting your response?**

English

**Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP**

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

**Please confirm below**

I have read and accept the applicable Terms