

Cage-Free Tracker

 **ASIA**



Edition 2025



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Any new updates or information companies offer after this date will be included in future reports.

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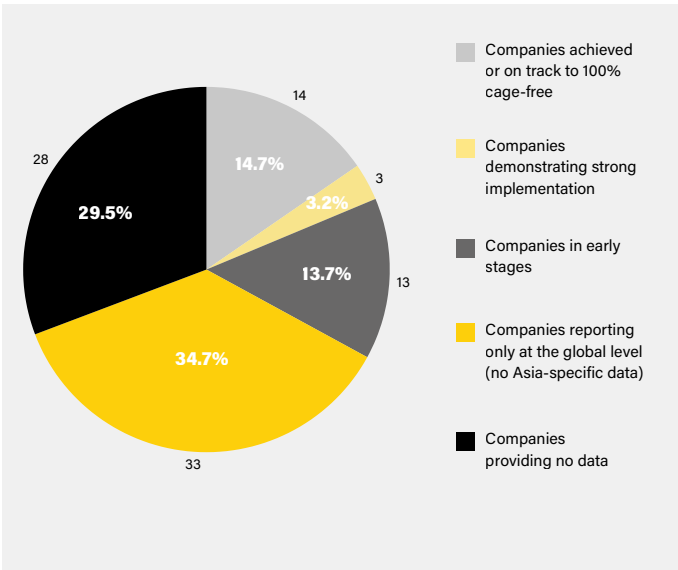
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Foreword

The 2025 Asia Cage-Free Tracker by Sinergia Animal (the “Tracker”) highlights both progress and ongoing challenges, as companies across the region move at very different speeds toward implementing their commitment to cage-free egg sourcing. Asia is home to nearly 65% of the world’s egg production¹, giving the region immense influence over food security, sustainability, and animal welfare. Yet this scale has largely been built on intensive battery cage systems that severely restrict hens’² natural behaviours and raise serious ethical and public health concerns³.

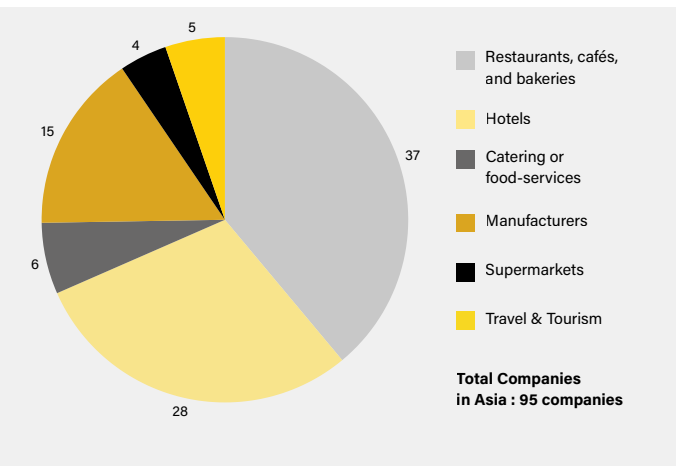
Unlike Europe and North America, where cage-free reforms have been driven by legislation, Asia has seen little comparable regulatory action. Sweden banned cages decades ago, followed by the European Union, New Zealand, Canada, and several U.S. states⁴. In contrast, while India has issued advisories to restrict battery cages, enforcement remains inconsistent⁵. Across the region, countries such as Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia and Japan rely largely on voluntary corporate commitments, as cage-based production still dominates⁶. This absence of binding rules makes corporate responsibility and civil society pressure the main drivers of change, while also underscoring the importance of transparency to ensure credibility⁷.

Encouraging signs of transformation are beginning to appear. Our analysis showed that in Malaysia and Japan, cage-free farms demonstrate that meaningful change is achievable. In Japan and Thailand, companies are embedding cage-free sourcing into their business models, showing how innovation and consumer demand can accelerate reform. However, Indonesia and India continue to reveal persistent gaps between companies’ global pledges and public commitments made at the corporate level and their local implementation on the ground. Malaysia meanwhile shows early engagement but still has limited transparency and weak reporting. As Asia accounts for nearly 65% of global egg production, with China alone contributing around 38%, the region’s progress will be pivotal in shaping the global transition toward cage-free systems⁸.



In 2025, the Tracker evaluated in depth 95 companies across five Asian countries, expanding its coverage from 78 companies in 2024. Findings show that 14.7% (14) have already achieved or are firmly on track toward 100% cage-free sourcing, 3.2% (3) are demonstrating strong implementation, and 13.7% (13) remain in the early stages. In contrast, 34.7% (33) of the companies report only at the global level without Asia-specific data, while 29.5% (28) provide no reporting at all. More than half face implementation deadlines in 2025, with only a handful extending to 2027–2030, such as Nando’s, Kempinski and Lotus’s Supermarket (formerly Tesco Lotus). Compared with 2024, the 2025 update presents a more sobering picture, participation has widened, but implementation and transparency gaps remain pronounced.

Beyond these headline figures, the supply of cage-free eggs in Asia is expanding but remains uneven, concentrated mainly around major metropolitan areas such as Tokyo, Bangkok, and Jakarta, while rural and secondary markets continue to experience limited availability.



In 2025, the Tracker mapped and evaluated 95 companies across Asia’s key food sectors to balance sectoral and geographic representation. The sample comprised 37 restaurants, cafés, and bakeries; 28 hotels; 6 catering or food-services; 15 manufacturers; 4 supermarkets; and 5 companies in travel and tourism. Restaurants and cafes represented about half of the total, followed by hotels and manufacturers, while catering, supermarket, and travel sectors formed a smaller yet influential share.

Geographically, the Tracker covered **Thailand (56 companies), Indonesia (57), Japan (55), Malaysia (46), and India (42)**, representing a mix of high-growth economies and diverse policy environments. Indonesia and Thailand recorded the highest company participation, driven mainly by the hotel and restaurant/café sectors which together accounted for over 60% of total companies in both countries. In contrast, India and Malaysia had a relatively higher share of manufacturers and mixed-sector operators, indicating a more diversified supply-chain composition.

Most of the companies assessed are multinational groups operating in two or more of the five countries evaluated. Table 1 provides a sectoral breakdown by country:

Country	Hotels	Restaurants/ Cafes	Catering / Food Services	Manufacturers	Supermarkets	Travel & Tourism	Total Companies	Multinational Companies
India	11	11	5	14	-	1	42	42
Indonesia	20	21	4	9	-	3	57	50
Japan	15	21	1	13	-	5	55	51
Malaysia	16	13	4	9	1	3	46	46
Thailand	21	14	2	11	4	4	56	53

Together, these findings illustrate the breadth of corporate engagement across Asia's food system and the uneven pace of progress toward cage-free commitments between regions and sectors.

The 2025 cohort of newly evaluated companies further highlights ongoing transparency challenges. Several regional and multinational players entered the Tracker for the first time but were classified in the lower tiers due to limited Asia-specific implementation data and a lack of measurable disclosure, such as Dough Lab, Impiana Hotels, Archipelago International and Rimping Supermarket. Collectively, these new entrants represent nearly one-fifth of all companies assessed, underscoring how even influential brands continue to lag behind in regional implementation, transparency, and reporting.

Encouragingly, success stories prove what is possible. Companies such as Shake Shack, Starbucks, Capella Hotel Group, Illy Caffè, and Aman Resorts have demonstrated that cage-free transition can be achieved in Asia within just three to four years. Their leadership demonstrates that commitments can move from promise to practice, even across complex supply chains.

The challenge now lies in scaling these successes. Policymakers must adopt enforceable standards. Companies must embed cage-free sourcing into their sustainability and ESG priorities. Consumers and investors must reward transparency while pressing laggards to act. Asia has the opportunity not only to participate in the global cage-free movement but to lead it, proving that economic growth, sustainability, and animal welfare can advance together. The decisions made here will shape the global food system for decades to come⁶.



Nurkhayati Darunifah
Corporate Accountability Lead – Asia

Main Results



More companies evaluated:

A total of 95 companies included in the 2025 report, representing a 22% increase (17 companies) compared to 2024.

New commitments

7% (7 companies) made new cage-free commitments during the reporting period.

Full transition:

8.4% (8 companies) have fully transitioned to a 100% cage-free supply chain

while another 6.3 % (6 companies) state they will achieve full implementation by the end of 2025.

Transparency in reporting:

10.5% (10 companies) publish Asia-specific reports

43.2% (41 companies) report only at the global level, and 16.8% (16 companies) disclose both global and regional progress in a single report, bringing the total to 70.5% (67 companies) that publish share some form of progress update.

Companies with 2025 or earlier as deadline:

75.8% (72 companies) have set 2025 or earlier implementation deadlines

already achieved them, 6.3% (6 companies) expect to do so by the end of 2025, 17.9% (17) present varying degrees of implementation, 23.2% (22) report only globally, and 20% (19 companies) provide no reporting on implementation status.

Multinationals:

77.9% (74 companies) are multinationals, while 22.1% (21 companies) operate exclusively within Asia.

Among multinational corporations :

- 6 companies have fully implemented their commitments.
- 4 companies confirm they will complete implementation by the end of 2025.
- 4 companies show strong to moderate progress (above 40%)
- 33 companies report only global-level data without Asia-specific details.
- 17 companies provide no public reporting at all.

Engagement across the region:

Corporate engagement across Asia continues to grow, yet transparency and full implementation remain uneven, highlighting the need for stronger regional accountability and more consistent public reporting. Among the five countries covered by the Tracker;

Indonesia

Indonesia remains one of the most active countries, with 57 companies included and 43 (75.4%) reporting progress; It records the highest number of Tier A performers (11 companies), led by major hotel and restaurant chains. However, a significant share of companies remain in Tier D.1 (22) and Tier E (14), underscoring uneven adoption across the market.

India

India follows closely with 42 companies of which 33 (78.6%) disclosed progress. While 8 companies have reached Tier A, the majority, 18 in Tier D.1 and 8 in Tier E, indicate that implementation remains inconsistent despite strong multinational participation.

Japan

Japan shows the lowest reporting rate in the region, 39 of 55 companies (70.9%) publishing updates. Progress beyond Tier A (9 companies) is limited, and the high concentration in Tier D.1 and Tier E (15) points to slow advancement and low transparency in domestic supply chains.

Thailand

Thailand achieves the joint-highest reporting rate (78.6%, 44 of 56 companies) demonstrating high awareness and engagement. Yet, with 26 companies in Tier D.1, most businesses remain in the early stages of implementation, and tangible outcomes are concentrated among a few leading brands.

Malaysia

Malaysia continues to play an early and influential role in the regional cage-free movement, with 46 companies evaluated and 35 (76.1%) reporting progress. However, only four companies (two in Tier A.1 and two in Tier A.2) have achieved top accountability levels, while 21 remain in Tier D.1.

The Cage-Free Movement in Asia

In 2025, Asia remained the world's dominant egg-producing region, accounting for approximately two-thirds of global output.⁹ The vast majority of this production still comes from battery cage systems, estimated to house around 85–90% of laying hens across the region, while cage-free systems such as aviary, barns, free-range or organic farms represent only 10–15% of total production.¹⁰ The imbalance underscores the ongoing challenge of scaling up cage-free supply chains, despite several NGOs working on the issue and growing consumer and corporate awareness of animal welfare standards. By contrast, Europe's cage-free share exceeds 65–70%, with several countries such as Germany, the Netherlands, and Sweden already above 80%¹¹ and North America reporting 40–45% cage-free production in the United States and around 30% in Canada.¹² This stark disparity highlights how far Asia still lags behind in adopting higher-welfare systems even as it drives the majority of global egg output.

At the same time, Asia has not been immune to wider sustainability and resilience in food systems. In this context, the responsibility of Asia's food industry extends beyond regional operations, as the choices made here influence global standards for animal welfare, food security, and consumer confidence, while contributing to more resilient and responsible food systems overall.

Consumer expectations in Asia are also evolving. While awareness of animal welfare is still a relatively new public concern, surveys indicate growing interest in transparency and food origin.¹³ In urban middle-class markets, especially, consumers are increasingly willing to support brands that demonstrate ethical sourcing and accountability. This trend is beginning to create opportunities for businesses that commit to stronger welfare standards and communicate their progress openly.

From Sinergia Animal, we highlight how cage-free sourcing is steadily gaining momentum in the region. More companies are making public commitments, and some have already reached full implementation within a relatively short period.



This progress is driven both by international brands adapting global standards to Asia and by regional players that recognize the importance of embedding animal protection into their long-term strategies.

In this report, we highlight key companies in Asia that are on track to fulfill their commitment to transition to 100% cage-free operations by 2025:



Capella Hotel Group

A luxury hotel brand that has fully implemented cage-free sourcing across its Asian operations.



Illy Caffè

A global coffee brand with a strong presence in Asia, which has successfully transitioned to cage-free sourcing.



Lotus Bakeries

A multinational food manufacturer that has already completed its transition to a 100% cage-free sourcing.



Pizza Express

An international restaurant chain that committed in 2017 and remains firmly on track to complete its transition by 2025.



Bali Buda

A regional restaurant group in Indonesia that has committed to 100% cage-free sourcing and is on track to complete its transition by the end of 2025.

Market leaders like these demonstrate that the transition does not require decades but can be achieved within three to four years when companies commit to transparency and accountability. Their success is not only transforming supply chains but also setting benchmarks for the wider industry.

As these commitments move forward, the impact is expected to ripple across the sector, inspiring other brands in Asia to follow suit. Cage-free sourcing is increasingly recognized as a legitimate and integral component of sustainability and corporate responsibility agendas. In this context, our efforts remain focused on ensuring that commitments are fulfilled while also pressing companies that continue to lag behind.

Collaboration among producers, food companies, and consumers is essential, but progress will also require stronger participation from governments and financial institutions. Regulations, certification systems, and investment incentives will be critical to scaling up cage-free systems and securing a more humane and sustainable future for egg production in Asia.

What Does "Cage-Free" Mean?

In conventional battery cages, hens are kept in crowded conditions, with each bird usually having less space than an A4 sheet of paper to live.¹⁴ In these environments, hens cannot fully stretch their wings, nest, perch, or forage, which are natural and essential behaviors for their wellbeing. Scientific evidence shows that such restrictions lead to frustration, stress, and serious health issues, including fragile bones and other welfare problems.

Cage-free production systems offer an alternative. In these systems, hens live in open barns or aviaries, sometimes with outdoor access. They have nest boxes for laying eggs, perches for resting, and bedding materials that allow them to forage and dust bathe¹⁵. These features create a more natural environment that enables birds to express a wider range of behaviors.

Although cage-free systems also require careful management and do not eliminate all welfare challenges, they represent a significant improvement compared to cages. When implemented responsibly, they can support flock health, maintain production levels, and greatly reduce the suffering experienced by hens.

Given Asia's central role in global egg production, the transition to cage-free systems in the region has the potential to reshape supply chains and set stronger animal welfare standards that influence practices far beyond its borders.

The Reality of Battery Cages



Lack of Space

Up to 12 hens can be crammed into a single cage, usually giving each bird less space than an A4-sized sheet of paper.^{16 17 18 19}



Frustration

Hens cannot perform natural behaviors such as spreading their wings fully, walking freely, or nesting, leading to frustration and distress.



Public Health

Salmonella remains one of the most frequently reported foodborne pathogens globally, with eggs recognized as an important vehicle of infection. In Indonesia, a study revealed that supermarket eggs²⁰ are contaminated with Salmonella, including multi-drug resistant strains found both on the shell and inside the eggs.

Drug-resistant bacteria are a major public health threat caused by the misuse of antibiotics and other antimicrobial medicines. In 2019 alone, antimicrobial resistance was associated with nearly 5 million deaths worldwide²¹. Some studies have looked at Salmonella levels across different housing systems, but the results aren't always consistent and often depend on how well the flocks are managed. Evidence from Asia and other regions shows that good hygiene, strong biosecurity, and careful flock management are the key factors in keeping Salmonella under control. With these practices in place, cage-free, free-range, and organic systems can be just as safe as conventional cage systems. . When properly managed, **cage-free systems can achieve high food safety standards while promoting animal welfare and supporting the One Health and One Welfare framework**, a concept endorsed by the United Nations that recognizes the interconnection between human, animal, and environmental health.

What is a Cage-Free Policy?

In Asia, a growing range of companies, from local operators to multinational brands, have committed to eliminating cage eggs from their supply chains. For this Tracker, **a commitment is recognized only when publicly announced and covers a full transition for all egg types**, including shell, liquid, powdered, and ingredient eggs. Most restaurants, cafés, bakeries, hotels, and catering providers have set 2025 as their target year, while supermarkets generally aim for 2028. Manufacturers and companies in the travel and tourism sector are also beginning to integrate cage-free goals, though their timelines vary due to complex sourcing and operational structures.

Cage-free policies have the potential to trigger a domino effect in the regional food industry. When one company commits, competitors are pushed to adopt similar policies, producers are encouraged to shift to cage-free systems or at least develop dedicated lines, and consumers are educated about the realities of industrial egg production and the suffering caused by cages²². This chain reaction is especially critical in Asia, where the sheer scale of production means that change by even a few large players can have a global impact.

Typically, the implementation of a cage-free policy follows several stages:

1 The company sources or sells eggs as part of its operations.

- A. The company issues a public cage-free policy, pledging to transition fully to cage-free suppliers²³.
- B. If a company does not publish such a policy, Sinergia Animal and other organizations engage in dialogue and, when necessary, public campaigns to encourage adoption.

2 The company begins the transition process, steadily increasing the proportion of cage-free eggs in its supply chain and publishing regular updates until the 100% target is met within the committed timeframe.



How was the Survey Conducted?



The report includes all companies that, over the years, have committed to implementing a cage-free egg supply chain in the Asian markets and that operate in at least one of the five countries evaluated: India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, and Thailand. It also covers companies with operations in other parts of Asia, such as global brands Hilton, Nestlé, Starbucks, and others, whose commitments extend across multiple countries in the region.

This classification consolidates the information shared up to October 31, 2025.

Updates released by companies after this date may not be reflected in the ranking. For the most recent data, please consult the latest announcements and publications by the companies. Progress reported after the cutoff will be considered in the preparation of the 2026 Asia Cage-Free Tracker.

Sources of information

The information contained in this report was obtained from various sources: our data collection questionnaire completed by companies; public information shared through the companies' social media or official websites; and official corporate reports available online. The results and figures presented herein have not been audited; they are based solely on the public statements made by the companies.

A total of 67 companies disclosed their cage-free progress through public channels such as websites, sustainability reports, and other communications, including 6 that also submitted updates directly through Sinergia Animal's questionnaire. Meanwhile, 6 companies published reports that did not include any cage-free progress information, and 28 companies provided no public updates at all—among them, 6 released general sustainability or CSR reports without mentioning their cage-free commitments.

Key Points



Obtaining reports

The relevance that companies give to their commitment continues to increase and is evidenced by the growth of their implementation reports, reaching 70.5% (67) of total reports obtained by different methods. With 10.5% (10) of detailed reports on the implementation of the commitment in Asia or by country.



Multinational participation

Of the 74 multinational companies assessed, 77% (57) publicly reported their cage-free progress—reflecting growing transparency and global accountability. Among these, 6 have fully implemented their commitments, 4 plan to achieve 100% cage-free supply chains by the end of 2025, 1 has reported progress above 40%, and 3 remain at an early stage with progress between 1–15%. However, 17 multinational companies have yet to publish any updates on their cage-free implementation in the region.



Diversity in reporting channels

Companies reported their progress through various channels, 70.5% (67) published reports through their websites, sustainability reports, or CSR reports, of which 6 also responded directly to the Sinergia Animal questionnaire, providing further verification of their commitments. 29.5% (28) of companies did not publish any report or published reports that failed to include cage-free progress information.



Companies that responded but did not provide their region/country report

Among the companies evaluated, 43.2% (41) disclosed progress only at the global level without including Asia-specific data. In contrast, 10.5% (10) published dedicated regional reports for Asia, while 16.8% (16) combined global and regional data within a single report. Meanwhile, 29.5% (28) did not release any report or failed to include information on cage-free progress.



Companies that did not respond and report progress by region/country

29.5% of the companies (28 in total) included in this report did not report any implementation progress. This group includes multinationals such as Millenium & Copthorne, as well as companies with country-specific commitments such as Food Passion in Thailand, and IMU Hotel Kyoto in Japan.



Companies that are falling behind

McCain Foods and General Mills continue to publish only global-level data without providing Asia-specific updates, despite having 2025 as their full implementation deadline. Costa Coffee also remains in this category, with no regional progress disclosed. On the other hand, Food Passion, Four Seasons, and Central Food Retail have commitments on record but have not published any reporting, leaving the status of their 2025 implementation unclear.



Varied transition levels

The pace of transition toward cage-free eggs remains uneven across companies. A total of 8.4% (8 companies) have fully implemented their cage-free commitments, while 6.3% (6 companies) state they will complete implementation by the end of 2025. Another 12.6% (12 companies) report progress above 15%, whereas 7 companies remain within the 0.1–14% range—except Autogrill, which reported progress through the CFT survey in June 2025 but has not published any public statement or report. Meanwhile, 32.6% (31 companies) report only at the global level without Asia-specific data, and 29.5% (28 companies) have not reported any cage-free progress or omitted this information from their public disclosures.



Distribution of egg use

Regarding the transition to the use of eggs from cage-free hens, Asian companies show different degrees of progress. Commitments most frequently cover fresh or shell and liquid eggs, while processed and ingredient-based eggs are less consistently included, showing that it is still a major difficulty for companies to ensure full verification of outsourced products that contain eggs. We emphasize that to achieve a positive impact on animals, it is necessary for companies to extend their commitment to all types of eggs they use or sell in their products.

Participation

A total of 95 companies were included in the 2025 report.

Among them, 67 companies (70.5%) reported some level of implementation of cage-free egg sourcing. Of these, 10.5% (10 companies) published reports specifically covering Asia or individual countries, 43.2% (41 companies) reported only at the global level, and 16.8% (16 companies) disclosed combined global and Asia-specific data within a single report.

Complete List of Companies (Asia)

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Accor | 36. Impiana Hotels/ Magma Group Berhad |
| 2. Aman Resorts | 37. IMU Hotel Kyoto |
| 3. Archipelago International | 38. Inspire Brands |
| 4. Au Bon Pain | 39. Ismaya Group |
| 5. Autogrill HMSHost | 40. ISS World |
| 6. Bali Buda | 41. JDE Peet's Coffee |
| 7. Banyan Tree Holdings | 42. Kempinski |
| 8. Best Western | 43. Kraft Heinz |
| 9. Bloomin' Brands | 44. Krispy Kreme |
| 10. Blue Steps Villa and Resto | 45. Langham Hospitality Group |
| 11. Capella Hotel Group | 46. Le Pain Quotidien |
| 12. Central Food Retail (Central Retail) | 47. Lotus PLC (Tesco) |
| 13. Chatrium Hotels & Residences | 48. Lotus Bakeries |
| 14. Club Med | 49. Lotus's Supermarket (formerly Tesco Lotus)- CP Extra Public Co |
| 15. Compass Group | 50. Louvre Hotels |
| 16. Costa Coffee | 51. Mandarin Oriental |
| 17. Dough Lab | 52. Marriot |
| 18. Ellior Group | 53. McCain Foods |
| 19. Food Passion | 54. McCormick |
| 20. Four Seasons | 55. Meliá Hotels International |
| 21. Gategroup | 56. Metro AG |
| 22. General Mills | 57. MGM Resorts International |
| 23. Go To Foods (formerly Focus Brands) | 58. Millennium & Copthorne Hotels |
| 24. Group Le Duff | 59. Minor Foods |
| 25. Groupe Holder | 60. Minor Hotels |
| 26. Groupe Savencia | 61. Mondelez |
| 27. Grupo Bimbo | 62. Nando's |
| 28. Hayashi Natural | 63. Nestle |
| 29. Hilton | 64. Norwegian Cruise Line |
| 30. Hokkaido Baby | 65. Panda Express |
| 31. Hotel Matsumoto | 66. Pepsico |
| 32. Hyatt | 67. Pierre Herme |
| 33. IHG | 68. Pizza Express |
| 34. IKEA | 69. Pizza Marzano |
| 35. Illy - Caffè | |

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 70. Playon | 87. The Cheesecake Factory |
| 71. Puratos | 88. The Peninsula Hotels |
| 72. Radisson Hotel Group | 89. Toridoll Holdings Corporation |
| 73. Raya Collection | 90. Travel Leisure Co |
| 74. Restaurant Brands International (RBI) | 91. Unilever |
| 75. Retail Food Group | 92. Viavia Restaurant |
| 76. REWE | 93. Wyndham |
| 77. Rimping Supermarket | 94. YUM! Brands |
| 78. Royal Caribbean | 95. Zen Group (ZEN Corporation Group) |
| 79. SaladStop! | |
| 80. Shake Shack | |
| 81. Sodexo | |
| 82. Spur Corporation | |
| 83. SSP Group | |
| 84. Starbucks | |
| 85. Subway | |
| 86. Sukishi Interngroup | |

Ranking by Levels



- **Bali Buda in Indonesia and Capella Hotel Group in Asia have eliminated the use of cage eggs from their production and marketing chains.. We congratulate and thank them for their efforts and for the direct impact they have on animal protection.**
- **The policy situation of companies in Asia that did not achieve their agreed goal of full implementation is highlighted in red.**

Level A

A.1: 8 companies have already achieved 100% implementation of their commitment.

8.4% of the companies included in the Asia report have achieved 100% transition to sourcing eggs from cage-free hens on a regional or national scale before July 31, 2025. The year the commitment started and the number of years the company has been implementing this policy in its entirety are included.

Commitment Start Year	Company Name	No. of Cage-Free Years	Countries where it operates in Asia
2018	Aman Resorts	7	TH, JP, CN, ID, IN, BT
2022	Capella Hotel Group	3	SG, TH, VN, ID, JP
2021	Illy Caffè	4	CN, JP, KR, IN, ID
2012	Lotus Bakeries	13	CN, KR, JP, MY, ID
2021	Pizza Marzano	4	ID, HK, MO, SG, IN, VN
2016	Shake Shack	9	JP, KR, SG, CN, TH, MY, VN, PH
2008	Starbucks	17	CN, JP, ID, IN, KR
2015	The Cheesecake Factory	10	CN, HK, TH

Notes :

- Starbucks although the current period shows 100% cage-free sourcing, limited cage-free production in several Asian markets (e.g., China and Japan) may affect the ability to maintain this level in the future.. - The difference between the policy's start year and the number of years the company has been cage-free varies, as some companies had this practice before publicly announcing and formalizing their commitment.

A.2: 6 companies publicly share that they will achieve 100% implementation of their commitment by the end of 2025.

6.3% of the companies included in the Asia report inform of the progress of their commitment as of July 31, 2025 (two do so regionally, three do so globally and one operated both regionally and Globally). The link where companies have reported their implementation and declare they will achieve their full implementation goal by the end of 2025 is included.

Commitment Start Year	Company Name	Percentage of implementation as of July 2025	Link to commitment link as of December 31, 2025	Countries where it operates in Asia
2024	Bali Buda	Asia : 100	https://balibuda.com/blog/eggs-unsrambling-the-nutrition-types-and-environmental-impacts	ID
2019	Groupe Holder	Global : 100	https://www.groupeholder.com/en/page/our-commitments	JP, TW, SG, ID, IN, KR
2021	Groupe Savencia	Global : 99.9	https://www.savencia-fromagedairy.com/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2025/04/Savencia_2024_Annual_Report.pdf	CN, IN, JP, KR
2015	IKEA	Global : 100	https://www.ikea.com/global/en/images/IKEA_Sustainability_Report_2024.pdf	JP, IN, ID, MY, SG
2017	Pizza Express	Asia : 100/ Global : 100	https://www.pizzaexpress.com/-/media/Files/PDFs/2024/PEX_Cage_Free_2024_Fashx?utm_source	ID, IN, PH, SG, HK
2021	ViaVia Restaurant	Asia : 100	https://www.instagram.com/reel/C21-kq0rHhl/?igsh=NG1gMzMwN2wybTg1	ID

Notes:

- Bali Buda reached 100% implementation after July 31, 2025, the reason why it is listed in A.2 level. - PizzaExpress already has 100% implementation in Indonesia and India, where they use both shell and ingredient eggs, and also 100% in Singapore, Hong Kong, and the Philippines.

Level B

B.1: 3 companies that report on the implementation of their commitment regionally or on a national scale show progress between 70%-98.99%.

3.2% of the companies included in this report have reported on the current status of their transition to sourcing eggs from cage-free hens in Asia or on a national scale, with implementation ranging between 70% and 98.99%.

Policy status	Company Name	Shell Eggs	Liquid or processed eggs	Eggs as an ingredient	Percentage of implementation in Asia	Percentage of global implementation	Countries where it operates in Asia
2023-2025	Hokkaido Baby	Uses, no updates	Uses, no updates	Uses, no updates	90%	-	ID
2020-2024	JDE Peet's Coffee	Uses, no updates	Uses, no updates	Uses, no updates	96%	66.40%	CN, JP
2024-2028	Zen Group (ZEN Corporation Group)	Uses, no updates	No Info	Uses, no updates	80%	-	TH, LA, KH, MM

● Yellow — Companies with deadlines in 2025, ● Red — Companies whose deadlines have passed before 2025, ● Green — Companies with deadlines set after 2025

Notes:

Zen Group reports 80% progress, which applies only to their products in Thailand. No detailed information is provided for other countries in their report.

B.2: 4 companies that report on the implementation of their commitment regionally or on a national scale show progress between 40%-69.99%.

4.2% of the companies included in this report have reported on the current status of their transition to sourcing eggs from cage-free hens in Asia or on a national scale, with implementation ranging between 40% and 69.99%.

Policy status	Company Name	Shell Eggs	Liquid or processed eggs	Eggs as an ingredient	Percentage of implementation in Asia	Percentage of global implementation	Countries where it operates in Asia
2019–2025	Best Western	Used, no updates	Used, no updates	Used, no updates	40%	66.70%	ID, LA, BD, CN, LK, MM, TH, VN
2019–2025	Hilton	Uses, no updates	Used, no updates	Uses, no updates	50%	70%	ID, JP, KR, FM
2022–2030	Nando's	Uses, no updates	Uses, no updates	Uses, no updates	52%	90%	MY, SG
2020–2025	Restaurant Brands International (RBI)	Used, no updates	Used, no updates	Used, no updates	40%	Not informed	CN, IN, ID, JP, MY, PH, SG, TH

● Yellow — Companies with deadlines in 2025, ● Red — Companies whose deadlines have passed before 2025, ● Green — Companies with deadlines set after 2025

Notes:

- Restaurant Brands International (RBI) reports 40% progress in Asia but has not disclosed its global figure. The percentages for Hilton in Asia are estimated by Sinergia Animal, based on the information provided by the company.

Level C

C.1: 6 companies that report on their commitment on a regional or national scale show progress between 20%-39.99%.

6.3% of the companies included in this report have reported on the current status of their transition to sourcing eggs from cage-free hens in Asia or on a national scale, with implementation ranging between 20% and 39.99%.

Policy status	Company Name	Shell Eggs	Liquid or processed eggs	Eggs as an ingredient	Percentage of implementation in Asia	Percentage of global implementation	Countries where it operates in Asia
2016–2025	Accor	Used, no updates	Used, no updates	Used, no updates	26%	56%	SG, MY, ID, TH, KH
2015–2025	Grupo Bimbo	Used, no updates	Used, no updates	Used, no updates	32%	37%	CN, IN, KR, KZ, TR
2020–2025	Langham Hospitality Group	Used, no updates	Used, no updates	No Info.	35%	80%	CN, ID, MY, TH, JP
2019–2025	Radisson Hotel Group	Used, no updates	Used, no updates	Used, no updates	22%	24.30%	CN, IN, ID, TH, VN, MY, PH, BD, LK, SG
2015–2025	Subway	Used, no updates	Used, no updates	Used, no updates	20%	36%	SG, MY, TH, PH, VN, ID
2020–2025	The Peninsula Hotels	Used, no updates	Used, no updates	No Info	38.60%	59.90%	HK, CN, JP, TH, PH, VN

● Yellow — Companies with deadlines in 2025, ● Red — Companies whose deadlines have passed before 2025,
● Green — Companies with deadlines set after 2025

Notes:

The Peninsula Hotels have disclosed partial information, and the percentage for Asia is an estimate by Sinergia Animal, based on available data.

C.2: 7 companies that report on the implementation of their commitment regionally or on a national scale show a progress of 1%-19.99%.

7.4% of the companies included in this report have reported on the current status of their transition to sourcing eggs from cage-free hens in Asia or on a national scale, with implementation ranging between 1% and 19.99%.

Policy status	Company Name	Shell Eggs	Liquid or processed eggs	Eggs as an ingredient	Percentage of implementation in Asia	Percentage of global implementation	Countries where it operates in Asia
2016–2025	Elior Group	Used, no updates	Used, no updates	Used, no updates	1.40%	22%	IN, CN, HK
2019–2025	Autogrill HMSHost	Used, no updates	No Info	Used, no updates	15%	Not informed	IN, ID, MY
2019–2025	Central Food Retail (Central Retail)	No Info	No Info	No Info	7.5%	N/A	TH, VN
2022–2025	Gategroup	Used, no updates	Used, no updates	Used, no updates	5%	55%	JP, ID, KH, PH, SG
2016–2025	IHG	Uses, no updates	Uses, no updates	Uses, no updates	4.10%	70.30%	ID, LA, MY, MV, TH, JP, CN
2019–2028	Lotus's Supermarket (formerly Tesco Lotus) - CP Extra Public Company	Used, no updates	No Info	No Info	8%	-	TH
2024–2025	Louvre Hotels	Used, no updates	Used, no updates	Used, no updates	8%	41%	CN, IN, ID, VN, MY

● Yellow — Companies with deadlines in 2025, ● Red — Companies whose deadlines have passed before 2025,
● Green — Companies with deadlines set after 2025

Notes:

- Autogrill HMSHost is included in Tier C.2 because its 15% progress was reported via Sinergia Animal's survey. Its sustainability report only mentions purchases from 419 certified suppliers in 2024, making precise cage-free progress difficult to verify. - Central Food Retail's public commitment, as announced on its website, is to increase the proportion of cage-free eggs to 50% by 2025. Within this figure, its own brand "My Choice" has already achieved 100% cage-free. In October 2025, the company reported to have achieved 15% of its target, that is, its overall cage-free egg sales account for around 7.5% of total egg sales. - The Louvre Hotels have disclosed partial information, and the percentage for Asia is an estimate by Sinergia Animal, based on available data.

Level D

D.1: 33 companies that report globally and do not provide a regional or national breakdown.

34.7% of the companies included in this report inform on the status of their commitment at a global level without a regional or national breakdown.

Policy status	Company Name	Shell Eggs	Liquid or processed eggs	Eggs as an ingredient	Percentage of implementation in Asia	Countries where it operates in Asia
2023–2025	Banyan Tree Holdings	Used, no updates	Used, no updates	Used, no updates	14%	ID, CN, JP, KR, SG, TH
2016–2030	Bloomin' Brands	Used, no updates	Used, no updates	Used, no updates	69%	ID, CN, HK, JP, MY, TH
2022–2027	Club Med	Used, no updates	Used, no updates	Used, no updates	51%	JP, CN, TH, VN, ID
2019–2025	Costa Coffee	Used, no updates	Used, no updates	Used, no updates	74%	IN, JP, MY, PK
2015–2025	General Mills	Used, no updates	No Info	Used, no updates	76%	IN, TH, ID, MY, JP
2021–2025	Groupe Le Duff	No Info	No Info	No Info	89%	JP
2021–2025	Inspire Brands	Used, no updates	Used, no updates	Used, no updates	30%	ID, SG, MY, PH, HK, IN
2019–2030	Kempinski	Used, no updates	Used, no updates	No Info	23.20%	ID, SG, TH
2017–2030	Kraft Heinz	Used, no updates	Used, no updates	Used, no updates	66%	ID, CN, IN, JP
2021–2025	Krispy Kreme	Used, no updates	No Info	Used, no updates	70%	ID, JP, KR, TW, HK, CN
2021–2028	Lotus PLC (Tesco)	No Info	Used, no updates	Used, no updates	90.5	TH, MY
2019–2024	Mandarin Oriental	Used, no updates	Used, no updates	No Info	93%	TH, CN, ID, MY, SG
2018–2025	Marriott	Used, no updates	Used, no updates	Used, no updates	59.50%	CN, IN, JP, KR, ID, TH
2017–2025	McCain Foods	Used, no updates	Used, no updates	Used, no updates	97%	IN, JP, TW, CN, KR, TH
2020–2025	Meliá Hotels International	Used, no updates	Used, no updates	Used, no updates	40.70%	VN, TH, ID, MY, MM
2016–2027	Metro AG	Used, no updates	Used, no updates	No Info	55%	TR, RU, UA, IN, PK, JP
2020–2030	MGM Resorts International	Used, no updates	Used, no updates	Used, no updates	79.30%	CN, JP

Policy status	Company Name	Shell Eggs	Liquid or processed eggs	Eggs as an ingredient	Percentage of implementation in Asia	Countries where it operates in Asia
2021–2027	Minor Foods	Used, no updates	Used, no updates	Used, no updates	57%	ID, TH, CN, VN, KH, MM, LA
2021–2027	Minor Hotels	Used, no updates	Used, no updates	Used, no updates	27%	KH, CN, IN, ID, LA, MY, SG, TH, VN
2016–2025	Mondelez	Used, no updates	Used, no updates	Used, no updates	66%	CN, IN, ID, JP, MY, PH
2015–2025	Nestlé	Used, no updates	Used, no updates	Used, no updates	74.40%	ID, CN, HK, JP, KR, TW
2015–2025	Norwegian Cruise Line	Used, no updates	Used, no updates	Used, no updates	79%	JP, TH, VN, SG, MY
2020–2025	Puratos	Used, no updates	Used, no updates	Used, no updates	31%	Asia
2024–2025	Raya Collection	Used, no updates	Used, no updates	Used, no updates	92%	TH, MY
2016–2025	REWE	Used, no updates	Used, no updates	Used, no updates	87%	HK, CN, TH, VN
2022–2025	Royal Caribbean	Used, no updates	No Info	No Info	95%	CN, HK, TW, JP, TH, VN
2016–2025	Sodexo	Used, no updates	Used, no updates	No Info	56.60%	ID, CN, IN, MY, PH, SG
2021–2025	Spur Corporation	Used, no updates	No Info	No Info	90%	IN, SA
2020–2025	SSP Group	Used, no updates	No Info	Used, no updates	78%	ID, MY, PH, TH, SG, IN
2022–2030	Toridoll Holdings	Used, no updates	Used, no updates	Used, no updates	4%	JP, ID, VN, SG, MY
2018–2025	Unilever	Used, no updates	Used, no updates	Used, no updates	79%	CN, IN, JP, ID, TH, VN
2017–2025	Wyndham	Used, no updates	Used, no updates	Used, no updates	70%	IN, CN, JP, ID, TH, AU
2021–2030	YUM! Brands	Used, no updates	Used, no updates	Used, no updates	94%	CN, IN, TH, MY, ID, PH

● Yellow — Companies with deadlines in 2025,
 ● Red — Companies whose deadlines have passed before 2025,
 ● Green — Companies with deadlines set after 2025

Notes:

- Kempinski changed the full implementation date of its commitment from 2025 to 2030. For more information, visit: [Kempinski Sustainability https://www.kempinski.com/en/content/download/99205/file/Kempinski](https://www.kempinski.com/en/content/download/99205/file/Kempinski). - In total, 41 companies report their implementation only globally. This figure includes the 33 companies in this category, plus 8 companies that also report globally and are located at levels A.1 and A.2 because they either have completed implementation already or state they will be able to complete their implementation in 2025.

D.2: 0 companies that reported their commitment but have not yet started implementation.

0% of the companies included in this report have a cage-free commitment but have not started the implementation process.

Level E

E.1: 28 companies that did not report their progress on the commitment.

29.5% of the companies included in this report do not report on their implementation. Of these companies, some are multinational while others operate only at the local level.

Commitment Start Year	Company Name	Deadline for full implementation	Countries where it operates in Asia
2024	Archipelago International	2031	ID, MY, PH
2021	Au Bon Pain	2025	TW, TH
2022	Blue Steps Villa and Resto	2023	ID
2022	Chatrium Hotels & Residences	2025	TH, MM, JP
2016	Compass Group	2025	IN, ID, JP, MY, SG, TH, VN
2024	Dough Lab	2025	ID
2021	Food Passion	2025	TH
2018	Four Seasons Hotels & Resorts	2025	TH, ID, IN, JP, MY, PH, VN
2017	Go To Foods (formerly Focus Brands)	2028	ID, SG, IN, JP, CN
2024	Hayashi Natural	2028	JP
2021	Hotel Matsumotoro	2027	JP
2019	Hyatt Hotels	2025	IN, ID, JP, CN, MY, TH
2024	Impiana Hotels / Magma Group Berhad	2028	MY, TH, ID
2020	IMU Hotel Kyoto	2027	JP
2022	Ismaya Group	2028	ID
2019	ISS World	2025	CN, IN, ID, HK, JP, MY, SG
2021	Le Pain Quotidien	2025	JP, IN, TR
2017	McCormick	2025	CN, IN, JP, MY, SG, KR
2018	Millennium & Copthorne Hotels	2025	SG, MY, ID, TH, VN

2022	Panda Express	2030	JP, PH, SA, KR
2020	PepsiCo	2025	ID, CN, IN, PK, TH, VN, PH
2018	Pierre Hermé	2025	JP, HK, SG
2023	PlayOn	2025	ID
2016	Retail Food Group	2025	CN, SG, ID
2024	Rimping Supermarket	2027	TH
2018	SaladStop!	2025	SG, PH, ID, HK, TH
2023	Sukishi International Group	2025	TH, MY, CN, VN, HK
2020	Travel + Leisure Co	2025	ID, JP, PH, TH

● Yellow — Companies with deadlines in 2025,
 ● Red — Companies whose deadlines have passed before 2025,
 ● Green — Companies with deadlines set after 2025

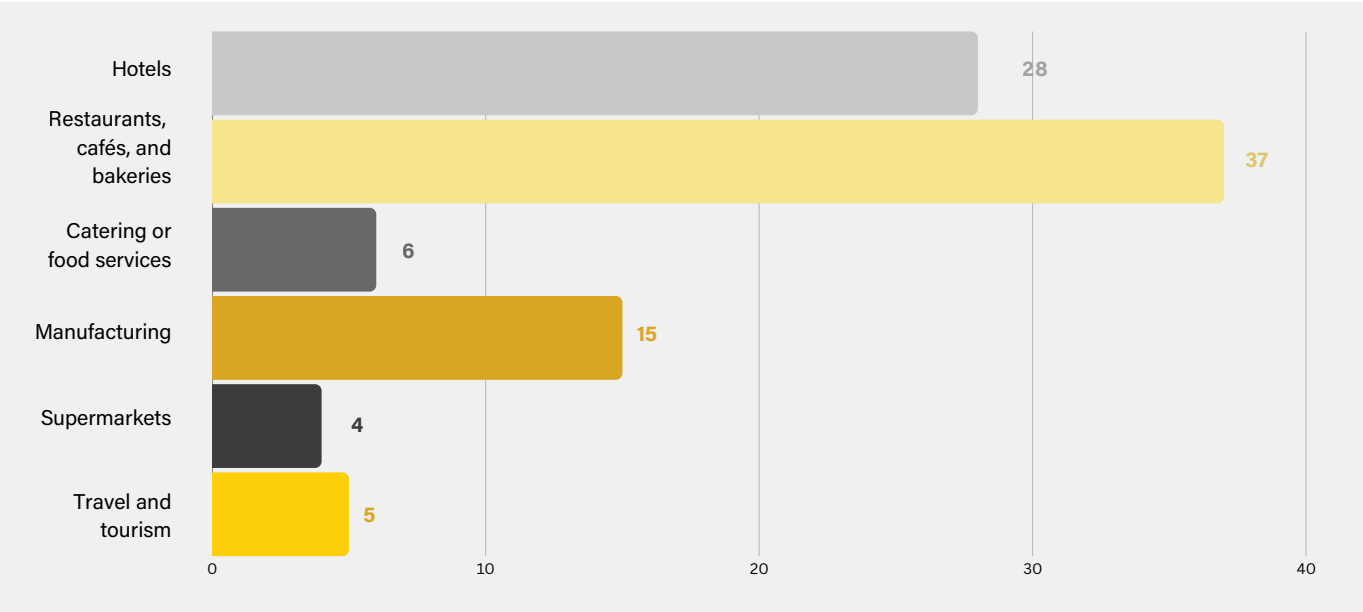
Notes:

Go To Foods (formerly Focus Brands) extended its full implementation deadline from 2025 to 2028.

Other Relevant Data:

The Report in Numbers

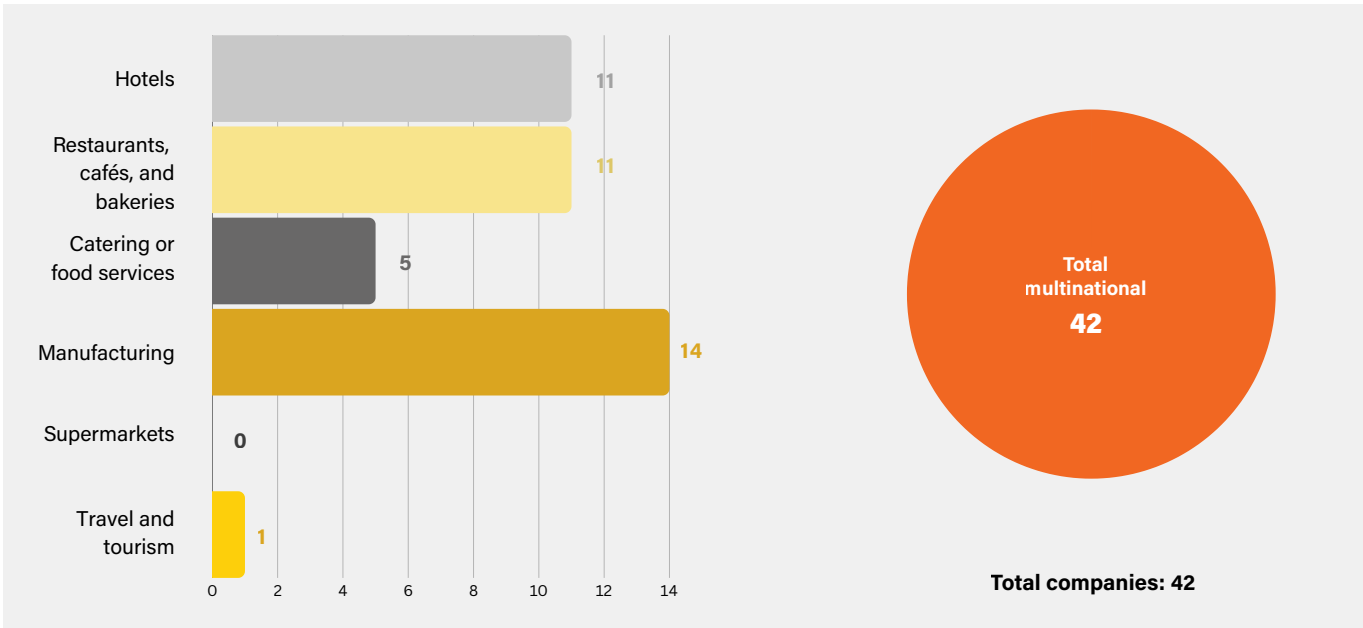
Of the **95 companies** contacted and included in the report, **28** are Hotels, **37** are restaurants, cafés and bakeries, **6** are catering or food services, **15** are manufacturers, **4** are Supermarkets and 5 belong to travel and tourism.



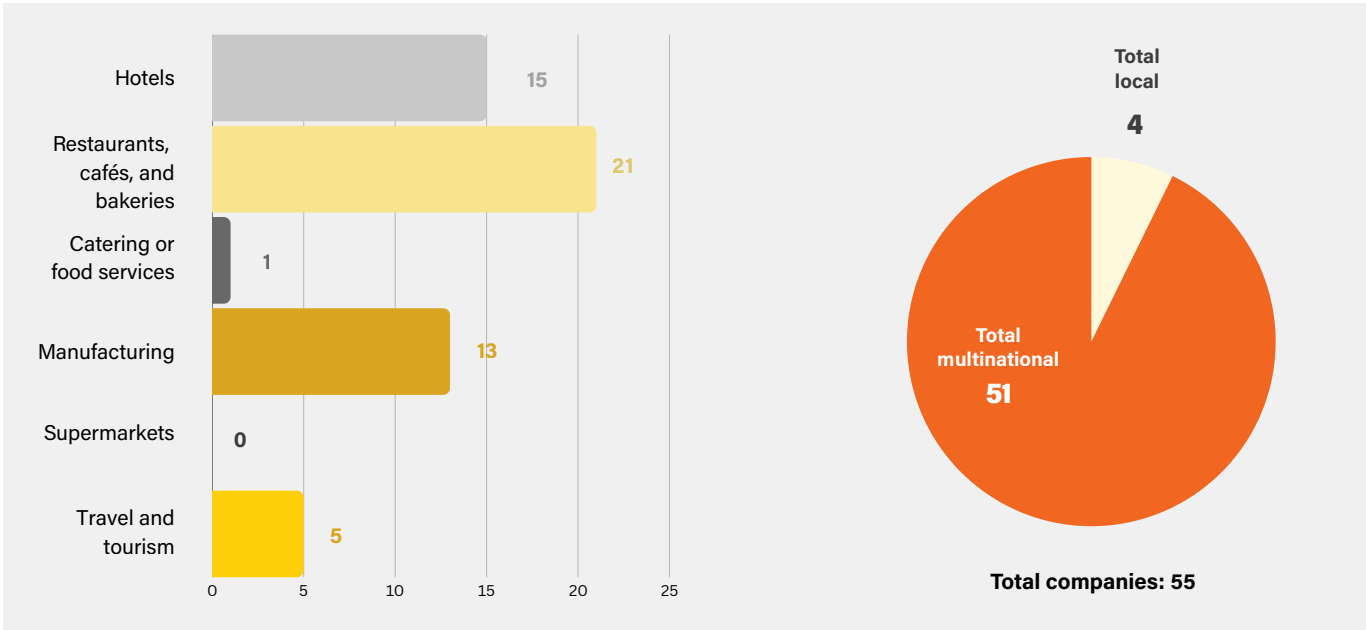
Note: The charts include both local and multinational companies operating in the country, segmented by business sector.

Graph By Evaluated Countries

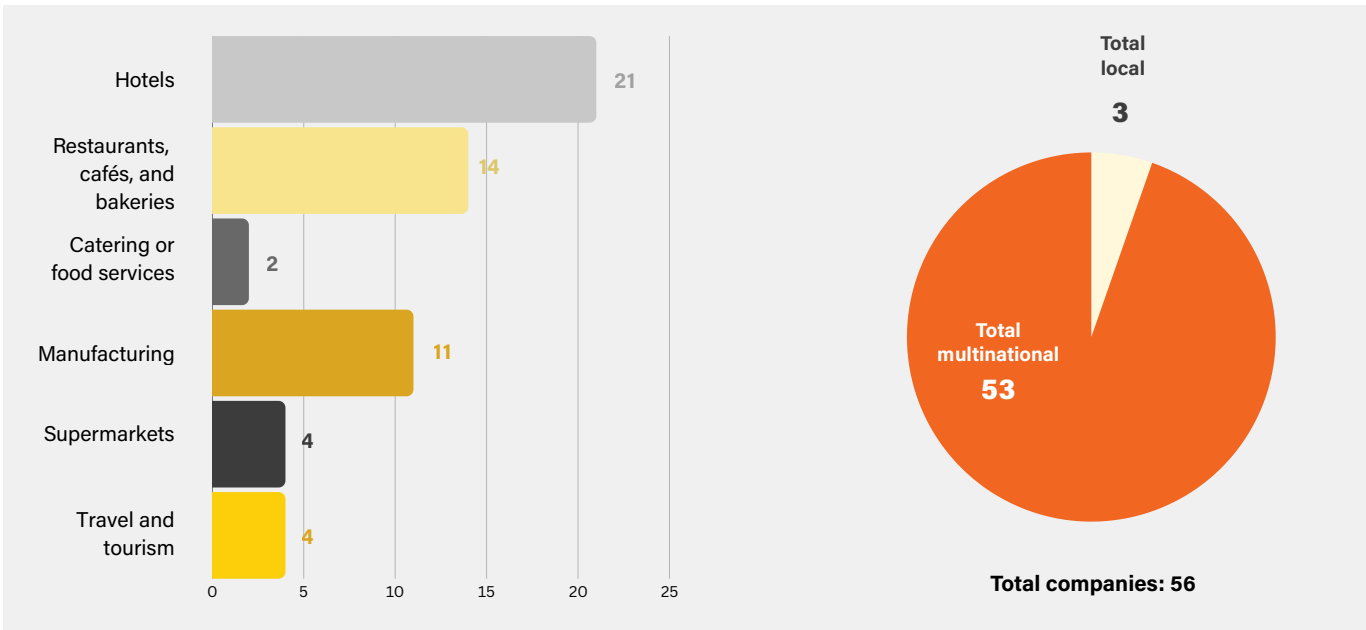
India (42 companies)



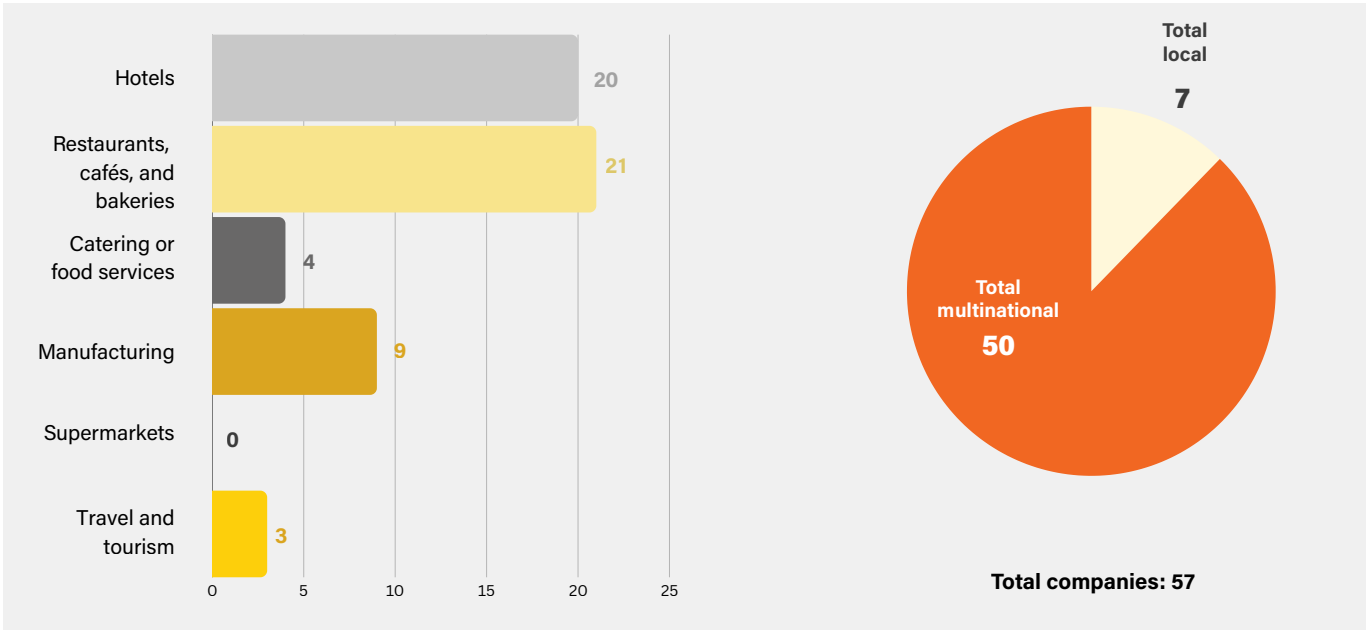
Japan (55 companies)



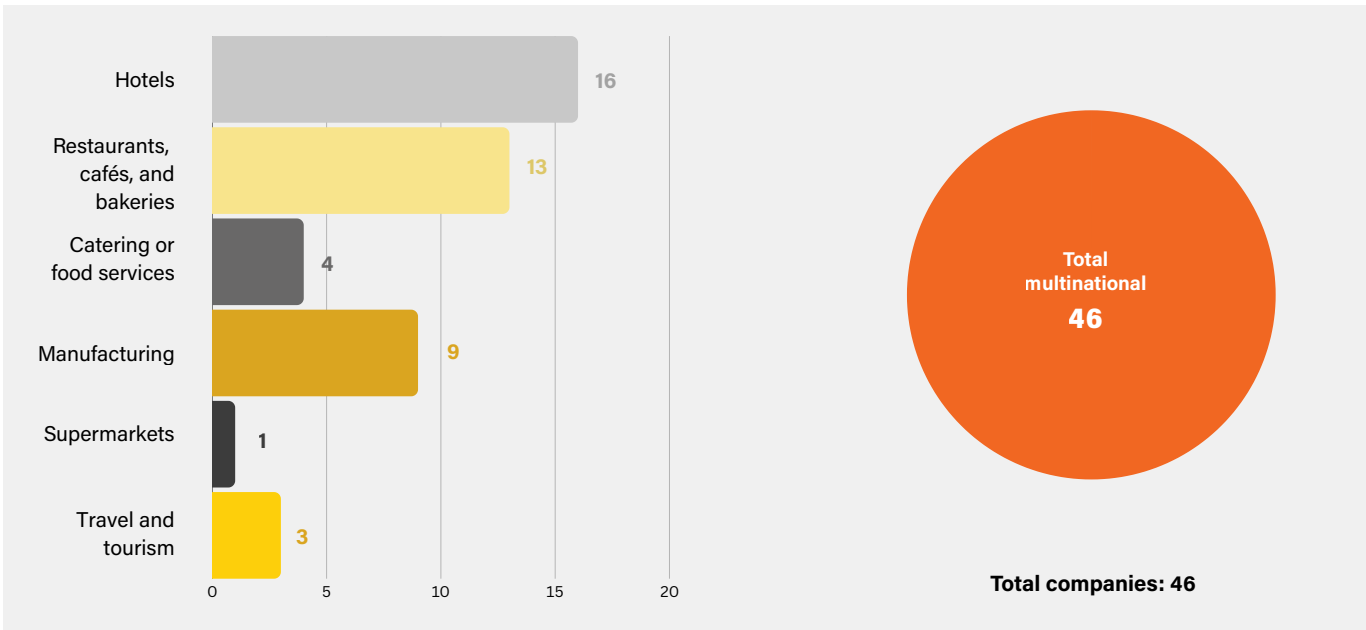
Thailand (56 companies)



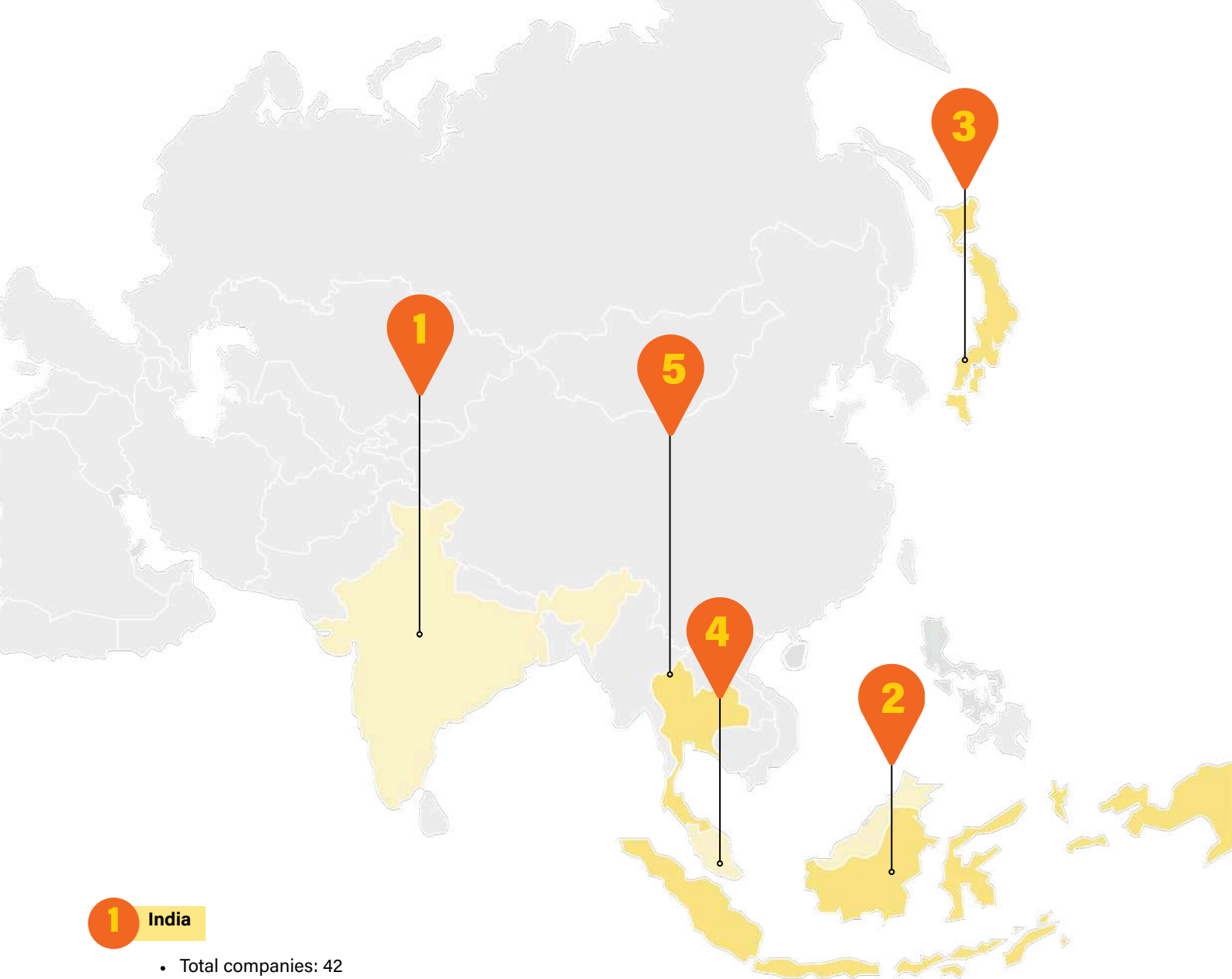
Indonesia (57 companies)



Malaysia (46 companies)



Note:
The charts include both local and multinational companies operating in the country, segmented by business sector.



1 India

- Total companies: 42
- Tier distribution: A.1 (4), A.2 (4), B.1 (0), B.2 (2), C.1 (2), C.2 (4), D.1 (18), D.2 (0), E (8)
- Reporting rate: 78.6% (33 of 42 companies)
- Multinational presence: 42 of 74 multinational companies operate in India.

2 Indonesia

- Total companies: 57
- Tier distribution: A.1 (6), A.2 (5), B.1 (1), B.2 (2), C.1 (3), C.2 (4), D.1 (22), D.2 (0), E (14)
- Reporting rate: 75.4% (43 of 57 companies)
- Multinational presence: 50 of 74 multinational companies operate in Indonesia

4 Malaysia

- Total companies: 46
- Tier distribution: A.1 (2), A.2 (2), B.1 (0), B.2 (2), C.1 (4), C.2 (4), D.1 (21), D.2 (0), E (11)
- Reporting rate: 76.1% (35 of 46 companies)
- Multinational presence: 46 of 74 multinational companies operate in Malaysia

3 Japan

- Total companies: 55
- Tier distribution: A.1 (6), A.2 (3), B.1 (1), B.2 (4), C.1 (2), C.2 (2), D.1 (22), D.2 (0), E (15)
- Reporting rate: 70.9% (39 of 55 companies)
- Multinational presence: 51 of 74 multinational companies operate in Japan

5 Thailand

- Total companies: 56
- Tier distribution: A.1 (5), A.2 (2), B.1 (1), B.2 (3), C.1 (4), C.2 (3), D.1 (26), D.2 (0), E (12)
- Reporting rate: 78.6% (44 of 56 companies)
- Multinational presence: 53 of 74 multinational companies operate in Thailand

Companies with 2025 or Earlier as the Deadline for Full Implementation of their Commitment

2025 marks a decisive milestone in Asia, as it is the deadline for many companies to complete their transition to cage-free eggs. Consumers and animal welfare advocates expect these commitments to be more than symbolic gestures or humane washing; they must represent real advances that show genuine interest in animal welfare.

As in Latin America, another region tracked by us, transparency and accountability are increasingly demanded in Asian markets, where companies are expected to prove that their promises have translated into concrete actions for animals.

Implementation timelines remain varied, yet there are already success stories that demonstrate the region's capacity to achieve this objective. These examples demonstrate that full transition is possible across diverse supply chains, and they reinforce the expectation that 2025 will bring significant progress for animals.

In 2025, 72 companies across Asia set 2025 or earlier as their deadline for full cage-free implementation. Their current implementation status as of July 31, 2025 is as follows:

Companies with 2025/earlier deadline:

No. of companies	% of total	Implementation Status	Level
8	8.4%	have already achieved 100% cage-free sourcing	A.1
6	6.3%	have committed to completing their transition by the end of 2025	A.2
2	2.1%	report implementation between 70 and 98.9%	B.1
3	3.2%	report implementation between 40 and 69.9%	B.2
12	12.6%	are in the early stages, with less than 40% implementation	C.1 and C.2
22	23.2%	do not report regionally for Asia, only globally	D.1
19	20.0%	do not report at all	E.1

Of these 72, 8 companies (8.4%) have already achieved 100% cage-free sourcing (Level A.1), and 6 (6.3%) have committed to completing their transition by the end of 2025 (Level A.2). A smaller group shows partial progress, 2 companies at Level B.1 report 70–98.9% implementation, and 3 at Level B.2 report 40–69.9%. Another 12 companies are in the early stages (Levels C.1–C.2), with less than 40% implementation. 22 companies, disclose progress only at the global level, while 19 provide no public updates.

Overall, progress toward cage-free sourcing is advancing, but nearly two-thirds of companies still lack region-specific data or measurable progress, underscoring the need for greater transparency and accountability across Asia's food sector.

General Classification of All Companies Evaluated by the Tracker:

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| 1. Accor (C1) | 37. IMU Hotel Kyoto (E) | 72. Radisson Hotel Group (C1) |
| 2. Aman Resorts (A1) | 38. Inspire Brands (D1) | 73. Raya Collection (D1) |
| 3. Archipelago International (E) | 39. Ismaya Group (E) | 74. Restaurant Brands International (RBI) (B2) |
| 4. Au Bon Pain (E) | 40. ISS World (E) | 75. Retail Food Group (E) |
| 5. Autogrill HMSHost (C2) | 41. JDE Peet's Coffee (B1) | 76. REWE (D1) |
| 6. Bali Buda (A2) | 42. Kempinski (D1) | 77. Rimping Supermarket (E) |
| 7. Bayan Tree Holdings (D1) | 43. Kraft Heinz (D1) | 78. Royal Caribbean (D1) |
| 8. Best Western (B2) | 44. Krispy Kreme (D1) | 79. SaladStop! (E) |
| 9. Bloomin' Brands (D1) | 45. Langham Hospitality Group (C1) | 80. Shake Shack (A1) |
| 10. Blue Steps Villa and Resto (E) | 46. Le Pain Quotidien (E) | 81. Sodexo (D1) |
| 11. Capella Hotel Group (A1) | 47. Lotus PLC (Tesco) (D1) | 82. Spur Corporation (D1) |
| 12. Central Food Retail (Central Retail) (C2) | 48. Lotus Bakeries (A1) | 83. SSP Group (D1) |
| 13. ChatriumHotels & Residences (E) | 49. Lotus's Supermarket (formerly Tesco Lotus) - CP Extra Public Co (C2) | 84. Starbucks (A1) |
| 14. Club Med (D1) | 50. Louvre Hotels (C2) | 85. Subway (C1) |
| 15. Compass Group (E) | 51. Mandarin Oriental (D1) | 86. Sukishi Interngroup (E) |
| 16. Costa Coffee (D1) | 52. Marriot (D1) | 87. The Cheesecake Factory (A1) |
| 17. Dough Lab (E) | 53. McCain Foods (D1) | 88. The Peninsula Hotels (C1) |
| 18. Ellior Group (C2) | 54. McCormick (E) | 89. Toridoll Holdings Corporation (D1) |
| 19. Food Passion (E) | 55. Meliá Hotels International (D1) | 90. Travel + Leisure Co (E) |
| 20. Four Seasons Hotels & Resorts (E) | 56. Metro AG (D1) | 91. Unilever (D1) |
| 21. Gategroup (C2) | 57. MGM Resorts International (D1) | 92. Viavia Restaurant (A2) |
| 22. General Mills (D1) | 58. Millenium & Copthorne Hotels (E) | 93. Wyndham (D1) |
| 23. Go To Foods (formerly Focus Brands) (E) | 59. Minor Foods (D1) | 94. YUM! Brands (D1) |
| 24. Group Le Duff (D1) | 60. Minor Hotels (D1) | 95. Zen Group (ZEN Corporation Group) (B1) |
| 25. Groupe Holder (A2) | 61. Mondelez (D1) | |
| 26. Groupe Savencia (A2) | 62. Nando's (B2) | |
| 27. Grupo Bimbo (C1) | 63. Nestlé (D1) | |
| 28. Hayashi Natural (E) | 64. Norwegian Cruise Line (D1) | |
| 29. Hilton (B2) | 65. Meliá Hotels International (D1) | |
| 30. Hokkaido Baby (B1) | 66. Metro AG (D1) | |
| 31. Hotel Matsumoto (E) | 67. MGM Resorts International (D1) | |
| 32. Hyatt Hotels (E) | 68. Millenium & Copthorne Hotels (E) | |
| 33. IHG (C2) | 69. Pizza Marzano (A1) | |
| 34. IKEA (A2) | 70. PlayOn (E) | |
| 35. Illy - Caffè (A1) | 71. Puratos (D1) | |
| 36. Impiana Hotels/ Magma Group Berhad (E) | | |

Main Challenges

During our survey in Asia, we collected quantitative data on the progress of companies, but we also sought to understand the main barriers that may prevent a full transition to cage-free egg sourcing. The challenges identified in the region can be grouped into four main areas.



Economic Environment and Costs

Asian markets are highly diverse, but most share a strong sensitivity to price. The cost difference between cage and cage-free eggs remains one of the biggest barriers, particularly in South and Southeast Asia, where consumer purchasing power is lower and food inflation has been persistent in recent years²⁴. For many companies, transferring higher costs to consumers risks competitiveness, while absorbing them internally is unsustainable in the long term. This dynamic slows adoption and makes the cage-free option more difficult to scale beyond premium or urban markets.²⁵



Production and Supply Chain Limitations

The supply of cage-free eggs in Asia is expanding but remains uneven. Production is concentrated around major metropolitan areas such as Tokyo, Bangkok, and Jakarta, while rural and secondary markets have limited availability.²⁶ Processed products such as liquid or powdered cage-free eggs are particularly scarce, forcing companies to import at higher cost²⁷. In addition, traceability systems vary widely between countries, and most lack regulatory obligations for producers to disclose production practices²⁸. This inconsistency makes it difficult for companies to verify progress or align regional supply chains with their commitments.



Lack of Information and Accountability

Many companies report difficulties obtaining accurate and reliable data from suppliers. Complex supply chains with multiple intermediaries and widespread subcontracting make it difficult to trace the origin of eggs, especially in the hospitality, food service, and manufacturing sectors²⁹. The lack of binding transparency requirements further exacerbates this issue, leaving companies with limited leverage to enforce compliance. As a result, corporate accountability is weakened, and commitments risk being undermined by gaps in monitoring and verification.³⁰



Cultural and Regulatory Differences

Unlike other regions, Asia does not have a harmonized framework for animal welfare standards, and cultural perceptions of animal welfare vary significantly between countries³¹. In some markets, consumer demand for cage-free products is growing, particularly among younger and urban populations³², while in others awareness remains limited. This uneven cultural landscape, combined with the absence of strong regulatory pressure, means that many companies face little incentive to accelerate their commitments³³. Without consistent standards and enforcement mechanisms, the pace of change depends largely on voluntary action, which creates disparities in implementation across the region.

Conclusion and Next Steps

In preparation for the Cage-Free Tracker 2026, our strategy in Asia will emphasize maintaining constant communication with companies that already disclose data from their suppliers, while working to improve the quality, accuracy, and consistency of this information. We will focus our efforts on those companies whose deadlines for full implementation were set for 2025 or earlier, ensuring that they honor their commitments even if the process extends beyond the initially agreed date. A central part of this approach will be the elaboration and publication of roadmaps (detailed action plans) that reflect genuine corporate will to deliver on commitments made years earlier. In parallel, we will continue updating and sharing databases of cage-free egg suppliers across Asia, so that companies can access reliable and up-to-date sources of supply at the local and regional level.

At the same time, we will support those companies that have not yet fully embraced or understood the process of reporting their cage-free transition. These companies will be provided with clear and practical guidance on how to track their progress, implement best practices, and effectively disclose their achievements. Collaboration with local stakeholders and international partner organizations will remain a priority, ensuring that our collective efforts are amplified and aligned with global benchmarks. Particular attention will be given to multinational corporations, encouraging them to publish transparent reports on their websites, disaggregating data by regions and by egg types, in order to improve accountability, comparability, and stakeholder trust.

The Asian food industry is at a decisive moment. Significant progress has been made thanks NGOs working with companies that have already demonstrated the feasibility of a transition, but the lack of transparency from a large part of the sector remains a major obstacle to achieving a complete transformation. The Cage-Free Tracker Asia not only highlights and celebrates achievements, but also issues a clear call to action for companies that continue to delay or deprioritize this initiative. As expectations from consumers, civil society, and investors continue to rise, companies across Asia have an urgent responsibility to accelerate their commitments, ensuring that the elimination of cages in egg production becomes a reality for the region.



Cage-Free Tracker

2025 Glossary

Cage-Free Sourcing

A business practice that involves obtaining eggs only from hens raised in cage-free systems, whether in-shell, liquid, powdered, or as an ingredient in processed products.

Animal protection

The set of conditions that ensure the physical health and natural behavior of animals, including freedom of movement, access to basic resources, and the absence of avoidable suffering.

Supply chain

The set of actors, processes, and suppliers involved in the production, distribution, and marketing of eggs and products containing eggs by companies.

Cage-Free Tracker Asia

An annual monitoring and tracking tool published by Sinergia Animal that measures the progress and transparency of companies in Asia regarding their commitments to eliminating the use of eggs from battery cages.

Cage-free commitment

A public declaration made by a company that establishes a deadline and a plan to source only cage-free eggs in all its products, operations, and markets.

Implementation deadline

The year a company commits to reaching 100% cage-free egg sourcing in all its operations. Example: 2025 for restaurants, hotels, bakeries, and catering or food service providers; 2028 for supermarkets.

Humanewashing

The practice of feigning responsibility for animal protection without taking real or verifiable actions that support these commitments.

Battery cages

An intensive production system where laying hens are usually confined in small cages with less space than an A4 size sheet, which severely limits their natural behaviors.

Asia

A geographical and cultural region made up of the Asian countries included in this report: India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, and Thailand, in addition to multinational operations in other markets in the region.

Implementation levels (Ranking by levels)

A classification used in the Cage-Free Tracker to rank companies according to their progress in implementing cage-free commitments:

Level A:

Companies with full implementation (100%) or that declare they will achieve it in 2025.

Level B:

Companies with significant progress (40%–98.99%).

Level C:

Companies with partial progress (1% - 39.99%)

Level D:

Companies that report only globally or with 0% implementation in Asia.

Level E:

Companies that do not report progress.

Corporate implementation report

A document, publication, or official statement in which a company reports the progress of its cage-free commitment, whether on its website, sustainability reports, annual reports, or other public channels.

Alternative systems to cages

Production models such as aviaries or free-range systems, where hens have more space and free from caged, with or without access to outdoor areas, and environmental enrichment, which reduces animal suffering.

Transition

The process by which a company gradually changes from using eggs from caged hens to sourcing only cage-free eggs.

Zoonosis

An infectious disease that can be transmitted from animals to humans, such as avian flu, whose risks increase in intensive livestock systems.

Footnote

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ABOUT

Sinergia Animal is an international animal protection organization working in countries of the Global South to reduce the suffering of farmed animals and promote more compassionate food choices.

We are recognized as one of the most effective animal protection NGOs in the world by Animal Charity Evaluators (ACE).



www.sinergiaanimalinternational.org