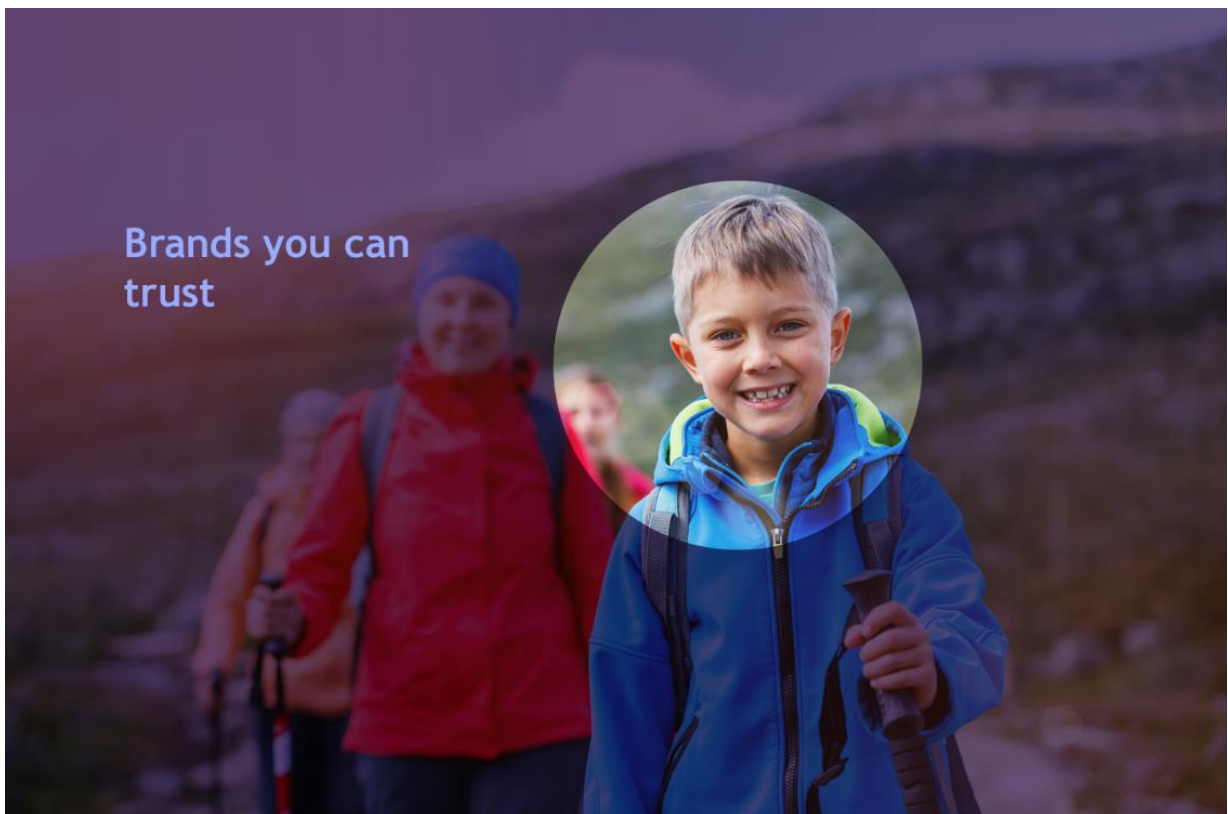


UNILs Quality Requirements to Suppliers and Product.



INTRODUCTION

This document describes Unil's Quality Claims and Recommendations to you as a supplier and it summarizes what you need to deliver on, to make sure Unil gets safe and sustainable products in our own Brands and Packers Brands.

The document is divided into internal claims (must haves) and recommendations, including food, pet-food, non-food and packaging. One section concerns all suppliers.

Requirement – Policies that must comply at the time an offer is given.

Expectations – Policies that we strive to achieve. If not met at the time an offer is given, the supplier must provide an explanation as to why the recommendation is not met and a plan on how and when the recommendation will be complied.

In general, suppliers must comply with all applicable laws and regulations related to the specific product group(s) that we procure.

If there, from a market perspective, are reasons not to follow our internal claims, you as a supplier need to provide a written explanation as to why claims are not followed, which in turn must be approved internally by Unil.

Products in breach of laws and regulations are not acceptable.

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1. All Suppliers

1.1 REQUIREMENTS

1.1.1 Legal Requirements

In general, suppliers must comply with all applicable European laws and regulations related to the specific product group(s) that we procure.

1.1.2 Human rights

All producers in risk countries shall have a valid audit in BSCI (and/or Sedex or similar).

All suppliers shall sign and og work for compliance with the guidelines set out in the Code of Conduct (CoC)

1.1.3 Palm oil

All products with palm oil shall as a minimum be RSPO Identity Preserved (IP) and segregated (SG). If Packers Brands or Eurolabel products contain palm oil they shall follow the certification rule.

2. Food Suppliers

2.1 REQUIREMENTS

2.1.1 Food Safety

All suppliers to Unil shall be certified according to one of the GFSI standards (Food Safety Standards).

2.1.2 Egg – Consume egg and egg as an ingredient

Unil will not sell consume eggs from caged hens in its own brands. We will also phase out the use of eggs from caged hens, as an ingredient, in our own brands, if its strength our competitiveness. This will be done by the end of 2025.

2.1.3 Salt

All suppliers who are delivering food products to Unil must deliver products within salt content according to what is defined in the Salt List.

2.1.4 Spirulina

None of our products shall contain spirulina as an ingredient. This is particularly relevant in smoothies. This does not apply to spirulina concentrate.

2.1.5 Vegetarian and vegan

When launching new products aimed at the target group of vegetarians / vegans, we will strive to ensure that it is adapted to vegans. The reason for this is that vegans often buy products that are aimed at vegetarians.

UNIL defines the term "vegetarian" as free of meat, poultry, fish and seafood, and will ensure that products labeled "vegetarian" are not misleading to consumers. Eggs, dairy products, and honey can be used in vegetarian products, and it must then be clearly highlighted on the front which of these ingredients the product contains.

The following ingredients **cannot** be used in vegetarian products:

- meat and poultry
- fish and seafood (including shellfish, molluscs and caviar)
- bouillon/ fund from meat / poultry, fish, and shellfish
- sauces produced from seafood (oyster sauce, fish sauce and Worcester sauce)
- fat from animal source
- insects (including E 120 (carmine), red dye produced from lice)
- gelatin
- animal rennet
- vitamin D and omega-3 fatty acids from fish oil

Products labeled "vegan" can only consist of plant-based ingredients.

2.1.6 Coffee

All pure coffee products shall at least be Rainforest Alliance/UTZ certified.

2.1.7 Cocoa

All new and existing cocoa products (Own brands and Packers brands) that contains more than 30% cocoa must be at least Rainforest Alliance (RA) certified (formerly UTZ). Products that have the word cocoa/chocolate in the product name or have picture of cocoa/chocolate on the packaging must also be RA certified. Medium and premium may have Fairtrade.

2.1.8 Azo dyes

None of our products shall contain azo dyes. These dyes include E102, E104, E110, E122, E124 and E129.

2.1.9 GMO

To launch GMO products, it is required to apply to the Norwegian Food Safety Authority, and the products must be marked. None of our products shall contain any GMO.

2.1.10 Sustainable Seafood

All risk products (e.g. surimi, tuna, whiteleg shrimps) or products caught in areas with a low degree of control of working conditions and resources shall be ASC/MSC certified commodities. The origins of commodities must always be documented.

2.1.11 Soy

All soy products where soy is an ingredient, we shall make sure that the soy comes from sustainable sources or is RTRS/ProTerra certified

2.1.12 Tea

All tea shall be Fairtrade certified.

2.1.13 Titanium dioxide E171

None of our food products shall contain titanium dioxide (E171). This means that products with E171 shall not be launched from 2022. Products that contain E171 will be phased out by the end of 2023.

2.2 EXPECTATIONS

2.2.1 Environment

It is desirable that all suppliers to Unil should be certified according to ISO14001 or other environmental standards.

2.2.2 Sugar

Our goal is a 20% reduction of sugar by 2020. Our focus shall be on the "hidden" sugar in products where consumers do not expect high sugar content.

2.2.3 Saturated fat

The recommendations by the Norwegian Directorate of Health shall be followed. The content of saturated fat shall be reduced to less than 10% in the major dietary sources of fat; i.e. milk and dairy products, meat and meat products, margarine og other edible fats. Saturated fat should be replaced with monounsaturated fatty acids and polyunsaturated fatty acids.

2.2.4 Sucralose (E955)

It is recommended that none of our products shall contain sucralose

3. Pet-food Suppliers

3.1 REQUIREMENTS

3.1.1 Food Safety Standard

All suppliers to Unil shall be certified according to the GFSI or ISO 22000 standards (Food Safety Standards)

3.1.2 GMO

To launch GMO products, it is required to apply to the Norwegian Food Safety Authority, and the products must be marked. None of our products shall contain any GMO.

3.1.3 Sustainable Seafood

All risk products (e.g. surimi, tuna, whiteleg shrimps) or products caught in areas with a low degree of control of working conditions and resources shall be ASC/MSC certified commodities. The origins of commodities must always be documented.

3.1.4 Soy

All soy products where soy is an ingredient, we shall make sure that the soy comes from sustainable sources or is RTRS/ProTerra certified

3.2 EXPECTATIONS

3.2.1 Environment standard

It is desirable that all suppliers to Unil should be certified according to ISO14001 or other environmental standards. Non-food Suppliers

4. 4 Non-food Suppliers

4.1 REQUIREMENTS

4.1.1 Environment standard

All Unils suppliers of non-food products shall be certified according to one of the following environment standards: ISO 14001, EMAS, Miljøfyrtårn and/or Økotex Step

The following products standars is also accepted if the product is according to these certifications:

Bra Miljøvalg, Svanen, GOTS, Blaue Ängel and/or EcoLabel

As an alternative a valid SMETA 4-pillar revision with satisfactory results can be accepted.

4.1.2 Quality and product safety standards

Suppliers to Unil shall be certified according to ISO9001/BRC/IFS-HPC

4.1.3 Cosmetics and body care

Suppliers of cosmetics/body care products shall also be certified according to ISO22716.

4.1.4 Parabens

None of our products shall contain parabens.

4.1.5 Microplastics

None of our products shall contain microplastics (relevant in detergents, washings-up liquids, textile cleaners, chemicals, and cosmetics/body care products).

4.1.6 Preservatives MI, MCI or BIT

None of our products shall contain preservatives MI, MCI or BIT. (Relevant in detergents and cosmetics and body care products).

4.1.7 Substitution obligation

Detergents, washing-up liquids, textile cleaners or other types of chemicals shall not be more harmful to health or the environment than existing products in our assortment (cf. the substitution obligation). New product types shall primarily have no hazard classification, or a low hazard classification if it is not possible to find products with no hazard classification.

4.1.8 Siloxanes D4, D5, D6 og M3T

None of our products shall contain siloxanes D4, D5, D6 or M3T. Note: In the authorities' priority list.

4.1.9 Preservative Phenoxyethanol

None of our products used in the diaper area shall contain preservative phenoxyethanol.

4.1.10 Perfume allergens - NEW

None of our products shall contain perfume allergens in a concentration that must be declared on the label. Relevant in cleaning products, dishwashing detergents, laundry detergents, chemicals and cosmetics / personal care.

4.1.11 Triclosan

None of our products shall contain triclosan.

4.1.12 Flame retardants (brominated and organic phosphorous)

None of our products shall contain flame retardants (brominated and organic phosphorous). This includes all solid products, especially electronics, textiles, and toys. In the authorities' priority list including bans and regulations regarding a lot of products.

4.1.13 Formaldehyde and formaldehyde releasers

Formaldehyde and formaldehyde releasers (such as bronopol) are not allowed Unil's cosmetics products.

4.1.14 Paper/carton/wood

All wood containing products where we are the first import link in the European market shall comply with the EU timber regulation.

4.1.15 Bisphenols and Bisphenols A

None of our products shall contain bisphenols/bisphenols A.

4.1.16 PVC

None of our products or packaging shall contain PVC.

4.1.17 Perfluorised substances

None of our products shall contain perfluorised substances. Relevant in all fat, dirt, and water repellent products, e.g. baking paper, popcorn bags and textiles. Note: Not allowed in a lot of products.

4.1.18 Phthalates

None of our products shall contain phthalates. This includes all product types. On the authorities' priority list including bans and regulations regarding a lot of products.

4.1.19 Food contact materials

All suppliers of food contact materials shall supply food contact certificates or conformity declarations for all packaging and non-food products in contact with food.

4.1.20 Wood and paper products

By the end of 2022, all our new and existing paper and wood products must be certified in accordance with FSC, PEFC or Svanen, or consist of recycled material. Raw materials from tropical timber shall not be used in any of our products.

5. Packaging Materials

5.1 REQUIREMENTS

5.1.1 Bisphenols and Bisphenols A

None of our packaging materials shall contain bisphenols/bisphenols A.

5.1.2 Perfluorised substances

None of our packaging materials shall contain perfluorised substances.

5.1.3 Phthalates

None of our packaging shall contain phthalates. This includes all product types. On the authorities' priority list including bans and regulations regarding a lot of products.

5.1.4 Food contact materials

All suppliers of food contact materials shall supply food contact certificates or conformity declarations for all packaging and non-food products in contact with food.

5.1.5 Plastic

Biodegradable/industrial compostable materials are not allowed. Applies to packaging CU and TU.

None of our packaging materials shall contain PVC or PVDC. Applies to packaging CU and TU.

5.1.6 Metal

PVC and PVDC is not allowed as coating/sealing. Applies to packaging CU.

5.2 EXPECTATIONS

5.2.1 All materials

Plastic types that can easily be recycled and can be made also from renewable resources. Use monomaterial as first choice where possible. Applies to packaging CU and TU.

5.2.2 Fiber-based packaging

When paper or cardboard is used, Unil shall always ask and strive to use packaging material that are certified according to FSC, PEFC or Svanemerket if possible. Applies to packaging CU and TU.

To endorse a circular economy, we encourage the use of recycled material. Recycled paper material is not allowed in direct contact with food stuff, as of today. The re-cycled packaging material should also be certified according to PEFC, FSC or Svanemerket if possible. Applies to packaging CU and TU.

Composite materials:

Avoid composite materials, if possible. Exception: aseptic cartons. Applies to packaging CU.

Bleaching methods must be TCF (Totally Chlorine Free) for virgin fibers and at least PCF (Processed Chlorine Free) for recycled pulp. The bleaching method ECF (Elementary Chlorine Free) can be accepted only for consumer unit for products with the Nordic Swan Ecolabel.

Applies to packaging CU and TU.

Recycled materials:

To increase the use of recycled material we want to ensure that the packaging can be material recyclable. E.g: avoid plastic windows on cartons. Applies to packaging CU and TU.

5.2.3 Plastic

HDPE, LDPE, PP and PET are preferred types of plastic. Applies to packaging CU and TU.

Minimize the use of virgin fossil plastic when possible, either by:

- a) use recycled plastic, or
- b) use plastic from renewable material.

Applies to packaging CU and TU.

Colour pigments:

Avoid the use of strong and dark color pigments and use transparent plastic as first choice, where possible. Applies to packaging CU and TU.

The use of the color pigment "carbon black" is not allowed. Applies to packaging CU and TU.

Deposit scheme:

National regulation for deposit system should always apply. But in order to promote circularity, use the deposit system also on products not required by law - if possible. Applies to packaging CU.

5.2.4 Metal

Minimize the use of metal cans in favor of aseptic paper carton. We are working on phasing out metal cans from our product portfolio with more environmentally friendly packaging. Our goal is to phase out by 2022. Applies to packaging CU.

Avoid composite materials like tin, aluminium, iron mixes. It makes it difficult to recycle. Composite materials make it more difficult to recycle the packaging. Applies to packaging CU.

5.2.5 Glass

Glass is very heavy in transportation and has a high climate footprint. Minimize the thickness of glass (use light-weight glass) where possible. Applies to packaging CU.

Material recycling:

Blend materials are hard to recycle. Avoid the use of porcelain and ceramics with glass as it makes the recycling much harder. Applies to packaging CU.

Transparent glass is a cleaner fraction and is easier to recycle into new glass material. If UV protection is needed darker color is accepted, eg. for Olive oil. Minimize the use of dark colored glass and use transparent glass as first choice. Applies to packaging CU.

6. Animal welfare - NEW

6.1 REQUIREMENTS

6.1.1 Laws and rules

Our suppliers and manufacturers shall follow national, and as a minimum EU's, animal welfare laws, guidelines and standards.

6.1.2 Slaughter methods

Animals always have to be anesthetized before slaughter.

6.1.3 Antibiotics

Antibiotics shall only be used on sick animals when necessary. Use of antibiotics must be prescribed and documented by a veterinarian.

Antibiotics and hormone preparations shall not be used as growth enhancers.

6.1.4 Wool

Wool must not originate from animals that have been subject to mulesing. Mulesing is surgical removal of skin from the sheep's tail area, so that the skin will be tight and wrinkle free. This to avoid that urine and feces will create moist pockets in the skin where flies accumulate and lay their eggs.

6.1.5 Use of wild animals

Viltlevende dyr skal ikke fanges og benyttes i produksjon i forbindelse med innhøsting e.l. Eks. aper som høster kokosnøtter.

6.1.6 Surgical procedures

Surgical procedures of non-medical reasons must be avoided, i.e. tail cutting of pigs.

If there is a medical reason, the procedure must be performed by a veterinarian/medical professional, with properly anesthesia and pain relief.

6.1.7 Forced feeding

Forced feeding of animals is unacceptable. I.e. forced feeding of goose and duck in production of foie gras/duck liver.

6.1.8 Animals unable to give birth naturally

Products from animals where breeding lead to birth difficulties, is unacceptable. I.e. breeding of Belgian Blue cattle.

6.1.9 Eggs

UNIL must not include eggs from caged hens in production of our brands. Also we will phase out usage of eggs from caged hens as an ingredient in our own brands, as long as it will contribute to strengthen our competitive forces. Our goal is to phase out eggs from caged hens as an ingredient by the end of 2025.

6.1.10 Testing on animals

Cosmetics and cleaning agents can not be tested on animals.

6.1.11 Bobby calf production

Raw material from Bobby calf production or from the breed Belgian Blue must not be used.

6.2 EXPECTATIONS

6.2.1 Traceability

Suppliers should be in control of their animals' origin and keep track of exactly where they come from, when used in their supply chain.

6.2.2 Follow-up and improvement

Suppliers who directly distribute livestock from producers, must have effective systems for following-up, and continually work to improve animal health and welfare in their supply chain.

6.2.3 Follow-up by subcontractors

Suppliers of products with animal origin as main ingredients must communicate with their subcontractors and follow-up animal welfare demands and use of antibiotics. This also include suppliers of products that use animals in their supply chain, without including them in the raw material.

6.2.4 Enrichment of environment, space

Environmental enrichment and enabling of natural behaviour according to specific needs for the species, shall be prioritized.

6.2.5 Housing of animals

Stuffy and tight housing of animals with restrained moving abilities, must be avoided.