



Unilever plc

2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2024

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions

This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.

[Terms of disclosure for corporate questionnaire 2024 - CDP](#)

Contents

C1. Introduction

(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response?

Select from:

English

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

Select from:

EUR

(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

Unilever makes and sells more than 400 brands in 190 countries which are used by some 3.4 billion consumers worldwide every day. Our brands include Knorr, Dove, Rexona, Hellmann's, Omo, Lifebuoy and Ben & Jerry's – amongst many others. In 2023, our business was organised across five Business Groups: Beauty & Wellbeing, Personal Care, Home Care, Nutrition and Ice Cream. Our total turnover in 2023 was 59.6bn. Unilever's purpose is to make sustainable living commonplace which we believe is the best way to deliver long-term sustainable growth. We continue to work hard to become a more sustainable business having made progress again in 2023. We go into 2024 with a sharpened focus around four major platforms that most support our sustainability agenda and our commercial objectives – climate, nature, plastics, and livelihoods. Our plans are now fully integrated into the Business Group strategies, which we believe will enable us to progress on sustainability while also delivering better performance. Since 2010, we have taken decisive action to embed sustainability into the core of our business. Our business depends on nature, including land, forests and water systems. This year, we stepped up our efforts to deliver a deforestation-free supply chain and continued to make investments to protect and regenerate nature. Our Climate Transition Action Plan (CTAP) outlines the actions we are taking to reduce GHG emissions in our business and across our value chain, to reach net zero by 2039. In 2023, two of our near-term targets are validated as science-based by the Science Based Targets initiative ('SBTi'): Reduce in absolute terms our operational (Scope 1 and 2) emissions by 100% by 2030 against a 2015 baseline and; Halve the full value chain emissions (Scope 1 to 3) of our products on a per consumer use basis by 2030 against a 2010 baseline. In addition, we have an interim target to reduce in absolute terms our operational emissions (Scope 1 and 2) by 70% by 2025 against a 2015 baseline. While our operational target is validated by the SBTi as

aligned with the 1.5C ambition of the Paris Agreement, our full value chain target is validated by SBTi as aligned with limiting temperature increase to 2C. We intend to retire this target in 2024 now that our new, more ambitious near-term 1.5C-aligned Scope 3 targets have been validated by the SBTi. These are: Reduce absolute energy and industrial Scope 3 GHG emissions from Purchased Goods and Services, Fuel and Energy Related Activities, Upstream Transport and Distribution, direct emissions from Use of Sold Products, End-of-Life Treatment of Sold Products, and Downstream Leased Assets by 42% by 2030 from a 2021 baseline year. Reduce absolute Scope 3 Forest, Land and Agriculture (FLAG) GHG emissions from Purchased Goods and Services (associated with ingredients) by 30.3% by 2030 from a 2021 baseline year. Unilever's primary report is our <https://www.unilever.com/files/92ui5egz/production/b09c3510ee7cec58440d5f044f02bdefe85aa186.pdf> Annual Report & Accounts (ARA). We provide additional climate-related disclosure and commentary in the Sustainability Hub - <https://www.unilever.com/planet-and-society/> on Unilever.com. ASSURANCE: PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (PwC) scope for their assurance work on selected Sustainability & Environmental & Occupational Safety performance indicators can be found in the PwC Basis of Preparation 2023 document in the Independent Assurance and metrics section on our website, alongside their findings in the PwC Limited Assurance Statement for 2023. 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 there to or any change in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such statement is based.

[Fixed row]

(1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

(1.4.1) End date of reporting year

09/29/2023

(1.4.2) Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period

Select from:

Yes

(1.4.3) Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

Select from:

Yes

(1.4.4) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

Select from:

1 year

(1.4.5) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for

Select from:

1 year

(1.4.6) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for

Select from:

1 year

[Fixed row]

(1.4.1) What is your organization's annual revenue for the reporting period?

59604000000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

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

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

GB00B10RZP78

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

[Add row]

(1.7) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Select all that apply

Cuba

Ghana

- ✓ Peru
- ✓ Chile
- ✓ China
- ✓ Egypt
- ✓ Kenya
- ✓ Nepal
- ✓ Niger
- ✓ Qatar
- ✓ Spain
- ✓ Greece
- ✓ Israel
- ✓ Jersey
- ✓ Jordan
- ✓ Latvia
- ✓ Rwanda
- ✓ Serbia
- ✓ Sweden
- ✓ Turkey
- ✓ Uganda
- ✓ Croatia
- ✓ Czechia
- ✓ Denmark
- ✓ Ecuador
- ✓ Estonia
- ✓ Morocco
- ✓ Myanmar
- ✓ Nigeria
- ✓ Romania
- ✓ Tunisia
- ✓ Djibouti

- ✓ Haiti
- ✓ India
- ✓ Italy
- ✓ Japan
- ✓ Sudan
- ✓ Brazil
- ✓ Canada
- ✓ Cyprus
- ✓ France
- ✓ Malawi
- ✓ Mexico
- ✓ Norway
- ✓ Panama
- ✓ Poland
- ✓ Zambia
- ✓ Algeria
- ✓ Austria
- ✓ Belarus
- ✓ Belgium
- ✓ Finland
- ✓ Germany
- ✓ Hungary
- ✓ Ireland
- ✓ Lebanon
- ✓ Ukraine
- ✓ Uruguay
- ✓ Bulgaria
- ✓ Cambodia
- ✓ Colombia
- ✓ Paraguay

- Ethiopia
- Honduras
- Malaysia
- Pakistan
- Argentina
- Australia
- Guatemala
- Indonesia
- Lithuania
- Costa Rica
- Kazakhstan
- Mozambique
- El Salvador
- Isle of Man
- Saudi Arabia
- South Africa
- Côte d'Ivoire
- Taiwan, China
- Republic of Korea
- United Arab Emirates
- United States of America
- Iran (Islamic Republic of)
- United Republic of Tanzania
- Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
- Slovakia
- Thailand
- Viet Nam
- Zimbabwe
- Nicaragua
- Singapore
- Sri Lanka
- Azerbaijan
- Bangladesh
- Netherlands
- New Zealand
- Philippines
- Puerto Rico
- Switzerland
- Dominican Republic
- Russian Federation
- State of Palestine
- Trinidad and Tobago
- Hong Kong SAR, China
- Lao People's Democratic Republic
- Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(1.8) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?

	Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?	Comment
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, this is confidential data	<i>We are willing to provide this information to our partners where we see potential for valuable engagements.</i>

[Fixed row]

(1.11) Are greenhouse gas emissions and/or water-related impacts from the production, processing/manufacturing, distribution activities or the consumption of your products relevant to your current CDP disclosure?

Production

(1.11.1) Relevance of emissions and/or water-related impacts

Select from:

Value chain (excluding own land)

(1.11.2) Primary reason emissions and/or water-related impacts from this activity are not relevant

Select from:

Do not own/manage land

(1.11.3) Explain why emissions and/or water-related impacts from this activity are not relevant

Unilever does not own any land so emissions and/or water-related impacts are only relevant to the value chain, excluding own land.

Processing/ Manufacturing

(1.11.1) Relevance of emissions and/or water-related impacts

Select from:

- Both direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Distribution

(1.11.1) Relevance of emissions and/or water-related impacts

Select from:

- Both direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Consumption

(1.11.1) Relevance of emissions and/or water-related impacts

Select from:

- Yes

[Fixed row]

(1.22) Provide details on the commodities that you produce and/or source.

Timber products

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

- Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

- Manufacturing

(1.22.4) Indicate if you are providing the total commodity volume that is produced and/or sourced

Select from:

- Yes, we are providing the total volume

(1.22.5) Total commodity volume (metric tons)

778128

(1.22.8) Did you convert the total commodity volume from another unit to metric tons?

Select from:

- Yes

(1.22.9) Original unit

Select all that apply

- Other, please specify :Number of pieces

(1.22.10) Provide details of the methods, conversion factors used and the total commodity volume in the original unit

We multiplied the number of pieces (where a piece is an item of paper, packaging and all other forms of commodity we source) invoiced with weight conversion factor (WCF) provided by the supplier (WCF - weight per 1000 pieces in kg).

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

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

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

- 1-5%

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

91-99%

(1.22.14) In the questionnaire setup did you indicate that you are disclosing on this commodity?

Select from:

Yes, disclosing

(1.22.15) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

Yes

(1.22.19) Please explain

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. Given that Paper and board is essential for all business units, we determine that Timber is a significant commodity for Unilever.

Palm oil

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

Manufacturing

(1.22.4) Indicate if you are providing the total commodity volume that is produced and/or sourced

Select from:

- Yes, we are providing the total volume

(1.22.5) Total commodity volume (metric tons)

752689.12

(1.22.8) Did you convert the total commodity volume from another unit to metric tons?

Select from:

- No

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

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

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

- 11-20%

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

- 51-60%

(1.22.14) In the questionnaire setup did you indicate that you are disclosing on this commodity?

Select from:

Yes, disclosing

(1.22.15) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

Yes

(1.22.19) Please explain

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. 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 & Wellbeing, Home Care and Nutrition, Ice Cream. Based on this estimation, palm oil accounts for about 51-60% of revenue. Given that Palm Oil is used across all business groups, we determine that Palm Oil is a significant commodity for Unilever.

Cattle products

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

Manufacturing

(1.22.4) Indicate if you are providing the total commodity volume that is produced and/or sourced

Select from:

Yes, we are providing the total volume

(1.22.5) Total commodity volume (metric tons)

(1.22.8) Did you convert the total commodity volume from another unit to metric tons?

Select from:

- No

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

- Beef
- By-products (e.g. glycerin, gelatin)

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

- Less than 1%

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

- Less than 1%

(1.22.14) In the questionnaire setup did you indicate that you are disclosing on this commodity?

Select from:

- No, not disclosing

(1.22.16) Reason for not disclosing

Select all that apply

- Small volume
- Small procurement spend
- Small revenue

(1.22.18) Explanation for not disclosing

We did not submit a response for Cattle products in our CDP 2023 submission & are continuing with this approach for CDP 2024. 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. 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. We assessed our cattle-product sourcing 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. In the future, we anticipate sourcing even less beef by-product due to trends and meeting the preferences of our consumers, for example 2018 we purchased the Vegetarian Butcher which experienced double-digit growth in 2022.

Soy

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

Manufacturing

(1.22.3) Indicate if you have direct soy and/or embedded soy in your value chain

Select from:

Mixture of embedded soy and direct soy

(1.22.4) Indicate if you are providing the total commodity volume that is produced and/or sourced

Select from:

Yes, we are providing the total volume

(1.22.5) Total commodity volume (metric tons)

312235

(1.22.6) Of the total commodity volume, state how much is embedded soy (metric tons)

14868

(1.22.7) Of the total commodity volume, state how much is direct soy (metric tons)

297367

(1.22.8) Did you convert the total commodity volume from another unit to metric tons?

Select from:

No

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

Embedded soy [soy row only]

Soybean oil

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

Less than 1%

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

1-10%

(1.22.14) In the questionnaire setup did you indicate that you are disclosing on this commodity?

Select from:

Yes, disclosing

(1.22.15) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

No

(1.22.19) Please explain

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 it. Soy is only used in only a small amount of our Foods & Refreshment portfolio, so the revenue is calculated as 1-10% of the total. Given that Soy is only used in one Business Group, we determine that Soy is not a significant commodity for Unilever. We recognise that as a forest-risk commodity, reducing deforestation within our Soy supply chain is still a key part of the Unilever Compass, therefore we disclose on Soy in this CDP disclosure.

Cocoa

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

Manufacturing

(1.22.4) Indicate if you are providing the total commodity volume that is produced and/or sourced

Select from:

No, other reason, please specify :Cocoa is immaterial to Unilever's business operations and revenue.

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Cocoa

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

- Less than 1%

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

- 1-10%

(1.22.14) In the questionnaire setup did you indicate that you are disclosing on this commodity?

Select from:

- No, not disclosing

(1.22.16) Reason for not disclosing

Select all that apply

- Divestiture

(1.22.18) Explanation for not disclosing

In previous years, Unilever has disclosed to CDP on our sourced cocoa as a forest risk commodity. This was driven by their procurement of cocoa for our ice cream businesses for brands such as Magnum, Wall's and Ben & Jerry's. In early 2024, we announced the divestment of our Ice Cream business group as part of our Growth Action Plan - following this separation, we will become a simpler, more focused company, operating four Business Groups across Beauty & Wellbeing, Personal Care, Home Care and Nutrition. Cocoa is not a material part of our total combined procurement, and given the future separation of the Ice Cream business group, we are focussing our disclosure on soy, palm and timber.

[Fixed row]

(1.23) Which of the following agricultural commodities that your organization produces and/or sources are the most significant to your business by revenue?

Cotton

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

No

Dairy & egg products

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

Sourced

(1.23.2) % of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

Select from:

11-20%

(1.23.3) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

No

(1.23.4) Please explain

We identified Unilever's biggest crops by purchased volume in 2023. 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 Business Groups. This is not based on actual product specific data and does not take into account the level of inclusion or whether or not it is substitutable/one of a number of sources. Each commodity is assessed based on revenue per division and an approximate calculation (%) of brands within that division that use it. Dairy is used by our Ice Cream and a small part of our Nutrition portfolio so the revenue is calculated as 11-20% of the total. As Dairy & Egg Products are only essential for one business unit, we determine that this commodity is not significant in terms of revenue for Unilever.

Fish and seafood from aquaculture

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

Sourced

(1.23.2) % of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

Select from:

Less than 1%

(1.23.3) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

No

(1.23.4) Please explain

We identified Unilever's biggest commodities by purchased volume in 2023. 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 Business Groups. This is not based on actual product specific data and does not take into account the level of inclusion or whether or not it is substitutable/one of a number of sources. Each commodity is assessed based on revenue per division and an approximate calculation (%) of brands within that division that use it. Fish and seafood from aquaculture is only used by in a small part of one business unit, this is reflected in the less than 1% of the total. This also results in this commodity not being significant in terms of revenue for Unilever.

Fruit

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

Sourced

(1.23.2) % of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

Select from:

1-10%

(1.23.3) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

No

(1.23.4) Please explain

We identified Unilever's biggest commodities by purchased volume in 2023. 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 Business Groups. This is not based on actual product specific data and does not take into account the level of inclusion or whether or not it is substitutable/one of a number of sources. Each commodity is assessed based on revenue per division and an approximate calculation (%) of brands within that division that use it. Fruit is only used in one business unit, this is reflected in 1-10% of revenue being dependent on this commodity. This also results in this commodity not being significant in terms of revenue for Unilever.

Maize/corn

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

Sourced

(1.23.2) % of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

Select from:

31-40%

(1.23.3) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

Yes

(1.23.4) Please explain

We identified Unilever's biggest commodities by purchased volume in 2023. 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 Business Groups. This is not based on actual product specific data and does not take into account the level of inclusion or whether or not it is substitutable/one of a number of sources. Each commodity is assessed based on revenue per division and an approximate calculation (%) of brands within that division that use it. Maize and Corn is used across multiple business units, and is therefore significant in terms of revenue for Unilever.

Nuts

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

Sourced

(1.23.2) % of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

Select from:

1-10%

(1.23.3) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

No

(1.23.4) Please explain

We identified Unilever's biggest commodities by purchased volume in 2023. 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 Business Groups. This is not based on actual product specific data and does not take into account the level of inclusion or whether or not it is substitutable/one of a number of sources. Each commodity is assessed based on revenue per division and an approximate calculation (%) of brands within that division that use it. Nuts are only used in one business unit, this is reflected in 1-10% of revenue being dependent on this commodity. This also results in this commodity not being significant in terms of revenue for Unilever.

Other grain (e.g., barley, oats)

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

Sourced

(1.23.2) % of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

Select from:

1-10%

(1.23.3) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

No

(1.23.4) Please explain

We identified Unilever's biggest commodities by purchased volume in 2023. 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 Business Groups. This is not based on actual product specific data and does not take into account the level of inclusion or whether or not it is substitutable/one of a number of sources. Each commodity is assessed based on revenue per division and an approximate calculation (%) of brands within that division that use it. Other grains (e.g. Barley, Oats) are only used in one business unit, this is reflected in 1-10% of revenue being dependent on this commodity. This also results in this commodity not being significant in terms of revenue for Unilever.

Other oilseeds (e.g. rapeseed oil)

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

Sourced

(1.23.2) % of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

Select from:

1-10%

(1.23.3) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

No

(1.23.4) Please explain

We identified Unilever's biggest crops by purchased volume in 2023. 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 Business Groups. This is not based on actual product specific data and does not take into account level of inclusion or whether or not is substitutable/one of a number of sources. Each commodity is assessed based on revenue per category and a rough calculation (%) of brands within that category that use. Soy is only used by our Nutrition portfolio, so revenue is calculated as less than 10% of the total and Soy is not considered as being significant in terms of revenue to Unilever.

Poultry & hog

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

Sourced

(1.23.2) % of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

Select from:

Less than 1%

(1.23.3) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

No

(1.23.4) Please explain

We identified Unilever's biggest commodities by purchased volume in 2023. 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 Business Groups. This is not based on actual product specific data and does not take into account the level of inclusion or whether or not it is substitutable/one of a number of sources. Each commodity is assessed based on revenue per division and an approximate calculation (%) of brands within that division that use it. Poultry & Hog are only used in one business unit, this is reflected in less than 1% of revenue being dependent on this commodity. This also results in this commodity not being significant in terms of revenue for Unilever.

Rice

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

Sourced

(1.23.2) % of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

Select from:

Less than 1%

(1.23.3) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

No

(1.23.4) Please explain

We identified Unilever's biggest commodities by purchased volume in 2023. 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 Business Groups. This is not based on actual product specific data and does not take into account the level of inclusion or whether or not it is substitutable/one of a number of sources. Each commodity is assessed based on revenue per division and an approximate calculation (%) of brands within that division that use it. Rice is used in some products within our Nutrition Business Group. Based on this we estimate rice accounts for about less than 10% of revenue and is not considered significant in terms of revenue to Unilever.

Sugar

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

Sourced

(1.23.2) % of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

Select from:

11-20%

(1.23.3) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

No

(1.23.4) Please explain

We identified Unilever's biggest commodities by purchased volume in 2023. 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 Business Groups. This is not based on actual product specific data and does not take into account the level of inclusion or whether or not it is substitutable/one of a number of sources. Each commodity is assessed based on revenue per division and an approximate calculation (%) of brands within that division that use it. Sugar is used in products within our Nutrition Business Group. Based on this we estimate sugar accounts for about less than 11-20% of revenue and is not considered significant in terms of revenue to Unilever.

Tea

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

Produced and sourced

(1.23.2) % of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

Select from:

1-10%

(1.23.3) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

No

(1.23.4) Please explain

We identified Unilever's biggest crops by purchased volume in 2023. 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 Business Groups. This is not based on actual product specific data and does not take into account level of inclusion or whether or not is substitutable/one of a number of sources. Each commodity is assessed based on revenue per category and a rough calculation (%) of brands within that category that use tea. Our Tea business was less than 10% of our total revenue in 2023; note that, despite the sale of a large part of Unilever's tea business to CVC partners in 2021, for consistency with legal and reporting requirements the entire Ekaterra tea business perimeter is included within this disclosure.

Tobacco

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

No

Vegetable

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

Sourced

(1.23.2) % of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

Select from:

1-10%

(1.23.3) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

No

(1.23.4) Please explain

We identified Unilever's biggest commodities by purchased volume in 2023. 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 Business Groups. This is not based on actual product specific data and does not take into account the level of inclusion or whether or not it is substitutable/one of a number of sources. Each commodity is assessed based on revenue per division and an approximate calculation (%) of brands within that division that use it. Vegetables are used in products within our Nutrition Business Group. Based on this we estimate vegetables account for about 1-10% of revenue and are not considered significant in terms of revenue to Unilever.

Wheat

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

Sourced

(1.23.2) % of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

Select from:

1-10%

(1.23.3) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

No

(1.23.4) Please explain

We identified Unilever's biggest commodities by purchased volume in 2023. 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 Business Groups. This is not based on actual product specific data and does not take into account the level of inclusion or whether or not it is substitutable/one of a number of sources. Each commodity is assessed based on revenue per division and an approximate calculation (%) of brands within that division that use it. Wheat is used in products within our Nutrition Business Group. Based on this we estimate wheats accounts for about 1-10% of revenue and are not considered significant in terms of revenue to Unilever.

Other commodity

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

Sourced

(1.23.2) % of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

Select from:

41-50%

(1.23.3) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

No

(1.23.4) Please explain

We identified Unilever's biggest crops by purchased volume in 2023. 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 Business Groups. This is not based on actual product specific data and does not take into account level of inclusion or whether or not is substitutable/one of a number of sources. Each commodity is assessed based on revenue per category and a rough calculation (%) of brands within that category that use it. Palm oil is used in various products across all 5 of our Business Groups. Based on this estimation, palm oil accounts for about 41-60% of revenue and is significant in terms of revenue to Unilever.

[Fixed row]

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

- Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

- Upstream value chain
- Downstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

- Tier 4+ suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

- All supplier tiers known have been mapped

(1.24.6) Smallholder inclusion in mapping

Select from:

- Smallholders relevant and included

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

Our full value chain GHG emissions target includes both direct and indirect consumer use emissions across the product lifecycle. This is calculated using Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions across the full value chain, and the number of consumer uses of our products (expressed as 'per consumer use' – single use, portion or serving). We continue to engage on policy areas that will help limit global temperature rise to 1.5C and unlock faster emissions reduction in our value chain. Unilever purchases mainly complex derivatives of palm oil and palm kernel oil like alcohols or fatty acids for the use in its products. 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. 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 455 mills and 136 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants are publicly available on our website. In 2023 we had mapped and generated baseline assessments of over 28,000 smallholders. For Timber, by the end of 2023 we were able to map 100% of our tier 1 suppliers and 96.13% of our timber supplier spend to mill-locations incl. recycled. 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. 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 state-level.

[Fixed row]

(1.24.1) Have you mapped where in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain plastics are produced, commercialized, used, and/or disposed of?

(1.24.1.1) Plastics mapping

Select from:

- Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping plastics in our value chain

(1.24.1.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

- Upstream value chain
- Downstream value chain

- End-of-life management

(1.24.1.4) End-of-life management pathways mapped

Select all that apply

- Recycling
- Composting (industrial/home)
- Waste to Energy
- Incineration
- Landfill

[Fixed row]

(1.24.2) Which commodities has your organization mapped in your upstream value chain (i.e., supply chain)?

Timber products

(1.24.2.1) Value chain mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

- Yes

(1.24.2.2) Highest supplier tier mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

- Tier 3 suppliers

(1.24.2.3) % of tier 1 suppliers mapped

Select from:

- 100%

(1.24.2.4) % of tier 2 suppliers mapped

Select from:

100%

(1.24.2.5) % of tier 3 suppliers mapped

Select from:

100%

(1.24.2.7) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

All supplier tiers known have been mapped for this sourced commodity

Palm oil

(1.24.2.1) Value chain mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

Yes

(1.24.2.2) Highest supplier tier mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

Tier 4+ suppliers

(1.24.2.3) % of tier 1 suppliers mapped

Select from:

100%

(1.24.2.4) % of tier 2 suppliers mapped

Select from:

100%

(1.24.2.5) % of tier 3 suppliers mapped

Select from:

100%

(1.24.2.6) % of tier 4+ suppliers mapped

Select from:

100%

(1.24.2.7) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

All supplier tiers known have been mapped for this sourced commodity

Soy

(1.24.2.1) Value chain mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

Yes

(1.24.2.2) Highest supplier tier mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

Tier 4+ suppliers

(1.24.2.3) % of tier 1 suppliers mapped

Select from:

100%

(1.24.2.4) % of tier 2 suppliers mapped

Select from:

100%

(1.24.2.5) % of tier 3 suppliers mapped

Select from:

100%

(1.24.2.6) % of tier 4+ suppliers mapped

Select from:

100%

(1.24.2.7) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

All supplier tiers known have been mapped for this sourced commodity

[Fixed row]

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

2

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Risk management is integral to Unilever's strategy and the achievement of Unilever's long-term goals. Our success as an organisation depends on our ability to identify and exploit the opportunities generated by our business and in our markets. In doing this, we take an embedded approach to risk management which puts risk and opportunity assessment, including climate-related risks, at the core of the Board agenda, which is where we believe it should be. Our principal risks include risks that could impact our business in the short term (i.e. the next two years), medium term (i.e. the next three to ten years), or over the longer term (i.e. beyond eleven years). As part of our process to review our principal risks, we also consider any additional risks that could emerge in the future (p.71 ARA - <https://www.unilever.com/files/92ui5egz/production/b09c3510ee7cec58440d5f044f02bdefe85aa186.pdf>). These are reviewed on an ongoing basis, and formally by senior management and the Board at least once a year.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

3

(2.1.3) To (years)

10

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Risk management is integral to Unilever's strategy and the achievement of Unilever's long-term goals. Our success as an organisation depends on our ability to identify and exploit the opportunities generated by our business and in our markets. In doing this, we take an embedded approach to risk management which puts risk and opportunity assessment, including climate-related risks, at the core of the Board agenda, which is where we believe it should be. Our principal risks include risks that could impact our business in the short term (i.e. the next two years), medium term (i.e. the next three to ten years), or over the longer term (i.e. beyond eleven years). As part of our process to review our principal risks, we also consider any additional risks that could emerge in the future (p.71 ARA - <https://www.unilever.com/files/92ui5egz/production/b09c3510ee7cec58440d5f044f02bdefe85aa186.pdf>). These are reviewed on an ongoing basis, and formally by senior management and the Board at least once a year.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

11

(2.1.2) Is your long-term time horizon open ended?

Select from:

Yes

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Risk management is integral to Unilever's strategy and the achievement of Unilever's long-term goals. Our success as an organisation depends on our ability to identify and exploit the opportunities generated by our business and in our markets. In doing this, we take an embedded approach to risk management which puts risk and opportunity assessment, including climate-related risks, at the core of the Board agenda, which is where we believe it should be. Our principal risks include risks that could impact our business in the short term (i.e. the next two years), medium term (i.e. the next three to ten years), or over the longer term (i.e. beyond eleven years). As part of our process to review our principal risks, we also consider any additional risks that could emerge in the future (p.71 ARA - <https://www.unilever.com/files/92ui5egz/production/b09c3510ee7cec58440d5f044f02bdefe85aa186.pdf>). These are reviewed on an ongoing basis, and formally by senior management and the Board at least once a year.

[Fixed row]

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both dependencies and impacts

[Fixed row]

(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both risks and opportunities	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

Forests

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Dependencies
- Impacts
- Risks
- Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain
- Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

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

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

- Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- Site-specific
- Local
- Sub-national
- National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

- Trase

Enterprise Risk Management

- COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework

International methodologies and standards

- ✓ Global Forest Watch

Databases

- ✓ Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards

Other

- ✓ Scenario analysis
- ✓ Desk-based research
- ✓ External consultants
- ✓ Materiality assessment
- ✓ Internal company methods
- ✓ Jurisdictional/landscape assessment
- ✓ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- ✓ Drought
- ✓ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
- ✓ Tornado
- ✓ Wildfires

Chronic physical

- ✓ Soil erosion
- ✓ Soil degradation
- ✓ Change in land-use
- ✓ Temperature variability
- ✓ Land loss to desertification
- ✓ Increased ecosystem vulnerability
- ✓ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
- ✓ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Policy

- ✓ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements
- ✓ Changes to national legislation

Market

- Availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material
- Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
- Limited visibility of embedded commodities
- Uncertainty about commodity origin and/or legality

Reputation

- Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)

Technology

- Data access/availability or monitoring systems

Liability

- Exposure to litigation
- Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NGOs | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regulators |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Customers | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local communities |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Employees | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Indigenous peoples |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Investors | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other commodity users/producers at a local level |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Suppliers | |

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

- No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

The overall governance structure for managing Unilever's forests risks and opportunities is the same as for any of Unilever's other key risks and opportunities i.e. all of the following play a key role in governance: the Board, the Board subcommittees, ULE, ULE subcommittees, Business Group leadership teams, specialist management governance groups and specialist teams together with the support of relevant policies and procedures applied by everyone in the business. Whilst the Board takes overall accountability for the management of all risks and opportunities, i, our CEO is ultimately responsible for oversight of our environmental and climate agenda. The risks are reviewed and assessed on an ongoing basis and formally at least once per year. For each of our principal risks, we have a risk management framework detailing the controls we have in place, who is responsible for managing both the overall risk and the individual controls mitigating it. We monitor risks throughout the year to identify changes in the risk profile. We regularly, where appropriate, carry out climate-related risk assessments at site level, supplier level, as well as innovation project level. Climate-related risks are managed by the team relevant to where the risk resides. For example, climate risks in relation to commodities in the supply chain are managed by our procurement team. In creating our 1.5C scenario analysis, we took the two pathways and considered the five broad types of risks and opportunities using the TCFD risk framework: Regulatory risks; Market risks; Physical environment risks; Innovative products and services opportunities; and Resource efficiency, resilience, and market opportunities. We identified approximately 40 specific risk and opportunity areas which could impact us in 2030, 2039 and 2050, each of which we assessed qualitatively, supported where possible with high-level quantitative assessments. The assessments are based on financial scenarios and do not represent financial forecasts. They exclude any actions that we might undertake to mitigate or adapt to these risks. The quantitative assessments were developed to understand high-level materiality and order of magnitude financial impact rather than perform detailed simulations or forecasts on the long-term future of markets and products. The data used was from internal environmental, operational, and financial data and external science-based data, and assumptions from reputable and broadly used sources such as the IPCC or the International Energy Agency (IEA). 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. By the end of 2023, we had put in place the infrastructure, monitoring and verification systems to manage a deforestation-free supply chain. For example, we have strengthened the traceability and transparency of our palm oil supply chain by using satellite imagery and geolocation data to measure deforestation. Additionally, 97.5% of our palm oil, paper and board, tea, soy and cocoa order volumes were deforestation-free by the end of 2023, based on Unilever's deforestation-free requirements.

Row 2

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

Climate change

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

Dependencies

Impacts

Risks

- Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain
- Downstream value chain
- End of life management

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- Short-term

Medium-term

Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

Site-specific

Local

Sub-national

National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework

Databases

Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards

Other

Desk-based research

Internal company methods

Jurisdictional/landscape assessment

Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis

Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- Drought
- Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
- Tornado

Chronic physical

- Change in land-use
- Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)
- Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
- Increased severity of extreme weather events

Policy

- Carbon pricing mechanisms
- Changes to national legislation

Market

- Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
- Uncertainty in the market signals

Reputation

- Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback

Technology

- Dependency on water-intensive energy sources
- Data access/availability or monitoring systems
- Transition to lower emissions technology and products

Liability

- Exposure to litigation
- Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- NGOs
- Customers
- Employees
- Investors
- Suppliers
- Regulators
- Local communities

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

- No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

The overall governance structure for managing Unilever's climate risks and opportunities is the same as for any of Unilever's other key risks and opportunities i.e. all of the following play a key role in governance: the Board, the Board subcommittees, ULE, ULE subcommittees, Business Group leadership teams, specialist management governance groups and specialist teams together with the support of relevant policies and procedures applied by everyone in the business. Whilst the Board takes overall accountability for the management of all risks and opportunities, including climate change, our CEO is ultimately responsible for oversight of our climate change agenda. The risks are reviewed and assessed on an ongoing basis and formally at least once per year. For each of our principal risks, we have a risk management framework detailing the controls we have in place, who is responsible for managing both the overall risk and the individual controls mitigating it. We monitor risks throughout the year to identify changes in the risk profile. We regularly, where appropriate, carry out climate-related risk assessments at site level, supplier level, as well as innovation project level. Climate-related risks are managed by the team relevant to where the risk resides. For example, climate risks in relation to commodities in the supply chain are managed by our procurement team. In creating our 1.5C scenario analysis, we took the two pathways and considered the five broad types of risks and opportunities using the TCFD risk framework: - Regulatory risks - Market risks - Physical environment risks - Innovative products and services opportunities - Resource efficiency, resilience, and market opportunities. We identified approximately 40 specific risk and opportunity areas which could impact us in 2030, 2039 and 2050, each of which we assessed qualitatively, supported where possible with high-level quantitative assessments. The assessments are based on financial scenarios and do not represent financial forecasts. They exclude any actions that we might undertake to mitigate or adapt to these risks. The quantitative assessments were developed to understand high-level materiality and order of magnitude financial impact rather than perform detailed simulations or forecasts on the long-term future of markets and products. The data used was from internal environmental, operational, and financial data and external science-based data, and assumptions from reputable and broadly used sources such as the IPCC or the International Energy Agency (IEA).

Row 3

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Water

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain
- Downstream value chain
- End of life management

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

- Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- Site-specific
- Local
- Sub-national
- National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

- Water Footprint Network Assessment tool
- WRI Aqueduct
- WWF Water Risk Filter

Enterprise Risk Management

- COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework

International methodologies and standards

- Life Cycle Assessment

Other

- Desk-based research
- Internal company methods
- Jurisdictional/landscape assessment
- Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis
- Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- Drought
- Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
- Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
- Pollution incident
- Toxic spills

Chronic physical

- Water stress
- Sea level rise
- Change in land-use
- Declining water quality
- Declining ecosystem services
- Water quality at a basin/catchment level
- Water availability at a basin/catchment level
- Seasonal supply variability/interannual variability
- Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)
- Increased levels of environmental pollutants in freshwater bodies

Policy

- Changes to international law and bilateral agreements
- Changes to national legislation
- Increased pricing of water
- Limited or lack of river basin management

- Limited or lack of transboundary water management

Market

- Changing customer behavior
- Inadequate access to water, sanitation, and hygiene services (WASH)

Reputation

- Impact on human health
- Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level

Technology

- Dependency on water-intensive energy sources
- Data access/availability or monitoring systems
- Unsuccessful investment in new technologies

Liability

- Exposure to litigation
- Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NGOs | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regulators |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Customers | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local communities |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Employees | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Indigenous peoples |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Investors | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Suppliers | |

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

- No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

The overall governance structure for managing Unilever's water risks and opportunities is the same as for any of Unilever's other key risks and opportunities i.e. all of the following play a key role in governance: the Board, the Board subcommittees, ULE, ULE subcommittees, Business Group leadership teams, specialist management governance groups and specialist teams together with the support of relevant policies and procedures applied by everyone in the business. Whilst the Board takes overall accountability for the management of all risks and opportunities, our CEO is ultimately responsible for oversight of our sustainability and environmental agenda. The risks are reviewed and assessed on an ongoing basis and formally at least once per year. For each of our principal risks, we have a risk management framework detailing the controls we have in place, who is responsible for managing both the overall risk and the individual controls mitigating it. We monitor risks throughout the year to identify changes in the risk profile. We regularly, where appropriate, carry out climate-related risk assessments at site level, supplier level, as well as innovation project level. Climate-related risks are managed by the team relevant to where the risk resides. For example, climate risks in relation to commodities in the supply chain are managed by our procurement team. In creating our 1.5C scenario analysis, we took the two pathways and considered the five broad types of risks and opportunities using the TCFD risk framework: - Regulatory risks - Market risks - Physical environment risks - Innovative products and services opportunities - Resource efficiency, resilience, and market opportunities. We identified approximately 40 specific risk and opportunity areas which could impact us in 2030, 2039 and 2050, each of which we assessed qualitatively, supported where possible with high-level quantitative assessments. The assessments are based on financial scenarios and do not represent financial forecasts. They exclude any actions that we might undertake to mitigate or adapt to these risks. The quantitative assessments were developed to understand high-level materiality and order of magnitude financial impact rather than perform detailed simulations or forecasts on the long-term future of markets and products. Water stress assessments for our manufacturing operations we use the WRI Aqueduct 3.0 tool; in particular we look at both the current baseline water stress level of the associated water basins as well as the forecasted water stress in 2030 and 2040. Water stressed status of manufacturing operations is reviewed on an ongoing basis in light of significant changes e.g. acquisitions or information from the factory network on emerging water insecurity; we also review our assessment protocols on an ongoing basis. Using resources from Water Footprint Network & the Life Cycle Analysis community, we are able map the water supplies used to produce our agricultural & non-renewable materials, so understand key materials & locations of greatest risk and deploy interventions (such as our Regenerative Agriculture programs) considering water intensity as a prioritisation lever.

[Add row]

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?

(2.2.7.1) Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed

Select from:

Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

Risk management is integral to Unilever's strategy and the achievement of Unilever's long-term goals. Our success as an organisation depends on our ability to identify and exploit the opportunities generated by our business and in our markets. In doing this, we take an embedded approach to risk management which puts risk at the core of the Board agenda, which is where we believe it should be. The potential impacts of climate change are taken into account in developing the overall strategy, our Business Group strategies and financial plans. We have conducted several high-level scenario analyses on the potential impacts of climate change to

help us consider and adapt our strategies and financial planning. Unilever also undertake a stress test to assess the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities. As a result of this, biodiversity loss continues to be monitored as an emerging risk. A loss of forests and soil due to potential physical and regulatory risks could make future harvests more difficult and expensive in the long-term. Furthermore, land use regulations could drive reforms to radically restructure current global land use patterns to conserve and expand forest land, serving as the main natural carbon removal solution. This could reduce land available for food crops, pasture and timber and hence access to our primary commodities which could drive reduced crop output and increase raw material prices. The interdependencies are reviewed and assessed on an ongoing basis and formally at least once per year. Please note CDP is historic looking and based on 2023 data. Unilever is currently undertaking a review of its risk assessment under the new CSRD requirements and definitions, and therefore information regarding our risks may be subject to change in the future.

[Fixed row]

(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

- Yes, we are currently in the process of identifying priority locations

(2.3.2) Value chain stages where priority locations have been identified

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

- Areas important for biodiversity
- Areas of high ecosystem integrity
- Areas of rapid decline in ecosystem integrity
- Areas of limited water availability, flooding, and/or poor quality of water
- Areas of importance for ecosystem service provision

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

In 2016, we began investing in landscape & jurisdictional programmes and continue to do so in 2023. Our initial investments were in key palm oil production areas in Malaysia and Indonesia. When we choose a landscape to support, we look for specific elements that mean we can make helpful and effective contributions, while also progressing towards our own sustainability goals and the transformation we seek to achieve in the industry. Our selection criteria include: - Our supply chain can be linked to the landscape - The local government is committed to sustainability - There are important forest and natural ecosystems to protect - Smallholder farmers are present in the landscape. - innovations to drive landscape impacts at scale. To identify priority locations for protection & restoration and regeneration, we use globally recognised tools to determine the areas and ecosystems that must be protected from deforestation and conversion for each of these commodity sectors, including: » High Carbon Stock Forests (HCS) as defined by the High Carbon Stock Approach; » High Conservation Value (HCV) areas as defined by the HCVRN; » Intact Forest Landscapes (IFLs) as defined by the IFL Mapping Team; » peat soils; and » other ecologically sensitive landscapes Our deforestation-free sourcing is focused on palm oil, paper and board, tea, soy, and cocoa supply chain because they contribute to more than 65% of Unilever's total impact on land, with an agricultural footprint of almost three million hectares (ha). These crops are also among those most often linked to deforestation and conversion of natural ecosystems to farmland. Our Sustainable Sourcing Program prioritise our key 12 crop-groups (with nearly 100 individual crops), covering more the 70% of our agri sourcing volume - thus prioritising efforts on what is material to Unilever, where there are both risks from non-sustainable value chains and opportunities to make positive change. In addition to Sustainable Sourcing, our regenerative agriculture programme plays an important role in transforming our value chain and reducing land-based emissions from raw material production, as well as increasing resilience within our supply chain. Our focus on regenerative agricultural practices aims to further deliver positive impacts on soil health, farm biodiversity, and the resilience of agricultural systems, all while reducing carbon emissions and revitalizing land. For 2023, the Unilever Climate and Nature Fund had spent and committed 0.3 billion, which has helped to protect and regenerate 300 hectares. Water is a critical resource used to grow agricultural crops, and in the manufacture and use of our products. At the corporate level we use WRI Aqueduct 3.0 to update the top-down assessment of water-related risks in 100% of our manufacturing sites. By the end of 2023, we had implemented 13 programmes, and aim to have implemented programmes in 100 locations in water-stressed areas by 2030.

(2.3.5) Will you be disclosing a list/spatial map of priority locations?

Select from:

Yes, we will be disclosing the list/geospatial map of priority locations

(2.3.6) Provide a list and/or spatial map of priority locations

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[Fixed row]

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- Qualitative
- Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

- Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

- % decrease

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

- Less than 1%

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- Frequency of effect occurring
- Time horizon over which the effect occurs
- Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Substantive impacts for Unilever are those that would threaten the Group's business model, future performance, solvency or liquidity. We call these our Principal Risks & these apply to the Unilever Group (including our direct operations & supply chain). One of Unilever's Principal Risks is climate change. We use our 14 Principal Risks (all included in our Annual Report and Accounts 2023) to identify scenarios which could force Unilever to cease being viable over a three-year period. Each year, we assess the cash flow impact a particular risk/mix of risks could have to the business based on the amount of cash held, our operating cash flows and the credit facilities available & their ability to affect the business operating and meeting its liabilities. Our time horizons are aligned with our forward-looking planning, set out in our three-year strategic plans and annual forecasts and our Board assume overall accountability for the management of risk & reviewing the effectiveness of Unilever's risk management & internal control systems. Threshold (quantifiable indicator): In assessing viability, 'severe but plausible' scenarios based on our

principal risks are considered and the definition we work with is 1% of our Group Turnover which was equal to 596m in 2023. We identify substantive financial impact in 2 ways: 1. assessing scenarios for each individual principal risk, for example the termination of our relationships with the three largest global customers; the loss of all material litigation cases; a major IT data breach or reputational damage from not progressing against our plastic packaging commitments, and the lost cost and growth opportunities from not keeping up with technological changes; 2. assessing scenarios that involve more than one principal risk, for example a major global incident affecting one or more of Unilever's key locations resulting in an outage for a year in a key sourcing unit & significant water shortages in our key developing markets. Our principal risks include risks that could impact our business in the short term (i.e. the next two years), medium term (i.e. the next three to ten years) or over the longer term (i.e. beyond eleven years). As part of our process to review our principal risks, we also consider any additional risks that could emerge in the future.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

Qualitative

Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

% increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

Less than 1%

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- Frequency of effect occurring
- Time horizon over which the effect occurs
- Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Substantive impacts for Unilever are those that would impact the Group's business model, future performance, solvency or liquidity. Each year, we assess the cash flow impact a particular risk/opportunity could have on 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 and meeting its liabilities. Our time horizons are aligned with our forward-looking planning, set out in our three-year strategic plans and annual forecasts and our Board assume overall accountability for the management of opportunities & reviewing the effectiveness of Unilever's risk management & internal control systems. In creating our 1.5C scenario analysis, we took the two pathways and considered the five broad types of risks and opportunities using the TCFD risk framework: Regulatory risks; Market risks; Physical environment risks; Innovative products and services opportunities; and Resource efficiency, resilience, and market opportunities. Threshold (quantifiable indicator): In assessing viability, 'severe but plausible' scenarios based on our principal risks are considered and the definition we work with is 1% of our Group Turnover, which was equal to 596m in 2023. We identify substantive financial impact in 2 ways: 1. assessing scenarios for each individual principal risk; 2. assessing scenarios that involve more than one principal risk. Due to the nature of climate risks and opportunities we are monitoring them across a number of time horizons. Short term (up to three years) – this aligns with our three-year strategic plans, medium term (three to ten years) and long term (beyond eleven years).

[Add row]

(2.5) Does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

- Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) How potential water pollutants are identified and classified

Our corporate Responsible Innovation code policy ensures every product Unilever sells is assessed as safe for people & environment. Only when adequate safety margins are assured will we use an ingredient. Our Safety & Environmental Assurance Centre is a leading centre of excellence on safety & sustainability and we are world leaders in the safe & sustainable design of ingredients & products without animal testing. Compliance with legal requirements & regulation associated with discharge of water pollutants is part of our licence to operate & required for 100% sites. We comply with local regulatory standards & legislation. Environmental

aspects are managed under the Unilever Environmental Care Framework: our environmental management system (aligned to ISO 14001). Metric: Chemical Oxygen Demands (COD) data are entered on our monitoring system monthly, all other data are recorded at site level. This is measured using the assumptions detailed in our Basis of Preparation 2022 (independently assured: ISAE 3000). COD load is often calculated using COD concentration data using a sampling technique & testing or using real-time TOC sensors. Exceedances of legal requirements or environmental incidents are reported & monitored via our centralised reporting and management platform. For ingredient sourcing, risks are addressed through Unilever Sustainable Agriculture Code & 3rd party certifications. We have developed Global Guidelines on the Use of Pesticides in Sustainable Tea Sourcing.

[Fixed row]

(2.5.1) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your activities.

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

- Other synthetic organic compounds

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

As Unilever's Home Care, Personal Care and Beauty products are likely to be disposed of down the drain after use, all ingredients, including synthetic organic compounds could be considered potential water pollutants with potential impacts to aquatic biodiversity if their use cannot be demonstrated as being safe.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

- Downstream value chain

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

We assess the environmental safety of Unilever's ingredients through 'Total Tonnage' assessments that takes all uses of each ingredient across all products and apply safety risk assessment approaches to ensure all uses can be demonstrated as safe. This is above and beyond any regulatory requirement. In addition, in order to help protect water resources, Unilever has a corporate commitment for all ingredients to meet a high standard of biodegradability by 2030. We are currently developing the systems and processes that are required to measure progress towards this goal. However, practically this means that our products must break down completely to their component parts – carbon dioxide, water and mineral salts – and then return to the earth's natural cycles within hours, days or, at most, weeks. Unilever complies with its legal requirements both through mandatory legal registers and through compliance to it's permits. These permits are maintained at site level as they vary globally and are tracked through monitoring of wastewater output. If the aforementioned action results in a reduced impact on ecosystems or human health it is deemed a success.

[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

(3.1) Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Forests

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

- Evaluation in progress

(3.1.3) Please explain

Unilever recognise the role that plastics play in our business, and we are in the process of formally aligning with the ESRS. This will be disclosed in the future. Please note CDP is historic looking and based on 2023 data. Unilever is currently undertaking a review of its risk assessment under the new CSRD requirements and definitions, and therefore information regarding our risks may be subject to change in the future.

[Fixed row]

(3.1.1) Provide details of the environmental risks identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

- Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

- Carbon pricing mechanisms

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- Cuba
- Peru
- Chile
- China
- Egypt
- Kenya
- Nepal
- Niger
- Qatar
- Spain
- Greece
- Israel
- Jersey
- Jordan
- Latvia
- Rwanda
- Serbia
- Sweden
- Turkey
- Uganda
- Croatia
- Czechia
- Denmark
- Ecuador
- Estonia
- Morocco
- Myanmar
- Ghana
- Haiti
- India
- Italy
- Japan
- Sudan
- Brazil
- Canada
- Cyprus
- France
- Malawi
- Mexico
- Norway
- Panama
- Poland
- Zambia
- Algeria
- Austria
- Belarus
- Belgium
- Finland
- Germany
- Hungary
- Ireland
- Lebanon
- Ukraine
- Uruguay

- ✓ Nigeria
- ✓ Romania
- ✓ Tunisia
- ✓ Djibouti
- ✓ Ethiopia
- ✓ Honduras
- ✓ Malaysia
- ✓ Pakistan
- ✓ Argentina
- ✓ Australia
- ✓ Guatemala
- ✓ Indonesia
- ✓ Lithuania
- ✓ Costa Rica
- ✓ Kazakhstan
- ✓ Mozambique
- ✓ El Salvador
- ✓ Isle of Man
- ✓ Saudi Arabia
- ✓ South Africa
- ✓ Côte d'Ivoire
- ✓ Taiwan, China
- ✓ Republic of Korea
- ✓ United Arab Emirates
- ✓ United States of America
- ✓ Iran (Islamic Republic of)
- ✓ United Republic of Tanzania
- ✓ Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
- ✓ Bulgaria
- ✓ Cambodia
- ✓ Colombia
- ✓ Paraguay
- ✓ Slovakia
- ✓ Thailand
- ✓ Viet Nam
- ✓ Zimbabwe
- ✓ Nicaragua
- ✓ Singapore
- ✓ Sri Lanka
- ✓ Azerbaijan
- ✓ Bangladesh
- ✓ Netherlands
- ✓ New Zealand
- ✓ Philippines
- ✓ Puerto Rico
- ✓ Switzerland
- ✓ Dominican Republic
- ✓ Russian Federation
- ✓ State of Palestine
- ✓ Trinidad and Tobago
- ✓ Hong Kong SAR, China
- ✓ Lao People's Democratic Republic
- ✓ Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
- ✓ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Climate change has been identified as a principal risk to Unilever. Emerging laws and regulations such as carbon pricing in markets where Unilever manufactures products and sells products (190 countries) are included in our risk assessments as they may impact the cost of raw materials and the operating costs of our factories, therefore impacting margin and profitability. Since 2017, we have been conducting an annual scenario analysis to assess the potential financial impacts from climate change on Unilever's business. Our 2022 scenario analysis assessed the potential financial impacts from climate change on Unilever's business in 2030, 2039 and 2050 using the 1.5C scenario. Carbon pricing includes carbon taxes and voluntary removal or offset costs. Tightening regional or national regulations as well as climate commitments across individual businesses could drive widespread implementation of these taxes or market schemes. This could translate into rising direct and indirect costs linked to carbon emissions, where the strongest impact would likely be on costs of sales linked to raw materials, production, and distribution emissions. Carbon taxes on household emissions or costs passed through to our consumers linked to household emissions may impact their disposable income and ultimately their purchasing power.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Increased direct costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- Virtually certain

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- High

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

This risk is virtually certain to have a financial impact on our direct operations. The anticipated financial effect outlines the likely impact of the risk. Please note CDP is historic looking and based on 2023 data. Unilever is currently undertaking a review of its risk assessment under the new CSRD requirements and definitions, and therefore information regarding our risks may be subject to change in the future.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

Yes

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

4800000000

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

5200000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

We have made a high-level assessment of the impact of 1.5C temperature increases due to climate change by 2100. Carried out in 2022, the assessment focused on the material impacts on our business in the year 2030, 2039 and 2050. The financial impact range reflects results of the assessment for 2039. We quantified how high prices from carbon regulations and voluntary offset markets for our upstream Scope 3 emissions might impact our raw and packaging materials costs, our distribution costs and the neutralisation of our residual emissions post 2039. The modelling assumed that our business activities are the same as they are today. The scenarios were based on existing internal and external data. Financial impact figure calculation/breakdown ((A x B) (C x D)): The main impacts of the 1.5C scenario are that carbon pricing is introduced in key countries and hence there are increases in both manufacturing costs and the costs of raw materials such as raw and packaging materials costs, our distribution costs by an estimated 4.8-5.2bn impact on profit by 2030 if no action taken. To calculate this, we quantified how high prices from carbon regulations and voluntary offset markets for our upstream Scope 3 emissions might impact our raw and packaging materials costs using the assumptions below. We do not disclose the breakdown of our calculations because the information is commercially sensitive. While we understand that policy risk and physical impact can happen simultaneously, we made the following simplifying assumptions in the 1.5C scenario. We reviewed in detail two pathways, 'proactive' and 'reactive', that we assessed as more likely than other more extreme possible pathways. In the 'proactive' route, there is an early and steady reduction of emissions as a result of a fast response from all economic actors. Conversely, in the 'reactive' route, significant action by economic actors is delayed to 2030, after which a very rapid transition across all actors is required, accompanied by deployment at a very large scale of low-carbon energy and carbon removal activities and technology. Ranges reflect upper and lower bound from proactive route and reactive route analysis – for transition or regulation driven risks, the proactive route represents the higher cost. For physical environment risks, the reactive route represents the higher cost.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Pricing and credits

Implement internal price on carbon

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

10700000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

We estimate 400k management costs per year for mitigating this risk which is calculated as follows (A B): Cost of performing analysis of risk, such as scenario analysis - 250k (A): This work includes senior management and members of supply chain/procurement (provide input on procurement volumes, commodity pricing etc.), Science and Environmental Assurance Centre (SEAC), global finance sustainability and external consultants. Management time in responding to and managing the risk - 150k (B): Legal, tax, supply chain and finance teams are involved in monitoring the regulations, assessing the impact on our business and implementing mitigating activities. The management costs are then added to the 2022 CAPEX figures to get to the 10.7 million. This doesn't include the cost of mitigation resulting from future carbon taxes or regulation (e.g. replacement of old plant, equipment and machinery or reformulation).

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

We monitor governmental developments around actions to combat climate change and take proactive action to minimise the impact on our operations. We advocate for changes to public policy frameworks that will enable accelerated decarbonisation, in line with the upper level of ambition of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. Unilever also supports calls for the introduction of carbon pricing at levels consistent with the delivery of the Paris Agreement. We are committed to ending deforestation in our supply chain by 2023 and we have been at the forefront of driving industry-wide change to ensure a sustainable future for palm oil, including as a founding member of the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO). Over the past 5 years, we've piloted different carbon pricing schemes across our direct operations including a programme that 'taxed' divisional capital expenditure budgets (initially formed from the carbon emissions of the divisions) to create a centrally managed Low Carbon Fund. The fund was used to accelerate clean technology investment at our sites. We've decided to replace this programme with an explicit commitment to ensure future capital expenditure is aligned with the Paris Agreement's objective of limiting global average temperature rise to 1.5 degrees. Please note CDP is historic looking and based on 2023 data. Unilever is currently undertaking a review of its risk assessment under the new CSRD requirements and definitions, and therefore information regarding our risks may be subject to change in the future.

Forests

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk3

(3.1.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

Timber products

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Market

- Lack of availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mali | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Italy |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Chile | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Japan |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> China | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Libya |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Egypt | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spain |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> India | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Brazil |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Canada | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sweden |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> France | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Turkey |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Israel | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Algeria |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mexico | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Austria |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Poland | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Croatia |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Czechia | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Romania |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ecuador | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Somalia |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Finland | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Uruguay |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Germany | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bulgaria |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Morocco | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Colombia |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pakistan | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Australia |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Portugal | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Indonesia |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Thailand | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sri Lanka |

- Viet Nam
- Argentina
- New Zealand
- Philippines
- Saudi Arabia
- South Africa
- Côte d'Ivoire
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- Bangladesh
- Netherlands
- Taiwan, China
- North Macedonia
- Republic of Korea
- Russian Federation
- United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

All five Business Groups Globally rely on paper and board (P&B) packaging, and in 2023, we purchased 778,128 metric tons of P&B. In response to internal and external drivers, demand for sustainable packaging with stricter environmental requirements is growing fast: internally, our commitment to reduce virgin plastics in our products by 30% by 2026 and 40% by 2028 is driving packaging innovation and demand for sustainable P&B; new deforestation/conversion regulations will drive more companies to use certified, DCF, traceable volumes, increasing demand in an already supply-constrained market. Consumers also increasingly demand sustainable, plastic-free packaging innovation. For example, our brand Pot Noodle launched a new recyclable FSC-certified paper pot - the insights of this trial will inform the potential to scale up this innovation in the future. Shortages of sustainable/certified timber risks our ability to procure P&B in the required volumes, and impacts our 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.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Upfront costs to adopt/deploy new practices and processes

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Short-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

Medium-low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

This risk is likely to have a financial impact on our direct operations in the short-term. Please note CDP is historic looking and based on 2023 data. Unilever is currently undertaking a review of its risk assessment under the new CSRD requirements and definitions, and therefore information regarding our risks may be subject to change in the future.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Nature based solutions, restoration and conservation

Promotion of sustainable forest management, including financial incentives

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

5000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The estimation of cost of management incorporates costs of spend on certified materials, assuming continued availability of certified materials. 100% of this cost represents an annual recurring cost for FSC/PEFC P&B materials. The figure includes costs of transitioning from uncertified recycled board to certified and strengthening our coverage with stronger standards and enhanced traceability. This figure excludes time/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.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Our procurement teams embed sustainable P&B 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 response strategy is ongoing and in 2023, 99.2% of our P&B volumes were certified (through FSC and PEFC). We will continue to increase P&B product traceability within our supply chain to help us manage the risk of deforestation beyond the assurance we obtain from certifications. Please note CDP is historic looking and based on 2023 data. Unilever is currently undertaking a review of its risk assessment under the new CSRD requirements and definitions, and therefore information regarding our risks may be subject to change in the future.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

Water stress

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

Brazil

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

Parana

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

The level of water stress in the São Paulo State and the Cantareira reservoir system has the potential to significantly impact our factories in the area. These impacts include access to both water and energy as our factories are reliant on energy from the grid, where hydropower makes up 70-75% of national grid electricity. During the 2015 drought, our factories tankered water from other river basins to substitute the restricted water, leading to increased water costs being incurred by Unilever. As well as the impact of increased operating costs, consumers in major cities used less Unilever products as access to water was restricted for basic services like laundry and washing. This challenge reoccurred when, in July 2021, Brazil experienced the worst water crisis in the last 91 years. Reservoirs in the South East & Mid West subsystem were at 28% of their capacity, much lower than previous years and an increase in energy demand (electricity consumption in Brazil, which grew 7.6% in the first half compared to 2020). Our operations in the Parana Basin account for over 1% of global production (this is significant as production is used as a proxy for revenue to represent substantive impact). We will be required to reduce load, self-generate or face brown/black-outs. Due to there being two occasions where our operations have been impacted (2015 and 2021), we anticipate future risks on our business.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

Increased capital expenditures

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

Short-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

High

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

This risk is likely to have a financial impact on our direct operations. The anticipated financial effect outlines the likely impact of the risk. Please note CDP is historic looking and based on 2023 data. Unilever is currently undertaking a review of its risk assessment under the new CSRD requirements and definitions, and therefore information regarding our risks may be subject to change in the future.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

Yes

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

1500000

(3.1.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

1500000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The potential financial impact of 1.5 million assumes 4 of the sites in the Parana basin having to source 100% of their water supply for a 3-month period from another catchment. This cost is based on the costs incurred to deliver tankered water during Unilever's experience in 2021.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

Implementation of environmental best practices in direct operations

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

9200000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Infrastructure investment: In 2021, we invested 9.2 million into the sites located in the Parana Basin which include advanced tertiary treatment for water recycling, saving an expected 80,000m3 per year.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

The business is adopting a multi-pronged approach to address the water related risks in the region. Investment: In 2021, we invested 9.2m into the sites located in the Parana Basin which include advanced tertiary treatment for water recycling, saving an expected 80,000m3 per year. Water stewardship: Additionally, Unilever commenced a water stewardship programme around two sites to protect and preserve water resources. Key shared risks identified were included depleting groundwater levels, declining water quality from groundwater and municipal sources and increasing regulatory requirements to manage discharges. Business Continuity Plan: Contingency plans were put in place for both water and energy as energy is derived largely from hydropower. The sites have accelerated their sustainability roadmaps and increased investment in new technology (as shared above). Improved alignment of our public policy influencing activity with our water stewardship commitments: Unilever became a member of the 2030 Water Resources Group, engaging in key strategic markets to address water insecurity. Brazil is one of our priority markets. In 2023, Unilever invested 90,000 in a community and stakeholder platform around the theme of water and water scarcity executed by a third-party consultant. This platform has the objective to identify shared risks and opportunities, and creating an action plan both in direct operations and the local area. Please note CDP is historic looking and based on 2023 data. Unilever is currently undertaking a review of its risk assessment under the new CSRD requirements and definitions, and therefore information regarding our risks may be subject to change in the future.

Forests

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk5

(3.1.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

Palm oil

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Market

Lack of availability and/or increased cost of raw materials

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- Ghana
- India
- Niger
- Brazil
- Panama
- Guatemala
- Indonesia
- Costa Rica
- Sierra Leone
- Côte d'Ivoire
- Liberia
- Colombia
- Honduras
- Malaysia
- Thailand
- Solomon Islands
- Papua New Guinea

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Every Unilever Business Group relies on palm oil & derivatives, with 51-60% of revenue dependent on palm oil. 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 and trade volatility continued throughout 2023 caused by export bans in origin markets, vegetable oil trade supply disruption due to the Ukraine war. Additionally, supply constraints and climate change impacts to agricultural production drove global commodity inflation. In 2022, there was a 20 year spike in palm oil cost inflation, with market price increases of 100%, this severe mismatch between supply and demand continued into 2023. Despite inflation we kept our sustainable and deforestation free sourcing implementation. We are aware that if our high volume purchasing (752,689 tons in 2023) is subject to sustained price volatility, without the right controls and resilience in place, the financial costs and 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.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Increased production costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

Short-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

Medium-high

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

This risk is likely to have a financial impact on our direct operations. Please note CDP is historic looking and based on 2023 data. Unilever is currently undertaking a review of its risk assessment under the new CSRD requirements and definitions, and therefore information regarding our risks may be subject to change in the future.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

More ambitious no-conversion commitments and policies

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

100000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

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, NGIS to drive traceability & transparency in commodity supply chains. Cost of management (A)(B)(C)(D) (E) 100,000,000.

(3.1.1.29) 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. Strategic investments have helped to drive change including a 350 million total investment in our Unilever Oleochemicals facility to source deforestation-free palm oil and palm kernel oil directly in the coming years. 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. Please note CDP is historic looking and based on 2023 data. Unilever is currently undertaking a review of its risk assessment under the new CSRD requirements and definitions, and therefore information regarding our risks may be subject to change in the future.

Forests

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk6

(3.1.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

Soy

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Market

- Lack of availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> India | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Greece |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Italy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Poland |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Brazil | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Serbia |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Canada | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Austria |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> France | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Czechia |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Germany | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Paraguay |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hungary | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Slovakia |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Romania | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Slovenia |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ukraine | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Argentina |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Uruguay | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> United States of America |

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Unilever purchased 300,000 tons of soybean oil in 2023 as it's the main ingredient in dressings e.g., Hellmann's mayonnaise. Soy is 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 soy 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 Nutrition 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/costs in a supply-constrained market.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Increased production costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Short-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- Medium-low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

This risk is likely to have a financial impact on our direct operations. Please note CDP is historic looking and based on 2023 data. Unilever is currently undertaking a review of its risk assessment under the new CSRD requirements and definitions, and therefore information regarding our risks may be subject to change in the future.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

- No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

- Increased use of sustainably sourced materials

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

10000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

This annual cost represents (A) our investments in sustainable sourcing of soy. This includes, incentives for farmers participating in our US Mid-West program (US\$10/acre of cover crops planted) (B) impact programs, program costs like that of our Brazil program, where we support farmers to achieve compliance with RTRS (programme cost of 11.8 per tonne of purchased certified volume), as well as payment for RTRS certificates, (C) costs of Proterra certification of soy beans and (D) our investment 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.

(3.1.1.29) 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. In 2023, 90.5% 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 43k hectares with over 500 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. Please note CDP is historic looking and based on 2023 data. Unilever is currently undertaking a review of its risk assessment under the new CSRD requirements and definitions, and therefore information regarding our risks may be subject to change in the future.

[Add row]

(3.1.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

Revenue

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

6000000000

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

1-10%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

3000000000

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

In assessing the material risks and opportunities Unilever would face in a world focused on achieving 1.5C, we have reviewed in detail two pathways, 'proactive' and 'reactive', that we assessed as more likely than other more extreme possible pathways. In the 'proactive' route, there is an early and steady reduction of emissions as a result of a fast response from all economic actors, meaning there is less dependence on technological advancements to remove carbon from the atmosphere in the second half of the century. Conversely, in the 'reactive' route, significant action by economic actors is delayed to 2030, after which a very rapid transition across all actors is required, accompanied by deployment at a very large scale of low-carbon energy and carbon removal activities and technology. Transition risks: We quantified how high prices from carbon regulations and voluntary removal markets for our upstream Scope 3 emissions might impact our raw and packaging materials costs, our distribution costs and the neutralisation of our residual emissions post-2039. We also quantified how electricity and gas price increases could impact both total energy annual spend as well as indirect cost increases passed through from raw material suppliers. Physical risks: We quantified how extreme weather events such as sustained high temperatures could impact crop output and therefore sourcing costs across key commodities. The figures disclosed here are from the reactive scenario and from 2030. More details are available on p54 of our ARA:

<https://www.unilever.com/files/92ui5egz/production/b09c3510ee7cec58440d5f044f02bdefe85aa186.pdf> Please note CDP is historic looking and based on 2023 data.

Unilever is currently undertaking a review of its risk assessment under the new CSRD requirements and definitions, and therefore information regarding our risks may be subject to change in the future.

Forests

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

Revenue

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

800000000

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

In assessing the material risks and opportunities Unilever would face in a world focused on achieving 1.5C, we have reviewed in detail two pathways, 'proactive' and 'reactive', that we assessed as more likely than other more extreme possible pathways. In the 'proactive' route, there is an early and steady reduction of emissions as a result of a fast response from all economic actors, meaning there is less dependence on technological advancements to remove carbon from the atmosphere in the

second half of the century. Conversely, in the 'reactive' route, significant action by economic actors is delayed to 2030, after which a very rapid transition across all actors is required, accompanied by deployment at a very large scale of low-carbon energy and carbon removal activities and technology. We quantified how changing land use regulation to promote the conversion of current and future food crops to forests could drive reduced crop output and lead to increased raw material prices, impacting sourcing costs. The figures disclosed here are from the reactive scenario and from 2030. More details are available on p54 of our ARA: <https://www.unilever.com/files/92ui5egz/production/b09c3510ee7cec58440d5f044f02bdefe85aa186.pdf> Please note CDP is historic looking and based on 2023 data. Unilever is currently undertaking a review of its risk assessment under the new CSRD requirements and definitions, and therefore information regarding our risks may be subject to change in the future.

Water

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

Revenue

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

200000000

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

In assessing the material risks and opportunities Unilever would face in a world focused on achieving 1.5C, we have reviewed in detail two pathways, 'proactive' and 'reactive', that we assessed as more likely than other more extreme possible pathways. In the 'proactive' route, there is an early and steady reduction of emissions as a result of a fast response from all economic actors, meaning there is less dependence on technological advancements to remove carbon from the atmosphere in the second half of the century. Conversely, in the 'reactive' route, significant action by economic actors is delayed to 2030, after which a very rapid transition across all actors is required, accompanied by deployment at a very large scale of low-carbon energy and carbon removal activities and technology. We quantified how increased water-stressed areas and prolonged droughts would reduce crop outputs due to water scarcity in agricultural regions, decreasing crop viability, and impacting raw material prices. The figures disclosed here are from the reactive scenario and from 2030. More details are available on p54 of our ARA:

<https://www.unilever.com/files/92ui5egz/production/b09c3510ee7cec58440d5f044f02bdefe85aa186.pdf> Please note CDP is historic looking and based on 2023 data. Unilever is currently undertaking a review of its risk assessment under the new CSRD requirements and definitions, and therefore information regarding our risks may be subject to change in the future.

[Add row]

(3.2) Within each river basin, how many facilities are exposed to substantive effects of water-related risks, and what percentage of your total number of facilities does this represent?

Row 1

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Argentina

Parana

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

2

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Although Global tools do not place the Parana basin as areas of water stress, consultation and experience from our sites teams in the area recognise that the depleting surface and groundwater levels and threats of regulatory responses and tariff changes could justify elevating the water stress rating for four of the factories in the basin. The Parana River basin includes the greater part of South Eastern Brazil, Paraguay, South Eastern Bolivia, and northern Argentina. In July 2021, internal reviews found that the country was experiencing the worst water crisis in the last 91 years, which has impacts on hydro-energy generation and on other sectors that depend on water use. Reservoirs in the South East & Mid West subsystem were at 28% of their capacity, much lower than previous year due to poor rainfalls and an increase in energy demand (electricity consumption in Brazil, which grew 7.6% in the first half compared to 2020). Groundwater abstraction capacity constraints will place restrictions on site growth. Water crisis was covered widely by media agencies with some citing the risks associated with energy blackouts in 2022 and impact to the country's economic recovery. Production tonnage has been used as a proxy for turnover, a loss in volume due to water stress will result in a drop in turnover. For short term issues Unilever has business continuity plans in place at a regional level to avoid drops in service by managing through the factory network and the site continue to drive continuous improvements in water efficiency and water recycling.

Row 2

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

India

Penner River

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin*Select from:* Less than 1%**(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected***Select from:* 1-10%**(3.2.11) Please explain**

Through our company-wide risk assessment, the Penner River basin is identified as water stressed, though as a result of different drivers. This is confirmed at the local level with site engagement. The production is dependent on continued access to water. Within the reporting year our operations were not directly affected by water security issues but it remains an area of potential risk to the business. As part of the business' continuous improvement programme the site is taking action to minimise water use. The Prabhat Water Stewardship programme is taking action to address water insecurity in the surrounding communities by taking action on pond renovations, rice intensification and micro-irrigation, as well as establishment of community water governance and local cadre. Production tonnage has been used as a proxy for turnover, a loss in volume due to water stress will result in a drop in turnover. For short term issues Unilever has business continuity plans in place at a regional level to avoid drops in service by managing through the factory network.

Row 3**(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin****China** Yongding He**(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin***Select all that apply* Direct operations**(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin**

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

- Less than 1%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

- 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

This site is located in a water stressed area and dominated by the baseline water stress and seasonal variability. This is projected to remain constant into the longer term future. As part of the business' continuous improvement programme the site is taking action to minimise water use, and already operates at best-in-class efficiency levels of 0.87m3 per tonne of production. Within the reporting year our operations were not directly affected by water security issues but it remains an area of potential risk to the business.

Row 4**(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin**

Brazil

- Paraiba Do Sul

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

- Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

- Less than 1%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

- 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

This site is located in a water stressed area. The production is dependent on continued access to water. As part of the business' continuous improvement programme the site is taking action to minimise water use, and already operates at best-in-class efficiency levels of 0.15m3 per tonne of production. Within the reporting year our operations were not directly affected by water security issues but it remains an area of potential risk to the business. Production tonnage has been used as a proxy for turnover, a loss in volume due to water stress will result in a drop in turnover. For short term issues Unilever has business continuity plans in place at a regional level to avoid drops in service by managing through the factory network.

Row 5

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

India

- Other, please specify :Gulf of Kutch

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

- Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

- Less than 1%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

- 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Through our company-wide risk assessment, the Gulf of Kutch is identified as water stressed. The production is dependent on continued access to water. Within the reporting year our operations were not directly affected by water security issues but it remains an area of potential risk to the business. As part of the business' continuous improvement programme the site is taking action to minimise water use. Production tonnage has been used as a proxy for turnover, a loss in volume due to water stress will result in a drop in turnover. For short term issues Unilever has business continuity plans in place at a regional level to avoid drops in service by managing through the factory network.

Row 6

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Indonesia

- Other, please specify :Citarum

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

- Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

- Less than 1%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

- 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Through our company-wide risk assessment and engagement with the site and other stakeholders, the Citarum river basin has been identified as an area exposed to water stress. The production is dependent on continued access to water at good quality. Within the reporting year our operations were not directly affected by water security issues, but it remains an area of potential risk to the business. As part of the business' continuous improvement programme the site is taking action to minimise water use and in 2020 started their water stewardship journey to address shared water risks. Key shared water risks in the catchment are due to poor water quality and deteriorating water supply infrastructure in the Jatiluhur reservoir and west Tarum canal, reduced flows in the Citarum river due to changes in land use pattern. In January 2021, Unilever accompanied by Yayasan Konservasi Alam Nusantara, Yayasan Aliansi Wali Sumber Daya Air Indonesia, PT Coca-Cola Indonesia, Global Water Partnership Southeast Asia, PT L'Oréal Indonesia, PT Multi Bintang Indonesia, PT Nestlé Indonesia, PT. Tirta Investama (Danone Indonesia), and PT Unilever Indonesia joined the Indonesia Water Coalition, a multi stakeholder partnership of leading public, private and other actors with the common objective to actively support the civil society and government in achieving water security and sustainability of the water resources. Production tonnage has been used as a proxy for turnover, a loss in volume due to water stress will result in a drop in turnover. For short term issues Unilever has business continuity plans in place at a regional level to avoid drops in service by managing through the factory network.

Row 8

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Turkey

- Other, please specify :Konya Closed Basin

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

- Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

This site is located in a water stressed area and dominated by the baseline water stress with 2030 projections worsening as a result of increased demand, reducing supply and underlying seasons variability. Significant growth in agriculture and industrial activity in the area is impacting on declining groundwater levels. As part of the business' continuous improvement programme the site is taking action to minimise water use and in 2020 started their water stewardship journey to address shared water risks. Key shared water risks identified are associated with 1) water availability and continued access to water supply and indirect impacts on raw material sourcing of dairy and sugar from suppliers located in the same basin. Groundwater wells are over-extracted (90% of groundwater is used for agricultural irrigation purposes). Unilever sites may experience water cuts or slower production due to groundwater unavailability. And 2) Climate related impacts, as increasing temperatures and changing hydro-metrological conditions represent increased risks associated with droughts and water shortages. Within the reporting year our operations were not directly affected by water security issues but it remains an area of potential risk to the business. Production tonnage has been used as a proxy for turnover, a loss in volume due to water stress will result in a drop in turnover.

[Add row]

(3.3) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?

(3.3.1) Water-related regulatory violations

Select from:

No

(3.3.3) Comment

Unilever was not subject to any reportable fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations in the reporting year. NB: Threshold for reportable incidents is 20,000 EUR.

[Fixed row]

(3.5) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Select from:

Yes

(3.5.1) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impact your operations.

Select all that apply

EU ETS

France carbon tax

South Africa carbon tax

UK ETS

(3.5.2) Provide details of each Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) your organization is regulated by.

EU ETS

(3.5.2.1) % of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

0.44

(3.5.2.2) % of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

01/01/2023

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

01/01/2024

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

1420

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

1305

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO₂e

2725

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO₂e

0

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:

Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.10) Comment

Site has large surplus of banked allowances purchased in previous years. Reported figure in 'allowances' purchased refers to surplus allowances surrendered to comply with EU ETS scheme, rather than amount purchased within 2023.

UK ETS

(3.5.2.1) % of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

2.94

(3.5.2.2) % of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

01/01/2023

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

01/01/2024

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

1906

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

19500

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

18018

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:

Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.10) Comment

(3.5.3) Complete the following table for each of the tax systems you are regulated by.

France carbon tax

(3.5.3.1) Period start date

01/01/2023

(3.5.3.2) Period end date

01/01/2024

(3.5.3.3) % of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax

0.85

(3.5.3.4) Total cost of tax paid

184576.23

(3.5.3.5) Comment

TICGN

South Africa carbon tax

(3.5.3.1) Period start date

01/01/2023

(3.5.3.2) Period end date

(3.5.3.3) % of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax

3.17

(3.5.3.4) Total cost of tax paid

46683

(3.5.3.5) Comment

South Africa Carbon Tax
[Fixed row]

(3.5.4) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

Unilever understands carbon taxes and emissions trading systems are generally increasing by number, scope, and price, and expects this to continue to happen in the future. Strategy for identifying/monitoring: The process for assessing and identifying climate-related risks is the same for the principal risks and considers legal and regulatory risk as a specific category. We review regulatory risks, such as carbon pricing, via our annual scenario analysis. In 2021, in our scenario analysis, we assumed a carbon price of 245 USD/tCO₂e and a carbon offsetting price of 65 USD/tCO₂e, both by 2050. By doing so it has prepared us for long-term compliance and strategy to manage the regulatory risk associated with carbon pricing systems. We also apply an internal shadow carbon price of 70/tCO₂e in capital investment project business cases. This provokes project teams and decision makers to consider incremental scope 1 & 2 carbon emissions associated with infrastructure projects and potential future costs resulting from introduction of carbon tax schemes or expansion of scope of existing carbon tax schemes. Risks are reviewed and assessed on an ongoing basis and formally at least once per year. For each of our principal risks we have a risk management framework detailing the controls we have in place, who is responsible for managing both the overall risk and the individual controls mitigating it. We monitor risks throughout the year to identify changes in the risk profile and have relevant teams at global, regional or local levels who are responsible for setting detailed standards and ensuring that all employees are aware of and comply with regulations and laws specific and relevant to their roles. Strategy for complying: We mitigate regulatory risks through ongoing progress against our sustainability goals in our Compass and CTAP, notably our commitments on climate, deforestation and plastic packaging. We support the use of carbon pricing as an important tool to help us achieve our zero emissions goal. In addition, we also continue our work on complying and advocating for stringent climate regulatory systems such as: 1) Monitoring carbon pricing in our markets. 2) Monitoring governmental development around actions to combat climate change and advocating for changes to public policy frameworks that will enable accelerated decarbonisation. 3) Supporting alliances such as the We Mean Business Coalition and the Carbon Pricing Leadership Coalition, continuing to push for pro-climate market reforms.

(3.6) Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

Climate change

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

No

(3.6.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental opportunities

Select from:

Opportunities exist, but none anticipated to have a substantive effect on organization

(3.6.3) Please explain

To determine if there is a material impact on the financial reporting judgements and estimates as of the reporting period, we have reviewed each balance sheet line item and identified those line items that have the potential to be significantly impacted by climate-related opportunities and our plans to achieve these opportunities. As of 31st December 2023, we have not identified any significant impact from climate-related opportunities on the Group's ongoing concern assessment nor the viability of the Group over the next three years. The potential financial impacts are based on high-level quantitative assessments of certain risk and opportunity areas which could impact us in 2030, 2039 and 2050 and assume no actions to capitalise on opportunities are taken. Specific to climate, we are running in-depth workshops with a subset of our suppliers to identify innovation partnerships and high-impact emissions reduction opportunities. From 2024, we will begin to equip our procurement team with the capability to interpret and meaningfully integrate emissions intensity data and emissions reduction into their commercial strategies. Furthermore, reformulating our products is one of our biggest opportunities to reduce emissions, such as reformulating our Home Care products to use innovative lower-GHG ingredients, increasing plant-based ice cream options and alternatives, using plant-based and lower-GHG food ingredients in Nutrition, and reducing palm oil usage in soap bars. These opportunities are dependent on increased consumer acceptance of plant-based products and technological developments and changes to national Standards of Identity (SOI). Please note CDP is historic looking and based on 2023 data. Unilever is currently undertaking a review of its risk assessment under the new CSRD requirements and definitions, and therefore information regarding our risks may be subject to change in the future.

Forests

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

No

(3.6.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental opportunities

Select from:

Opportunities exist, but none anticipated to have a substantive effect on organization

(3.6.3) Please explain

To determine if there is a material impact on the financial reporting judgements and estimates as of the reporting period, we have reviewed each balance sheet line item and identified those line items that have the potential to be significantly impacted by climate-related opportunities and our plans to achieve these opportunities. As of 31st December 2023, we have not identified any significant impact from climate-related opportunities on the Group's ongoing concern assessment nor the viability of the Group over the next three years. The potential financial impacts are based on high-level quantitative assessments of certain risk and opportunity areas which could impact us in 2030, 2039 and 2050 and assume no actions to capitalise on opportunities are taken. Specific to forests, we are investing in our value chain to meet current and future demand for deforestation-free commodities, driving improvements in the processing of forest-risk commodities, and enrolling suppliers and smallholder farmers in our programmes. Such actions are dependent on availability of deforestation-free and lower-emission commodities and adoption of consistent standards for forest-risk commodities and level playing fields globally. Please note CDP is historic looking and based on 2023 data. Unilever is currently undertaking a review of its risk assessment under the new CSRD requirements and definitions, and therefore information regarding our risks may be subject to change in the future.

Water

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

No

(3.6.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental opportunities

Select from:

Opportunities exist, but none anticipated to have a substantive effect on organization

(3.6.3) Please explain

To determine if there is a material impact on the financial reporting judgements and estimates as of the reporting period, we have reviewed each balance sheet line item and identified those line items that have the potential to be significantly impacted by climate-related opportunities and our plans to achieve these opportunities. As of 31st December 2023, we have not identified any significant impact from climate-related opportunities on the Group's ongoing concern assessment nor the viability of the Group over the next three years. The potential financial impacts are based on high-level quantitative assessments of certain risk and opportunity areas which could impact us in 2030, 2039 and 2050 and assume no actions to capitalise on opportunities are taken. Specific to water, this year, we continued to roll out our water stewardship programmes to more water-stressed areas. By the end of 2023 we had implemented 13 programmes. We are also building long-term partnerships with suppliers to replace ingredients that do not meet our biodegradability standards with biodegradable alternatives that continue to deliver superior performance. In 2023, we continued to roll-out products with more biodegradable formulations such as Dove Body Wash in the US and Canada, and Simple Facial Cleansers in India.

Please note CDP is historic looking and based on 2023 data. Unilever is currently undertaking a review of its risk assessment under the new CSRD requirements and definitions, and therefore information regarding our risks may be subject to change in the future.

[Fixed row]

C4. Governance

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

Quarterly

(4.1.3) Types of directors your board or equivalent is comprised of

Select all that apply

Executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

Unilever's Board Diversity Policy ensures our commitment to diversity is embedded in the Code of Business Principles that set out our values and goes right through the organisation, starting with the Board. The policy outlines that the composition and quality of the Board should be in keeping with the size and geographical spread of Unilever.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

Board Diversity Policy 2023.pdf

[Fixed row]

(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Forests	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Water	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Biodiversity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.1.2) Identify the positions (do not include any names) of the individuals or committees on the board with accountability for environmental issues and provide details of the board's oversight of environmental issues.

Climate change

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

- Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Individual role descriptions

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

- Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis
- Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
- Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
- Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan
- Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
- Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
- Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan
- Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
- Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Unilever Board delegates the running of Unilever Group to the CEO, with the exception of some strategic matters (e.g. approval of dividends). Whilst the Board takes accountability, the CEO is ultimately responsible for the oversight of our climate agenda, including the management of all risks and opportunities, our commitments on climate action, and achieving net zero emissions by 2039. The CEO can delegate responsibilities to the Unilever Leadership Executive (ULE). The ULE is comprised of the CEO, CFO and other senior executives. All ULE members report to the CEO but are not part of the Board's decision-making process, which is reserved for the CEO and CFO as the only two executive Board members. Our CEO approved Unilever's new set of sustainability commitments under the Unilever Compass, which succeeded the Unilever Sustainable Living Plan. These included commitments to achieve net zero emissions from all our products from sourcing to point of sale by 2039, halving the GHG impact of our products across the lifecycle by 2030 and achieving net zero emissions in our operations by 2030. The ULE meet at least quarterly to discuss key strategic matters. The Board has oversight of our Climate Transition Action Plan, outlining how we will achieve climate action commitments. Our plan is underpinned by a commitment to transparent governance and reporting at a Group level, including Board oversight, an advisory vote at our

AGM every three years and independent third-party assurance. We published our updated CTAP in March 2024, in advance of an advisory shareholder vote at our Annual General Meeting in May 2024.

Forests

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

- Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Individual role descriptions

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

- Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities
- Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
- Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
- Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Unilever's Board has responsibility for reviewing & guiding the strategy for the Group, as well as its conduct. The Board has accountability for the management & guidance of risks & opportunities, including those associated with deforestation & the protection and regeneration of nature. In 2022, the board held 11 meetings. 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 & opportunities. Within the Unilever Compass, there are forests-related targets including for sustainable sourcing & 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 & 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 & tea purchased and/or contracted from low-risk sources. The CRC's responsibilities are complemented by the Audit Committee, which reviews the assurance of Compass targets & signs off our Annual Report & Accounts (ARA). In 2022 the Audit Committee oversaw the independent assurance performed on non-financial performance measures.

Water

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

- Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Individual role descriptions

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

- Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities
- Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
- Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
- Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
- Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
- Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Unilever's Board has ultimate responsibility for reviewing, monitoring and guiding the strategy for the Unilever Group, as well as its conduct. The Board has overall accountability for the management and guidance of risks and opportunities, including those associated with climate change, water security and water stewardship. The Unilever Leadership Executive (ULE) and the Board delegated Corporate Responsibility Committee (CRC) support the Board's management of water-related issues. The Board's delegated CRC oversees Unilever's conduct as a responsible global business. Core to this remit is its governance of progress on Unilever's sustainability agenda, as set out in the company's integrated business strategy, the Unilever Compass, and reviewing sustainability-related risks, developments and opportunities. Within the Unilever Compass, there are water-related targets including those for manufacturing, agriculture and consumer use, which the CRC oversees. The CRC report their findings to the Board regularly so that they can fulfil their oversight responsibilities. The CRC's responsibilities are complemented by those of the Audit Committee. During 2023, the Audit Committee continued to review the sustainability assurance provided by PwC (including Environmental & Occupational Safety which includes metrics such as water use in manufacturing) and plan for the assurance on non-financial Compass metrics going forward. For the fifth year, we applied the recommendations of the TCFD, including in our Annual Report and Accounts (ARA), which in 2023 included disclosures on water related risks to our business. Unilever has adopted TCFD recommendations since their establishment. In Unilever's 2023 ARA, climate change was included as one of our principle business risks (including water related risks that may disrupt our production and/or reduce consumer demand for our products). As part of the Board sign-off process, the Board and the Audit Committee are required to approve the ARA, which includes our TCFD statement. These risks are reviewed by the Board on an annual basis.

Biodiversity

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

Individual role descriptions

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

Monitoring supplier compliance with organizational requirements

Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

*Unilever's Board has ultimate responsibility for reviewing, monitoring and guiding the strategy for the Unilever Group, as well as its conduct. The Board has overall accountability for the management and guidance of risks and opportunities, including those associated with climate change, biodiversity and water stewardship.
[Fixed row]*

(4.2) Does your organization's board have competency on environmental issues?

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

- Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
- Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
- Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process
- Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
- Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

- Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
- Management-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
- Active member of an environmental committee or organization

Forests

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

- Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
- Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
- Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process

- Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
- Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

- Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
- Management-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
- Active member of an environmental committee or organization

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

- Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
- Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
- Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process
- Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
- Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

- Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
- Management-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
- Active member of an environmental committee or organization

[Fixed row]

(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization?

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Forests	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Water	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Biodiversity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues
- Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Developing a climate transition plan environmental issues
- Implementing a climate transition plan
- Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

Other

- Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Our CEO is one of two Executive Directors on our Board, & 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 & policy, to the CEO. The Board met 11 times in 2022, attended by the CEO. During these meetings, topics discussed included reviewing sustainability strategy & performance & decisions are taken including those related to performance & delivery of sustainability investments & goals. A key responsibility is assessing & reporting progress on sustainability targets, including emissions reductions. The ULE meet quarterly to discuss sustainability progress, including risks & opportunities related to environmental issues. There are also several subcommittees in place to oversee the operationalising of the sustainability agenda & support ULE and CEO decision making. The CEO is responsible for reporting back to the Board. This can vary from verbal updates, presentations, or written reports, with feedback documented in Board minutes. The Board reviewed our first Climate Transition Action Plan (CTAP) which was published in 2021, detailing our climate targets and some of the key actions to reduce GHG emissions in our business and across our value chain, towards our net zero ambition by 2039. The Board committed to develop the CTAP in line with best practice, reflecting external guidance such as the recommendations of the UK Transition Plan Taskforce and considering the European Sustainability Reporting Standards and International Financial Reporting Standards. During the fourth quarter of 2023, we commenced our engagement with investors on our updated CTAP. We published our updated CTAP in March 2024.

Forests

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- Setting corporate environmental targets

Other

- Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Our CEO is one of two Executive Directors on our Board, & 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 & policy, to the CEO. The Board met 11 times in 2022, attended by the CEO. During these meetings, topics discussed included reviewing sustainability strategy & performance & decisions are taken including those related to performance & delivery of sustainability investments & goals. A key responsibility is assessing & reporting progress on sustainability targets, including deforestation & 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 & opportunities related to forestry. There are also several subcommittees in place to oversee the operationalising of the sustainability agenda & support ULE and CEO decision making. The CEO is responsible for reporting back to the Board. This can vary from verbal updates, presentations, or written reports, with feedback documented in Board minutes. The Board reviewed our first Climate Transition Action Plan (CTAP) which was published in 2021, detailing our climate targets and some of the key actions to reduce GHG emissions in our business and across our value chain, towards our net zero ambition by 2039. The Board committed to develop the CTAP in line with best practice, reflecting external guidance such as the recommendations of the UK Transition Plan Taskforce and considering the European Sustainability Reporting Standards and International Financial Reporting Standards. During the fourth quarter of 2023, we commenced our engagement with investors on our updated CTAP. Our Climate Transition Action Plan (CTAP) includes our commitment on zero deforestation.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Our CEO is one of two Executive Directors on our Board & is a member of the Unilever Leadership Executive (ULE). The Board delegate responsibility for the day-to-day leadership of the business including strategy, monitoring of performance & policy, to the CEO. The Unilever Compass is on the ULE agenda, this includes monitoring progress towards our targets to 'implement water stewardship programmes in 100 locations in water-stressed areas by 2030' & '100% of ingredients biodegradable by 2030'. The ULE meet quarterly to discuss progress, including risks & opportunities relating to water, e.g. the physical environmental risks associated with climate change (one of our principal risks), such as the impact of water scarcity on our operations. The CEO is responsible for reporting back to the Board. They are also responsible for external engagements & was part of the Sanitation & Water for All Global Leadership Council, a group of leaders advocating for universal water, sanitation & hygiene.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Board's Corporate Responsibility Committee oversees Unilever's conducts a responsible global business. It's comprised of three non-executive directors and core to its remit is its governance of progress on Unilever's sustainability agenda, the Unilever Compass. Within the Unilever Compass is our biodiversity commitment to 'Help protect and regenerate 1.5 million hectares of land, forests and oceans by 2030'. Executive remuneration for management employees – up to and including the Unilever Leadership Executive (ULE) – continues to be linked to performance against climate change and nature goals.

[Add row]

(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?

Climate change

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

25

(4.5.3) Please explain

Unilever's Reward Framework includes a Performance Share Plan (PSP). This long-term incentive plan is linked to financial performance, as well as performance against sustainability goals. To come to a view on Unilever's performance on its sustainability goals for the purposes of reward, the Corporate Responsibility Committee and the Compensation Committee jointly evaluate performance against a Sustainability Progress Index (SPI). In 2023, as in years before, this included a selection of eight equally weighted KPIs and targets, with one 'anchor' KPI/target from each of the pillars which underpin Unilever's sustainability commitments. In making their rounded assessment, the Committees review both qualitative and quantitative progress across multiple elements of the pillar and delivery against the respective anchor KPI.

Forests

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

25

(4.5.3) Please explain

Unilever's Reward Framework includes a Performance Share Plan (PSP). This long-term incentive plan is linked to financial performance, as well as performance against sustainability goals. To come to a view on Unilever's performance on its sustainability goals for the purposes of reward, the Corporate Responsibility Committee and the Compensation Committee jointly evaluate performance against a Sustainability Progress Index (SPI). In 2023, as in years before, this included a selection of eight equally weighted KPIs and targets, with one 'anchor' KPI/target from each of the pillars which underpin Unilever's sustainability commitments. In making their rounded assessment, the Committees review both qualitative and quantitative progress across multiple elements of the pillar and delivery against the respective anchor KPI.

Water

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

25

(4.5.3) Please explain

Unilever's Reward Framework includes a Performance Share Plan (PSP). This long-term incentive plan is linked to financial performance, as well as performance against sustainability goals. To come to a view on Unilever's performance on its sustainability goals for the purposes of reward, the Corporate Responsibility Committee and the Compensation Committee jointly evaluate performance against a Sustainability Progress Index (SPI). In 2023, as in years before, this included a selection of eight equally weighted KPIs and targets, with one 'anchor' KPI/target from each of the pillars which underpin Unilever's sustainability commitments. In making their rounded assessment, the Committees review both qualitative and quantitative progress across multiple elements of the pillar and delivery against the respective anchor KPI.

[Fixed row]

(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- Progress towards environmental targets

Emission reduction

- Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual multi-year bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Remuneration for management employees – up to & including the Unilever Leadership Executive – is formally linked to performance against sustainability goals. Their reward packages include fixed pay, a bonus as a percentage of fixed pay & eligibility to participate in a long-term Performance Share Plan (PSP). The PSP is linked to financial & sustainability performance, guided by our Sustainability Progress Index (SPI), accounting for 25% of the total PSP award. The SPI in 2023 was determined by considering performance against a number of sustainability goals.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

In 2023, the Performance Share Plan (PSP) was linked to a sustainability goal to replace fossil-fuel-derived carbon with renewable or recycled carbon in all our cleaning and laundry product formations by 2030. The KPI being the total number of suppliers with whom we have signed agreements to develop renewable or recycled carbon surfactants from 1 January to 31 December 2022. The target of 2 suppliers was achieved in 2022 (we report our SPI metrics based on performance one year in arrears).

Forests

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- Progress towards environmental targets

Resource use and efficiency

- Eliminating deforestation and conversion of other natural ecosystems in direct operations and/or other parts of the value chain

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual multi-year bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Remuneration for management employees – up to & including the Unilever Leadership Executive – is formally linked to performance against sustainability goals. Their reward packages include fixed pay, a bonus as a percentage of fixed pay & eligibility to participate in a long-term Performance Share Plan (PSP). The PSP is linked to financial & sustainability performance, guided by our Sustainability Progress Index (SPI), accounting for 25% of the total PSP award. The SPI in 2023 was determined by considering performance against a number of sustainability goals.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

The Performance Share Plan (PSP) is linked to a sustainability goal(s). In 2023, the Sustainability Performance Index (SPI) KPI was explicitly tied to deforestation: the percentage of palm oil, soy, paper and board, tea and cocoa that is purchased or contracted from low-risk sources of deforestation by 31 December 2022, based on contracts in place by 1 October 2022 for palm oil, and purchases made from 1 October to 31 December 2022 for soy, paper and board, tea and cocoa. The target was to achieve 85%, however in 2022 Unilever achieved 88% (we report our SPI metrics based on performance one year in arrears). In 2024, for the 2023 reporting year, we reported performance against our deforestation metric in our ARA, with achievement of 97.5%.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Resource use and efficiency

- Reduction of water withdrawal and/or consumption volumes – upstream value chain (excluding direct operations)
- Reduction of water withdrawal and/or consumption volumes – downstream value chain (excluding direct operations)

Pollution

- Improvements in wastewater quality – upstream value chain (excluding direct operations)
- Improvements in wastewater quality – downstream value chain (excluding direct operations)

Policies and commitments

- Increased access to workplace WASH – upstream value chain (excluding direct operations)
- Increased access to workplace WASH – downstream value chain (excluding direct operations)

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual multi-year bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Remuneration for management employees – up to & including the Unilever Leadership Executive – is formally linked to performance against sustainability goals. Their reward packages include fixed pay, a bonus as a percentage of fixed pay & eligibility to participate in a long-term Performance Share Plan (PSP). The PSP is linked to financial & sustainability performance, guided by our Sustainability Progress Index (SPI), accounting for 25% of the total PSP award. The SPI in 2023 was determined by considering performance against a number of sustainability goals.

(4.5.1.6) How the position’s incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

By the end of 2023 we had implemented 13 water stewardship programmes. Water is a critical resource used to grow agricultural crops, and in the manufacture and use of our products. We continue to roll out our water stewardship programmes to more water-stressed areas. We are also building long-term partnerships with suppliers to replace ingredients that do not meet our biodegradability standards with biodegradable alternatives that continue to deliver superior performance. In 2023, we continued to roll-out products with more biodegradable formulations such as Dove Body Wash in the US and Canada, and Simple Facial Cleansers in India. Unilever has a target to implement water stewardship programmes in 100 locations in water-stressed areas by 2030.

[Add row]

(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues?

	<p>Does your organization have any environmental policies?</p>
	<p>Select from:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- Forests

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Upstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

We are committed to ensuring that the In-Scope Materials entering our supply chain will not originate from deforested land or converted natural ecosystems. We detail our In-Scope materials in our People & Nature Policy Guidelines document: with a global geographic scope, our In-Scope materials relevant to this CDP disclosure include Palm Oil, Pulp & Paper, and Soy (primary and secondary In-Scope Materials listed in the table on page 4 of the Guidelines document). This scope reflects the commodities with the highest risk of deforestation and Unilever's influence over these supply chains. We also purchase other commodities which may, in the future, be associated with a risk of conversion of natural ecosystems and we may later choose to expand the scope of the Policy, based on our risk assessment. Unilever continues to review our exposure to, and strategy with respect to the cattle, coconut, and other supply chains.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

Forests-specific commitments

- Commitment to best management practices for soils and peat
- Commitment to no land clearance by burning or clearcutting
- Commitment to the use of the High Conservation Value (HCV) approach
- Commitment to facilitate the inclusion of smallholders into the value chain
- Commitment to no deforestation, to no planting on peatlands, and to no exploitation (NDPE) by target date, please specify :the end of 2023
- Commitment to no-conversion of natural ecosystems by target date, please specify :the end of 2023

Social commitments

- Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization principles
- Commitment to respect and protect the customary rights to land, resources, and territory of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities
- Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights
- Commitment to secure Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) of indigenous people and local communities

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

- Yes, in line with another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :Accountability Framework Initiative

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

unilever-people-and-nature-policy.pdf

Row 2

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- Water

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain
- Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Our water policy is embedded in our Unilever Compass Strategy, e.g. our goals to 'Implement water stewardship programmes in 100 locations in water-stressed areas by 2030' & '100% of our ingredients will be biodegradable by 2030'. We take a holistic approach to water as it's essential for our business – from growing crops to manufacturing, to how people use our products. Our water goals extend across our value chain, including in the sustainable sourcing of our agricultural commodities, manufacturing and product innovation. We use our annual water footprint assessment to understand our business impacts & dependencies on water & help guide our commitments & strategy. We also consider how these might change due to the impacts of climate change.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Water-specific commitments

- Commitment to reduce or phase out hazardous substances
- Commitment to control/reduce/eliminate water pollution
- Commitment to reduce water withdrawal volumes
- Commitment to safely managed WASH in local communities
- Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

- Yes, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

the-unilever-compass.pdf

Row 3

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Water
- Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

This Policy applies to our operations over which we have direct control – including the employees and contractors who work on our manufacturing sites, non-manufacturing sites (offices, R&D sites and data centres) and logistics sites (warehouses and distribution centres). It also applies to our joint ventures where we have operational control. In addition, when working with partners in parts our value chain which are outside of our direct control, we encourage them to apply the same requirements set out in this Policy. Unilever's commitment to net-zero emissions is stated in our Climate Transition Action Plan (CTAP) that is linked in the policy.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- Commitment to implementation of nature-based solutions that support landscape restoration and long-term protection of natural ecosystems
- Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

- Commitment to 100% renewable energy
- Commitment to net-zero emissions

Additional references/Descriptions

- Description of environmental requirements for procurement

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

- Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Unilever Environmental Policy.pdf

[Add row]

(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

(4.10.1) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

Select from:

- Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

- RE100
- UN Global Compact
- Cerrado Manifesto
- We Mean Business
- Exponential Roadmap Initiative
- World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)
- Other, please specify :**RSPO - Roundtable on Sustainable Palm**
- Tropical Forest Alliance 2020 (TFA)
- Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)
- Sustainable Agriculture Initiative (SAI)
- Ellen MacArthur Foundation Global Commitment
- Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)

(4.10.3) Describe your organization's role within each framework or initiative

SAI: Unilever actively participates in the Sustainable Agriculture Initiative (SAI), contributing to the definition and development of frameworks addressing climate change, water, soil, and agriculture. This involvement includes participation in working groups, holding the vice-presidency of the platform, and publicly supporting frameworks such as Regenerating Together, FSA, and SDP. Exponential Roadmap Initiative: We are a founding member of the Exponential Roadmap Initiative working closely on initiatives such as the 1.5C Supply Chain Leaders project. SBTi - we use SBTi corporate climate target setting frameworks We Mean Business: We support the advocacy work of We Mean Business, a coalition of influential business groups and we're a member of its Corporate Advisory Group to engage a record number of businesses around the world in taking action on climate change. Ahead of the COP26 UN climate talks, we were one of over 600 companies that wrote to G20 governments to demand stronger climate commitments, including climate finance for developing countries, ending fossil fuel subsidies, and putting a price on carbon. WBCSD: The WBCSD is a CEO-led organisation of nearly 200 companies committed to sustainable business. We're working extensively across a number of projects and initiatives with other members. Exponential Roadmap Initiative: This initiative brings together innovators, transformers and disrupters taking action in line with 1.5C, with the mission to halve emissions before 2030. As a partner, we co-founded the 1.5C Supply Chain Leaders initiative to support suppliers to align with a net zero future. UN Global Compact: We're a member of the UNGC's Caring for Climate Campaign and we've implemented the UNGC's Business Leadership Criteria on Carbon Pricing. We also support its Guide to Responsible Engagement in Climate Policy. RE100: We're a member of RE100, a campaign to encourage organisations to set goals to be powered by 100% renewable energy and in 2019, we were elected to serve on the campaign's Advisory Committee. We support the organisation's campaigns and participate in policy-focused events in the UK and Brussels. TCFD: We support the aims of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) and believe that businesses should communicate the risks and opportunities of climate change. We've adopted the TCFD's recommendations from the start, to help stakeholders understand the impacts of climate change on our business. Cerrado Manifesto: 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. Ellen MacArthur Foundation: We're long-term collaborators with the Ellen MacArthur Foundation and its New Plastics Economy initiative, which sets clear targets to achieve a circular economy for plastic so that it never becomes waste or pollution. Tropical Forests Alliance: We work with the Tropical Forest Alliance (TFA), a global public-private partnership in which partners take voluntary actions to reduce the tropical deforestation associated with sourcing palm oil, soy, beef, and paper and pulp. Roundtable for Sustainable Palm: We were a founding member of the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) in 2004, a globally

recognised certification standard to drive sustainable production in palm. The RSPO is made up of representatives from growers and buyers, commodity traders, non-profit environmental and social groups, and other influential organisations.

[Fixed row]

(4.11) In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment?

(4.11.1) External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Select all that apply

- Yes, we engaged directly with policy makers
- Yes, we engaged indirectly through, and/or provided financial or in-kind support to a trade association or other intermediary organization or individual whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation

(4.11.2) Indicate whether your organization has a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- Yes, we have a public commitment or position statement in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

(4.11.3) Global environmental treaties or policy goals in line with public commitment or position statement

Select all that apply

- Paris Agreement
- Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
- Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

Code of Business Principles and Code Policies.pdf

(4.11.5) Indicate whether your organization is registered on a transparency register

Select from:

Yes

(4.11.6) Types of transparency register your organization is registered on

Select all that apply

Voluntary government register

(4.11.7) Disclose the transparency registers on which your organization is registered & the relevant ID numbers for your organization

Unilever is registered in the Transparency Register of the European Union. Our ID Number: 6200524920-25. We comply with the US Lobbying Disclosure Act (LDA). The LDA website provides a searchable database of disclosure filings.

(4.11.8) Describe the process your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your environmental commitments and/or transition plan

Unilever advocates and lobbies for policies that advance the goal of limiting global warming to no more than 1.5C, per the Paris Agreement, and help us deliver our Climate Transition Action Plan (CTAP). We do this both directly and indirectly through our memberships with industry groups and trade associations (collectively called industry associations). In 2023, we release our first Climate Policy Engagement Review: <https://www.unilever.com/files/unilever-climate-policy-engagement-review.pdf>. Within this we set out our climate policy priorities and highlighted the direct actions Unilever has taken already to ensure we are aligned with them. We also examined the positions and engagement activities of our main industry associations, to determine whether they are consistent with Unilever's priority policy areas. Overall, of the 27 associations assessed, 18 are aligned with Unilever's climate policy positions, while eight are misaligned with Unilever in one or more of our priority policy areas (one has an unclear position). Of the 18 associations that are aligned with Unilever, eight had no public record of carrying out meaningful engagement on climate policy, and a further four were found to have low engagement. Where we have found misalignment or low or no meaningful engagement, we have described the actions we have either already taken or will take to address this. These are included in the detailed industry association review section in the Appendix. We will share this report with all 27 industry associations included in the review. We want to work with industry associations on practical and realistic actions to ensure they improve their policy positions and practices. In our next review we will include updates on the actions taken. In 2024, Unilever put its updated CTAP to an advisory shareholder vote at the Annual General Meeting. We have committed to reporting progress on our CTAP every year as part of our Annual Report and Accounts, which are usually published in the first quarter of the year. We intend to align the timing of our updated Climate Policy Engagement Review with our CTAP progress report in 2025. Unilever entities are also listed in lobbying registers of other EU Member States. Furthermore, we comply with the US Lobbying Disclosure Act (LDA); the LDA website provides a searchable database of disclosure filings.

[Fixed row]

(4.11.1) On what policies, laws, or regulations that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Row 1

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Regulation on Deforestation-free products (EUDR)

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

Forests

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Transparency and due diligence

Traceability requirements

Due diligence requirements

Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC)

Collection, availability, and accessibility of forest-related information

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

Regional

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

EU27

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

- Support with minor exceptions

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

Additional guidance on implementation required in order to effectively implement the regulation

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

- Ad-hoc meetings
- Discussion in public forums
- Participation in working groups organized by policy makers
- Submitting written proposals/inquiries

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

The Regulation on Deforestation-free products (EUDR) is in alignment with Unilever's commitment towards a deforestation-free supply chain. Our commitment towards a deforestation-free supply chain in 2023 has prepared Unilever suppliers and partners to take necessary steps to improve traceability and transparency across the supply chains, which has been helpful in preparing for EUDR compliance. We engage with the European Commission both directly and indirectly through Industrial Associations such as Food Drink Europe (FDE) where we have provided queries and inputs on the implementation of the regulation. Furthermore, the EC invited Unilever to pilot the EUDR Information Systems test and provided feedback back to the EU commission. Unilever has significant engagement with policy makers, with more examples available on our website: <https://www.unilever.com/sustainability/responsible-business/engaging-with-stakeholders/>

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Row 2

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

US Fostering Overseas Rule of Law and Environmentally Sound Trade Act (US Forest Act)

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

Forests

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Low-impact production and innovation

Deforestation-free products

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

United States of America

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

- Support with minor exceptions

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

Supportive of the regulation through the Sustainable Food Policy Alliance (SFPA) pending additional guidance to the US Forest Act

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

- Ad-hoc meetings
- Discussion in public forums
- Submitting written proposals/inquiries

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

The Forest Act is in alignment with Unilever's commitment towards a deforestation free supply chain by 2023. Our efforts with suppliers in implementing deforestation-free supply chains in 2023 and improving transparency and traceability will be helpful in preparing us to comply with the requirements of the US Forest Act (the legislation has not been publicly issue by the US Federal Government). Unilever has significant engagement with policy makers, with more examples available on our website: <https://www.unilever.com/sustainability/responsible-business/engaging-with-stakeholders/>

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

- Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Row 3

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Sustainable Food Policy Alliance

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Low-impact production and innovation

- Sustainable production and consumption

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

- Regional

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

- United States of America

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

- Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

- Regular meetings
- Discussion in public forums
- Participation in working groups organized by policy makers

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

Unilever is a founding member of the Sustainable Food Policy Alliance (SFPA), which includes global food companies Danone North America, Mars, Incorporated, Nestlé USA, and Unilever United States. Unilever applauds the important dialogue at the White House Conference on Hunger, Nutrition and Health as well as the release of the National Strategy on Hunger, Nutrition, and Health. As part of this mission, we strive to make foods that fit into healthy, balanced lives and ensure the sustainability and resiliency of the supply chain. Unilever has significant engagement with policy makers, with more examples available on our website: <https://www.unilever.com/sustainability/responsible-business/engaging-with-stakeholders/>

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

- Paris Agreement

Row 4

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Water Security for All

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

- Water

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Environmental impacts and pressures

- Water availability

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

- Global

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

- Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

- Discussion in public forums

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

The world is off track in delivering clean, secure water and sanitation for all by 2030. Unilever's Chief Sustainability Officer Rebecca Marmot joined UNICEF and Oxfam at the UN 2023 Water Conference to make the business case for joint funding and action and what it delivers. At the UN 2023 Water Conference, Unilever and UNICEF took the opportunity to rally all global businesses to commit to the following five actions to achieve access to safe, affordable water for all: Engage in water stewardship both in operations and 'beyond the walls' in wider supply chains. Work in partnerships to scale access to emerging technologies and innovations. Support the rapid scale-up of investments and climate financing. Build capacity and expertise to transform ideas into action and promote a thriving water and sanitation innovation system. Join others to call for policies and regulation that prioritise and protect water, sanitation and hygiene services so that no one is left behind. Unilever has significant engagement with policy makers, with more examples available on our website: <https://www.unilever.com/sustainability/responsible-business/engaging-with-stakeholders/>

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

[Add row]

(4.11.2) Provide details of your indirect engagement on policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment through trade associations or other intermediary organizations or individuals in the reporting year.

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

- Consumer Goods Forum (CGF)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Forests

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

- Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

- Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Consumer Goods Forum (CGF's) messaging on climate change is consistently supportive of the Paris Agreement and the goal of limiting warming to 1.5C. Its Net Zero Playbook for Consumer Industries, published in 2022, promotes a wide range of climate solutions, including regenerative agriculture, deforestation-free production, circular economy models and fleet electrification. CGF's headline messaging on the need for urgent, ambitious climate action is fully aligned with both Unilever and the international scientific consensus. However, climate-related activities appear to focus exclusively on enabling voluntary action rather than driving policy change. More information on our policy engagement is available here: <https://www.unilever.com/files/unilever-climate-policy-engagement-review.pdf> Through its Forest Positive Coalition (FPC) (of which Unilever is a member), CGF has taken a strong and detailed position on tackling commodity-driven deforestation and has pushed consumer and upstream businesses to increase the ambition of their plans in this area. The FPC brings together 21 companies, with their collective market value of more than US\$1.8 trillion, in a leading position to leverage collective action and accelerate systemic efforts to remove deforestation, forest degradation and conversion from key commodity supply chains. This aligns well with Unilever's own sustainability goals. Together with the FPC we have launched Forest Positive Roadmaps for Soy, Palm and Paper and Pulp as well as a deforestation monitoring and response framework that aligns well with our own grievance management process. Lastly aligned with our own objectives the CGF FPC is working to enhance Transparency and Accountability through the release of annual reports on progress and disclosures. We have consistently reported publicly on our forest commodity supply chains in line with the guidelines of the CGF FPC, see attached Forest Risk Commodities Reporting: 2022 (unilever.com)

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

80000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Our funding enables the functioning of the CGF teams secretariate on the pillars of Climate and Forests. For forests this enables the formation and management of the Forest Positive Coalition and its activities. The FPC is a group of 21 companies with a collective market value of 1.8 trillion. Clearly this creates an important group of companies to leverage collective action on removing deforestation and conversion from supply chains. This is supportive of level playing fields in respect of aligned deforestation free targets, supplier and trader engagement, a mechanism to respond to non-compliance, collective efforts in landscape approaches and consistent public reporting. Such collective efforts provide an enabling environment for companies to manage and engage positively in future regulations that seek to protect and restore forests and nature.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

- Paris Agreement
- Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

- Other global trade association, please specify :Sustainable Food Policy Alliance (SFPA)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Water

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

- Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

- No, we did not attempt to influence their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Unilever is a founding member of the SFPA. SFPA has expressed support for a legislative approach that ensures a pathway to no more than 1.5C of global warming and has specifically endorsed the US Government's goal of reducing GHG emissions by 50% by 2030. In 2023, SFPA expressed support for the US Farm Bill and called for the scale up of actions to address climate change, water quality/conservation and soil health. It signed a joint letter to the leadership of the Senate Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry Committee and the House Agriculture Committee, indicating overall support for the 2023 US Farm Bill and calling on the Committees to ensure funding for conservation and climate programmes is sustained in the Bill. Both SFPA's top line messaging and its engagement on specific policies is consistently supportive of higher ambition on climate mitigation. During 2022-23, SFPA appears to have been constructively engaged on at least three of Unilever's policy priorities: support for rapid deployment of renewable energy, tackling deforestation, and support for farmers to adopt practices that protect and regenerate farm environments. Overall, if SFPA's policy recommendations were to be implemented in full, this would positively impact Unilever's ability to deliver its Climate Transition Action Plan (CTAP). More information on our policy engagement is available here: <https://www.unilever.com/files/unilever-climate-policy-engagement-review.pdf>

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

0

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

Paris Agreement

Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

Row 3

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

- Confederation of British Industry (CBI)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

- Mixed

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

- Yes, we attempted to influence them but they did not change their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Over the last two years, the Confederation of British Industry (CBI) has consistently called on the UK Government to set out clear short- and long-term plans for achieving net zero. This is the case both in direct consultation responses to government (for example its contribution to the Net Zero Review in October 2022⁵³) and in public messaging. It has emphasised the need for Government to respond to the Inflation Reduction Act and EU Green Deal to make the UK attractive for private investment in the net zero transition. CBI's top line messaging is consistently supportive of the UK's net zero by 2050 target and it is relatively engaged on climate policy. It has repeatedly called on the UK Government to set out clear delivery plans for sectors and develop near-term policies to shift financial flows towards net zero, as well as providing long-term policy certainty to give businesses the confidence to invest in green technologies. Despite this, CBI's support for investment in

new fossil gas production and infrastructure means that it is partially misaligned with science-based policy. Taken as a whole, if CBI's climate-related policy recommendations were to be implemented in full, this would positively impact Unilever's ability to deliver its Climate Transition Action Plan (CTAP). More information on our policy engagement is available here: <https://www.unilever.com/files/unilever-climate-policy-engagement-review.pdf>

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

0

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

Paris Agreement

Row 4

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

FoodDrinkEurope

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

Forests

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

Mixed

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, we attempted to influence them but they did not change their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

FoodDrinkEurope's top line messaging is consistently supportive of the EU's Green Deal, Fit for 55 package and Farm to Fork strategy. It has expressed support for both the net zero by 2050 and 55% reduction by 2030 targets. It wrote to the Presidents of the European Commission, European Parliament and the Swedish EU Presidency in March 2023 calling for an EU Food Investment and Resilience Plan, along the same lines as the Green Deal Industrial Plan. It also expressed support for the EU Nature Restoration Law and Soil Health Law in a meeting with the EU Agriculture Commissioner in June 2023, at a time when the EU's nature agenda was being heavily attacked by others. FoodDrinkEurope's top line messaging is consistently supportive of the EU's climate policies and, for the most part, its engagement on the detail of policies that are material to decarbonising the food and drink sector backs this up. It has engaged constructively at EU level on at least two of Unilever's climate policy priorities: Regenerative Agriculture and Deforestation Free. However, it also appears to be unsupportive of policy to transition to more plant-based diets and has opposed proposals to exclude red meat from the EU Promotion Policy for agricultural food products. This opposition to measures to incentivise dietary change is not fully aligned with the IPCC's assessment of what is required to achieve a 1.5C trajectory. More information on our policy engagement is available here: <https://www.unilever.com/files/unilever-climate-policy-engagement-review.pdf>

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

0

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

- Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

[Add row]

(4.12) Have you published information about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response?

Select from:

- Yes

(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

- In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Select all that apply

- TCFD

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Forests
- Water
- Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

- Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

- Strategy
- Governance
- Emission targets
- Emissions figures
- Risks & Opportunities
- Value chain engagement
- Content of environmental policies
- Deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status metrics

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

p46-55

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

unilever-annual-report-and-accounts-2023.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Our Annual Report and Accounts (ARA: <https://www.unilever.com/files/92ui5egz/production/b09c3510ee7cec58440d5f044f02bdefe85aa186.pdf>) includes our TCFD and EU Taxonomy disclosures. We continue to embed sustainability into the core of our business. Our focus from 2024 will be on accelerating progress against our four key priorities: climate, nature, plastics and livelihoods.

[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

Annually

Forests

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

Annually

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

Annually

[Fixed row]

(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

Bespoke physical climate scenario

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

Acute physical

Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2021

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2030
- 2040
- 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- Global regulation
- Level of action (from local to global)
- Global targets

Relevant technology and science

- Data regime (from closed to open)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Analytical choices: We built a scenario model which was bespoke to Unilever. We drew on various physical scenarios (e.g. IPCC RCP 1.9) and various 3rd party scenarios as well as TCFD guidance. Key assumptions in assessing physical risks included: - By 2050, in a proactive scenario, water scarcity would increase prices by: Palm: 10% Commodities and food ingredients: 11% - By 2050, in a reactive scenario, water scarcity would increase prices by: Palm: 14% Commodities and

food ingredients: 16% By 2050, in a proactive scenario, extreme weather would increase prices by: Palm: 12% Commodities and food ingredients: 14% By 2050, in a reactive scenario, extreme weather would increase prices by: Palm: 18% Commodities and food ingredients: 21% Parameters: In place of using macroeconomic models, for this assessment we used parameters bespoke to Unilever. The overarching parameter used in the analysis was: Unilever having underlying sales growth ahead of its markets, delivering Underlying Sales Growth (USG) in the range of 3% to 5%. Other parameters such as carbon price forecasts, food crop land reduction, electricity price forecasts are outlined in the 'assumptions' part of this answer.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

In 2021, as new scientific evidence was released by the UN's IPCC and the global consensus around the need of governments to commit to a 1.5C world strengthened, we extended our scenario analyses to assess the impacts of a 1.5C temperature increase above pre-industrial levels by 2100 on our business in 2030, 2039 and 2050. We publish this analysis as part of our TCFD disclosure in our Annual Report. The data used was from internal environmental (e.g. scopes 1, 2 and 3 emissions), operational, and financial data and external science-based data and assumptions from reputable and broadly used sources such as the IPCC or the International Energy Agency. In creating our 1.5C scenario analysis, we took two pathways – proactive and reactive - and considered the five broad types of risks and opportunities using the TCFD risk framework: Regulatory risks; Market risks; Physical environment risks; Innovative products and services opportunities; and Resource efficiency, resilience, and market opportunities. We identified approximately 40 specific risk and opportunity areas which could impact us in 2030, 2039 and 2050, each of which we assessed qualitatively, supported where possible with high-level quantitative assessments. In 2024, we are undertaking further scenario analysis on Unilever's impact on nature and biodiversity.

Forests

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Acute physical
- Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2021

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2030
- 2040
- 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- Global regulation

Level of action (from local to global)

Global targets

Relevant technology and science

Data regime (from closed to open)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Assumptions: The modelling assumed that our business activities are the same as they are today. To focus on the deforestation-risk areas in our supply chain, we performed high-level assessments of the impact of a 4C temperature-rise scenario on soy, palm oil & tea. While we understand that regulatory risk and physical impact can happen simultaneously, we made the following simplifying assumptions: In the 4C scenario, we assumed that deforestation regulation is less ambitious and that the physical manifestations of deforestation and conversion of natural ecosystems are increasingly apparent by 2030. Given this we have not included impacts from regulatory restrictions but focus on those resulting from the physical impacts. Analytical Choices: Our aim was to build a scenario model which was bespoke to Unilever. We drew on various physical scenarios (e.g. IPCC RCP 8.5 Scenario) & transition scenarios (e.g. Greenpeace Energy Revolution, IEA WEO 450ppm scenario, IEA 2DS) and various 3rd party scenarios as well as TCFD guidance. We also used internal data sources such as forest risk commodity spend, sourcing countries and current deforestation footprint. Consistent with deforestation risk in our current business operations, this analysis covered Unilever's upstream value chain: commodities sourced for use in Unilever's manufacturing. This analysis covered a time horizon out until 2030 which is relevant to Unilever since we commit to maintain the infrastructure, monitoring and verification systems to manage a deforestation-free supply chain through to 2030.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Previously, we made a high-level assessment of the impact of 4C temperature increases due to climate change by 2100. Carried out in 2017, the assessment focused on the material impacts on our business in the year 2030. Our aim was to build a scenario model which was bespoke to Unilever. We drew on various physical scenarios (e.g. IPCC RCP 8.5 Scenario) & transition scenarios (e.g. Greenpeace Energy Revolution, IEA WEO 450ppm scenario, IEA 2DS) and various 3rd party scenarios as well as TCFD guidance. We also used internal data sources such as forest risk commodity spend, sourcing countries and current deforestation footprint. The analysis covered Unilever's upstream value chain (manufacturing) and covered time horizons of 2030, 2039, 2050, which are all relevant for our continued commitment to maintaining and managing a deforestation-free supply chain. In 2024, we are undertaking further scenario analysis on Unilever's impact on nature and biodiversity.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

RCP 1.9

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

- SSP1

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Acute physical
- Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2021

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2030
- 2040

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

☑ Cost of capital

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Level of action (from local to global)

Relevant technology and science

☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

In assessing material risks/opportunities in a world focused on achieving 1.5C we reviewed in detail ‘proactive’ and ‘reactive’ pathways (assessed as more likely than other more extreme pathways). Proactive: Aggressive and persistent regulation from today Dramatic changes to lifestyle from today, towards minimising climate impact and social inequality Reliance on available and proven technologies Lower reliance on carbon removal technologies Reactive: Gradual regulation by 2030, very aggressive post-2030 Continuation of historical societal trends until 2030, then rapid pivot Major reliance on technologies that are not yet proven to scale Higher reliance on carbon removal technologies. Data Sources: internal environmental, operational, and financial data and external science-based data and assumptions from reputable and broadly used sources such as the IPCC or the International Energy Agency. Time Horizons: impact on the business in 2030, 2039 and 2050 of limiting global warming to 1.5C.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

We have conducted several high-level scenario analyses on the potential impacts of climate change to help us consider and adapt our strategies and financial planning. Previously, analyses considered business impacts in 2030 of 2C and 4C temperature rises above pre-industrial levels by 2100. This analysis led us to understand that limiting warming to 2C would primarily expose us to economic and regulatory transition risks, whereas a 4C warming level would expose us to unprecedented physical risks. In 2021, as new scientific evidence was released by the UN’s Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the global consensus around the need for governments to commit to a 1.5C world strengthened, we extended our scenario analyses to assess the impacts of a 1.5C temperature increase above preindustrial levels by 2100 on our business in 2030, 2039 and 2050.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

- RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

- SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Acute physical
- Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2021

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2030
- 2040
- 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- Global regulation
- Level of action (from local to global)
- Global targets

Relevant technology and science

- Data regime (from closed to open)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Assumptions: The modelling assumed that our business activities are the same as they are today. While we understand that policy risk and physical impact can happen simultaneously, we made the following simplifying assumptions: In the 4C scenario, we assumed climate policy is less ambitious and emissions remain high so the physical manifestations of climate change are increasingly apparent by 2030. Given this we have not included impacts from regulatory restrictions but focus on those resulting from the physical impacts. Analytical Choices: Our aim was to build a scenario model which was bespoke to Unilever. We drew on various physical scenarios (e.g. IPCC RCP 8.5 Scenario) & transition scenarios (e.g. Greenpeace Energy Revolution, IEA WEO 450ppm scenario, IEA 2DS) and various 3rd party scenarios as well as TCFD guidance. We also used internal data sources such as historical financial results, scopes 1, 2 and 3 (value chain) emissions, and commodity spend. The analysis covered Unilever's full value chain: raw materials, manufacturing, logistics and sales & covered a time horizon of 2030, which is relevant and in line with some of our current GHG emission targets.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Previously, we made a high-level assessment of the impact of 2C and 4C temperature increases due to climate change by 2100. Carried out in 2017, the assessment focused on the material impacts on our business in the year 2030. Our aim was to build a scenario model which was bespoke to Unilever. We drew on various physical scenarios (e.g. IPCC RCP 8.5 Scenario) & transition scenarios (e.g. Greenpeace Energy Revolution, IEA WEO 450ppm scenario, IEA 2DS) and various 3rd party scenarios as well as TCFD guidance. We also used internal data sources such as historical financial results, and commodity spend. The analysis covered Unilever's full value chain: raw materials, manufacturing, logistics and sales & covered time horizons of 2030, 2039, 2050, which is relevant and in line with some of our current GHG emission targets. In 2024, we are undertaking further scenario analysis on Unilever's impact on nature and biodiversity.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

- IEA 450

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Policy
- Market
- Reputation
- Technology
- Liability

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 1.6°C - 1.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2021

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2030
- 2040
- 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- Global regulation
- Level of action (from local to global)
- Global targets

Relevant technology and science

- Data regime (from closed to open)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Assumptions: The modelling assumed that our business activities are the same as they are today. While we understand that policy risk and physical impact can happen simultaneously, we made the following simplifying assumptions: In the 2C scenario, we assumed that in the period to 2030 society acts rapidly to limit greenhouse gas emissions and puts in place measures to restrain deforestation and discourage emissions (for example implementing carbon pricing at 75-100 per

tonne, taken from the International Energy Agency's 450 scenario). We have assumed that there will be no significant impact to our business from the physical ramifications of climate change by 2030 – i.e., from greater scarcity of water or increased impact of severe weather events. The scenario assesses the impact on our business from regulatory changes. Analytical Choices: Our aim was to build a scenario model which was bespoke to Unilever. We drew on various physical scenarios (e.g. IPCC RCP 8.5 Scenario) & transition scenarios (e.g. Greenpeace Energy Revolution, IEA WEO 450ppm scenario, IEA 2DS) and various 3rd party scenarios as well as TCFD guidance. We also used internal data sources such as historical financial results, scopes 1, 2 and 3 (value chain) emissions, and commodity spend. The analysis covered Unilever's full value chain: raw materials, manufacturing, logistics and sales & covered a time horizon of 2030, which is relevant and in line with some of our current GHG emission targets. We also used internal data sources such as historical financial results, and commodity spend. The analysis covered Unilever's full value chain: raw materials, manufacturing, logistics and sales & covered time horizons of 2030, 2039, 2050, which is relevant and in line with some of our current GHG emission targets.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Previously, we made a high-level assessment of the impact of 2C and 4C temperature increases due to climate change by 2100. Carried out in 2017, the assessment focused on the material impacts on our business in the year 2030. In 2024, we are undertaking further scenario analysis on Unilever's impact on nature and biodiversity.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

- Bespoke climate transition scenario

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Policy
- Market
- Reputation
- Technology
- Liability

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2021

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2030
- 2040
- 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)
- Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

- Cost of capital

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- Global regulation

- Level of action (from local to global)

Relevant technology and science

- Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

In assessing material risks/opportunities in a world focused on achieving 1.5C we reviewed in detail ‘proactive’ and ‘reactive’ pathways (assessed as more likely than other more extreme pathways). Proactive: Aggressive and persistent regulation from today Dramatic changes to lifestyle from today, towards minimising climate impact and social inequality Reliance on available and proven technologies Lower reliance on carbon removal technologies Reactive: Gradual regulation by 2030, very aggressive post-2030 Continuation of historical societal trends until 2030, then rapid pivot Major reliance on technologies that are not yet proven to scale Higher reliance on carbon removal technologies. Data Sources: internal environmental, operational, and financial data and external science-based data and assumptions from reputable and broadly used sources such as the IPCC or the International Energy Agency. Time Horizons: impact on the business in 2030, 2039 and 2050 of limiting global warming to 1.5C.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

We have conducted several high-level scenario analyses on the potential impacts of climate change to help us consider and adapt our strategies and financial planning. Previously, analyses considered business impacts in 2030 of 2C and 4C temperature rises above pre-industrial levels by 2100. This analysis led us to understand that limiting warming to 2C would primarily expose us to economic and regulatory transition risks, whereas a 4C warming level would expose us to unprecedented physical risks. In 2021, as new scientific evidence was released by the UN’s Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the global consensus around the need for governments to commit to a 1.5C world strengthened, we extended our scenario analyses to assess the impacts of a 1.5C temperature increase above preindustrial levels by 2100 on our business in 2030, 2039 and 2050.

[Add row]

(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization’s scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

- Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management
- Strategy and financial planning

- Resilience of business model and strategy
- Capacity building
- Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

Climate change is a principal risk to Unilever which, as a result of scenario analysis, we know has the potential to impact our business in the short, medium and long term. We face potential physical environmental and transition risks from the effects of climate change on our business, including extreme weather and water scarcity. Potential regulatory and transition market risks associated with the shift to a low-carbon economy include changing consumer preferences and future government policy and regulation. These also present opportunities. The potential impacts of climate change are taken into account in developing the overall strategy, our Business Group strategies and financial plans. As an outcome of our scenario analysis, we mitigate our market risks by decarbonising our operations through eco-efficiency measures in our factories, powering our operations with renewables and transitioning heating and cooling for our factories to lower emission and renewable sources. We have a goal to source 100% renewable electricity by 2030, and transition to 100% renewable heat by 2030. To manage the potential impact of extreme weather events, we have extreme weather contingency plans which we implement as necessary to secure alternative key material supplies at short notice or transfer or share production between manufacturing sites. In 2024, we released our updated Climate Transition Action Plan (CTAP). The ultimate ambition of this updated CTAP is to drive emissions reductions consistent with the 1.5C temperature goal of the Paris Agreement, and to reach net zero emissions across our value chain by 2039. The focus of our efforts between now and the end of this decade is to deliver absolute GHG reductions, even as we grow our business. While we will seek out opportunities to reduce emissions and encourage carbon removals within our value chain (e.g. through regenerative agricultural practices), our plan does not include the purchase of carbon credits to meet our near-term GHG reduction targets. This plan steps up our actions to drive transformations in our agricultural supply chains. We will do this through a focus on regenerative agricultural practices and 'landscape-level' interventions in tropical commodity sourcing locations. We also set out the challenges and actions in our chemical supply chains. New chemical feedstocks and an energy transition in the sector will be critical to our success.

Forests

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

- Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management
- Strategy and financial planning
- Resilience of business model and strategy

- Capacity building
- Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

Our scenario analysis recognised biodiversity loss as a result of deforestation as an emerging risk, so protecting these systems is important to ensure the resilience of our business and the communities where we operate. As a result of this analysis, in 2020 we set a goal to achieve a deforestation-free supply chain in palm oil, paper and board, tea, soy and cocoa: we put in place the infrastructure, monitoring and verification systems to manage a deforestation-free supply chain. Placing transparency at the heart of this strategy, 97.5% of our palm oil, paper and board, tea, soy and cocoa order volumes were deforestation-free by the end of 2023, based on Unilever's deforestation-free requirements. We initiated a large-scale transformation programme within our supply chain to reach this milestone, including independently verifying our suppliers through audits. Strategic investments have helped to drive change – including a US\$350 million total cumulative investment in our Unilever Oleochemicals facility to source deforestation-free palm oil and palm kernel oil directly in the coming years. We have also worked with suppliers to support the transformation in our soy supply chain, including investment in a 'Green Refinery' in Brazil which will increase the availability of deforestation-free soy for our business and the wider industry. This outcome of the scenario analysis is essential to our commitment to maintain the infrastructure, monitoring and verification systems to manage a deforestation-free supply chain through to 2030.

Water

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

- Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management
- Strategy and financial planning
- Resilience of business model and strategy
- Capacity building
- Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

We are taking action to address our water-related climate change risks in line with the output from the scenario analysis. All scenarios highlighted risks in our direct operations and supply chain. Water is a critical resource used to grow agricultural crops, and in the manufacture and use of our products. Example of how results of scenario analysis have informed at least one decision or action: We are mitigating physical environment risks by investing in new products and formulations that work with less water, poor quality water or no water. For example, many of our hair care products now have fast-rinse technology as standard, using less water. In 2023, we continued to roll out our water stewardship programme to 100 locations in water-stressed areas by 2030. By the end of 2023, we had implemented 13 programmes. We are also building long-term partnerships with suppliers to replace ingredients that do not meet our biodegradability standards with biodegradable alternatives that continue to deliver superior performance. In 2023, we continued to roll-out products with more biodegradable formulations such as Dove Body Wash in the US and Canada, and Simple Face Cleansers in India. In terms of timescales, our larger goals such as our water stewardship programmes in 100 water-stressed areas and 100% of ingredients to be biodegradable are over a 10-year period (2020-2030). We monitor changing weather patterns on a short-term basis and integrate weather system modelling into our forecasting process. To mitigate negative effects from extreme weather we have contingency plans to secure alternative key material supplies at short notice or transfer or share production between manufacturing sites. We manage commodity price risks through forward-buying of traded commodities and other hedging mechanisms. Our Regenerative Agriculture Principles and Sustainable Agriculture Code encourage our agricultural raw material suppliers to adopt practices which increase their productivity, manage water and build resilience to extreme weather.

[Fixed row]

(5.2) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan?

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

Yes

(5.2.4) Plan explicitly commits to cease all spending on, and revenue generation from, activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Select from:

Yes

(5.2.5) Description of activities included in commitment and implementation of commitment

Unilever commits to scale up renewable energy capacity and the rapid phase-out of fossil fuels, including fossil fuel subsidies (p4 of our Climate Transition Plan). This will directly impact our Scope 2 emissions, as well as some of our Scope 3. We will monitor progress against this commitment annually, and report against it in our Annual Report.

(5.2.7) Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan

Select from:

Our climate transition plan is voted on at Annual General Meetings (AGMs)

(5.2.10) Description of key assumptions and dependencies on which the transition plan relies

Our transition plan states three key dependencies: • Availability of cost-effective thermal energy solutions. We are working to accelerate the adoption of renewable thermal technologies and advocating for supportive policies through coalitions such as the Renewable Thermal Collaborative in the US. • Local availability of sustainably sourced biofuels. This helps to support the transition away from fossil fuels. • Continued validity of market-based mechanisms for renewable energy. This includes the validity of unbundled Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs) within reporting frameworks such as the GHG Protocol for renewable electricity sourcing. As a member of RE100 (led by Climate Group), we adhere to its technical criteria and advocate for quality and additionality in our renewable electricity sourcing to ensure EACs remain a legitimate route for sourcing renewable power. Our Climate Transition Action Plan (CTAP) has been developed based on current information, estimates and beliefs, using models, methodologies and standards which are subject to certain assumptions and limitations, including (but not limited to) the availability and accuracy of data, lack of standardisation of data and lack of historical data, as well as other future contingencies, dependencies, risks and uncertainties. As a result, such models, methodologies, and standards may be subject to adjustment beyond the control of Unilever and may change over time. Our CTAP also contains data on Unilever's Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions. Some of this data is based on estimates, assumptions and uncertainties. Furthermore, forward-looking statements stated in our CTAP are based upon current expectations and assumptions regarding anticipated developments and other factors affecting the Group.

(5.2.11) Description of progress against transition plan disclosed in current or previous reporting period

Our first Climate Transition Action Plan (CTAP) was published in 2021, detailing our climate targets and some of the key actions to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in our business and across our value chain, towards our net zero ambition by 2039. We published our updated CTAP in March 2024. In 2023, we reduced our Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions in our operations by 74% against a 2015 baseline. This means we have achieved our interim target to reduce Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 70% by 2025, two years ahead of our ambition. GHG emissions in scope of our net zero ambition (referred to as 'our GHG emissions', which excludes emissions from indirect consumer use) decreased by 1% in 2023 versus 2022. This reduction is net of increased emissions related to greater media and marketing

spend, and increased HFC propellant emissions due to volume growth in US and Canadian aerosol products. In addition, our full value chain Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions reduced by 3%, on a per consumer use basis, versus 2022, and by 21% against a 2010 baseline.

(5.2.12) Attach any relevant documents which detail your climate transition plan (optional)

[unilever-climate-transition-action-plan-updated-2024.pdf](#)

(5.2.13) Other environmental issues that your climate transition plan considers

Select all that apply

- Forests
- Plastics
- Water
- Biodiversity

(5.2.14) Explain how the other environmental issues are considered in your climate transition plan

With the update of our CTAP earlier in 2024 we are clear about the importance of sustainability to our business strategy. In our Q3 2023 update to investors, we identified climate, nature, plastics, and livelihoods as the four most important sustainability priorities to support business growth. Forests: Through our no-deforestation programmes, we are investing in reducing land-use impacts by engaging with smallholder farmers, our suppliers, civil society, governments, businesses, and communities to support the design and implementation of strategic programmes that can positively transform five different palm oil production landscapes. Our current landscapes already cover a total area of 9m hectares across Latin America, South East Asia, and Africa. Within these regions, we are helping to protect and restore over 200,000 hectares of forests and have a pipeline of projects that would extend to cover a further 300,000 hectares. Plastics: We will continue to design our packaging for recycling, to support the development of necessary waste management infrastructure, maximise the value of collected waste and avoid emissions from end of life incineration. 72% of our plastic packaging portfolio is already designed for recycling, and we continue to develop new packaging innovations to increase this figure. Water: Water is a critical resource used to grow agricultural crops, and in the manufacture and use of our products. This year, we continued to roll out our water stewardship programmes to more water-stressed areas. By the end of 2023 we had implemented 13 programmes. We are also building long-term partnerships with suppliers to replace ingredients that do not meet our biodegradability standards with biodegradable alternatives that continue to deliver superior performance. Biodiversity: Our focus on sustainable and regenerative agricultural practices aims to deliver positive impacts on soil health, farm biodiversity, and the resilience of agricultural systems, all while reducing carbon emissions and revitalizing land. We sourced 79% of the volume of our Key 12 key crop groups sustainable in 2023. These efforts are instrumental in producing key ingredients for our Nutrition and Ice Cream products, including rice, soybeans, wheat, rapeseed, corn, tea, and dairy products.

[Fixed row]

(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?

(5.3.1) Environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Select from:

- Yes, both strategy and financial planning

(5.3.2) Business areas where environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy

Select all that apply

- Products and services
- Upstream/downstream value chain
- Investment in R&D
- Operations

[Fixed row]

(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Forests
- Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

We monitor regulatory developments to ensure that our product composition is compliant and that future innovations/products are designed to consider forthcoming climate-related legislation. We are developing products with a lower carbon footprint, decarbonising our operations through eco-efficiency measures, powering our factories with renewable electricity, and replacing climate-harmful refrigerants. We have a goals to reduce emissions from aerosol propellants in the US and Canada. We invest in new products and formulations so that our products work with less water, poor quality water, or no water. We integrate weather system modelling into our forecasting process to consider the impact on raw material availability and pricing. We are currently working with the EcoBeautyScore Consortium to develop a common labelling convention that will allow consumers to compare the environmental impact of products. We have a diverse portfolio of products and offer a range of formats to meet consumers' needs and this helps mitigate the potential impact of product labelling regulations. We also mitigate physical environment risks by investing in new products and formulations that work with less water, poor quality water or no water. Many of our hair care products now have fast-rinse technology as standard, using less water and we have developed concentrated home care products which reduce water use at our sites but also contribute to reduced packaging and distribution costs. We are working with local communities to develop water stewardship programmes and aim to have implemented water stewardship programmes in 100 locations in water-stressed areas by 2030. Finally, we are capitalising on innovative product and service opportunities by offering a range of vegan and vegetarian products in our Nutrition and Ice Cream Business Groups and have a key goal to achieve 1.5 billion of sales per annum from plant-based products in categories whose products are traditionally using animal derived ingredients by 2025.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Forests
- Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

We monitor government policy and actions to combat climate change to help us understand how this may impact our value chain. We have extreme weather contingency plans designed to enable us to secure alternative key material supplies at short notice, to transfer or share production between manufacturing sites and to use substitute materials in our product formulations and recipes. We have policies and procedures designed to ensure the health and safety of our employees and the products in our facilities, and to deal with major incidents including business continuity and disaster recovery. Commodity price risk is managed through forward

buying of traded commodities, other appropriate hedging mechanisms and product pricing. Trends are monitored and modelled regularly and integrated into our forecasting process.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Forests
- Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Unilever has a specialised Research and Development function which actively searches for ways in which to translate the trends in consumer preference and taste into new technologies for incorporation into future products. Our innovation management process converts strategies into projects to launch new products in the market, scale technology across categories, and build up the multi-year innovation pipeline. This enables us to respond to rapidly changing consumer trends with speed. In September 2020, Unilever announced its ambition to replace all of the carbon derived from fossil fuels in our Home Care formulations with renewable or recycled carbon by 2030. This approach – called ‘Clean Future’ – avoids pumping more carbon from under the ground (in the form of fossil fuels), which would add to the earth’s atmospheric carbon burden when the chemicals biodegrade. We are investing 1 billion in our Clean Future strategy, to finance biotechnology research, CO2 utilisation, low carbon chemistry, biodegradable and water-efficient formulations, and reducing the use of virgin plastic.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Forests
- Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

We monitor potential land use regulations to ensure we understand their implications so that we can adapt our raw material supply strategy. By the end of 2023 we had put in place the infrastructure, monitoring and verification systems to manage a deforestation-free supply chain. In addition, we are working with farmers across our supply chain to drive sustainable sourcing and regenerative agriculture. Such initiatives will help us achieve our target of having a deforestation-free supply chain in palm oil, paper and board, tea, soy and cocoa by 2023, and our aim to help protect and regenerate 1.5 million hectares of land, forests and oceans by 2030. We mitigate our market risks by decarbonising our operations through eco-efficiency measures in our factories, powering our operations with renewables and transitioning heating and cooling for our factories to lower emission and renewable sources. Since 2015, we reduced our Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions in our operations by 74% and energy efficiency in our manufacturing sites has improved by 15% during the same time period. In 2023, we spent an additional 42 million of capital expenditure on sustainability investments in our factories, including energy efficiency and renewable energy projects.

[Add row]

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

- Capital expenditures

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Forests
- Water

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

Identification of risks and opportunities through alignment with the Taskforce for Climate-related Financial Disclosure (TCFD) has allowed Unilever to identify areas of business operations and value chain that require investment into mitigation activities to reduce the impact of risks and/or achieve the potential opportunity across 2030, 2039 and 2050. In 2023, we aligned with the EU Taxonomy and identified 17.7% of CAPEX for the year end 31 December 2023 is in respect of eligible activities. There are eligible activities in respect to i) climate change mitigation, ii) climate change adaptation. The majority of this relates to the acquisition of buildings. In 2023, we spent an additional 42 million of capital expenditure on sustainability investments in our factories, including energy efficiency and renewable energy projects. In 2023, 37% of our thermal energy came from renewable sources. We continue to switch to electric-powered heating technologies, such as heat pumps and to biofuels sourced in line with our Biofuel Sourcing Principles. For example, in 2023, we commissioned a new biomass-fuelled hot air generator at our Min Buri factory in Thailand which is expected to deliver a reduction in Scope 1 GHG emissions of over 8,000 tonnes per year.

Row 2

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

- Revenues

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Forests
- Water

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

We have conducted scenario analyses at 2C & 4C on the potential impacts of climate change to help us consider and adapt our strategies and financial planning. In 2021, as new scientific evidence was released by the UN's Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the global consensus around the need of governments to commit to a 1.5C world strengthened, we extended our scenario analyses to assess the impacts of a 1.5C temperature increase above pre-industrial levels by 2100 on our business in 2030, 2039 and 2050. Unilever's revenue growth and profitability is determined by our portfolio, geographical and channel presence and how these evolve over time in response to consumer demand. Case study: If Unilever does not make optimal strategic investment decisions taking climate change risks and opportunities into account, then opportunities for growth and improved profitability could be missed. Unilever depends on the ability to continue being relevant, such as in markets where there is an increased demand for plant-based products. We know that consumers in a number of our markets are increasingly adopting plant-based diets which have a lower GHG footprint than meat-based diets. The growth of our plant-based portfolio will be factored into our financial planning over the next five to seven years. The growth will be driven by the roll-out of The Vegetarian Butcher which grew strongly, supported by partnerships with fast food outlets such as Burger King and Domino's, a strong offer to professional kitchens through Unilever Food Solutions, and novel innovations – such as NoBacon 2.0 with a new plant protein technology and a plant-based meat skewer for restaurants and kebab chains in Europe. In 2022, our plant-based ice cream business represented 8% of Ice Cream's turnover. In 2022 we launched new innovations such as Magnum Vegan Mini Classics. By doing this we're capitalising on innovative product and service opportunities by offering a range of vegan and vegetarian products. We have a target of 1.5 billion sales per annum from plant-based products in categories whose products are traditionally using animal-derived ingredients by 2025. In 2023, sales of 1.2 billion were from plant-based products.

Row 3

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

- Direct costs

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Forests
- Water

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

Our scenario analysis quantified how increased water-stressed areas/prolonged droughts could reduce crop outputs and increase raw material prices in 2030, 2039 2050. Previous analyses estimated how turnover could be at risk in the shorter-term due to water scarcity affecting frequency of use of products if we did not reshape our product innovation strategy portfolio. Financial planning to mitigate these risks include investing in new products/formulations that work with less, poor quality or no water. We're also expanding our water stewardship programme to 100 locations in water-stressed areas by 2030. To ensure that the scale of action is appropriate for the opportunity/risk, we set internal business targets on water. These measure business contribution (sales profits) of 'water-smart' products - for use in water-stressed situations. Targets range in time horizon (up to and including 11 years) however, as they're internal targets relating to sales/profits, we do not share externally. To report on the long-term viability of our company and objectives, our Directors annually review the overall funding capacity and headroom to withstand severe events and carry out a robust assessment of principal risks (issues), including those that would threaten its business model, future performance, solvency or liquidity. This is aligned with the time horizons underpinning e.g. principal risk reporting.

[Add row]

(5.4) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition	Methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition	Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A sustainable finance taxonomy	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> At both the organization and activity level

[Fixed row]

(5.4.1) Quantify the amount and percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition.

Row 1

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

- A sustainable finance taxonomy

(5.4.1.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

- EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

Select from:

- Climate change mitigation

(5.4.1.4) Indicate whether you are reporting eligibility information for the selected objective

Select from:

- Yes

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

- CAPEX

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

0

(5.4.1.7) Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

0

(5.4.1.8) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)

0

(5.4.1.9) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

0

(5.4.1.10) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy-eligible in the reporting year (%)

0

(5.4.1.11) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy non-eligible in the reporting year (%)

100

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition

The EU Taxonomy sets out reporting obligations for certain European businesses. It outlines certain activities deemed to be environmentally sustainable and refers to them as “eligible” and “aligned” activities. For financial year 2023, businesses need to assess whether they have eligible activities within each of the six environmental objectives: i) climate change mitigation, ii) climate change adaptation, iii) sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources, iv) transition to a circular economy, v) pollution prevention and control, and vi) protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems. Eligibility reporting for objectives iii) to vi) is a new requirement for the financial year 2023 reporting. If the eligible activities are considered to make a substantial contribution and do no significant harm in accordance with the criteria set out in the regulations, then the eligible activities are designated as “aligned” as long as the business also meets a minimum set of criteria with respect to human rights, bribery and corruption, taxation and fair competition. The EU Taxonomy remains a work in progress, and in creating the current list of environmentally sustainable activities, the European Commission have not yet considered our industry, focusing instead on the more carbon intensive industries. Using the current list of eligible activities and the alignment criteria, we have reviewed the Group's turnover, capital expenditure and operating expenditure (as defined by the EU Taxonomy) to identify the extent of any eligible and aligned activities within our business. 17.7% of our capital expenditure for the year ended 31 December 2023, as detailed in our consolidated financial statements (ARA pages 195 and 197 to 199) is in respect of eligible activities. There are eligible activities in respect to i) climate change mitigation, ii) climate change adaptation. The majority of this relates to the acquisition of buildings as shown in the tables below. There are no eligible activities in respect of iii) sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources, iv) transition to a circular economy, v) pollution prevention and control, and vi) protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems. We have determined that none this eligible capital expenditure can be classified as aligned. The principal reason is because we do not have sufficient detailed documentation to support that this expenditure makes a substantial contribution to either the

climate change mitigation or climate change adaptation environmental objectives. It should be noted that we do meet the minimum set of criteria with respect to human rights, bribery and corruption, taxation and fair competition.

[Add row]

(5.4.2) Quantify the percentage share of your spending/revenue that was associated with eligible and aligned activities under the sustainable finance taxonomy in the reporting year.

Row 1

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

- Electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

- EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

- Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

- CAPEX

(5.4.2.17) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

12700000

(5.4.2.18) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

The EU Taxonomy remains a work in progress, and in creating the current list of environmentally sustainable activities, the European Commission have not yet considered our industry, focusing instead on the more carbon intensive industries where they believe there is the most potential for climate change mitigation or adaptation. Using the current list of eligible activities and the alignment criteria, we have reviewed the Group's turnover, capital expenditure and operating expenditure (as defined by the EU Taxonomy) to identify the extent of any eligible and aligned activities within our business.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

No

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

n/a

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

No

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

n/a

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

unilever-annual-report-and-accounts-2023.pdf

Row 2

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

- Electricity generation using concentrated solar power (CSP) technology

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

- EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

- Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

- CAPEX

(5.4.2.17) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

200000

(5.4.2.18) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0.01

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

The EU Taxonomy remains a work in progress, and in creating the current list of environmentally sustainable activities, the European Commission have not yet considered our industry, focusing instead on the more carbon intensive industries where they believe there is the most potential for climate change mitigation or

adaptation. Using the current list of eligible activities and the alignment criteria, we have reviewed the Group's turnover, capital expenditure and operating expenditure (as defined by the EU Taxonomy) to identify the extent of any eligible and aligned activities within our business.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

No

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

n/a

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

No

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

n/a

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

[unilever-annual-report-and-accounts-2023.pdf](#)

Row 3

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

- Transmission and distribution of electricity

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

- EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

- Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

- CAPEX

(5.4.2.17) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

100000

(5.4.2.18) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

The EU Taxonomy remains a work in progress, and in creating the current list of environmentally sustainable activities, the European Commission have not yet considered our industry, focusing instead on the more carbon intensive industries where they believe there is the most potential for climate change mitigation or adaptation. Using the current list of eligible activities and the alignment criteria, we have reviewed the Group's turnover, capital expenditure and operating expenditure (as defined by the EU Taxonomy) to identify the extent of any eligible and aligned activities within our business.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

- No

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

n/a

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

No

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

n/a

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

unilever-annual-report-and-accounts-2023.pdf

Row 4

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

Transmission and distribution networks for renewable and low-carbon gases

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

CAPEX

(5.4.2.17) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

1200000

(5.4.2.18) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0.05

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

The EU Taxonomy remains a work in progress, and in creating the current list of environmentally sustainable activities, the European Commission have not yet considered our industry, focusing instead on the more carbon intensive industries where they believe there is the most potential for climate change mitigation or adaptation. Using the current list of eligible activities and the alignment criteria, we have reviewed the Group's turnover, capital expenditure and operating expenditure (as defined by the EU Taxonomy) to identify the extent of any eligible and aligned activities within our business.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

No

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

n/a

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

No

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

n/a

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

unilever-annual-report-and-accounts-2023.pdf

Row 5

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

District heating/cooling distribution

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

CAPEX

(5.4.2.17) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

100000

(5.4.2.18) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

The EU Taxonomy remains a work in progress, and in creating the current list of environmentally sustainable activities, the European Commission have not yet considered our industry, focusing instead on the more carbon intensive industries where they believe there is the most potential for climate change mitigation or adaptation. Using the current list of eligible activities and the alignment criteria, we have reviewed the Group's turnover, capital expenditure and operating expenditure (as defined by the EU Taxonomy) to identify the extent of any eligible and aligned activities within our business.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

No

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

n/a

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

No

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

n/a

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

unilever-annual-report-and-accounts-2023.pdf

Row 6

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

Installation and operation of electric heat pumps

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

CAPEX

(5.4.2.17) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

1700000

(5.4.2.18) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0.07

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

The EU Taxonomy remains a work in progress, and in creating the current list of environmentally sustainable activities, the European Commission have not yet considered our industry, focusing instead on the more carbon intensive industries where they believe there is the most potential for climate change mitigation or adaptation. Using the current list of eligible activities and the alignment criteria, we have reviewed the Group's turnover, capital expenditure and operating expenditure (as defined by the EU Taxonomy) to identify the extent of any eligible and aligned activities within our business.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

No

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

n/a

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

No

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

n/a

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

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Row 7

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

- Production of heat/cool from bioenergy

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

- EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

- Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

- CAPEX

(5.4.2.17) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

3800000

(5.4.2.18) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0.17

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

The EU Taxonomy remains a work in progress, and in creating the current list of environmentally sustainable activities, the European Commission have not yet considered our industry, focusing instead on the more carbon intensive industries where they believe there is the most potential for climate change mitigation or adaptation. Using the current list of eligible activities and the alignment criteria, we have reviewed the Group's turnover, capital expenditure and operating expenditure (as defined by the EU Taxonomy) to identify the extent of any eligible and aligned activities within our business.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

No

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

n/a

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

No

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

n/a

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

[unilever-annual-report-and-accounts-2023.pdf](#)

Row 8

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

Construction, extension and operation of water collection, treatment and supply systems

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

CAPEX

(5.4.2.17) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

500000

(5.4.2.18) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0.02

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

The EU Taxonomy remains a work in progress, and in creating the current list of environmentally sustainable activities, the European Commission have not yet considered our industry, focusing instead on the more carbon intensive industries where they believe there is the most potential for climate change mitigation or adaptation. Using the current list of eligible activities and the alignment criteria, we have reviewed the Group's turnover, capital expenditure and operating expenditure (as defined by the EU Taxonomy) to identify the extent of any eligible and aligned activities within our business.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

No

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

n/a

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

No

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

n/a

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

[unilever-annual-report-and-accounts-2023.pdf](#)

Row 9

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

Renewal of water collection, treatment and supply systems

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

CAPEX

(5.4.2.17) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

1000000

(5.4.2.18) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0.04

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

The EU Taxonomy remains a work in progress, and in creating the current list of environmentally sustainable activities, the European Commission have not yet considered our industry, focusing instead on the more carbon intensive industries where they believe there is the most potential for climate change mitigation or adaptation. Using the current list of eligible activities and the alignment criteria, we have reviewed the Group's turnover, capital expenditure and operating expenditure (as defined by the EU Taxonomy) to identify the extent of any eligible and aligned activities within our business.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

No

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

n/a

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

No

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

n/a

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

unilever-annual-report-and-accounts-2023.pdf

Row 10

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

Construction, extension and operation of waste water collection and treatment

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

CAPEX

(5.4.2.17) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

(5.4.2.18) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0.04

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

The EU Taxonomy remains a work in progress, and in creating the current list of environmentally sustainable activities, the European Commission have not yet considered our industry, focusing instead on the more carbon intensive industries where they believe there is the most potential for climate change mitigation or adaptation. Using the current list of eligible activities and the alignment criteria, we have reviewed the Group's turnover, capital expenditure and operating expenditure (as defined by the EU Taxonomy) to identify the extent of any eligible and aligned activities within our business.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

 No**(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis**

n/a

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

 No**(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis**

n/a

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

 Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

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Row 11

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

Renewal of waste water collection and treatment

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

CAPEX

(5.4.2.17) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

500000

(5.4.2.18) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0.02

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

The EU Taxonomy remains a work in progress, and in creating the current list of environmentally sustainable activities, the European Commission have not yet considered our industry, focusing instead on the more carbon intensive industries where they believe there is the most potential for climate change mitigation or adaptation. Using the current list of eligible activities and the alignment criteria, we have reviewed the Group's turnover, capital expenditure and operating expenditure (as defined by the EU Taxonomy) to identify the extent of any eligible and aligned activities within our business.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

No

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

n/a

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

No

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

n/a

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

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Row 12

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

Transport by motorbikes, passenger cars and light commercial vehicles

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

CAPEX

(5.4.2.17) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

1700000

(5.4.2.18) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0.07

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

The EU Taxonomy remains a work in progress, and in creating the current list of environmentally sustainable activities, the European Commission have not yet considered our industry, focusing instead on the more carbon intensive industries where they believe there is the most potential for climate change mitigation or adaptation. Using the current list of eligible activities and the alignment criteria, we have reviewed the Group's turnover, capital expenditure and operating expenditure (as defined by the EU Taxonomy) to identify the extent of any eligible and aligned activities within our business.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

No

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

n/a

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

No

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

n/a

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

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Row 13

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

Renovation of existing buildings

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

CAPEX

(5.4.2.17) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

4900000

(5.4.2.18) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0.21

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

The EU Taxonomy remains a work in progress, and in creating the current list of environmentally sustainable activities, the European Commission have not yet considered our industry, focusing instead on the more carbon intensive industries where they believe there is the most potential for climate change mitigation or adaptation. Using the current list of eligible activities and the alignment criteria, we have reviewed the Group's turnover, capital expenditure and operating expenditure (as defined by the EU Taxonomy) to identify the extent of any eligible and aligned activities within our business.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

No

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

n/a

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

No

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

n/a

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

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Row 14

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

Installation, maintenance and repair of energy efficiency equipment

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

CAPEX

(5.4.2.17) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

8200000

(5.4.2.18) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0.36

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

The EU Taxonomy remains a work in progress, and in creating the current list of environmentally sustainable activities, the European Commission have not yet considered our industry, focusing instead on the more carbon intensive industries where they believe there is the most potential for climate change mitigation or adaptation. Using the current list of eligible activities and the alignment criteria, we have reviewed the Group's turnover, capital expenditure and operating expenditure (as defined by the EU Taxonomy) to identify the extent of any eligible and aligned activities within our business.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

No

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

n/a

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

No

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

n/a

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

unilever-annual-report-and-accounts-2023.pdf,unilever-annual-report-and-accounts-2023.pdf

Row 15

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

Installation, maintenance and repair of charging stations for electric vehicles in buildings (and parking spaces attached to buildings)

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

CAPEX

(5.4.2.17) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

600000

(5.4.2.18) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0.03

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

The EU Taxonomy remains a work in progress, and in creating the current list of environmentally sustainable activities, the European Commission have not yet considered our industry, focusing instead on the more carbon intensive industries where they believe there is the most potential for climate change mitigation or adaptation. Using the current list of eligible activities and the alignment criteria, we have reviewed the Group's turnover, capital expenditure and operating expenditure (as defined by the EU Taxonomy) to identify the extent of any eligible and aligned activities within our business.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

No

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

n/a

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

No

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

n/a

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

Row 16

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

- Acquisition and ownership of buildings

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

- EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

- Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

- CAPEX

(5.4.2.17) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

366000000

(5.4.2.18) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

14.7

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

The EU Taxonomy remains a work in progress, and in creating the current list of environmentally sustainable activities, the European Commission have not yet considered our industry, focusing instead on the more carbon intensive industries where they believe there is the most potential for climate change mitigation or adaptation. Using the current list of eligible activities and the alignment criteria, we have reviewed the Group's turnover, capital expenditure and operating expenditure (as defined by the EU Taxonomy) to identify the extent of any eligible and aligned activities within our business.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

No

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

n/a

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

No

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

n/a

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

[unilever-annual-report-and-accounts-2023.pdf](#)

[Add row]

(5.4.3) Provide any additional contextual and/or verification/assurance information relevant to your organization's taxonomy alignment.

(5.4.3.1) Details of minimum safeguards analysis

It should be noted that we do meet the minimum set of criteria with respect to human rights, bribery and corruption, taxation and fair competition (p69 ARA).

(5.4.3.2) Additional contextual information relevant to your taxonomy accounting

The EU Taxonomy remains a work in progress, and in creating the current list of environmentally sustainable activities, the European Commission have not yet considered our industry, focusing instead on the more carbon intensive industries where they believe there is the most potential for climate change mitigation or adaptation. Using the current list of eligible activities and the alignment criteria, we have reviewed the Group's turnover, capital expenditure and operating expenditure (as defined by the EU Taxonomy) to identify the extent of any eligible and aligned activities within our business. The outcome of our review is presented below. As the EU Taxonomy is not yet applicable to us and we are providing these disclosures voluntarily, we have chosen to set out the extent of our eligible and aligned activities in a simplified format instead of showing them in the tables prescribed by the EU Taxonomy.

(5.4.3.3) Indicate whether you will be providing verification/assurance information relevant to your taxonomy alignment in question 13.1

Select from:

No

(5.4.3.4) Please explain why you will not be providing verification/assurance information relevant to your taxonomy alignment in question 13.1

The EU Taxonomy remains a work in progress, and in creating the current list of environmentally sustainable activities, the European Commission have not yet considered our industry, focusing instead on the more carbon intensive industries where they believe there is the most potential for climate change mitigation or adaptation. The EU Taxonomy is not yet applicable to us and we are providing our current disclosure voluntarily. If and when the EU Taxonomy is made applicable to us, we will endeavor to get it third-party verified.

[Fixed row]

(5.9) What is the trend in your organization's water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?

(5.9.1) Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

(5.9.2) Anticipated forward trend for CAPEX (+/- % change)

33

(5.9.3) Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

5

(5.9.4) Anticipated forward trend for OPEX (+/- % change)

1

(5.9.5) Please explain

In 2023, we have seen an increase in 5% in OPEX spend compared to 2022. We have estimated the anticipated forward trend for OPEX using the 2024 Q1 data and extrapolating it across the whole of FY2024. If OPEX spend was to stay consistent throughout the reporting period, we would expect OPEX spend to increase around 1% in FY2024. In 2023, we have seen an 80% increase in spend on CAPEX water projects. This increase is due to investment in Advance Oxidation (AO) technology to reduce water and power consumption. In the reporting year, other CAPEX projects also included construction of a new circular water plant in Mexico, as well as upgrades to wastewater treatment plants across Europe and Asia to increase efficiency and effectiveness of wastewater management. The anticipated forward trend for CAPEX is expected to decrease by around 30% as 2023 was an unusually high year.

[Fixed row]

(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Environmental externality priced
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Carbon

[Fixed row]

(5.10.1) Provide details of your organization's internal price on carbon.

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

- Shadow price

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

- Drive energy efficiency
- Drive low-carbon investment
- Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities
- Stress test investments

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

- Alignment to scientific guidance
- Alignment with the price of allowances under an Emissions Trading Scheme
- Benchmarking against peers
- Price with substantive impact on business decisions

(5.10.1.4) Calculation methodology and assumptions made in determining the price

Price set predominantly following expert recommendations from Carbon Pricing Leadership Coalition's Report of the High Level Commission on Carbon Prices (2017), aligned with the Paris Agreement. Report concludes that a carbon-price level consistent with the Paris temperature target is US50-100/tCO₂ by 2030. As Unilever is committed to a 1.5C scenario, we selected a price in the upper quartile of that range. Internal carbon price levels set by sector peers (as reported in CDP) were also assessed in making the decision along with carbon tax rates observed through schemes such as EU ETS.

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 2

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

- Uniform

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

- Static

(5.10.1.10) Minimum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

70

(5.10.1.11) Maximum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

70

(5.10.1.12) Business decision-making processes the internal price is applied to

Select all that apply

- Capital expenditure
- Public policy engagement

(5.10.1.13) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes

Select from:

- Yes, for some decision-making processes, please specify :Mandatory for capital investment projects where the investment is >€1M

(5.10.1.14) % total emissions in the reporting year in selected scopes this internal price covers

(5.10.1.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives

Select from:

Yes

(5.10.1.16) Details of how the pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve your objectives

We continue to monitor the efficacy of our internal carbon pricing mechanism to guide decision-makers on capital expenditure decisions where incremental carbon emissions are a material consideration of that project's business case. We also continue to monitor trends in carbon taxation and emissions trading schemes and the price levels seen to ensure our internal carbon price remains at an appropriate level.

[Add row]

(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forests <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plastics
Smallholders	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply
Customers	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forests

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plastics
Investors and shareholders	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forests <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plastics
Other value chain stakeholders	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plastics

[Fixed row]

(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?

Climate change

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

100%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

We engaged in depth with 113 suppliers, representing 10.4 million tCO2e in terms of GHG emissions. The threshold used to identify these suppliers is if they are strategically important to Unilever, sit in Unilever's Tier 1 suppliers and are materially contributing a significant proportion of emissions to Unilever's supply chain emissions.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

26-50%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

113

Forests

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

Dependence on commodities

Dependence on ecosystem services/environmental assets

Impact on deforestation or conversion of other natural ecosystems

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

100%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

We use the same threshold for all 3 criteria: If the suppliers provides us with one or more of the commodities in scope for our deforestation-free supply chain commitment (palm oil, paper and board, tea, soy, and cocoa), and they supply that commodity from a forest-risk country, they meet the threshold for having substantive impacts/dependencies on the environment. We further classify suppliers based on their role in the supply chain and the impact they have on the ground.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

100%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

246

Water

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

No, we do not currently assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, but we plan to do so within the next two years

Plastics

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

No, we do not currently assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, but we plan to do so within the next two years
[Fixed row]

(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to climate change

Product lifecycle

Strategic status of suppliers

Other, please specify :Materiality from GHG emissions perspective

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

As part of the Supplier Climate Programme, Unilever prioritise which suppliers to work closely with basis the materiality of emissions. Via the Supplier Climate Programme (SCP), in 2023 Unilever engaged with 113 suppliers representing 10.4 million tCO₂e in terms of GHG emissions. The 113 suppliers are all tier 1 suppliers, and a combination of raw material, packaging material and collaborative (3rd party) manufacturers, and they represent 33% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions. Suppliers selected to be in scope were also considered from a strategic portfolio perspective, working closely with procurement teams. Suppliers were invited to a virtual event with Unilever's CPO and key leadership team members, as well as external speakers. Out of the 113 suppliers invited to participate, 81 responded, they represented 6.8 million tCO₂e. The engagement has helped suppliers better understand their own emissions sources, and where to focus. Specifically, 276 Supplier-specific product carbon footprints (PCFs) were received from 57 suppliers.

Forests

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

- No, we do not prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.3) Primary reason for no supplier prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

- We engage with all suppliers

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

All suppliers must commit to our Responsible Partner Policy (RPP), which is anchored in standards like International Bill of Human Rights & International Labour Organisation (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 Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) participatory process & a zero-tolerance stance on land grabbing. All verified non-compliance/breach to our Policy's principles within suppliers' corporate group operations and third-party supply chains must be remediated. We require our suppliers to sign contracts and implement the relevant deforestation-free pathways that are applicable, as defined in our basis of preparation and methodology documents (Scheme Rules, Verification protocols and Negligible Risk Protocols).

Water

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

- Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Business risk mitigation
- Material sourcing
- Procurement spend

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

We engage with our most material suppliers and those that have the potential to have a substantive impact. Our threshold for substantive impact is the suppliers of our 12 key agricultural commodities that represent 80% of volume (59% of suppliers, roughly 1600 suppliers); this is aligned with our Compass goals and strategy to sustainably source 100% of key crops (revised target in 2024 as part of Sustainability Goal re-launch to 95% of our key agricultural crops by volume by 2030).

Plastics

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

No, we do not prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.3) Primary reason for no supplier prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

We engage with all suppliers

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

We engage with all suppliers on plastics related issues. Our dedicated team, led from our Research and Development (R&D) Packaging Centre, continues working on new technologies and approval systems to improve the quality and availability of post-consumer recycled (PCR) materials in cooperation with suppliers.

[Fixed row]

(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Climate change

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Our Responsible Partner Policy (RPP) and its Fundamental Principles embody our commitment to responsible, transparent and sustainable business. Our RPP describes what Unilever requires of business partners so we can do business together responsibly. It is designed to build more resilient businesses by moving beyond a compliance model to a continuous improvement process. This approach recognises the evolving nature of our third parties and value chains, while driving business growth and improved outcomes for people and planet. Our business partners encompass upstream suppliers of materials and all types of services, including creative and media agencies, as well as our downstream distributors and customers. We seek to work with those who commit to achieving the Fundamental Principles of our RPP, within their own business and across their value chains.

Forests

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Our Responsible Partner Policy (RPP) and its Fundamental Principles embody our commitment to responsible, transparent and sustainable business. Our RPP describes what Unilever requires of business partners so we can do business together responsibly. It is designed to build more resilient businesses by moving beyond a compliance model to a continuous improvement process. This approach recognises the evolving nature of our third parties and value chains, while driving business growth and improved outcomes for people and planet. Our business partners encompass upstream suppliers of materials and all types of services, including creative and media agencies, as well as our downstream distributors and customers. We seek to work with those who commit to achieving the Fundamental Principles of our RPP, within their own business and across their value chains.

Water

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

- Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

- Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Our Responsible Partner Policy (RPP) and its Fundamental Principles embody our commitment to responsible, transparent and sustainable business. Our RPP describes what Unilever requires of business partners so we can do business together responsibly. It is designed to build more resilient businesses by moving beyond a compliance model to a continuous improvement process. This approach recognises the evolving nature of our third parties and value chains, while driving business growth and improved outcomes for people and planet. Our business partners encompass upstream suppliers of materials and all types of services, including creative and media agencies, as well as our downstream distributors and customers. We seek to work with those who commit to achieving the Fundamental Principles of our RPP, within their own business and across their value chains.

[Fixed row]

(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- Compliance with an environmental certification, please specify :All applicable legal requirements are complied with and permits held with respect to GHG emissions management and reduction

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- Off-site third-party audit
- On-site third-party audit
- Supplier self-assessment

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- 76-99%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- 100%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- 76-99%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

- 100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

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

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Unilever's Responsible Partner Policy (RPP) sets the standard for our Responsible Sourcing Programme. It articulates our 17 Fundamental Principles and defines the Mandatory Requirements and Mandatory Management Systems that partners must be able to meet to do business with us. In June 2021, we launched our RSP (Responsible Sourcing Policy) First programme to ensure all our suppliers can – and do - meet or exceed the requirements of our Responsible Sourcing Programme. If a new supplier cannot meet our terms, we won't onboard them into our systems and won't be able to raise a purchase order for business with them. Likewise, if an existing supplier fails to remain compliant with our requirements, Unilever will not be able to raise new purchase orders for business until they can once again meet all our requirements. Alongside targeted policy interventions, our RPP continues to play a key role in setting mandatory requirements for our suppliers across a range of human rights and sustainability issues. In 2023, 85% of our spend was with suppliers meeting RPP requirements, up from 76% in 2022. Through our Climate Promise, Unilever is asking suppliers to demonstrate their shared values and commitment to ambitious climate action as we work to achieve net zero emissions across our value chain by 2039. We want to find ways to work with our partners to measure, report and reduce emissions in their own value chains and look for ways to incentivise and support their success.

Forests

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- No deforestation or conversion of other natural ecosystems

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- Certification
- First-party verification
- Off-site third-party audit
- Supplier scorecard or rating

- On-site third-party audit
- Supplier self-assessment
- Geospatial monitoring tool

- Ground-based monitoring system
- Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- 76-99%

(5.11.6.5) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- 100%

(5.11.6.6) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue that are in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- 76-99%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

- Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance
- Re-integrating suppliers back into upstream value chain based on the successful and verifiable completion of activities

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Unilever' Grievance Procedure for Sustainable Palm Oil provides a publicly available framework for handling, investigating and resolving both social and environmental issues and noncompliance that are not aligned with our policies within our supply chain in a timely, transparent and effective manner. The process includes three important steps: (1) An acknowledgement of the grievance and a preliminary review to determine whether the grievance is applicable to our supply chain. (2) An in-depth review of the grievance, working with the supplier and an independent organisation to develop a time-bound action and remediation plan. (3) Actions implemented by the supplier to resolve the issue, with the outcomes monitored. We'll often involve an independent organisation to collate further information and outline the requirements that the supplier must adhere to. We've found that it's better to work with suppliers to help improve practices and resolve issues. However, we'll take appropriate action consistent with our policy against suppliers who are unwilling or unable to comply.

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- Compliance with an environmental certification, please specify :Applicable laws and permits relating to water – including but not limited to water abstraction, water usage, surface water management and effluent discharge – are complied with.

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- Off-site third-party audit
- On-site third-party audit
- Supplier self-assessment

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

76-99%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

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

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Unilever's Responsible Partner Policy (RPP) sets the standard for our Responsible Sourcing Programme. It articulates our 17 Fundamental Principles and defines the Mandatory Requirements and Mandatory Management Systems that partners must be able to meet to do business with us. In June 2021, we launched our RSP (Responsible Sourcing Policy) First programme to ensure all our suppliers can – and do - meet or exceed the requirements of our Responsible Sourcing Programme. If a new supplier cannot meet our terms, we won't onboard them into our systems and won't be able to raise a purchase order for business with them. Likewise, if an existing supplier fails to remain compliant with our requirements, Unilever will not be able to raise new purchase orders for business until they can once again meet all our requirements.

[Add row]

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization's supplier engagement on environmental issues.

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

- Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

- Provide training, support and best practices on how to measure GHG emissions

Information collection

- Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers

Innovation and collaboration

- Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce environmental impacts on products and services

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

- 26-50%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

- 1-25%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

We continue to support suppliers of raw materials, ingredients and packaging to deliver long-term reductions in GHG emissions. In 2023, we expanded our Supplier Climate Programme (SCP) to reach more than 100 suppliers, with around 80 delivering on our asks. Our focus is on providing suppliers with access to tools and expert support to build key climate capabilities and to better measure their impact. Our suppliers with more mature climate programmes have now sent us around 240 Product Carbon Footprint (PCF) data points that meet industry standards and can be incorporated into our GHG measurement in the future. Alongside this, we are helping to shape industry standards for PCF data through the World Business Council for Sustainable Development's (WBCSD) Partnership for Carbon Transparency programme. These actions help our suppliers to identify hotspots and areas of emission reductions, we can then provide targeted support required to help them decarbonise. Suppliers were invited to a virtual event with Unilever's Chief Procurement Office (CPO) and key leadership team members, as well as external speakers. During the session, the importance of climate action was articulated, including a message to suppliers urging them to join us on this journey, that Unilever will increasingly prioritise relationships with suppliers that share our strategic direction and values. In 2023, Unilever also conducted deep-dive decarbonisation workshops with 6 selected suppliers across a variety of sectors: packaging (aluminum, plastic, board), fine chemicals, oleochemicals and biotech. The outcome of the workshops was a deeper understanding of supplier emission sources, plans and gaps to reach a Paris-aligned ambition. In some cases, the workshop output has led to strategic initiatives between Supplier and Unilever, for example, focussed on alternative feedstocks. A further outcome from the workshops was a realisation across most suppliers of the need for them to engage their upstream value chain. Our measure of success is to increase the number of suppliers we are engaging with on an annual basis through our SCP. We achieved this in 2023, and will continue to achieve this in 2024 - having already engaged with 291 suppliers (August 2024).

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

No, this engagement is unrelated to meeting an environmental requirement

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

Yes

Forests

(5.11.7.1) Commodity

Select from:

Palm oil

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

- No deforestation and/or conversion of other natural ecosystems

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

- Develop or distribute resources on how to map upstream value chain
- Provide training, support and best practices on how to make credible renewable energy usage claims
- Support suppliers to set their own environmental commitments across their operations

Financial incentives

- Include long-term contracts linked to environmental commitments
- Offer purchase guarantee linked to best agricultural practices
- Provide financial incentives for certified products

Information collection

- Collect environmental risk and opportunity information at least annually from suppliers

Innovation and collaboration

- Encourage collaborative work in landscapes or jurisdictions

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

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

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

- 100%

(5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue covered by engagement

Select from:

100%

(5.11.7.8) Number of tier 2+ suppliers engaged

25

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

We have engaged with 100% of our direct suppliers and beyond the direct suppliers to tier 4 suppliers in 2023. The type of engagement vary depending on the maturity of the suppliers system and management and their position in the value chain. We plan to engage with 100% of direct suppliers on annual basis moving forward. Direct suppliers are incentivized and contractually bound to support monitoring and verification of deforestation and conversion free supply chain based on Unilever's methodology. They are required to embed this into the longer-term commercial contract and report at least annually on progress made their deforestation-free supply chain with Unilever that was independently verified to be 97.1% of palm oil supply chain. We also engaged suppliers through Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) questionnaires to understand supplier systems and management and also identify potential opportunities to improve practices. Beyond the direct suppliers, we support capacity building especially suppliers with less and limited resources. In the latter typology of suppliers, we deploy resources often at the field level and committed to suppliers to develop supporting their capacity and build this into long term purchase commitment. From a landscape and jurisdictional point of view, potential suppliers identified in the landscape program are also engaged and encouraged to participate in the jurisdictional approach. One of the key deliverables with our landscape partners is to develop the capacity of actors in the landscape and facilitate the discussion to include them in our supply chain.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :No deforestation/conversion requirement

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

Yes

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

- Total water withdrawal volumes reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

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

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

- Less than 1%

(5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue covered by engagement

Select from:

- Less than 1%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

We are scaling our Regenerative Agriculture program under the auspices of the Climate and Nature Fund (CNF). As one of the key elements of the CNF is for brands to commercialize our investments in sustainability, at this time we are prioritizing materials and suppliers that are linked to our biggest brands to maximise impact. Our Regenerative Agriculture Principles, launched in 2021, aiming to improve 6 key indicators including water. This includes principles like protecting waterways from erosion & runoff and metrics like the water footprint of irrigated crops. We continue to scale our regenerative agriculture program; by the end of 2023, the CNF had spent and committed 0.3 billion, which has helped to protect and regenerate 0.3 million hectares since 2021. How success is measured: The threshold of success is scaling of our interventions. By the end of 2022, we had more than 150 farmers implanting new water management techniques across 6000 hectares, far more than

double 2021 performance. Unilever has a target to help protect and regenerate 1.5 million hectares of land, forests and oceans by 2030. Our Regenerative Agriculture practices have already demonstrated positive results. For example, our engagement with Parboriz, one of our key rice suppliers in Italy, demonstrated a 60%-80% reduction in pesticide, herbicide and fungicide residue in discharged water. In another example, infall in the tomato crop region of Badajoz, Spain, has decreased over the years which has an impact on the water directly absorbed by the crop and available from the underground water regions. We have developed a project with our tomato paste supplier, Agraz, to help the tomato farmers in the region to overcome this climate risk by using precision irrigation, cover cropping, and organic fertilizer, leading (indicatively) to an increase of almost 30% in soil organic matter and a reduction of 20% of nitrogen fertilizers.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

No, this engagement is unrelated to meeting an environmental requirement

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

Unknown

Plastics

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

Upstream value chain transparency and human rights

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

As part of our sustainable development journey, and our vision for building a waste-free world through strong commitments to plastic waste management, we commit to collect and process more than we sell by 2025. To meet this commitment, we have started out plastic waste management journey in Vietnam with the in-community plastic waste segregation at source and collection model through waste-for-gift green days. This approach also helps to raise awareness and establish good habits about waste segregation at source for more than 41,400 households and 32 schools with more than 15,000 students.

Forests

(5.11.7.1) Commodity

Select from:

- Soy

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

- No deforestation and/or conversion of other natural ecosystems

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

- Collaborate with suppliers to develop reuse infrastructure and reuse models
- Encourage collaborative work in landscapes or jurisdictions

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

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

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

- 100%

(5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue covered by engagement

Select from:

100%

(5.11.7.8) Number of tier 2+ suppliers engaged

14

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

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: (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; (3) engaging suppliers to identify and agree to approaches to facilitate the delivery of deforestation-free beans to Unilever. For 2023 using a third-party (3Keel) for data collection and verification our suppliers have reported to Unilever a deforestation free percentage of 95.5% using a methodology that aligns with our protocols of independent verification, covering 100% of our Soy supply chain. From 2020 onwards, we have embedded requirements from our People and Nature Policy into the contracts of suppliers who contribute to 95% of our total soybean oil consumption – and we are working to achieve this with our remaining suppliers. In Brazil, we are part of a collaboration with the Round Table on Responsible Soy (RTRS) and Aliança da Terra, which has helped more than 40 farmers to gain RTRS certification. This collaborative project aims to boost sustainable soy cultivation by supporting growers to adopt better farming practices. Partnerships are critical and additionally, Bayer CropScience provides technical services and crop management advice, Santander provides support for agricultural loans while Yara advises on best use of fertilisers.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :No deforestation or conversion of other natural ecosystems

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

Yes

Forests

(5.11.7.1) Commodity

Select from:

- Timber products

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

- No deforestation and/or conversion of other natural ecosystems

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

- Develop or distribute resources on how to map upstream value chain

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers
- Tier 2 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

- 100%

(5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue covered by engagement

Select from:

- 100%

(5.11.7.8) Number of tier 2+ suppliers engaged

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

In 2023, we have continued to engage with 100% of our direct suppliers (274) to ensure their compliance with sustainable practices and collected information for our Tier 2 and Tier 3 value chain. Direct suppliers are incentivized and contractually bound to support monitoring and verification of deforestation and conversion free supply chain based on Unilever's methodology. We extended our solutions in geospatial monitoring to timber. By the end of 2023 we were able to map 96.13% of our timber supplier spend to mill-locations incl. recycled (tier 2) helping us better understand areas at risk of deforestation/forest degradation and those that have high potential for landscape programs with our tier 3 suppliers. 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. During the course of 2024, we continue to scale up the program with the aim to cover the majority of our volumes sourced and unlock suppliers who see geo-coordinates as proprietary, negotiation relevant information.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :No deforestation or conversion of other natural ecosystems

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

Yes

[Add row]

(5.11.8) Provide details of any environmental smallholder engagement activity

Row 1

(5.11.8.1) Commodity

Select from:

Palm oil

(5.11.8.2) Type and details of smallholder engagement approach

Capacity building

- ✓ Organize capacity building events
- ✓ Offer on-site technical assistance and extension services
- ✓ Support smallholders to clarify and secure land tenure rights
- ✓ Support smallholders to adhere to regenerative agriculture principles
- ✓ Support smallholders to measure and report on environmental and social indicators
- ✓ Provide training, support and best practices on sustainable agriculture practices and nutrient management

Financial incentives

- ✓ Provide financial incentives for certified products

Innovation and collaboration

- ✓ Encourage smallholders to take part in landscape or jurisdictional initiatives

(5.11.8.3) Number of smallholders engaged

28000

(5.11.8.4) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We target to engage & positively impact at least 40,000 oil palm independent smallholders by the end of 2024 through our programs across the world that include in Indonesia, Malaysia, Colombia & Ghana. In 2023, 28,000 independent smallholders were engaged & positively impacted through our programs. This brings the total number of smallholders engaged in our program to 36,000 smallholder, in which 34,000 were trained, and 14,000 become RSPO certified by the end of 2023 since the start of our programs with partners such as SNV, Kaleka, & IDH. We are on track of successfully engaging at least another 4,000 smallholders to reach our target by the end of 2024. Unilever aims to engage and empower smallholders through programs in various strategic supply bases and landscapes as part of our commitment towards a more inclusive and sustainable supply chain. We actively invest in the mapping of independent smallholders (IS), various training of these IS, and enabling IS to be RSPO certified. The effects of our smallholder programs has led to increase of profitability through improvement yields, sustainable farming practices, professionalism of IS farming business, and creation greater inclusion of smallholder in the sustainable and deforestation-free supply chain. Our field programs unite traditional extension approaches & digital technology to monitor, analyse & change farming practices for improved sustainability and profitability. Program elements include capacity building & training in Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) & NDPE principles, land mapping, facilitation of access to goods & services (e.g. inputs, seedling, land titling, financial & technical support) & certification. An example of our work is with Kaleka (formerly Inobu), whom we have been working with since 2016 in RSPO certifying IS in Central Kalimantan with our direct financial support. By the end of our first phase of the partnership in 2019, over 1,000 farmers were RSPO certified & in 2023 an additional 2,500 IS have been RSPO certified by our program. In 2023, Unilever remains to be largest buyer of RSPO IS credits, in which we purchased 126,258 tonnes of RSPO IS-Credits from 52 smallholder groups, directly benefitting over 22,156 IS farmers globally. This

group of RSPO certified IS represents over 69,954 ha of land. We believe the purchase of RSPO IS credits directly support the livelihoods and incentive for smallholder farmers to be part of the sustainable supply chain.

Row 2

(5.11.8.1) Commodity

Select from:

- Soy

(5.11.8.2) Type and details of smallholder engagement approach

Capacity building

- Offer on-site technical assistance and extension services
- Support smallholders to adhere to regenerative agriculture principles
- Support smallholders to measure and address their exposure to environmental risk

Financial incentives

- Living income for smallholders and other individual producers

Innovation and collaboration

- Collaborate with smallholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services
- Encourage smallholders to take part in landscape or jurisdictional initiatives

(5.11.8.3) Number of smallholders engaged

1000

(5.11.8.4) Effect of engagement and measures of success

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 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.

[Add row]

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

- Collaborate with stakeholders in creation and review of your climate transition plan

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- 26-50%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

- None

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Sustainability is fundamental to Unilever's business strategy. In our Q3 2023 update to investors, we identified climate, nature, plastics and livelihoods as the four most important sustainability priorities to support business growth. Whilst our first Climate Transition Action Plan (CTAP) received over 99% of votes cast at our AGM in 2021, the stakeholder landscape for transition plans has evolved significantly since then, not least with the development of detailed guidance and standards for

corporate climate transition plans. We thus wanted to return to our investors to demonstrate how we were planning to respond to these expectations and seek their feedback. To build as full a picture as possible of our investors' views, our Global Head of Environment – Sustainability and our VP Finance & Sustainability met with 20 investors during Q4 2023, engaging over 25% of our share capital.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

The key elements of our CTAP – the new higher ambition near-term Scope 3 GHG reduction targets, the continued focus on absolute emissions reduction rather than carbon offsetting, and the shift to focus on the specific Scope 3 emissions which we believe we can influence – were widely welcomed by the investors consulted. Our measure of success was to get a majority approval at our AGM. This was reflected in the outcome of the advisory vote held at our 2024 AGM where the updated CTAP was supported by 97.5% of our shareholders.

Forests

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services
- Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes
- Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

- Align your organization's goals to support customers' targets and ambitions

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- 100%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Our customers are an essential stakeholder group to engage with in our value chain: with their own Scope 3 decarbonisation targets and deforestation free goals, collaboration with them not only allows them to fulfil their own commitments, our partnerships drive industry-wide decarbonisation and a faster shift towards deforestation free supply chains. We are able to reach our customers through industry associations like the Consumer Goods Forum and through our own transparent reporting on forests. We also recognise that our forests-related risks, opportunities, impacts and dependencies are inherently theirs too. We have collaborated with some of our customers on consumer awareness programs promoting the importance of protecting and regenerating nature through our programs in the Climate and Nature Fund.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

A key measure of success for our customer engagements is when customers partner with us in communicating the impacts of our investments to protect and restore forests to our collective consumer base. In 2023, we launched a unique partnership with the Rimba Collective. The Rimba Collective has the purpose to protect and restore 500,000 hectares of forests across South East Asia. We are proud to be a founding member of this collective and our investment in the Rimba Collective has been supported by our Dove brand. In August of 2023, together with our customer -Walmart, we launched an exclusive campaign in over 5,000 stores featuring our work together with the Dove brand and The Rimba Collective. This campaign communicated on the impacts of the Rimba Collective in store and through digital media campaigns. The campaign was very successful in raising awareness among consumers of the importance of forests and the work we do in helping their protection and restoration.

Forests

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services
- Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes
- Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- 100%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

We engage with our investors and shareholders because we aim to deliver consistent competitive, profitable and responsible growth. We also engage with investors on the due diligence steps we have taken across our forest risk commodities supply chain and our approaching in addressing forest related risks. An example of our engagement with investors is our work at the end of 2023 in engaging our investor community on our Climate Transition Action Plan as well as the specific roadmaps in that plan with respect to our Forests, Land and Agriculture emissions (FLAG) and our deforestation free roadmaps. To build as full a picture as possible of our investors' views, our Global Head of Environment – Sustainability and our VP Finance & Sustainability met with 20 investors during Q4 2023, engaging over 25% of our share capital.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

During the fourth quarter of 2023, we commenced our engagement with investors on our updated Climate Transition Action Plan (CTAP). We engaged with more than 20 of our largest institutional investors and have used their feedback to help shape the updated CTAP. Embedded and critical to our CTAP are our programs on No Deforestation and more broadly our Forests, Land and Agriculture emissions (FLAG). The plans in this area represented a significant update to our CTAP and makes clear our roadmap in this respect. This was reflected in the outcome of the advisory vote held at our 2024 AGM where the updated CTAP was supported by 97.5% of our shareholders.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

100%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

We proactively engage customers on our sustainability goals by sharing our strategy; we have brands that work on projects relevant to particular pillars of our goals, of which Climate is one, and for those, we seek out collaboration with our customers. These may come in the form of consumer-facing activities or corporate collaborations for advocacy. The dialogue can happen between the sales or sustainability teams or a mix of both depending on the customer. We share our Annual Accounts and Reports, as well as our updated Climate Transition Action Plan (CTAP), either proactively or upon request. This includes information on our climate footprint, demonstrating our commitment to accountability and openness.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Our Annual Accounts and Reports (<https://www.unilever.com/files/92ui5egz/production/b09c3510ee7cec58440d5f044f02bdefe85aa186.pdf>) and CTAP (<https://www.unilever.com/files/92ui5egz/production/2a44a1a76f4899f09a2d745ccdd86d0b65185eb5.pdf>) are both publicly available so can be viewed by all customers. External sharing of our reports highlights our intentions to be transparent and provide clarity on our sustainability journey and progress. Customers are encouraged to engage with Unilever directly if any further information is required. Our measure of success is to increase customer engagement year on year.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Partnership for Carbon Transparency (PACT)

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services
- Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

Innovation and collaboration

- Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

None

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

In 2021 Unilever started engaging key suppliers on climate action via its Supplier Climate Programme (aims to reach 300 by end of 2024). The company identified the need to improve accuracy and transparency regarding the emissions that correspond to the materials it buys, using a standardised and industry aligned approach. That is why Unilever joined PACT workstreams and is asking its suppliers to align with PACT framework methodology when calculating product carbon footprint (PCF) data.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

By May 2024, Unilever had successfully gathered over 250 Product Carbon Footprint (PCF) data points from key suppliers, calculated in alignment with the PACT methodology. This is enabling Unilever to increase the level of accuracy of its estimated Scope 3 emissions footprint, by switching from average global emission factors to suppliers' specific ones. It is also allowing Unilever to gain transparency over the emissions of its ingredients and packaging materials, as well as gaining visibility on suppliers' emissions reduction plans. This proactive approach not only supports Unilever's sustainability goals but also fosters significant progress towards achieving its Net Zero by 2039 ambition. By tracking suppliers' PCFs over time, Unilever will be able to monitor suppliers' progress in reducing their emissions for specific materials. Progressively, this will also allow Unilever to integrate suppliers' emissions information into its procurement strategy and make informed decisions on the sourcing of its ingredients. Our measure of success is to increase the number of supplier-provided PCFs. Part of 2024 will be dedicated to testing out and scaling up the transfer of PCF data via PACT API solutions.

[Add row]

(5.12) Indicate any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

Row 1

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

- Water

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Promote collective action

- Invite customer to collaborate with other users in their river basins to reduce impact

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

Unilever has committed to implementing 100 water stewardship programs in water stressed areas. Collective action is crucial to leverage community engagement, co-financing and project management efficiently at the river basin level.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

- Improved water stewardship

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

- > 5 years

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

- No

(5.12.11) Please explain

We are continuously reviewing the basins we operate in to identify co-located partners who are committed to being good water stewards. Details of the type of engagement differ by basin and local context but the approach is broadly in line with the Alliance for Water Stewardship 2.0 protocols. Per Alliance for Water Stewardship principles, good water stewardship programs must deliver on 5 key areas: good water governance, sustainable water balance, good water quality status, important water-related areas and safe water, sanitation and hygiene for all (WASH). Accordingly, the Unilever water stewardship programs strive for positive outcomes along the same 5 pillars.

Row 2

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

- Forests

(5.12.3) Commodities the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

- Timber products
- Palm oil
- Soy

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Other

- Other initiative type, please specify :Smallholder or landscape agriculture projects

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

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

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

- Increased transparency of upstream/downstream value chain

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

- > 5 years

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

No

Row 3

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Other

Other initiative type, please specify

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

We invite key suppliers from a GHG emissions perspective to disclose to Unilever their climate strategy, plans, progress and challenges they face.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

Increased transparency of upstream/downstream value chain

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

> 5 years

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

No

(5.12.11) Please explain

Supplier disclosure in CDP Supply Chain module provides supplementary information for Unilever's dialogue with key suppliers on the climate topic. This forms a part of Unilever's Supplier Climate Programme.

[Add row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Unilever uses Operational Control to consolidate carbon performance data to ensure all emissions from operations are included. Operational sites covered by the performance measure are:

- Manufacturing sites where Unilever has operational control i.e. those sites which are owned or leased by Unilever and where Unilever personnel are running/controlling the site, and where the site manufactures or packs Unilever or third-party products or materials used in Unilever products.
- Logistics sites which are owned or leased by Unilever or – where owned by a third party – Unilever-owned ingredients and finished goods are stored. This includes finished goods produced by third party manufacturers.

Forests

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Unilever uses Operational Control to consolidate Forest data to ensure all data from operations and our suppliers are included. Operational sites covered by the performance measure are: Manufacturing sites where Unilever has operational control i.e. those sites which are owned or leased by Unilever and where Unilever personnel are running/controlling the site, and where the site manufactures or packs Unilever or third-party products or materials used in Unilever products. Our reporting for Forests covers entities that are in scope for the consolidation of our operational purchase order (PO) volumes and their associated deforestation free percentages. This has changed from using Financial Control last year as during 2023 Unilever finalised our Basis of Preparation (BoP) for forests metrics and used PO's as the operational tracking mechanism.

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Unilever uses Operational Control to consolidate water data to ensure all data from operations are included. Operational sites covered by the performance measure are:

- *Manufacturing sites where Unilever has operational control i.e. those sites which are owned or leased by Unilever and where Unilever personnel are running/controlling the site, and where the site manufactures or packs Unilever or third-party products or materials used in Unilever products.*
- *Logistics sites which are owned or leased by Unilever or – where owned by a third party – Unilever-owned ingredients and finished goods are stored. This includes finished goods produced by third party manufacturers.*

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Unilever uses Operational Control to consolidate plastics data to ensure all data from operations are included. Operational sites covered by the performance measure are:

- *Manufacturing sites where Unilever has operational control i.e. those sites which are owned or leased by Unilever and where Unilever personnel are running/controlling the site, and where the site manufactures or packs Unilever or third-party products or materials used in Unilever products.*
- *Logistics sites which are owned or leased by Unilever or – where owned by a third party – Unilever-owned ingredients and finished goods are stored. This includes finished goods produced by third party manufacturers.*

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Unilever uses Operational Control to consolidate biodiversity data to ensure all data from operations are included. Operational sites covered by the performance measure are:

- Manufacturing sites where Unilever has operational control i.e. those sites which are owned or leased by Unilever and where Unilever personnel are running/controlling the site, and where the site manufactures or packs Unilever or third-party products or materials used in Unilever products.*
- Logistics sites which are owned or leased by Unilever or – where owned by a third party – Unilever-owned ingredients and finished goods are stored. This includes finished goods produced by third party manufacturers.*

[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

Select from:

No

(7.1.1) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

	Has there been a structural change?
	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

(7.1.2.1) Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?

Select all that apply

Yes, a change in methodology

Yes, a change in boundary

(7.1.2.2) Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)

We have expanded our boundaries into the full GHG inventory (CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, HFCs, PFCs, NF₃ & SF₆) disclosed by the GHG Protocol for Scope 1 & 2. The values reported for this year's disclosure include the entirety of Unilever operations and owned and/or leased assets for Scope 1 & 2. We have not modified the way we capture this Scope 1&2 data, hence there were no changes in the methodology. Scope 3: - We now report all relevant scope 3 categories, including those previously deemed to be immaterial. - We have now included estimations for entities that fall within our operational control that were previously excluded from our reporting. The above changes have resulted in an increase in our reporting boundary and therefore an overall increase in scope 3 emissions. We have also changed our reporting methodology in 2023.

[Fixed row]

(7.1.3) Have your organization's base year emissions and past years' emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in 7.1.1 and/or 7.1.2?

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:

Yes

(7.1.3.2) Scope(s) recalculated

Select all that apply

Scope 1

Scope 2, location-based

Scope 2, market-based

Scope 3

(7.1.3.3) Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold

Base year to be recalculated when cumulative impacts are greater than 5%.

(7.1.3.4) Past years' recalculation

Select from:

Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

Select all that apply

- IEA CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion
- The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance
- IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, 2006
- Smart Freight Centre: GLEC Framework for Logistics Emissions Methodologies
- The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)
- The Greenhouse Gas Protocol Agricultural Guidance: Interpreting the Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard for the Agricultural Sector
- Other, please specify :For scope 3 product life cycle emissions we measure the full GHG footprint of our product portfolio and annual sales using an LCA method compliant with the ISO 14040 standard.

(7.3) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

Select from:

- We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

Select from:

- We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

(7.3.3) Comment

To calculate Scope 2, we use market-based emissions and grid average emissions factors, as published by IEA, where we do not have contractual instruments, specific contracts for reduced emission factor electricity purchases or supplier-specific emissions factors. From 2019 onwards, Unilever has aligned with the newest

RE100 methodology additions for exclusion of renewable energy purchased outside the market boundary and inclusion of any energy (electricity) generated from off-grid sources.

[Fixed row]

(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Select from:

No

(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/30/2015

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

890801

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The baseline has been maintained on 2015 containing only manufacturing, logistics and offices operations and their emissions on CO2 and HFCs, since the rest were not considered material at the time.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/30/2015

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The baseline has been maintained on 2015 containing only manufacturing, logistics and offices operations and their emissions on CO2 and HFCs, since the rest were not considered material at the time.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/30/2015

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1071076

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The baseline has been maintained on 2015 containing only manufacturing, logistics and offices operations and their emissions on CO2 and HFCs, since the rest were not considered material at the time.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/29/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

43352943

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions from ingredients and packaging are calculated by multiplying the volumes of purchased ingredients and packaging by emission factors based on IPCC AR6. These factors are updated annually and include considerations for land use change and land management. For contract manufacturing (CM), emissions are

calculated by multiplying the volumes of purchased ingredients and packaging by emission factors based on the carbon intensity of Unilever-produced products. Water supply emissions are calculated for both manufacturing and non-manufacturing sites. Total water consumption is multiplied by DEFRA emission factors. For non-manufacturing sites, water consumption is estimated based on the number of employees and industry benchmarks, and then multiplied by DEFRA emission factors. For logistics sites, water consumption is estimated based on floor area and industry benchmarks, and multiplied by DEFRA emission factors. Emissions from other purchased goods and services are calculated by obtaining the annual spend, converting it into GBP, and mapping it to the EEIO model. Relevant spend-based emission factors based on the EORA database are then applied to calculate total emissions.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/29/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

262118

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions are calculated by obtaining the annual spend, converting it into GBP, and mapping it to the EEIO model. Relevant emission factors from the EORA database are then applied to calculate total emissions.

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/29/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

496515

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Total energy consumption is multiplied by Well-to-tank (WTT) energy emission factors, transmission and distribution (T&D) emission factors, and WTT T&D emission factors obtained from DEFRA and IEA to calculate total emissions. Estimated emissions for non-reporting logistics sites are calculated by dividing the total emissions for reporting logistics sites by the total storage capacity of all reporting logistics sites, and then multiplying by the total storage capacity of non-reporting logistics sites.

The same approach is used for non-reporting non-manufacturing sites. For energy sources and fuels used for company leased or owned vehicles, emissions are calculated based on the annual distance traveled and fuel consumption. For leased or owned cars, the annual distance in kilometers is multiplied by WTT emission factors in kgCO₂e per kilometer from DEFRA to calculate total emissions. For leased or owned trucks, the annual fuel consumption in liters is multiplied by WTT emission factors in kgCO₂e per liter from DEFRA to calculate total emissions.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/29/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

1905231

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Total emissions are calculated as the sum of emissions from logistics sites and transport. For logistics sites, total emissions are calculated by dividing the emissions for reporting logistics sites by the number of pallet positions of all logistics sites. This value is then multiplied by the total storage capacity of non-reporting logistics sites. For transport, Unilever regional logistics teams collect data from transport management systems. The data includes distance traveled, number of load shipments, Unilever's share of shipments (full truck load or partial load), weight of goods, transport mode information (transport provider, type of transport equipment, fuel type), and temperature condition of the transport. GHG emissions are calculated using emission factors and formulae contained in the GLEC Framework, which are specific to the mode of transport used, type of fuel, temperature, tonnes transported, and distance traveled. Emissions by region are then consolidated to calculate total emissions from transport.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/29/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

44427

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions are calculated by multiplying the total waste generated by the relevant emission factors. For manufacturing sites, solid waste and water discharge volumes per site are extracted. Solid waste categorized as "recycled" or "reused" is assumed to be recycled, while the remainder is assumed to be disposed of in landfill. For logistics sites, the total floor area used by Unilever is multiplied by industry benchmarks for physical waste production, obtained from the National Solid Waste Association, to estimate total waste volumes. Water discharge and treatment volumes are assumed to be the same as the water supply volumes. It is assumed that 60% of waste is recycled and 40% is disposed of in landfill. For non-manufacturing sites, the total number of FTEs per site, is multiplied by the industry benchmark for physical waste production per FTE per year, obtained from the Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP), to estimate physical waste volume by geographical area. It is assumed that 60% of waste is recycled and 40% is disposed of in landfill. Emission factors per waste treatment type (recycled or disposed of in landfill) in kgCO₂e per kg of waste are obtained from DEFRA. These emission factors are then multiplied by the total waste volumes per waste type to calculate total emissions.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/29/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

24179

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Total emissions are calculated as the sum of emissions from air travel, road travel, and rail travel. Emissions from air travel are provided by the external travel services provider, American Express Global Business Travel. For road travel, the total spend on car rental in Euros is converted into GBP. The total distance traveled is estimated by dividing the total spend on car rental by an average car rental price for one day, based on published car rental prices, and multiplying by an average distance traveled per car rental per day, based on published data. The total distance traveled is then multiplied by emission factors in kgCO₂e per km obtained from DEFRA to calculate total emissions. For rail travel, the total spend on rail travel is multiplied by the relevant emission factor in kgCO₂e per 1,000 spend by category in the EEIO model to calculate total emissions.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/29/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

113577

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Total commuting distance travelled by employees by mode of transport is estimated by multiplying the total number of desk-based and non-desk-based FTE's, obtained from HR systems, by the industry average distance travelled per transport mode, obtained from the UK Government's "Commuting Habits" survey. It is assumed that desk-based employees spend 60% of their time working from home. The total estimated commute distance travelled by mode of transport is multiplied by emission factors in kgCO₂e per km obtained from DEFRA.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not relevant

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/29/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

1279705

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Total emissions are calculated as the sum of emissions from the transport of Unilever products by vehicles or vessels not owned or controlled by Unilever, and energy consumption for storage of products in customer warehouses and stores. Emissions from transport not paid for by Unilever are estimated using data for transport paid for by Unilever. The average distance traveled and GHG emissions per kg of products transported are calculated and adjusted for transport not paid for by Unilever. This is then multiplied by the total volume of transported products to obtain total emissions. Energy consumption for storage of products in customer warehouses is estimated based on total transported volumes and market benchmarks for natural gas and electricity consumption. The estimated energy consumption is then multiplied by emission factors to calculate total emissions. For customer stores, the energy consumption is adjusted based on market benchmarks for supermarket consumption and multiplied by emission factors to calculate total emissions. Emissions from freezer cabinets not owned by Unilever to store in-home (IH) ice cream products in customer stores are calculated based on annual energy consumption of retail freezer cabinets, the number of consumer uses, and country-specific emission factors for electricity. The total emissions from freezer cabinets in key countries are then adjusted based on sales volumes to calculate total emissions from out-of-home (OOH) freezer cabinets.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not relevant

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/29/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

66104736

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions from the use of products sold are calculated as the sum of direct and indirect consumer use emissions. Direct consumer use emissions from the release of HFC propellants in aerosol deodorants and hairsprays in the US are calculated by multiplying the HFC propellant volumes purchased for Unilever-produced aerosol products and those manufactured by CMs by emission factors in kgCO₂e per kg of HFC propellant obtained from the IPCC AR6 report. Emissions from the generation of electricity used by consumers to power water purifiers (PureIT devices) sold in India are calculated by multiplying the quantity of water purifiers sold by their lifetime electricity consumption in kWh per unit, obtained from the Life-cycle Assessment study performed by SEAC. This total electricity consumption is then multiplied by the grid emission factor in kgCO₂e per kW of electricity for India, obtained from IEA. Indirect consumer use emissions are calculated for a representative sample of products within 14 key countries. Consumer use is determined based on consumer habits studies or on-pack recommendations, and where necessary, internal expert opinion. The GHG emissions for indirect consumer use of the representative products are summed in each country and extrapolated across the sales of un-clustered products at a category and country level to calculate total emissions in the 14 countries. The total Unilever emissions for indirect consumer use are then calculated per BG by extrapolating the total emissions of the 14 countries based on total sales per BG.

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/29/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3539460

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions from the end-of-life treatment of products sold are calculated as the sum of emissions from the disposal of products manufactured in Unilever sites and by contract manufacturers. For products manufactured in Unilever sites, emissions from ingredient biodegradation are calculated by multiplying purchased ingredient volumes in kilograms by biodegradation emission factors in kgCO₂e per kg for ingredients containing fossil-derived carbon. Emissions from the disposal of packaging of sold products are calculated by multiplying purchased packaging volumes by emission factors for general waste treatment in kgCO₂e per tonne of material obtained from DEFRA. For products manufactured by contract manufacturers, emissions from ingredient biodegradation are calculated by multiplying the CM production volumes in tonnes by end-of-life emission factors. Packaging volumes are multiplied by an average waste treatment emission factor sourced from DEFRA.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/29/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

3089646

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions from Unilever-owned ice cream cabinets, used to store out-of-home (OOH) ice cream products, are calculated by the SEAC and R&D Ice Cream teams. The master list containing the number of ice cream cabinets is updated for cabinets purchased during the reporting period by obtaining purchase data from the procurement system. For ice cream cabinets in 14 key countries, emissions are calculated annually for a representative sample of OOH products. Annual energy consumption in kWh of ice cream cabinets in each country is obtained from the technical specifications recorded in a catalogue of ice cream cabinets maintained by procurement. The number of consumer uses of OOH ice cream products stored in the freezer cabinets is calculated by country, based on the total sales volumes of the representative sample of products. Average energy consumption per consumer use is calculated by dividing annual energy consumption by the number of consumer uses. This is then multiplied by country-specific emission factors for electricity based on IEA production data, to calculate total emissions from freezer cabinets per country. The total emissions from freezer cabinets in 14 key countries are multiplied by the proportion of sales volumes of OOH consumer uses in the 14 key countries to total Ice Cream BG sales volumes, to calculate total emissions from OOH freezer cabinets.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/29/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

276

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The number of franchise stores and their size in square feet is obtained from the OMO brand team, and the average size of each store is calculated. The average energy consumption (electricity and natural gas) per m2 in US retail buildings (no appropriate data for Brazil available) is obtained from an external online database and multiplied by the average size of a franchise store to estimate energy consumption in kWh per franchise store for heating and lighting. Electricity consumption for the operation of washing and drying machines in franchise stores is estimated using assumed total loads of clothes washed and assumed electricity consumption per load. Energy consumption by franchise store and from washing and drying machines is multiplied by the natural gas emission factor in tCO2e per kWh, obtained from DEFRA and the Brazil grid emission factor in kgCO2e per kWh of electricity, obtained from IEA to calculate total estimated emissions from natural gas and electricity.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not relevant

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not relevant

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not relevant

[Fixed row]

(7.6) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

613464

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Emissions from sources owned or controlled by Unilever e.g. fossil fuels that are used/combusted in our operations (“direct emissions”) including: - generation of energy (electricity, heat or steam) e.g. combustion of fossil fuels in controlled boilers, furnaces, vehicles; - refrigerant consumption (emissions relate to fugitive losses); - methane and nitrous oxide from biogenic fuels; - sulphur hexafluoride (SF6) used in high-voltage equipment such as electrical insulators in grid connections. CO2 emissions from the combustion of biomass are excluded as the capturing of CO2 by the vegetation during growth are considered to offset emissions from combustion. Energy data is taken from meter readings/invoices and captured for each manufacturing, non-manufacturing and logistics. Emission factors to convert activity data into GHG (kgCO2e) were sourced from IPCC to calculate Scope 1 emissions.

Past year 1

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

665855

(7.6.2) End date

09/30/2022

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Past year have been rebaselined to match the same boundary as described above.

[Fixed row]

(7.7) What were your organization’s gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1165536

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

114897

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Emissions from the use/combustion of energy sources not owned or controlled by Unilever to generate electricity or steam, which is purchased by Unilever for use in our operations. The emissions physically occur at the location where the energy is generated (“indirect emissions”). Emission factors for Scope 2 purchased electricity and purchased steam are taken from contractual instruments which Unilever has purchased or entered or are provided by suppliers based on their fuel usage, in line with GHG Protocol’s Scope 2 Market Based method. Where Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs) are applied, electricity consumption is reported as renewable with an emission factor of zero based on application of RE100 Reporting Guidance 2021.

Past year 1

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1260331

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

148325

(7.7.3) End date

09/30/2022

(7.7.4) Methodological details

*Past year have been rebaselined to match the same boundary as described above.
[Fixed row]*

(7.8) Account for your organization’s gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

41465840

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Hybrid method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions from ingredients and packaging are calculated by multiplying the volumes of purchased ingredients and packaging by emission factors based on IPCC AR6. These factors are updated annually and include considerations for land use change and land management. For contract manufacturing (CM), emissions are calculated by multiplying the volumes of purchased ingredients and packaging by emission factors based on the carbon intensity of Unilever-produced products. Water supply emissions are calculated for both manufacturing and non-manufacturing sites. Total water consumption is multiplied by DEFRA emission factors. For non-manufacturing sites, water consumption is estimated based on the number of employees and industry benchmarks, and then multiplied by DEFRA emission factors. For logistics sites, water consumption is estimated based on floor area and industry benchmarks, and multiplied by DEFRA emission factors. Emissions from other purchased goods and services are calculated by obtaining the annual spend, converting it into GBP, and mapping it to the EEIO model. Relevant spend-based emission factors based on the EORA database are then applied to calculate total emissions.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

458443

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Spend-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions are calculated by obtaining the annual spend, converting it into GBP, and mapping it to the EEIO model. Relevant emission factors from the EORA database are then applied to calculate total emissions.

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

296731

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Fuel-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Total energy consumption is multiplied by Well-to-tank (WTT) energy emission factors, transmission and distribution (T&D) emission factors, and WTT T&D emission factors obtained from DEFRA and IEA to calculate total emissions. Estimated emissions for non-reporting logistics sites are calculated by dividing the total emissions for reporting logistics sites by the total storage capacity of all reporting logistics sites, and then multiplying by the total storage capacity of non-reporting logistics sites. The same approach is used for non-reporting non-manufacturing sites. For energy sources and fuels used for company leased or owned vehicles, emissions are calculated based on the annual distance traveled and fuel consumption. For leased or owned cars, the annual distance in kilometers is multiplied by WTT emission factors in kgCO₂e per kilometer from DEFRA to calculate total emissions. For leased or owned trucks, the annual fuel consumption in liters is multiplied by WTT emission factors in kgCO₂e per liter from DEFRA to calculate total emissions.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

1565489

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Total emissions are calculated as the sum of emissions from logistics sites and transport. For logistics sites, total emissions are calculated by dividing the emissions for reporting logistics sites by the number of pallet positions of all logistics sites. This value is then multiplied by the total storage capacity of non-reporting logistics sites. For transport, Unilever regional logistics teams collect data from transport management systems. The data includes distance traveled, number of load shipments, Unilever's share of shipments (full truck load or partial load), weight of goods, transport mode information (transport provider, type of transport equipment, fuel type), and temperature condition of the transport. GHG emissions are calculated using emission factors and formulae contained in the GLEC Framework, which are specific to the mode of transport used, type of fuel, temperature, tonnes transported, and distance traveled. Emissions by region are then consolidated to calculate total emissions from transport.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

41259

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Waste-type-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions are calculated by multiplying the total waste generated by the relevant emission factors. For manufacturing sites, solid waste and water discharge volumes per site are extracted. Solid waste categorized as "recycled" or "reused" is assumed to be recycled, while the remainder is assumed to be disposed of in landfill. For logistics sites, the total floor area used by Unilever is multiplied by industry benchmarks for physical waste production, obtained from the National Solid Waste Association, to estimate total waste volumes. Water discharge and treatment volumes are assumed to be the same as the water supply volumes. It is assumed that 60% of waste is recycled and 40% is disposed of in landfill. For non-manufacturing sites, the total number of FTEs per site, is multiplied by the industry benchmark for physical waste production per FTE per year, obtained from the Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP), to estimate physical waste volume by geographical

area. It is assumed that 60% of waste is recycled and 40% is disposed of in landfill. Emission factors per waste treatment type (recycled or disposed of in landfill) in kgCO₂e per kg of waste are obtained from DEFRA. These emission factors are then multiplied by the total waste volumes per waste type to calculate total emissions.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

94162

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Hybrid method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Total emissions are calculated as the sum of emissions from air travel, road travel, and rail travel. Emissions from air travel are provided by the external travel services provider, American Express Global Business Travel. For road travel, the total spend on car rental in Euros is converted into GBP. The total distance traveled is estimated by dividing the total spend on car rental by an average car rental price for one day, based on published car rental prices, and multiplying by an average distance traveled per car rental per day, based on published data. The total distance traveled is then multiplied by emission factors in kgCO₂e per km obtained from DEFRA to calculate total emissions. For rail travel, the total spend on rail travel is multiplied by the relevant emission factor in kgCO₂e per 1,000 spend by category in the EEIO model to calculate total emissions.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

94301

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Internal data estimation method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Total commuting distance travelled by employees by mode of transport is estimated by multiplying the total number of desk-based and non-desk-based FTE's, obtained from HR systems, by the industry average distance travelled per transport mode, obtained from the UK Government's "Commuting Habits" survey. It is assumed that desk-based employees spend 60% of their time working from home. The total estimated commute distance travelled by mode of transport is multiplied by emission factors in kgCO2e per km obtained from DEFRA.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions from the operation of assets leased by Unilever (as a lessee) such as vehicles, buildings, office printers are included in Scope 1 and 2 emissions, hence, no emissions are included in this category.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1076903

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Internal data estimation method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Total emissions are calculated by summing up emissions from various sources. For transport, emissions are estimated based on the distance travelled and the GHG emissions per kilogram of products transported, both paid for and not paid for by Unilever. The average distance and GHG emissions are calculated for different regions, modes of transport, and temperature conditions (ambient or frozen). These values are then multiplied by the total volume of transported products to obtain total transport emissions. For warehouse energy consumption, emissions are calculated for storage of products in customer warehouses and stores, as well as from freezer cabinets not owned by Unilever. The energy consumption is estimated based on the floor area used by pallets, market benchmarks for natural gas and electricity consumption, and the emission factors for natural gas and electricity. The total emissions are then calculated by multiplying the estimated energy consumption by the respective emission factors. Additionally, emissions from freezer cabinets are calculated based on the annual energy consumption, the number of consumer uses, and country-specific emission factors for electricity.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Unilever sales of by-products to a third party for further processing are very small and not material to Unilever's sales of finished goods.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

48554609

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Hybrid method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions from the use of products sold are calculated as the sum of direct and indirect consumer use emissions. Direct consumer use emissions from the release of HFC propellants in aerosol deodorants and hairsprays in the US are calculated by multiplying the HFC propellant volumes purchased for Unilever-produced aerosol products and those manufactured by CMs by emission factors in kgCO₂e per kg of HFC propellant obtained from the IPCC AR6 report. Emissions from the generation of electricity used by consumers to power water purifiers (PureIT devices) sold in India are calculated by multiplying the quantity of water purifiers sold by their lifetime electricity consumption in kWh per unit, obtained from the Life-cycle Assessment study performed by SEAC. This total electricity consumption is then multiplied by the grid emission factor in kgCO₂e per kW of electricity for India, obtained from IEA. Indirect consumer use emissions are calculated for a representative sample of products within 14 key countries. Consumer use is determined based on consumer habits studies or on-pack recommendations, and where necessary, internal expert opinion. The GHG emissions for indirect consumer use of the representative products are summed in each country and extrapolated across the sales of un-clustered products at a category and country level to calculate total emissions in the 14 countries. The total Unilever emissions for indirect consumer use are then calculated per BG by extrapolating the total emissions of the 14 countries based on total sales per BG.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

3254878

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Waste-type-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions from the end-of-life treatment of products sold are calculated as the sum of emissions from the disposal of products manufactured in Unilever sites and by contract manufacturers. For products manufactured in Unilever sites, emissions from ingredient biodegradation are calculated by multiplying purchased ingredient volumes in kilograms by biodegradation emission factors in kgCO2e per kg for ingredients containing fossil-derived carbon. Emissions from the disposal of packaging of sold products are calculated by multiplying purchased packaging volumes by emission factors for general waste treatment in kgCO2e per tonne of material obtained from DEFRA. For products manufactured by contract manufacturers, emissions from ingredient biodegradation are calculated by multiplying the CM production volumes in tonnes by end-of-life emission factors. Packaging volumes are multiplied by an average waste treatment emission factor sourced from DEFRA.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

2303167

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Internal data estimation method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions from Unilever-owned ice cream cabinets used to store out-of-home (OOH) ice cream products are calculated by the Safety and Environmental Assurance Centre (SEAC) and R&D Ice Cream teams. The process involves updating the master list of ice cream cabinets with purchase data from the procurement system. For 13 key countries, annual emissions are calculated for a representative sample of OOH products by obtaining the annual energy consumption of ice cream cabinets from technical specifications. The number of consumer uses of OOH ice cream products is calculated based on total sales volumes, and the average energy consumption per consumer use is determined. This value is then multiplied by country-specific emission factors for electricity to calculate total emissions from freezer cabinets per country. The total emissions from freezer cabinets in the 13 key countries are then multiplied by the proportion of sales volumes of OOH consumer uses in these countries to the total Ice Cream Business Group sales volumes to calculate emissions from OOH freezer cabinets. Additionally, Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs) are purchased based on estimated electricity consumption, and their equivalent emissions are subtracted from the emissions from OOH freezer cabinets to calculate the total emissions for OOH ice cream cabinets.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

762

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

- Franchise-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

The number of franchise stores and their size in square feet is obtained from the OMO brand team, and the average size of each store is calculated. The average energy consumption (electricity and natural gas) per m2 in US retail buildings (no appropriate data for Brazil available) is obtained from an external online database and multiplied by the average size of a franchise store to estimate energy consumption in kWh per franchise store for heating and lighting. Electricity consumption for the operation of washing and drying machines in franchise stores is estimated using assumed total loads of clothes washed and assumed electricity consumption per load. Energy consumption by franchise store and from washing and drying machines is multiplied by the natural gas emission factor in tCO2e per kWh, obtained from DEFRA and the Brazil grid emission factor in kgCO2e per kWh of electricity, obtained from IEA to calculate total estimated emissions from natural gas and electricity.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

- Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Minority interests in a number of companies and financial institutions which are collectively not material.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

- Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Other Upstream is not relevant to Unilever.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Other Downstream is not relevant to Unilever.

[Fixed row]

(7.8.1) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

(7.8.1.1) End date

09/29/2022

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

41141085

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

385651

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

297456

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

1814019

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

42947

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

50619

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

99796

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

1275115

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

58997155

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

3317730

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

2932147

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

466

[Fixed row]

(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place

[Fixed row]

(7.9.1) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

pwc-independent-limited-assurance-report-2023.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

2

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

ISAE 3410

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

(7.9.2) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

pwc-independent-limited-assurance-report-2023.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

2

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

ISAE 3410

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

pwc-independent-limited-assurance-report-2023.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

2

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

ISAE 3410

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

(7.9.3) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

- Scope 3: Franchises
- Scope 3: Capital goods
- Scope 3: Business travel
- Scope 3: Employee commuting
- Scope 3: Use of sold products
- Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution
- Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
- Scope 3: Downstream leased assets
- Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
- Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
- Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products
- Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

- Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

- Underway but not complete for reporting year – previous statement of process attached

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

- Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Base year emissions verified. Pages 2, 7 in attached document. Unilever confirms emissions from 2024 will be verified annually.

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

ISAE 3410

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.10) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Select from:

Decreased

(7.10.1) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

34503

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

4.2

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*The decrease of emissions related to renewable energy was of 34,503 tonnes CO₂e for the reporting year. Renewable energy initiatives includes the implementaiton of biomass boilers, of biogas from biodigester to replace natural gas and of solar panels. Compared to total emissions of 814,180 tonnes CO₂ in 2021, this equates to $(34,503/814,180)*100$ 4.2% reduction in S1 S2 emissions.*

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

41161

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

5.1

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*Specific emissions reduction projects, plus general efficiency improvement projects, during 2023 reduced S1 S2 emissions by 41,161 tonnes CO₂e compared to total emissions of 814,180 tonnes CO₂e in 2022. This equates to $(41,161/814,180)*100$ 5.1% reduction. Examples include: insulation of pipes and tanks, maximising combustion efficiency of boilers, improved efficiency of processes (in order to consume less energy to provide the same level of result) and condensate recovery and utilisation of low grade heat that would otherwise be wasted.*

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14973

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

1.8

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*Reduction in emissions of 14,973 tonnes CO2e for sites divested during 2023 or 2022, compared to 814,180 tonnes CO2e reported in 2022. This equates to $(14,973/814,180)*100$ 1.8% decrease in Unilever's S1 S2 GHG emissions.*

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5171

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.6

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Additional emissions of 5,171 tonnes CO2e from acquired sites reporting for the first time in Unilever's global Environmental Performance Reporting system in 2023. This equates to $(5,171/814,180)*100$ 0.6% increase in Unilever's S1 S2 GHG emissions.

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

There were no mergers that impacted scope 1 and 2 emissions during 2023 reporting period.

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

30668

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

3.8

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Decreased emissions of 30,668 tonnes CO₂e due to fall in production volume and product mix changes, as reported by our existing factories in our Environmental Performance Reporting system. This equates to 3.8% decrease in S1 S2 GHG emissions of 814,180 tonnes CO₂e $(30,668/814,180)*100$ 3.6%

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No changes in the methodology.

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Previous year was rebaselined to match the boundary of reporting.

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

There was no significant changes overall to the physical operating conditions.

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No comment.

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

30315

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

3.7

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*Due to the rebaselining of previous years towards a more complete inventory of Unilever operations for Scope 1 and 2, more accurate information was retrieved from these datasets resulting in an increase from 2022 to 2023 of 30,315 tonnes CO2e. Which equates to $(30,315/814,180)*100$ 3.7% increase in Unilever's S1 S2 emissions.*

[Fixed row]

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Select from:

Market-based

(7.12) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

Select from:

Yes

(7.12.1) Provide the emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization in metric tons CO2.

	CO2 emissions from biogenic carbon (metric tons CO2)	Comment
	420328	<i>This emissions are not reported as part of the gross global emissions, following GHG Protocol guidance.</i>

[Fixed row]

(7.13) Is biogenic carbon pertaining to your direct operations relevant to your current CDP climate change disclosure?

Select from:

Yes

(7.13.1) Account for biogenic carbon data pertaining to your direct operations and identify any exclusions.

Sequestration during land use change

(7.13.1.2) Methodology

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Not Applicable

(7.13.1.3) Please explain

We have long-established operations with no relevant/recent land use change.

CO2 emissions from biofuel combustion (land machinery)

(7.13.1.2) Methodology

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Aggregated and not reported separately

(7.13.1.3) Please explain

CO2 emissions from biofuels in non-Unilever owned operations are reported, if applicable, in our aggregated scope 3 product life cycle emissions that are reported on the basis of sales in 14 countries representing approximately 60-70% of our total annual sales volume.

CO2 emissions from biofuel combustion (processing/manufacturing machinery)

(7.13.1.1) Emissions (metric tons CO2)

420328

(7.13.1.2) Methodology

Select all that apply

Default emissions factors

(7.13.1.3) Please explain

These emissions relate to biogenic fuels such as biomass, wood/wood waste, liquid biofuels, fuel crops and biogas used as fuels within our manufacturing operations. A high proportion of our products contain at least one ingredient derived from agriculture/forestry, hence we are reporting all emissions from biofuels used in our manufacturing operations.

CO2 emissions from biofuel combustion (other)

(7.13.1.2) Methodology

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Aggregated and not reported separately

(7.13.1.3) Please explain

CO2 emissions from biofuels in non-Unilever owned operations are reported, if applicable, in our aggregated scope 3 product life cycle emissions that are reported on the basis of sales in 14 countries representing approximately 60-70% of our total annual sales volume.

[Fixed row]

(7.14) Do you calculate greenhouse gas emissions for each agricultural commodity reported as significant to your business?

Maize/corn

(7.14.1) GHG emissions calculated for this commodity

Select from:

Yes

(7.14.2) Reporting emissions by

Select from:

Total

(7.14.3) Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

22992

(7.14.4) Denominator: unit of production

Select from:

Metric tons

(7.14.5) Change from last reporting year

Select from:

This is our first year of measurement

(7.14.6) Please explain

Emissions for maize/corn are estimated by multiplying all procured volumes of maize/corn by relevant emission factors. For products manufactured by 3rd parties, maize/corn-related emissions were estimated by applying a % proportion of maize/corn emissions to total ingredient emissions.

Palm oil

(7.14.1) GHG emissions calculated for this commodity

Select from:

Yes

(7.14.2) Reporting emissions by

Select from:

Total

(7.14.3) Emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

4145070

(7.14.4) Denominator: unit of production

Select from:

Metric tons

(7.14.5) Change from last reporting year

Select from:

Higher

(7.14.6) Please explain

Emissions for palm oil are estimated by multiplying all procured volumes of palm and palm derivatives by relevant emission factors. The estimate includes emissions associated with land-use change and land management. For products manufactured by 3rd parties, palm-related emissions were estimated by applying a % proportion of palm emissions to total ingredient emissions. We have likely over estimated our Palm footprint due to the inclusion of palm derivatives which also consists of non-palm ingredients.

Timber products

(7.14.1) GHG emissions calculated for this commodity

Select from:

Yes

(7.14.2) Reporting emissions by

Select from:

Total

(7.14.3) Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

370493

(7.14.4) Denominator: unit of production

Select from:

Metric tons

(7.14.5) Change from last reporting year

Select from:

Much lower

(7.14.6) Please explain

Emissions for timber have been estimated based on total volumes of procured cardboard packaging, including cardboard packaging used by goods manufactured by 3rd parties. The estimate includes data regarding recycled vs virgin cardboard.
[Fixed row]

(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

Select from:

Yes

(7.15.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used global warming potential (GWP).

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

CO2

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

540146.3

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

Other, please specify :IPCC 2006 Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories - from Cross-Sector Tool for Emission Factors

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

CH4

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

44481.8

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

Other, please specify :IPCC 2006 Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories - from Cross-Sector Tool for Emission Factors

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

N2O

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

6081.6

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 20 year)

Row 4

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

HFCs

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

22258.9

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 5

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

SF6

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

495.8

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 6

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

PFCs

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

0

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 7

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

NF3

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

0

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

[Add row]

(7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area.

Algeria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2491

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1636

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1636

Argentina

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

28119

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

18890

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1

Australia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4694

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

23519

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

141

Austria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

636

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

18

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Azerbaijan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

39

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

7

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

7

Bangladesh

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

19332

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

856

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

90

Belarus

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

36

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2

Belgium

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1266

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

47

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1

Bolivia (Plurinational State of)

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

963

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

378

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

378

Brazil

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

28877

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

16870

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

110

Bulgaria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

767

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

734

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

24

Cambodia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

526

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

557

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

557

Canada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3957

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

4204

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

8

Chile

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

618

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

5140

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2092

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7996

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

84372

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

17478

Colombia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12285

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

4622

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Costa Rica

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2906

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

15

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Côte d'Ivoire

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2512

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1940

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1940

Croatia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

75

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

17

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

17

Cuba

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Cyprus

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

515

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

233

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

28

Czechia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

672

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Denmark

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

338

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

310

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Djibouti

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Dominican Republic

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

33

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

13

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

3

Ecuador

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6275

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2549

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

577

Egypt

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4164

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

6344

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

199

El Salvador

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5708

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

714

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

25

Estonia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

87

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

13

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

13

Ethiopia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3305

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

314

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

314

Finland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

178

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

8

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10206

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2530

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14733

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

33514

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

4061

Ghana

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5423

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2127

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2127

Greece

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1387

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1478

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Guatemala

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

5

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

5

Haiti

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Honduras

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

6

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

6

Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Hungary

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6136

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

6238

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

14

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

36583

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

218446

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2073

Indonesia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

32578

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

171170

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

29414

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1255

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2332

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2332

Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

319

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

219

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

72

Isle of Man

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Israel

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

16410

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

22592

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1883

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14815

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

20773

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

9541

Japan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

124

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2414

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

23

Jersey

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Jordan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

16

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

Kazakhstan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

133

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

38

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

38

Kenya

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8231

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

426

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

426

Lao People's Democratic Republic

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

17

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

66

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

66

Latvia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

371

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

26

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

26

Lebanon

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

35

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

35

Lithuania

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

756

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

850

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

237

Malawi

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

30

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

30

Malaysia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1275

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

9

Mexico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

34866

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

24341

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

86

Morocco

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1549

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1623

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

437

Mozambique

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Myanmar

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3324

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1651

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1651

Nepal

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

452

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

64

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

64

Netherlands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4651

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

7475

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

617

New Zealand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

183

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

77

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

77

Nicaragua

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

7

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

7

Niger

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Nigeria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7846

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2634

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

172

Norway

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

135

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

26

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

26

Pakistan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7900

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

12247

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

400

Panama

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

23

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Paraguay

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

10

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

10

Peru

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

20

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Philippines

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5434

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

31947

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

259

Poland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6317

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

43515

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

10146

Puerto Rico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

51

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2

Qatar

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

12

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

12

Republic of Korea

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

78

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

213

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

213

Romania

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4978

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3702

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

20

Russian Federation

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14698

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

17491

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

195

Rwanda

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

32

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

32

Saudi Arabia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2738

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

8914

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

95

Serbia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

4

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

4

Singapore

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

720

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Slovakia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

317

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

57

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

57

South Africa

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

28003

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

67098

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1608

Spain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7491

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1583

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2

Sri Lanka

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2130

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

7832

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

552

State of Palestine

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Sudan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

6

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

6

Sweden

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

505

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

205

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Switzerland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1763

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

83

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Taiwan, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

864

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1756

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

56

Thailand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8894

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

43490

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2416

Trinidad and Tobago

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

85

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Tunisia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

118

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

443

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

443

Turkey

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

76130

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

41544

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1701

Uganda

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

416

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

64

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

64

Ukraine

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

124

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

27

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

27

United Arab Emirates

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

959

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

5173

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

402

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

48232

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

21631

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1941

United Republic of Tanzania

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

18

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

18

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

46472

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

132965

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

11273

Uruguay

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

331

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

18

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

412

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

826

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

826

Viet Nam**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

1176

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

19045

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

368

Zambia**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Zimbabwe

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

385

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

385

[Fixed row]

(7.17) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply

By business division

(7.17.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Row 1	<i>Nutrition</i>	91451
Row 2	<i>Personal Care</i>	83823
Row 3	<i>Home Care</i>	146203
Row 4	<i>Beauty & Wellbeing</i>	42467
Row 5	<i>Ice Cream</i>	72780
Row 6	<i>Business Operations</i>	176735

[Add row]

(7.18) Do you include emissions pertaining to your business activity(ies) in your direct operations as part of your global gross Scope 1 figure?

Select from:

Yes

(7.18.2) Report the Scope 1 emissions pertaining to your business activity(ies) and explain any exclusions. If applicable, disaggregate your agricultural/forestry by GHG emissions category.

Row 1

(7.18.2.1) Activity

Select from:

Processing/Manufacturing

(7.18.2.3) Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

(7.18.2.4) Methodology

Select all that apply

Default emissions factor

(7.18.2.5) Please explain

We're reporting our manufacturing facilities' Scope 1, as a high proportion of our raw materials across all product categories are derived from agriculture and therefore almost all of our products contain an agriculture-derived ingredient. Method of calculation/tools: Data is collected for all manufacturing/processing activities at the site level. This is aggregated and The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition) is used to calculate our total.

Exclusions: none. This figure represents all of our manufacturing/processing activities. We do not have any scope 1 emissions associated with agriculture/forestry or distribution as these are classified under Scope 3 for our business.

[Add row]

(7.20) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply

By business division

(7.20.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	Personal Care	229182	44179
Row 2	Beauty & Wellbeing	123098	4023
Row 3	Home Care	191792	12069
Row 4	Ice Cream	277828	15860

	Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 5	<i>Nutrition</i>	218267	16834
Row 6	<i>Business Operations</i>	125369	21932

[Add row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

613464

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1165536

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

114897

(7.22.4) Please explain

No other entities were included on the emissions data that fall outside of the consolidated accounting group.

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

*No other entities were included on the emissions data that fall outside of the consolidated accounting group.
[Fixed row]*

(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Select from:

No

(7.27) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Row 1

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

Customer base is too large and diverse to accurately track emissions to the customer level

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

Our Climate Transition Action Plan gives direction on the actions we will take to reduce emissions to zero within our own operations by 2030 and to net zero across our value chain by 2039. We're convinced that early action to drive aggressive reductions in emissions will make us a more competitive business in the future. Working closely with our customers will be critical if we are to achieve our commitments. Unilever has been measuring Scope 1 and 2 emissions from all our manufacturing sites worldwide for many years. Since 2010, we have also been estimating the emissions of our products across the lifecycle, including consumer use. We are currently looking at how to measure progress towards our net zero commitment and to allocate emissions to all our products. Until we have found a measurement solution, we are unable to allocate emissions to different customers for a number of reasons: 1. The lack of specificity of data – manufacturing data is reported at site level and many of our sites manufacture a range of products across Nutrition, Ice Cream, Home Care, Personal Care and Beauty & Wellbeing. We do not breakdown emissions within a site so we cannot allocate accurately to customers. 2. Scope 3 data is sufficiently specific as we collect emissions by stock keeping unit (SKU). However, it would be highly resource intensive and inefficient at present to link the emissions of each SKU to our sales by customer because our data systems are not designed this way and so the procedure would need to be manual. However, as a first step, in 2023 we will begin to provide some of our customers with an estimated share of our footprint based on sales/share of turnover.

[Add row]

(7.28) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

(7.28.1) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

Select from:

Yes

(7.28.2) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities

We are currently looking at how to measure progress towards our net zero commitment and to allocate emissions to all our products and their sales. We welcome engagement with all our value chain partners to help achieve this goal.

[Fixed row]

(7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

Select from:

More than 10% but less than or equal to 15%

(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

1165296

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

2196971

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

3362267

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

2344199

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

161784

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

2505983

Consumption of purchased or acquired heat

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

143643

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

383487

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

527130

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

37165

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

37165

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

2742242

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

6432545

*[Fixed row]***(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.**

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

*[Fixed row]***(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.**

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1165296

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

1158233

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

7062

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Unilever has developed six principles to guide our business in its responsible use of biofuels in our operations. This includes for all biofuels (liquid, solid or gas) derived from biological material such as trees, grass, agricultural waste or organic municipal waste. The principles are: 1) Unilever will primarily use biofuels as a transition fuel for thermal energy 2) Feedstock for biofuels should not be sourced when there is a material risk that the biogenic material might come from deforested land or converted natural ecosystems 3) Feedstock for biofuels should be sourced locally, and that transcontinental trading and shipping should be avoided 4) Biofuel production should not threaten food security, distort local food prices or create economic hardship for local communities. 5) Any use of biofuels should offer clear greenhouse gas savings across the entire lifecycle 6) If using biological material to produce biofuel prevents more circular uses, we will not choose it as feedstock for biofuel in that region The Unilever "Sustainable Sourcing of Biofuels guidance" sets out the principles and criteria in detail which have to be applied to all proposed biofuel projects in our own operation. Depending of the feedstock type and its origin certification could be required. There is a stringent governance process in place to ensure that the principles for the sustainable sourcing of biofuels are adhered to. Unilever's definition of Sustainable Biofuels does not specifically align with CDP's definition, however, we believe our governance process is stringent.

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No comments

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No comments

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No comments

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

497741

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

496015

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

1726

(7.30.7.8) Comment

This value represents Unilever's light fuel oil, heavy fuel oil and diesel consumption.

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1699230

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

1486096

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

213134

(7.30.7.8) Comment

This value represents Unilever's natural gas and liquid petroleum gas consumption.

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No comments

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

3362267

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

3140344

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

(7.30.7.8) Comment

*No comments
[Fixed row]*

(7.30.9) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

373237

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

326473

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

36261

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

23428

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

3026195

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

3015487

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

1167535

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

1154701

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

[Fixed row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Algeria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3910

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

12259

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

16169.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Argentina

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

68303

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

18

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

131326

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

199647.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Australia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

36743

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

21797

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

58540.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Austria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

 No**(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1635

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1783.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Azerbaijan**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

15

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

103

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

118.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Bangladesh

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1596

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

59240

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

35548

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

96384.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Belarus

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

98.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Belgium**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

284

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?*Select from:* No**(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

3715

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3999.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Bolivia (Plurinational State of)

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1179

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

4768

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

5947.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Brazil

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

175839

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

22

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

46296

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

275761

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

497918.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Bulgaria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1948

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

794

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2742.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Cambodia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

941

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1383

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2324.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Canada

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

37221

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

20206

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

57427.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Chile

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

7158

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

6056

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

2319

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

15533.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

114288

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

374

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

43297

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

95234

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

253193.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Colombia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

20915

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

55937

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

76852.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Costa Rica

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5419

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

10210

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

15629.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Côte d'Ivoire

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5732

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

121

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

12262

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

18115.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Croatia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

80

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

224

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

304.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Cuba

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Cyprus

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

460

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

2263

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

964

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3687.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Czechia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

62

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1728

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1790.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Denmark

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1505

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

429

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1708

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3642.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Djibouti

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Dominican Republic

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

24

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

80

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

104.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Ecuador

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

17336

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

19665

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

37001.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Egypt

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

22710

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

20598

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

43308.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

El Salvador

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4933

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

32

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

71

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

19898

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

24934.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Estonia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

61

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

246

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

307.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Ethiopia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4702

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

10194

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

14896.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Finland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

106

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

458

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

564.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

France

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

51714

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

39188

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

90902.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Ghana

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6247

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

350

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

6050

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

12647.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

92576

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

6289

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

11225

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

60298

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

170388.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Greece

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3614

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

5078

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

8692.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Guatemala

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

22

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

23.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Haiti

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Honduras

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

28

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

29.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Hungary

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

27942

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

40

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

27425

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

55407.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

India

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

311678

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

26003

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

283

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

701902

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1039866.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Indonesia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

185751

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

17794

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

137259

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

230452

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

571256.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5289

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

4845

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

10134.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

661

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1231

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1892.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Isle of Man

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Israel

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

48483

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

1017

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

58870

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

108370.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Italy

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

43978

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

20335

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

76361

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

46372

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

187046.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Japan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3677

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

28

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

4463

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

8168.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Jersey

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Jordan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

32

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

9

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

41.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Kazakhstan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

78

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

352

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

430.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Kenya

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5214

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

6493

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

226

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

20096

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

32029.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Lao People's Democratic Republic

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

107

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

45

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

152.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Latvia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

122

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

998

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1120.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Lebanon

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

71

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

21

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

92.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Lithuania

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

7769

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

3174

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

10943.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Malawi

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

35

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

7

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

42.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Malaysia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1942

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1942.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Mexico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

61397

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

24452

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

85745

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

171594.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Morocco

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2280

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

6765

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

9045.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Mozambique

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Myanmar

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Nepal

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Netherlands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

26284

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

630

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1606

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

19213

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

47733.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

New Zealand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

124

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

474

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

598.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Nicaragua

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

31

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

32.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Niger

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Nigeria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6332

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

10413

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

23049

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

39794.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Norway

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

122

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

392

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

514.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Pakistan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

31543

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

9452

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

41806

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

25186

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

107987.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Panama

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

55

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

55.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Paraguay

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

43

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

44.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Peru

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

112

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

112.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Philippines

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

45431

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

19000

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

64431.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Poland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

52629

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

54126

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

25171

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

131926.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Qatar

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Puerto Rico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

132

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

141.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Republic of Korea

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1659

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

473

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2132.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Romania

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Russian Federation

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

48263

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

64654

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

112917.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Rwanda

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

42

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

42.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Saudi Arabi

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

14438

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

20

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

9074

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

23532.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Serbia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

19

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

32.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Singapore**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

1866

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?*Select from:* No**(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1866.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Slovakia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

264

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

913

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1177.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

South Africa

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

75542

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

11116

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

11073

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

136270

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

234001.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Spain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9603

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

10687

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

22895

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

43185.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Sri Lanka

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

12802

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

46

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

32807

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

6884

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

52539.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

State of Palestine

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Sudan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

12

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

4

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

16.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Sweden

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

18843

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1294

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

20137.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Switzerland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3358

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

6495

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

9853.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Taiwan, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3360

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

2968

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

6328.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Thailand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

87470

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

911

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

22257

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

51123

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

161761.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Trinidad and Tobago

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

219

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

219.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Tunisia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1074

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

484

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1558.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Turkey

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

98898

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

21912

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

3729

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

120741

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

245280.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Uganda

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

85

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

1096

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1181.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Ukraine

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

79

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

79.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

United Arab Emirates

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9783

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

1327

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

3985

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

15095.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

112542

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

61156

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

187519

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

361217.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

United Republic of Tanzania

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

21

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

25.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

United States of America**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

377465

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

26473

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?*Select from:* No**(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

38183

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

201684

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

643805.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Uruguay

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

736

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

898

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1634.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4488

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1508

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

5996.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Viet Nam

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

29899

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

17677

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

47576.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Zambia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Zimbabwe

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

624

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

624.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A
[Fixed row]

(7.30.17) Provide details of your organization's renewable electricity purchases in the reporting year by country/area.

Row 1

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
 Argentina

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
 Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
 Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Argentina

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Vintage year: our reporting period covers Q4 2021 - Q3 2022 - as we can only select one year in the portal, we select 2022 only to comply with requirements.

Row 2

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Australia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Solar and Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

33180

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Australian LGC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Australia

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Vintage year: our reporting period covers Q4 2021 - Q3 2022 - as we can only select one year in the portal, we select 2022 only to comply with requirements.

Row 3

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Australia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1046

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Australian LGC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Australia

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Vintage year: our reporting period covers Q4 2021 - Q3 2022 - as we can only select one year in the portal, we select 2022 only to comply with requirements.

Row 4

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Austria

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

148

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Austria

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Vintage year: our reporting period covers Q4 2021 - Q3 2022 - as we can only select one year in the portal, we select 2022 only to comply with requirements.

Row 5

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Bangladesh

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Bangladesh

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2019

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Vintage year: our reporting period covers Q4 2021 - Q3 2022 - as we can only select one year in the portal, we select 2022 only to comply with requirements.

Row 6

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Belgium

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

281

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Belgium

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Vintage year: our reporting period covers Q4 2021 - Q3 2022 - as we can only select one year in the portal, we select 2022 only to comply with requirements.

Row 7

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Brazil

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Hydro and Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

55172

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Brazil

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2003

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Vintage year: our reporting period covers Q4 2021 - Q3 2022 - as we can only select one year in the portal, we select 2022 only to comply with requirements.

Row 8

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Brazil

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Large hydropower (>25 MW)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

119400

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Brazil

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Vintage year: our reporting period covers Q4 2021 - Q3 2022 - as we can only select one year in the portal, we select 2022 only to comply with requirements.

Row 9**(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity**

Select from:

Bulgaria

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Solar & Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Bulgaria

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2008

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Vintage year: our reporting period covers Q4 2021 - Q3 2022 - as we can only select one year in the portal, we select 2022 only to comply with requirements.

Row 10

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Canada

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

34292

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

US-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Canada

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Green-e Certified(R) Renewable Energy

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Vintage year: our reporting period covers Q4 2021 - Q3 2022 - as we can only select one year in the portal, we select 2022 only to comply with requirements.

Row 11

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Chile

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

7158

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

No instrument used

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Chile

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Vintage year: our reporting period covers Q4 2021 - Q3 2022 - as we can only select one year in the portal, we select 2022 only to comply with requirements.

Row 12

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

China

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

- Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

- Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

364

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

- No instrument used

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

- China

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

- No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

- 2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Vintage year: our reporting period covers Q4 2021 - Q3 2022 - as we can only select one year in the portal, we select 2022 only to comply with requirements.

Row 13

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

China

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Direct line to an off-site generator owned by a third party with no grid transfers (direct-line PPA)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

5009

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

No instrument used

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

China

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Vintage year: our reporting period covers Q4 2021 - Q3 2022 - as we can only select one year in the portal, we select 2022 only to comply with requirements.

Row 14

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

China

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Large hydropower (>25 MW)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

102670

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

China

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2012

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Vintage year: our reporting period covers Q4 2021 - Q3 2022 - as we can only select one year in the portal, we select 2022 only to comply with requirements.

Row 15

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Colombia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

20715

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

No instrument used

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Colombia

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Vintage year: our reporting period covers Q4 2021 - Q3 2022 - as we can only select one year in the portal, we select 2022 only to comply with requirements.

Row 16

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Colombia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

199

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Colombia

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2016

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Vintage year: our reporting period covers Q4 2021 - Q3 2022 - as we can only select one year in the portal, we select 2022 only to comply with requirements.

Row 17

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Costa Rica

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

5419

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Costa Rica

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2015

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Vintage year: our reporting period covers Q4 2021 - Q3 2022 - as we can only select one year in the portal, we select 2022 only to comply with requirements.

Row 18

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Cyprus

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Solar and Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

330

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Cyprus

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2008

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Vintage year: our reporting period covers Q4 2021 - Q3 2022 - as we can only select one year in the portal, we select 2022 only to comply with requirements.

Row 19

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Czechia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Solar and Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

62

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Czechia

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2008

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Vintage year: our reporting period covers Q4 2021 - Q3 2022 - as we can only select one year in the portal, we select 2022 only to comply with requirements.

Row 20

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Denmark

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1505

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Denmark

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Vintage year: our reporting period covers Q4 2021 - Q3 2022 - as we can only select one year in the portal, we select 2022 only to comply with requirements.

Row 21

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Dominican Republic

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

18

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Dominican Republic

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Vintage year: our reporting period covers Q4 2021 - Q3 2022 - as we can only select one year in the portal, we select 2022 only to comply with requirements.

Row 22

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Ecuador

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Hydro and Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

13514

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Ecuador

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2006

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Vintage year: our reporting period covers Q4 2021 - Q3 2022 - as we can only select one year in the portal, we select 2022 only to comply with requirements.

Row 23

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Egypt

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

15037

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Egypt

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2019

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Vintage year: our reporting period covers Q4 2021 - Q3 2022 - as we can only select one year in the portal, we select 2022 only to comply with requirements.

Row 24

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

El Salvador

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

72

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

No instrument used

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

El Salvador

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Vintage year: our reporting period covers Q4 2021 - Q3 2022 - as we can only select one year in the portal, we select 2022 only to comply with requirements.

Row 25

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

El Salvador

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

4861

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

El Salvador

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2017

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Vintage year: our reporting period covers Q4 2021 - Q3 2022 - as we can only select one year in the portal, we select 2022 only to comply with requirements.

Row 26

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Ethiopia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Default delivered renewable electricity from the grid in a market with 95% or more renewable electricity capacity and where there is no mechanism for specifically allocating renewable electricity

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Solar, Hydro, Wind and Geothermal

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

3568

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

No instrument used

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Ethiopia

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Vintage year: our reporting period covers Q4 2021 - Q3 2022 - as we can only select one year in the portal, we select 2022 only to comply with requirements.

Row 27

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Finland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

106

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Finland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Vintage year: our reporting period covers Q4 2021 - Q3 2022 - as we can only select one year in the portal, we select 2022 only to comply with requirements.

Row 28

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

France

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

48573

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

France

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2017

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Vintage year: our reporting period covers Q4 2021 - Q3 2022 - as we can only select one year in the portal, we select 2022 only to comply with requirements.

Row 29

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

France

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Solar and Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

130

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

France

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Vintage year: our reporting period covers Q4 2021 - Q3 2022 - as we can only select one year in the portal, we select 2022 only to comply with requirements.

Row 30

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Germany

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Solar, Hydro and Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Germany

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2008

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Vintage year: our reporting period covers Q4 2021 - Q3 2022 - as we can only select one year in the portal, we select 2022 only to comply with requirements.

Row 31

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Greece

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Solar and Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

3614

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Greece

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2008

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Vintage year: our reporting period covers Q4 2021 - Q3 2022 - as we can only select one year in the portal, we select 2022 only to comply with requirements.

Row 32

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Hungary

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

27942

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Hungary

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2008

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Vintage year: our reporting period covers Q4 2021 - Q3 2022 - as we can only select one year in the portal, we select 2022 only to comply with requirements.

Row 33

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

India

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

14752

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

No instrument used

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

India

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Vintage year: our reporting period covers Q4 2021 - Q3 2022 - as we can only select one year in the portal, we select 2022 only to comply with requirements.

Row 34

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

India

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Direct line to an off-site generator owned by a third party with no grid transfers (direct-line PPA)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

No instrument used

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

India

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Vintage year: our reporting period covers Q4 2021 - Q3 2022 - as we can only select one year in the portal, we select 2022 only to comply with requirements.

Row 35**(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity**

Select from:

India

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Large hydropower (>25 MW)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

292583

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

India

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2006

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Vintage year: our reporting period covers Q4 2021 - Q3 2022 - as we can only select one year in the portal, we select 2022 only to comply with requirements.

Row 36

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Indonesia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Direct line to an off-site generator owned by a third party with no grid transfers (direct-line PPA)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

No instrument used

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Indonesia

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Vintage year: our reporting period covers Q4 2021 - Q3 2022 - as we can only select one year in the portal, we select 2022 only to comply with requirements.

Row 37

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Indonesia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

- Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

- Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Geothermal and Hydro

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

183333

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

- I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

- Indonesia

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

- Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1994

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Vintage year: our reporting period covers Q4 2021 - Q3 2022 - as we can only select one year in the portal, we select 2022 only to comply with requirements.

Row 38

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Ireland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Solar and Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

325

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Ireland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2008

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Vintage year: our reporting period covers Q4 2021 - Q3 2022 - as we can only select one year in the portal, we select 2022 only to comply with requirements.

Row 39

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Israel

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

44437

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Israel

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2019

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Vintage year: our reporting period covers Q4 2021 - Q3 2022 - as we can only select one year in the portal, we select 2022 only to comply with requirements.

Row 40

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Italy

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Default delivered renewable electricity from the grid, supported by energy attribute certificates

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Solar and Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

41700

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Italy

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2008

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Vintage year: our reporting period covers Q4 2021 - Q3 2022 - as we can only select one year in the portal, we select 2022 only to comply with requirements.

Row 41

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Japan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

3304

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

GEC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Japan

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Vintage year: our reporting period covers Q4 2021 - Q3 2022 - as we can only select one year in the portal, we select 2022 only to comply with requirements.

Row 42

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Lithuania

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Solar and Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Lithuania

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2008

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Vintage year: our reporting period covers Q4 2021 - Q3 2022 - as we can only select one year in the portal, we select 2022 only to comply with requirements.

Row 43

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Malaysia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1929

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Malaysia

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2017

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Vintage year: our reporting period covers Q4 2021 - Q3 2022 - as we can only select one year in the portal, we select 2022 only to comply with requirements.

Row 44

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Mexico

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

40394

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

No instrument used

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Mexico

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Vintage year: our reporting period covers Q4 2021 - Q3 2022 - as we can only select one year in the portal, we select 2022 only to comply with requirements.

Row 45

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Mexico

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

20322

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Mexico

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Vintage year: our reporting period covers Q4 2021 - Q3 2022 - as we can only select one year in the portal, we select 2022 only to comply with requirements.

Row 46

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Morocco

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Morocco

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2017

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Vintage year: our reporting period covers Q4 2021 - Q3 2022 - as we can only select one year in the portal, we select 2022 only to comply with requirements.

Row 47

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Netherlands

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

18864

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Netherlands

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2005

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Vintage year: our reporting period covers Q4 2021 - Q3 2022 - as we can only select one year in the portal, we select 2022 only to comply with requirements.

Row 48

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Netherlands

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Solar and Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2718

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Netherlands

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2008

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Vintage year: our reporting period covers Q4 2021 - Q3 2022 - as we can only select one year in the portal, we select 2022 only to comply with requirements.

Row 49

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Nigeria

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Large hydropower (>25 MW)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

5916

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Nigeria

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1999

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Vintage year: our reporting period covers Q4 2021 - Q3 2022 - as we can only select one year in the portal, we select 2022 only to comply with requirements.

Row 50

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Pakistan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

30602

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Pakistan

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2017

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Vintage year: our reporting period covers Q4 2021 - Q3 2022 - as we can only select one year in the portal, we select 2022 only to comply with requirements.

Row 51

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Panama

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

55

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Panama

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2015

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Vintage year: our reporting period covers Q4 2021 - Q3 2022 - as we can only select one year in the portal, we select 2022 only to comply with requirements.

Row 52

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Peru

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

- Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

112

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

- I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

- Peru

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

- Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2010

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

- 2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Vintage year: our reporting period covers Q4 2021 - Q3 2022 - as we can only select one year in the portal, we select 2022 only to comply with requirements.

Row 53

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Philippines

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Geothermal

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

45043

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Philippines

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1979

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Vintage year: our reporting period covers Q4 2021 - Q3 2022 - as we can only select one year in the portal, we select 2022 only to comply with requirements.

Row 54

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Poland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

- Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

- Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

52302

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

- Contract

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

- Poland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

- Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2005

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

- 2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

- No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Vintage year: our reporting period covers Q4 2021 - Q3 2022 - as we can only select one year in the portal, we select 2022 only to comply with requirements.

Row 55

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

- Poland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

- Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

- Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

219

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

- GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Poland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2008

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Vintage year: our reporting period covers Q4 2021 - Q3 2022 - as we can only select one year in the portal, we select 2022 only to comply with requirements.

Row 56

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Portugal

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

- Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

- Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Solar and Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

17484

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

- GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

- Portugal

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

- Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2008

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Vintage year: our reporting period covers Q4 2021 - Q3 2022 - as we can only select one year in the portal, we select 2022 only to comply with requirements.

Row 57

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Romania

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Solar and Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

12575

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Romania

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2008

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Vintage year: our reporting period covers Q4 2021 - Q3 2022 - as we can only select one year in the portal, we select 2022 only to comply with requirements.

Row 58

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Russian Federation

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

47725

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Russian Federation

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Vintage year: our reporting period covers Q4 2021 - Q3 2022 - as we can only select one year in the portal, we select 2022 only to comply with requirements.

Row 59

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Saudi Arabia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

14384

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Saudi Arabia

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Vintage year: our reporting period covers Q4 2021 - Q3 2022 - as we can only select one year in the portal, we select 2022 only to comply with requirements.

Row 60

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Singapore

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1866

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

TIGR

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Singapore

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

- No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Vintage year: our reporting period covers Q4 2021 - Q3 2022 - as we can only select one year in the portal, we select 2022 only to comply with requirements.

Row 61

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

- South Africa

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

- Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

- Sustainable Biomass

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

4093

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

- Contract

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

South Africa

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

"The biomass being used is biogas captured from a nearby landfill by third party and electricity obtained comes from third party's CHP. Vintage year: our reporting period covers Q4 2021 - Q3 2022 - as we can only select one year in the portal, we select 2022 only to comply with requirements."

Row 62

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

South Africa

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

- Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

- Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

69742

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

- I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

- South Africa

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

- Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Vintage year: our reporting period covers Q4 2021 - Q3 2022 - as we can only select one year in the portal, we select 2022 only to comply with requirements.

Row 63

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Spain

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

9591

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Spain

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2007

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Vintage year: our reporting period covers Q4 2021 - Q3 2022 - as we can only select one year in the portal, we select 2022 only to comply with requirements.

Row 64

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Sri Lanka

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

11949

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Sri Lanka

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2008

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Vintage year: our reporting period covers Q4 2021 - Q3 2022 - as we can only select one year in the portal, we select 2022 only to comply with requirements.

Row 65

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Sweden

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

18843

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Sweden

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1990

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Vintage year: our reporting period covers Q4 2021 - Q3 2022 - as we can only select one year in the portal, we select 2022 only to comply with requirements.

Row 66

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

3358

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Switzerland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Vintage year: our reporting period covers Q4 2021 - Q3 2022 - as we can only select one year in the portal, we select 2022 only to comply with requirements.

Row 67

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Taiwan, China

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Large hydropower (>25 MW)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

3090

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Taiwan, China

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2012

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Vintage year: our reporting period covers Q4 2021 - Q3 2022 - as we can only select one year in the portal, we select 2022 only to comply with requirements.

Row 68

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Thailand

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

86643

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Thailand

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2011

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Vintage year: our reporting period covers Q4 2021 - Q3 2022 - as we can only select one year in the portal, we select 2022 only to comply with requirements.

Row 69

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Turkey

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Geothermal

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

95563

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Turkey

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2017

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Vintage year: our reporting period covers Q4 2021 - Q3 2022 - as we can only select one year in the portal, we select 2022 only to comply with requirements.

Row 70

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

- United Arab Emirates

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

- Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

- Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

9121

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

- I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

- United Arab Emirates

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

- Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Vintage year: our reporting period covers Q4 2021 - Q3 2022 - as we can only select one year in the portal, we select 2022 only to comply with requirements.

Row 71

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Vintage year: our reporting period covers Q4 2021 - Q3 2022 - as we can only select one year in the portal, we select 2022 only to comply with requirements.

Row 72

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

- Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

- Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

12675

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

- Contract

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

- Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2008

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Vintage year: our reporting period covers Q4 2021 - Q3 2022 - as we can only select one year in the portal, we select 2022 only to comply with requirements.

Row 73

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

7540

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

REGO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2008

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Vintage year: our reporting period covers Q4 2021 - Q3 2022 - as we can only select one year in the portal, we select 2022 only to comply with requirements.

Row 74

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Uruguay

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Default delivered renewable electricity from the grid in a market with 95% or more renewable electricity capacity and where there is no mechanism for specifically allocating renewable electricity

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Solar, Hydro, Wind and Geothermal

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

656

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

No instrument used

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Uruguay

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Vintage year: our reporting period covers Q4 2021 - Q3 2022 - as we can only select one year in the portal, we select 2022 only to comply with requirements.

Row 75

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

United States of America

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

US-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

United States of America

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Green-e Certified(R) Renewable Energy

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Vintage year: our reporting period covers Q4 2021 - Q3 2022 - as we can only select one year in the portal, we select 2022 only to comply with requirements.

Row 76**(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity**

Select from:

Viet Nam

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

29320

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Viet Nam

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2011

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

*Vintage year: our reporting period covers Q4 2021 - Q3 2022 - as we can only select one year in the portal, we select 2022 only to comply with requirements.
[Add row]*

(7.30.18) Provide details of your organization's low-carbon heat, steam, and cooling purchases in the reporting year by country/area.

Row 1

(7.30.18.1) Sourcing method

Select from:

Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

(7.30.18.2) Country/area of consumption of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling

Select from:

Brazil

(7.30.18.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Steam

(7.30.18.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Renewable energy mix

(7.30.18.5) Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)

46296

(7.30.18.6) Comment

No comment

Row 2

(7.30.18.1) Sourcing method

Select from:

Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

(7.30.18.2) Country/area of consumption of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling

Select from:

Denmark

(7.30.18.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Steam

(7.30.18.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Renewable energy mix

(7.30.18.5) Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)

429

(7.30.18.6) Comment

No comment

Row 3

(7.30.18.1) Sourcing method

Select from:

Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

(7.30.18.2) Country/area of consumption of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling

Select from:

Kenya

(7.30.18.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Steam

(7.30.18.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Renewable energy mix

(7.30.18.5) Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)

226

(7.30.18.6) Comment

No comment

Row 4

(7.30.18.1) Sourcing method

Select from:

Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

(7.30.18.2) Country/area of consumption of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling

Select from:

Netherlands

(7.30.18.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Steam

(7.30.18.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Renewable energy mix

(7.30.18.5) Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)

1606

(7.30.18.6) Comment

No comment

Row 5

(7.30.18.1) Sourcing method

Select from:

Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

(7.30.18.2) Country/area of consumption of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling

Select from:

Pakistan

(7.30.18.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Steam

(7.30.18.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Renewable energy mix

(7.30.18.5) Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)

41806

(7.30.18.6) Comment

No comment

Row 6

(7.30.18.1) Sourcing method

Select from:

Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

(7.30.18.2) Country/area of consumption of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling

Select from:

Poland

(7.30.18.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Steam

(7.30.18.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Renewable energy mix

(7.30.18.5) Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)

9400

(7.30.18.6) Comment

No comment

Row 7

(7.30.18.1) Sourcing method

Select from:

Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

(7.30.18.2) Country/area of consumption of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling

Select from:

South Africa

(7.30.18.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Steam

(7.30.18.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Renewable energy mix

(7.30.18.5) Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)

11073

(7.30.18.6) Comment

No comment

Row 8

(7.30.18.1) Sourcing method

Select from:

Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

(7.30.18.2) Country/area of consumption of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling

Select from:

Sri Lanka

(7.30.18.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Steam

(7.30.18.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Renewable energy mix

(7.30.18.5) Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)

32807

(7.30.18.6) Comment

No comment

[Add row]

(7.30.19) Provide details of your organization's renewable electricity generation by country/area in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

Argentina

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

18.23

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

18.23

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

We do not disclose Facility Capacity for this submission.

Row 2

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

Bangladesh

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

92.02

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

92.02

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

We do not disclose Facility Capacity for this submission.

Row 3

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

Brazil

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

22.4

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

20.5

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

We do not disclose Facility Capacity for this submission.

Row 4

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

China

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

358.8

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

358.8

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

We do not disclose Facility Capacity for this submission.

Row 5

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

China

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Wind

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

15.24

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

15.24

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

We do not disclose Facility Capacity for this submission.

Row 6

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

El Salvador

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

32.21

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

32.21

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

We do not disclose Facility Capacity for this submission.

Row 7

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

France

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

0.01

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

0.01

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

We do not disclose Facility Capacity for this submission.

Row 8

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

Ghana

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

324.21

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

0

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

We do not disclose Facility Capacity for this submission. All the renewable electricity produced was sold to the grid.

Row 9

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

India

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

5296.87

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

4134.81

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

We do not disclose Facility Capacity for this submission. Electricity generated through the use of a sustainable biomass CHP.

Row 10

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

India

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

14517.02

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

14517.02

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

We do not disclose Facility Capacity for this submission.

Row 11

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

India

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Wind

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

4423.7

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

4423.7

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

We do not disclose Facility Capacity for this submission.

Row 12

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

Indonesia

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

252.31

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

252.31

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

We do not disclose Facility Capacity for this submission.

Row 13

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

Nepal

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

445.76

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

445.76

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

We do not disclose Facility Capacity for this submission.

Row 14

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

Netherlands

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

629.65

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

629.65

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

We do not disclose Facility Capacity for this submission.

Row 15

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

Pakistan

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

9452.24

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

9452.24

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

We do not disclose Facility Capacity for this submission.

Row 16

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

Portugal

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

139.19

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

139.19

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

We do not disclose Facility Capacity for this submission.

Row 17

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

Saudi Arabia

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

20.28

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

20.28

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

We do not disclose Facility Capacity for this submission.

Row 18

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

South Africa

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

1669.81

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

1669.81

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

We do not disclose Facility Capacity for this submission. Electricity generated through the use of a sustainable biomass CHP.

Row 19

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

South Africa

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

933.89

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

933.89

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

We do not disclose Facility Capacity for this submission.

Row 20

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

Sri Lanka

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

45.66

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

45.66

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

We do not disclose Facility Capacity for this submission.

Row 21

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

Thailand

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

845.19

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

845.19

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

We do not disclose Facility Capacity for this submission.

Row 22

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

Turkey

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

122.29

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

122.29

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

We do not disclose Facility Capacity for this submission.

Row 23

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

United Arab Emirates

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

1326.95

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

1326.95

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

We do not disclose Facility Capacity for this submission.

Row 24

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

United States of America

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

909.01

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

771.81

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

We do not disclose Facility Capacity for this submission.

[Add row]

(7.30.20) Describe how your organization’s renewable electricity sourcing strategy directly or indirectly contributes to bringing new capacity into the grid in the countries/areas in which you operate.

Unilever operates over 280 factories in 60 countries. Our electricity consumption is distributed as follows: Asia 35%, the Americas 29%, Europe 21%, and Africa & remaining countries 15%. Transitioning to renewable electricity is a significant driver of emissions reduction in our operations. Our preference is to support local renewable energy markets through purchasing renewable electricity contracts called Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs), or green tariffs/bundled Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) to match our grid power demand, where these are available and can be sourced in a cost competitive way. Where this is not possible, and as the next best option, we seek to purchase unbundled RECs sold separately from electricity in the same market. Only as a last resort, and when unbundled RECs are not available in a market where we buy electricity, do we buy unbundled RECs in an adjacent market. We report in line with RE100’s best practice on renewable electricity reporting, which means that we only report electricity as 'renewable' when the accompanying Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs), originate in the same market in which we are operating.

Direct Impact: In most European countries and parts of the Americas electricity markets are liberalised, which gives Unilever the opportunity to contract national renewable electricity supply contracts through green tariffs or off-site PPA’s. For example, Unilever entered into a wind PPA in Mexico in 2016 which enabled the project owner to finance the wind park. In addition, Unilever’s purchasing strategy has established: · A supplier ranking favouring the renewable electricity suppliers in tenders which have the most compelling renewable electricity strategy in place, for example plans to increase their renewable production assets base to 100%; · An asset ranking preferring green tariffs or PPA ‘s from production assets which have been recently built. However, many countries Unilever operates in do not have liberalised electricity markets, meaning companies have to purchase electricity from state utilities. Depending on country specific legislation, the only opportunity to add renewable electricity assets is through on-site installations. There are solar PV installations at 44 Unilever sites across 18 countries, and 8 currently under implementation. These include in Asia (27 completed installations / 7 under implementation), Africa (4 completed installations / 1 under implementation) the Middle East (3 completed installations), and in Europe, the US and South America (7 completed installations).

Indirect impact: In the USA, 86% of Unilever’s electricity demand is located within states with regulated electricity markets. In these states, our manufacturing sites have to purchase electricity from dedicated state utilities. In Missouri (one of the most coal-dependent US states) where Unilever has 3 sites, our strategy has been to directly contact state utilities to ask for renewable electricity supply from within state or from near state wind or solar farms. Unilever started this initiative in 2019. In 2020, Unilever and other interested companies were asked by Ameren, one of Missouri’s state utilities and one of the most coal-reliant utilities companies in the US, to help shape its “Renewable Solution Program” which was launched in June 2021. This program will generate additional renewable capacity in relation to Ameren’s general renewable electricity capacity roll out plan. Unilever is an active participant in various business coalitions striving for stronger climate action. Unilever specifically supports initiatives aimed at adding clean power capacity. As a member of the RE100 Advisory Committee, we actively help to drive forward RE100’s mission to accelerate change towards zero carbon grids at scale and get more companies to switch to 100% renewables. We support RE100s ambition for renewable sourcing strategies that add new RE capacity. We are also part of the leadership group of the WBCSD Energy Pathway, the programme has recently published recommendations for sustainable RE procurement through six leadership strategies. We continue to work with the US State Department’s Clean Energy Demand Initiative, to send an investment signal to countries and encourage them to create enabling environments for corporate renewable procurement. In 2021, Unilever used its influence as a COP26 Principal Partner to rally governments and international business to take climate action and accelerate the clean energy transition. We also attended COP27, working in partnership with groups such as the We Mean Business Coalition, to call for higher ambition national climate plans, increased finance for climate mitigation and adaptation in vulnerable countries, and energy and food systems transformation.

(7.30.21) In the reporting year, has your organization faced barriers or challenges to sourcing renewable electricity?

(7.30.21.1) Challenges to sourcing renewable electricity

Select from:

Yes, both in specific countries/areas and in general

(7.30.21.2) Challenges faced by your organization which were not country/area-specific

1. National energy legislation (in large countries with state energy legislation) is regulated and companies are not allowed to choose grid electricity suppliers hence we cannot contract physical renewable electricity supply sources 2. National market entry barriers for independent electricity generators are high so even for on-site renewable electricity installations, no or very limited options are available. E.g. on-site renewable installation and off-site renewable electricity project developments are prohibited. Amongst others, Indonesia is a market where this occurs. 3. No national Energy Attribute Certification system is available. 4. Governments subsidise grid electricity to such an extent that renewable electricity generation projects are not financially viable.

[Fixed row]

(7.30.22) Provide details of the country/area-specific challenges to sourcing renewable electricity faced by your organization in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:

Argentina

(7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

Regulatory instability

(7.30.22.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

Internal capacity issues

Row 2

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:

Bangladesh

(7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

Lack of market data

(7.30.22.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

Limited supply of renewable electricity in the market

Row 3

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:

Cyprus

(7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

Regulatory instability

(7.30.22.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

Internal capacity issues

Row 4

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:

Ghana

(7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

Lack of market data

(7.30.22.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

Limited supply of renewable electricity in the market

Row 5

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:

Hungary

(7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

Regulatory instability

(7.30.22.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

Internal capacity issues

Row 6

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:

Kenya

(7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

- Lack of market data

(7.30.22.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

Limited supply of renewable electricity in the market

Row 7

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:

- Mexico

(7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

- Lack of market data

(7.30.22.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

Limited supply of renewable electricity in the market

Row 8

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:

- Morocco

(7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

- Lack of market data
- Regulatory instability

(7.30.22.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

Prohibitively priced renewable electricity

Row 9

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:

Nigeria

(7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

Lack of market data

(7.30.22.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

Lack of credible renewable electricity procurement options (e.g. EACs, Green Tariffs)

Row 10

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:

Pakistan

(7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

Regulatory instability

(7.30.22.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

Internal capacity issues

Row 11

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:

Russian Federation

(7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

Regulatory instability

(7.30.22.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

Internal capacity issues

Row 12

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:

Singapore

(7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

Unable to get internal company approval

(7.30.22.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

Internal capacity issues

Row 13

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:

- South Africa

(7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

- Lack of electricity market structure supporting bilateral PPAs
- Regulatory instability

(7.30.22.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

Limited supply of renewable electricity in the market

Row 14

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:

- Turkey

(7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

- Lack of electricity market structure supporting bilateral PPAs
- Regulatory instability

(7.30.22.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

Limited supply of renewable electricity in the market

Row 15

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:

United Republic of Tanzania

(7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

Lack of market data

(7.30.22.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

Limited supply of renewable electricity in the market

Row 16

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:

United States of America

(7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

Lack of electricity market structure supporting bilateral PPAs

(7.30.22.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

Limited supply of renewable electricity in the market

[Add row]

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.00001222

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

728361

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

59604000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

9.8

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

Divestment

Acquisitions

Change in output

Other, please specify

- Other emissions reduction activities
- Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.45.9) Please explain

The reduction can be attributed to projects that aim to consume more renewable energy and to reduce overall emissions (-9.3% metric numerator year over year change), to the effects of divestments (-1.8% metric numerator year over year change) and acquisitions (0.6% metric numerator year over year change), to the change in production volume and product mix changes (-3.8% metric numerator year over year change) and to other factors; for example, getting a more accurate and complete inventory after applying the boundary change (3.7% metric numerator year over year change).

Row 2

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.04159098

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

728361

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

- metric ton of product

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

17512477

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

- Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

Divestment

Other, please specify

Acquisitions

Change in output

Other emissions reduction activities

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.45.9) Please explain

The reduction can be attributed to projects that aim to consume more renewable energy and to reduce overall emissions (-9.3% metric numerator year over year change), to the effects of divestments (-1.8% metric numerator year over year change) and acquisitions (0.6% metric numerator year over year change), to the change in production volume and product mix changes (-3.8% metric numerator year over year change) and to other factors; for example, getting a more accurate and complete inventory after applying the boundary change (3.7% metric numerator year over year change).

[Add row]

(7.52) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.**Row 1****(7.52.1) Description**

Select from:

Energy usage

(7.52.2) Metric value

1.32

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

23157161

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

17512477

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

1.4

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

The reduction can be attributed to the implementation of energy efficiency measures, to the effects of divestments and acquisitions, and to the change in production volume and product mix changes.

[Add row]

(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

Absolute target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

- Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

- Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Unilever - Near-Term Approval Letter.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

- 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

01/01/2016

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- Methane (CH₄)
- Nitrous oxide (N₂O)
- Carbon dioxide (CO₂)
- Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
- Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
- Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)
- Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

- Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

09/30/2015

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

890801

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1071076

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1961877.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

09/30/2025

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

70

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

588563.100

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

613464

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

114897

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

728361.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

89.82

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers 100% of scope 1 and 2 emissions globally.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

This is a shorter term, interim target towards target Abs 2 which has been approved by the Science-Based Targets initiative as being 1.5°C aligned. Once 70% reduction in scope 12 emissions by 2025 is achieved, this will revert to target Abs 2 which aims to achieve 100% reduction by 2030.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

During 2023, the eighth year of this target, we reduced absolute scope 12 emissions by 10.5% vs 2022, with Scope 1 emissions reducing by 7.9% and Scope 2 market-based emissions reducing by 22.5%. We will achieve the target through: 1) reducing intensity of energy consumption and 2) use of 100% renewable energy for all residual energy requirements. More specifically, Unilever plans to transition to achieve 100% renewable electricity and 100% renewable heat by 2030, phase out high-impact HFC refrigerants from cooling systems, halve food waste in our operations by 2025, align capital expenditure with a 1.5°C pathway, and continue to invest in eco-efficiency programmes to reduce energy demand. The full details can be found in our climate transition action plan here: <https://www.unilever.com/planet-and-society/climate-action/>

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

No

Row 2

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

- Abs 2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

- Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Unilever - Near-Term Approval Letter (2030 Scope 1&2).pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

- 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

01/01/2016

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- Methane (CH₄)
- Nitrous oxide (N₂O)
- Carbon dioxide (CO₂)
- Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
- Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)
- Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)

Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

Scope 1

Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

09/30/2015

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

890801

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1071076

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1961877.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100.0

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100.0

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100.0

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

09/30/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

100

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

613464

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

114897

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

728361.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

62.87

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers 100% of Scope 1 and 2 emissions globally.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

This target is a continuation of Abs1. Unilever committed to reduce scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 100% by 2030 from a 2015 base year. This target has been approved by the Science Based Targets Initiative as meeting the 1.5°C warming scenario.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

During 2023, the eighth year of this target, we reduced absolute scope 12 emissions by 10.5% vs 2022, with Scope 1 emissions reducing by 7.9% and Scope 2 market-based emissions reducing by 22.5%. We will achieve the target through: 1) reducing intensity of energy consumption and 2) use of 100% renewable energy for all residual energy requirements. More specifically, Unilever plans to transition to achieve 100% renewable electricity and 100% renewable heat by 2030, phase out high-impact HFC refrigerants from cooling systems, halve food waste in our operations by 2025, align capital expenditure with a 1.5°C pathway, and continue to invest in eco-efficiency programmes to reduce energy demand. The full details can be found in our climate transition action plan here: <https://www.unilever.com/planet-and-society/climate-action/>

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

No

Row 3

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

- Abs 3

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

- Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but we have not committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

- 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

01/01/2016

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- Methane (CH₄)
- Nitrous oxide (N₂O)
- Carbon dioxide (CO₂)
- Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
- Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
- Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)
- Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

- Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

09/30/2015

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

890801.0

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1071076.0

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1961877.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100.0

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100.0

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100.0

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

09/30/2039

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

100

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

613464

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

114897

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

728361.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

62.87

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target is a continuation of Abs 2, with a long-term timeframe to maintain operational emissions at zero beyond 2030. This means any changes in operations following 2030 will need to be aligned with zero operational emissions.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Our first ambition is to eliminate emissions from our own operations.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Unilever plans to transition to achieve 100% renewable electricity and 100% renewable heat by 2030, phase out high-impact HFC refrigerants from cooling systems, halve food waste in our operations by 2025, align capital expenditure with a 1.5°C pathway, and continue to invest in eco-efficiency programmes to reduce energy demand. The full details can be found in our climate transition action plan here: <https://www.unilever.com/planet-andsociety/climate-action/>

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

No

Row 4

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Abs 4

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Unilever - Near-Term Approval Letter (Scope 3 E&I).pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

12/31/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

- Scope 3, Category 11 – Use of sold products (not included in Scope 1 or 2)
- Scope 3, Category 13 – Downstream leased assets
- Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services
- Scope 3, Category 12 – End-of-life treatment of sold products
- Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution
- Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

09/29/2021

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

43352943

(7.53.1.16) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

496515

(7.53.1.17) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1905231

(7.53.1.24) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

66104736

(7.53.1.25) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3539460

(7.53.1.26) Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3089646

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

118488531.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

118488531.000

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.37) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.38) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.45) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.46) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.47) Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

09/29/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

42

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

68723347.980

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

41465840

(7.53.1.61) Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

296731

(7.53.1.62) Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1565489

(7.53.1.69) Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

48554609

(7.53.1.70) Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3254878

(7.53.1.71) Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2303167

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

97440714.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

97440714.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

42.29

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Measuring GHG emissions is a significant challenge and relies on many estimates and on information from third parties. In 2023, we implemented improvements in our GHG emissions measurement using more complete and accurate data and a new measurement system for our largest Scope 3 emissions categories. Our revised measurement applies the latest guidance on the use of emissions factors (IPCC AR6) and the recently published draft GHG Protocol Land Sector guidance. We have restated our 2021 and 2022 GHG emissions measurement to reflect these changes and the revised 2021 emissions are the baseline of our Net Zero by 2039 ambition. Our Scope 3 target aims to reduce absolute Scope 3 energy and industrial GHG emissions from purchased goods and services (associated with ingredients, packaging), upstream transport and distribution, energy and fuel-related activities, direct emissions from use of sold products (associated with HFC propellants), end of life treatment of sold products, and downstream leased assets (associated with ice cream retail cabinets) by 42% by 2030, from a 2021 baseline (submitted to SBTi for validation as 1.5C-aligned in November 2023). The target covers all of Unilever's operations.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Unilevers commits to reduce absolute scope 3 GHG emissions from purchased goods and services, fuel and energy related activities, upstream transport and distribution, use of sold products, end-of-life treatment of sold products, and downstream leased assets 42% by FY2030 from a FY2021 base year.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

While we have succeeded in reducing emissions in our operations by 74% in absolute terms (vs 2015) and reducing the emissions intensity of our products across our value chain by 21% (vs 2010), achieving significant absolute reductions in our Scope 3 emissions has proven more challenging. This has prompted us to look again at where and how we believe we can seek absolute emissions reductions in our value chain, resulting in us updating our Transition Plan in early 2024. This sets out new, near-term Scope 3 GHG reduction targets using the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) criteria and recommendations for near-term targets,¹ and time-bound emissions reduction actions that are integrated into our five Business Groups' financial growth plans. These targets have been submitted to the SBTi for validation. The development of these plans has been informed by significant improvements in the measurement of our GHG emissions, allowing us to build more granular action plans. We have also recognised the need for more targeted external engagement to drive systemic change. Detailed advocacy priorities now target

specific barriers to the delivery of our CTAP and provide increased clarity on where we must work with governments, regulators, or industry to shift the systems of which we are a part. In 2023, each of our five Business Groups identified the priority action areas towards delivering these targets. They cover key phases of the lifecycle of our products, including the raw materials we purchase, their production and distribution, packaging, direct emissions in the consumer-use phase, and finally, their end of life. Some action areas are relevant to all Business Groups (such as the Supplier Climate Programme, Packaging, and Logistics). Others are specific to one or more Business Groups (US and Canada Aerosol Propellants for Beauty & Wellbeing and Personal Care, Ice cream Cabinets for Ice Cream). The action areas have now been integrated into each of our Business Groups' financial growth plans.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

No

Row 5

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Abs 5

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Unilever - Near-Term Approval Letter (Scope 3 FLAG).pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

12/31/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

Carbon dioxide (CO2)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

09/29/2021

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

43352943

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

43352943.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

43352943.000

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

09/29/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

30.3

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

30217001.271

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

41465840

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

41465840.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

41465840.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

Yes, it covers land-related emissions only (e.g. FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

14.37

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Our updated FLAG target aims to reduce absolute Scope 3 forest, land and agriculture (FLAG) GHG emissions from purchased goods and services (associated with ingredients) by 30.3% by 2030, from a 2021 baseline. Under SBTi rules, carbon removals within our value chain may be counted towards achieving our near-term Scope 3 GHG (FLAG) reduction target. We will not purchase carbon credits to meet this target and intend to align closely with the SBTi and GHG Protocol accounting standards as they develop. As of 2024, the GHG Protocol Land Sector and Removals Guidance remains in draft. We have taken this draft guidance into account when preparing this revised plan. The targets covers all of Unilever's operations.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

FLAG: Unilever commits to reduce absolute scope 3 FLAG GHG emissions 30.3% by FY2030 from a FY2021 base year. Unilever also commits to maintain no deforestation across its primary deforestation-linked commodities.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

The GHG emissions from the production of our key forest-risk commodities (i.e. palm oil, paper and board, tea, soy and cocoa) arise from land use change (e.g. deforestation), agricultural practices and downstream processing. In 2020, we set a goal to achieve a deforestation-free supply chain in palm oil, paper and board, tea, soy and cocoa. By the end of 2023, we had put in place the infrastructure, monitoring and verification systems to manage a deforestation-free supply chain. For

example, we have strengthened the traceability and transparency of our palm oil supply chain by using satellite imagery and geolocation data to measure deforestation. Additionally, 97.5% of our palm oil, paper and board, tea, soy and cocoa order volumes were deforestation-free by the end of 2023, based on Unilever's deforestation-free requirements. To achieve our FLAG target we will continue to work with suppliers to build the right infrastructure and systems to meet our deforestation-free requirements. Initially, this means fewer suppliers in deeper partnerships. Additionally, we are building and investing in more infrastructure (e.g. our cumulative investment of US\$350m in our Unilever Oleochemicals facility in Indonesia), and therefore, increasing sourcing at the primary production and farm level. We are also scaling up the adoption of regenerative agriculture. We estimate the currently identified regenerative agriculture projects will cumulatively cost c. 140m in the period to 2030. In addition to lowering emissions, this will promote the resilience of our supply chain, reducing sources of volatility and safeguarding our access to raw materials. We are working in transparent, precompetitive partnerships with other businesses with whom we share suppliers. This cooperation will amplify the impact of our programmes, leading to more effective transitions and greater overall benefits across environmental, social, and economic dimensions. For instance, our alliance with PepsiCo in Iowa has already enabled us to pool resources and scale projects efficiently, even when our procurement constitutes only a fraction of a farmer's total agricultural yield.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

No

[Add row]

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

Net-zero targets

Other climate-related targets

(7.54.2) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

Row 1

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Oth 1

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

01/01/2023

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

Business activity

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

Intensity

(7.54.2.5) Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Energy consumption or efficiency

GJ

(7.54.2.6) Target denominator (intensity targets only)

Select from:

metric ton of product

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

09/30/2022

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

1.22

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

09/30/2023

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

1.15

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

1.15

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

100.0000000000

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Achieved

(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

This target is part of target Abs 1, our SBTi approved target to reduce scope 1 & 2 emissions by 100% by 2030. We consider reducing energy consumption as being the number 1 priority towards reducing absolute CO2 emissions as it also gives a cost benefit which can be re-invested in renewable energy.

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

EV100

Science Based targets initiative - approved other

(7.54.2.17) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Unilever - Near-Term Approval Letter.pdf

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target applies to Unilever's manufacturing sites only, excluding distribution centres, warehouses, offices, data centres and Unilever owned or leased cars and trucks. Manufacturing operations comprised over 90% of Unilever's energy usage in 2023.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

Our Unilever Sustainable Living Plan manufacturing targets are based on CO2 emissions. Clearly, energy used in manufacturing is central to achieving this target and we therefore set annual targets each year to drive reductions in energy used in manufacturing.

(7.54.2.21) List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

For 2023, we set a target of 2% reduction of energy used in manufacturing per tonne of production, we achieved 6% reduction in this intensity measure relative to the previous 12 months. This was done through the allocation of capital investment for those projects which contribute most significantly towards our climate targets to reduce CO2 emissions from energy use in manufacturing. This centrally managed fund was used to accelerate clean technology investment at our sites, resource energy reduction projects (as well as other ecoefficiency and Scope 1 and 2 emissions reduction improvements requiring higher level of investment, 0.5 million). The selection of projects for investment was managed globally and based on a combination of eco-benefit and financial return.

[Add row]

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

09/30/2021

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

Abs1

Abs2

- Abs3
- Abs4
- Abs5

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

09/30/2039

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

- Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and we have committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative in the next two years

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 2
- Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- Methane (CH4)
- Nitrous oxide (N2O)
- Carbon dioxide (CO2)
- Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
- Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
- Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)
- Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

We have committed to reducing gross emissions in our value chain in line with the Paris-aligned trajectory to 2030, and we have committed to balancing residual emissions by 2039 and from then onwards with carbon removal credits. Under the GHG Protocol, indirect consumer use-phase emissions are an optional part of a

company's Scope 3 emissions. While the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) encourages companies to consider them, they are also clear that they are not required to be included in a company's Scope 3 emissions and that their inclusion is above and beyond a company's Scope 3 targets. Our GHG emissions in scope of our Net Zero by 2039 ambition do not include these optional indirect emissions sources, and our targeted reductions are therefore set and reported against a baseline of the remaining 56 million tonnes CO₂e of GHG emissions in 2021.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

We plan to achieve net zero GHG emissions covering Scope 1,2 & 3 (excluding indirect consumer use emissions) by 2039. Unilever will seek to balance any unabated emissions within the scope of our Net Zero ambition, from 2039, with the same volume of carbon removals. It is clear that for the world to keep global warming close to 1.5C in line with the Paris Agreement, emissions must continue to reduce beyond this date to the minimum level that is technically feasible by 2050. This will require further systemic change in industry, agriculture and consumption, driven by innovation and policy, and Unilever is committed to playing a leading role in enabling this long-term transformation. We have begun to engage in selective industry roundtables on the subject of carbon removals. This will be an area of rapid innovation over the coming decade and the most recent IPCC assessment report (March 2023) identified that the deployment of carbon removals will be necessary to achieve global net zero GHG emissions. We believe it is important to consider issues of the quality and permanence of carbon removals used to support net zero goals, particularly the non-equivalence of fossil fuel emissions and biogenic carbon removals. To the extent that carbon removal solutions have a land footprint, we are also sensitive to the potential unintended consequences for Indigenous peoples, local communities, and other environmental indicators more broadly. These concerns should be reflected in all organisations' future carbon removal strategies.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

No, but we plan to within the next two years

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

Yes, we plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization at the end of the target

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

These milestones are being developed.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

The Corporate Responsibility Committee (CRC) has responsibility for the oversight of Unilever's conduct regarding our corporate and societal responsibilities, our reputation as a responsible corporate citizen, and our culture. The CRC reviews and provides input to Unilever on the management of current and emerging sustainability matters affecting the Unilever Group. It also provides external and independent oversight and guidance on the environmental and social impact of how Unilever conducts business. The Committee is responsible for reviewing the CTAP, ensuring we remain current and reviewing the progress towards meeting targets, and providing recommendations to the Board in relation to the development of the CTAP. The Committee reports all relevant matters discussed at its meetings to the Board.

[Add row]

(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Select from:

Yes

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	0	Numeric input
To be implemented	0	0
Implementation commenced	4	4358

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Implemented	9	14987
Not to be implemented	0	<i>Numeric input</i>

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Transportation

Other, please specify :Dedicated budget for company wide energy efficiency and renewable projects

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

14987

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

Scope 1

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

2652

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

8139

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

*Only projects with spend 250k in 2023 assessed.
[Add row]*

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

Dedicated budget for energy efficiency

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Everyone in our manufacturing organization is encouraged to share their successes in implementing reduction projects. Through our global Manufacturing Sustainability intranet site, project teams summarise their achievements in 'Proud Practices', which are then shared with all other sites. We now have over 170 'Proud Practices' to share. This acts as a spur for other manufacturing sites to repeat the project in their own factory and achieve rapid global roll out of eco efficiency projects.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

- Dedicated budget for energy efficiency

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Unilever allocates capital investment for those projects which contribute most significantly towards our climate targets to reduce CO2 emissions from energy use in manufacturing. This centrally managed fund is used to accelerate clean technology investment at our sites, resource energy reduction projects (as well as other eco-efficiency and Scope 1 and 2 emissions reduction improvements). The selection of projects for investment was managed globally and based on a combination of eco-benefit and financial return.

Row 4

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

- Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Unilever is now sourcing 100% renewable grid electricity in all regions. Our business incurs a small cost premium for this compared to conventional grid electricity. However, we believe the cost is more than offset by cost savings via energy efficiency.

[Add row]

(7.68) Do you encourage your suppliers to undertake any agricultural or forest management practices with climate change mitigation and/or adaptation benefits?

Select from:

Yes

(7.68.1) Specify which agricultural or forest management practices with climate change mitigation and/or adaptation benefits you encourage your suppliers to undertake and describe your role in the implementation of each practice.

Row 1

(7.68.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

MP1

(7.68.1.2) Management practice

Select from:

Permanent soil cover (including cover crops)

(7.68.1.3) Description of management practice

Continuing through 2023 (starting in 2018) Unilever and Practical Farmers of Iowa (PFI) have been working with soy farmers and soy oil suppliers in Iowa, USA. The aim of the project is to increase the use of cover crops as a way to protect the soil used to grow the soya beans used in Hellmann's mayonnaise. A third of USA Hellmann's jars now contain soya beans grown on farms using these regenerative practices.

(7.68.1.4) Your role in the implementation

Select all that apply

Operational

Procurement

(7.68.1.5) Explanation of how you encourage implementation

Unilever subsidises the costs farmers incur when planting cover crops and supports the provision of training. Our Regenerative Agriculture Principles and Sustainable Agriculture Code encourage our agricultural raw material suppliers to adopt practices which increase their productivity and resilience to extreme weather and we aim to increase the hectares of protected and regenerated land. Launched in 2020, our Climate & Nature Fund is a commitment to invest 1 billion in meaningful climate,

nature, and resource efficiency projects. It is an initiative powered by Unilever's well-known brands, such as Knorr and Hellmans. By the end of 2023, the Climate & Nature Fund had spent and committed 0.3 billion, which has helped to protect and regenerate 0.3 million hectares.

(7.68.1.6) Climate change related benefit

Select all that apply

- Emissions reductions (mitigation)

(7.68.1.7) Comment

Over the last four years, the project fields have had on average 4-6% lower GHG emissions than comparison fields. This depends on whether it is measured by land or by volume of produce. We estimate that the carbon sequestered in the soil is much larger than that, and are currently planning to measure this.

Row 2

(7.68.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

- MP3

(7.68.1.2) Management practice

Select from:

- Efficient equipment use

(7.68.1.3) Description of management practice

In the Extremadura region of Spain, Knorr is working with Unilever tomato supplier, Agraz, to tackle water scarcity, pests and diseases. This project includes optimising water use through satellite data and remote digital sensors and minimising the risks of pests and diseases through cover cropping. This is projected to decrease the carbon footprint and water use while improving yield, soil health and farmer income.

(7.68.1.4) Your role in the implementation

Select all that apply

- Operational

Procurement

(7.68.1.5) Explanation of how you encourage implementation

Unilever subsidises optimised irrigation equipment and the satellite monitoring. Unilever subsidises the costs farmers incur when planting cover crops. Unilever supports the provision of training for farmers. By the end of 2023, the Climate & Nature Fund had spent and committed 0.3 billion, which has helped to protect and regenerate 0.3 million hectares. It has an investment target of 1 billion by 2030 in climate, nature and waste projects, including Regenerative Agriculture Project. In addition, in 2022 (continuing through 2023) Unilever announced the private equity impact fund, the Regenerative Agriculture Fund (RAF) with two other partners AXA and Tikehau Capital. The fund dedicated to investing in projects and companies supporting the regenerative agriculture transition. The 3 partners aim to invest 100 million each, and the fund will be open to other investors, with a target size of 1 billion.

(7.68.1.6) Climate change related benefit

Select all that apply

Emissions reductions (mitigation)

(7.68.1.7) Comment

Over the last 3 years, we witnessed a reduction of GHG emissions linked to the application of nitrogen fixing cover crops thus reducing the need for chemical fertilizer. Additionally, water use had been reduced together with the GHG emissions associated with irrigation.

Row 3

(7.68.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

MP2

(7.68.1.2) Management practice

Select from:

Rice management

(7.68.1.3) Description of management practice

Continuing through 2023 (starting in 2021), Unilever has been working with nine farms in the US to grow white rice using an agricultural technique called alternate wetting and drying. This sees farmers periodically drying and reflooding their rice fields. No high-tech equipment is needed, instead farmers sink a 30 cm pipe with drill holes into their rice field. Two weeks after transplanting, the farmers leave the fields to dry, allowing water to drop to 15 cm below the soil surface. Then, the field is flooded again to a water depth of approximately 3–5 cm before draining once more. This gives a potential water saving of up to 30% less water used and 48% less methane emissions with no impact on crop yield.

(7.68.1.4) Your role in the implementation

Select all that apply

- Operational
- Procurement

(7.68.1.5) Explanation of how you encourage implementation

Unilever provides the farmers with financial incentives to apply practices that have a positive impact on water use, methane emissions and biodiversity. Additionally, Unilever provides farmers with individual support from our local partner for implementation and data collection. IBy the end of 2022, we had spent and committed over 200 million via our Climate & Nature Fund. It has an investment target of 1 billion by 2030 in climate, nature and waste projects, including Regenerative Agriculture Project. In addition, continuing in 2023, Unilever was a partner in the private equity impact fund, the Regenerative Agriculture Fund (RAF) with two other partners AXA and Tikehau Capital. The fund dedicated to investing in projects and companies supporting the regenerative agriculture transition. The 3 partners aim to invest 100 million each, and the fund will be open to other investors, with a target size of 1 billion.

(7.68.1.6) Climate change related benefit

Select all that apply

- Emissions reductions (mitigation)

(7.68.1.7) Comment

After the first year, we have witnessed water savings of 7-29 %.Reductions of GHG emissions associated with irrigation ranging from 5 to 35 %.Methane emissions reductions of 32-80 % for AWD or furrow irrigatedfields compared to continuous flooded fields.

Row 4

(7.68.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

MP7

(7.68.1.2) Management practice

Select from:

Agroforestry

(7.68.1.3) Description of management practice

Unilever and Cargill have an agroforestry project in Cote D'Ivoire. The project works with cocoa co-operatives to distribute seedlings to local farmers, set up nurseries, and trains farmers on the value of agroforestry. Unilever's program has distributed 344,138 trees for on-farm planting in 2023. We used better planning, temporary nurseries and training of involved cooperative staff to improve implementation, and we are happy with the positive effect this has had on the 2023 results. For 2024, we aim to plant an additional 100,000 trees for agroforestry.

(7.68.1.4) Your role in the implementation

Select all that apply

Operational

Procurement

(7.68.1.5) Explanation of how you encourage implementation

Our cocoa remediation program supports smallholder farmers in adopting agroforestry practices on their farms. Using satellite imagery and other geographical information, Unilever and its partners have assessed the deforestation risk in the 37 cooperatives in our dedicated supply chain, assessing 81,231 hectares in 2023. Based on these deforestation risk assessments, we assist farmers with deforestation risk to access sustainable livelihood opportunities, training in climate-smart agricultural practices and investment in agroforestry. We support communities to develop their own plant nurseries and wood parks to cultivate tree seedlings, which the farmers then plant. They can choose which type of tree they want to plant, under guidance from our local implementation partners. Different species provide different benefits, from trees that help rebuild the forest canopy (shade trees) or restore soil through nitrogen provision (plants that produce peas, beans or lentils) to fruit trees that provide farmers with crops to eat or sell. Some also have cultural value to local communities (community and ancestor forests). With the support of various experts, local staff has been trained to facilitate agroforestry data collection and the monitoring and evaluation of activities.

(7.68.1.6) Climate change related benefit

Select all that apply

Increase carbon sink (mitigation)

(7.68.1.7) Comment

No further comment.

Row 5

(7.68.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

MP6

(7.68.1.2) Management practice

Select from:

Livestock management

(7.68.1.3) Description of management practice

The Ben & Jerry's Sustainability Project works with 32 dairy farms and has decreased Ben & Jerry's average carbon footprint by 20%. This is mainly due to improved milk yield driven by increased forage consumption, reduced Nitrogen use per hectare and improved heifer calving age.

(7.68.1.4) Your role in the implementation

Select all that apply

Operational

Procurement

(7.68.1.5) Explanation of how you encourage implementation

Ben & Jerry's provides price premiums for the farms that take part in the project. As well as exploring the use of regenerative farming practices to reduce the GHG emissions of our dairy value chain, we are evaluating new technologies to reduce dairy emissions at source. In 2022 (continuing through 2023), in the US and Europe, we launched a project through our Ben & Jerry's brand to work with 15 dairy farms with the aim of reducing emissions by up to half by 2024.

(7.68.1.6) Climate change related benefit

Select all that apply

Emissions reductions (mitigation)

(7.68.1.7) Comment

No further comment.

Row 6

(7.68.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

MP4

(7.68.1.2) Management practice

Select from:

Enhanced forest regeneration practices

(7.68.1.3) Description of management practice

Unilever and Kelaka (formerly Inobu) support the local government in Seruyan and Kotawaringin Barat districts (Indonesia) to restore degraded peatland, riparian, and dry lowland areas. These landscapes are home to endangered species such as the orangutan, and are two of the largest palm oil producing districts in Indonesia. The effects of our programs focused on smallholders has led to increase of profitability through improvement yields, sustainable farming practices, professionalism of smallholder farming business, and creation greater inclusion of smallholder in the sustainable and deforestation-free supply chain. Our work is with Kaleka whom we have been working with since 2016 in RSPO certifying IS in Central Kalimantan with our direct financial support. By the end of our first phase of the partnership in 2019, over 1,000 farmers were RSPO certified & in 2023 an additional 2,500 IS have been RSPO certified by our program.

(7.68.1.4) Your role in the implementation

Select all that apply

Operational

Procurement

(7.68.1.5) Explanation of how you encourage implementation

Unilever provides training and funding to the local governments responsible for the restoration efforts. Program elements include capacity building & training in Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) & NDPE principles, land mapping, facilitation of access to goods & services (e.g. inputs, seedling, land titling, financial & technical support) & certification.

(7.68.1.6) Climate change related benefit

Select all that apply

- Increase carbon sink (mitigation)

(7.68.1.7) Comment

No further comment.

Row 7

(7.68.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

- MP5

(7.68.1.2) Management practice

Select from:

- Land use change

(7.68.1.3) Description of management practice

Unilever has partnered with local suppliers to train Brazilian soybean farmers to recover and protect areas of natural habitat on their farms. To date, over 16,000 ha of natural habitat have been restored.

(7.68.1.4) Your role in the implementation

Select all that apply

- Operational
- Procurement

(7.68.1.5) Explanation of how you encourage implementation

Unilever invests every year in Produzindo Certo to enable the necessary steps to create and promote a long term initiative to encourage sustainable soybean growing practices in Brazil through the adoption of the Producing Right Platform and RTRS certification. In addition to that, Unilever covers the costs of annual certification audits and purchases the most part of the credits resulted from the RTRS certification. By the end of 2023, the Climate & Nature Fund had spent and committed 0.3 billion, which has helped to protect and regenerate 0.3 million hectares. In addition, in 2022 (continuing through 2023) Unilever announced the private equity impact fund, the Regenerative Agriculture Fund (RAF) with two other partners AXA and Tikehau Capital. The fund dedicated to investing in projects and companies supporting the regenerative agriculture transition. The 3 partners aim to invest 100 million each, and the fund will be open to other investors, with a target size of 1 billion.

(7.68.1.6) Climate change related benefit

Select all that apply

Emissions reductions (mitigation)

(7.68.1.7) Comment

No further comment.

[Add row]

(7.68.2) Do you collect information from your suppliers about the outcomes of any implemented agricultural/forest management practices you have encouraged?

Select from:

Yes

(7.70) Do you know if any of the management practices mentioned in 7.68.1 that were implemented by your suppliers have other impacts besides climate change mitigation/adaptation?

Select from:

Yes

(7.70.1) Provide details of those management practices implemented by your suppliers that have other impacts besides climate change mitigation/adaptation.

Row 1

(7.70.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

MP1

(7.70.1.2) Overall effect

Select from:

Positive

(7.70.1.3) Which of the following has been impacted?

Select all that apply

Water

(7.70.1.4) Description of impacts

Continuing through 2023 (starting in 2018) Unilever and Practical Farmers of Iowa (PFI) have been working with soy farmers to increase the use of cover crops as a way to protect the soil used to grow the soy beans used in Hellmann's mayonnaise. In 2023 (consistent with findings in 2022), nitrate levels in run-off water are lower than when compared to comparison fields without cover crops.

(7.70.1.5) Have any response to these impacts been implemented?

Select from:

Yes

(7.70.1.6) Description of the response(s)

In 2023, 645 farmers seeded 232,000 acres of cover crops. On average farmers seeded roughly 50% of their total corn and soybean acres with cover crops. Program participant and hectares with cover crops continued to grow year on year. In 2021 new measurement methods were introduced, such soil carbon and water quality, providing farmers with a better understanding of what practices they can change to reduce their farming system's impact. In 2023, cover cropped fields show an improvement in water quality through reduced nitrate pollution than fields without cover crops.

Row 2

(7.70.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

MP3

(7.70.1.2) Overall effect

Select from:

Positive

(7.70.1.3) Which of the following has been impacted?

Select all that apply

Biodiversity

Soil

Water

(7.70.1.4) Description of impacts

The project has helped tomato farmers to extend natural habitat boundaries and grow cover crops on their farms. These activities have correlated with an improvement in biodiversity. Species diversity is the number of different types of species. E.g., In 2022, there were 33% more different types of plants found on the project fields in comparison to a control field. In 2022 there were 100% more natural pest predators on fields with cover crops in comparison to control fields (2022). Species abundance is the number of plants/insects. E.g., In 2022, there were 173% more pollinators found on the project fields in comparison to a control field.

(7.70.1.5) Have any response to these impacts been implemented?

Select from:

Yes

(7.70.1.6) Description of the response(s)

Unilever subsidises optimised irrigation equipment and the satellite monitoring. Unilever subsidises the costs farmers incur when planting cover crops. Unilever arranges free training for farmers.

Row 3

(7.70.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

MP6

(7.70.1.2) Overall effect

Select from:

Positive

(7.70.1.3) Which of the following has been impacted?

Select all that apply

Soil

Yield

(7.70.1.4) Description of impacts

The average yield per cow went from 7572 litres sold/cow in 2020 to 8121 litres sold by cow in 2022. The average nitrogen used on the soil decreased from 139 N/ha in 2020 to 112 N/ha in 2022.

(7.70.1.5) Have any response to these impacts been implemented?

Select from:

Yes

(7.70.1.6) Description of the response(s)

Ben & Jerry's provides price premiums for the farms that take part in the project. As well as exploring the use of regenerative farming practices to reduce the GHG emissions of our dairy value chain, we are evaluating new technologies to reduce dairy emissions at source.

Row 4

(7.70.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

MP4

(7.70.1.2) Overall effect

Select from:

Positive

(7.70.1.3) Which of the following has been impacted?

Select all that apply

Biodiversity

(7.70.1.4) Description of impacts

Unilever and Inobu support the local government in Seruyan and Kotawaringin Barat districts (Indonesia) to restore degraded peatland, riparian, and dry lowland areas. These landscapes are home to endangered species such as the orangutan, and are two of the largest palm oil producing districts in Indonesia.

(7.70.1.5) Have any response to these impacts been implemented?

Select from:

Yes

(7.70.1.6) Description of the response(s)

Together with Inobu, a not-for-profit research organisation with significant experience working in sustainability in Central Kalimantan, we are supporting a multi-stakeholder process to build a framework for sustainable development and are helping both the provincial and district governments to restore degraded peatland, riparian, and dry lowland areas. Additionally, we are helping to train smallholders in regenerative and good agricultural practices to increase yields, incomes, and achieve RSPO certification.

Row 5

(7.70.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

MP5

(7.70.1.2) Overall effect

Select from:

Positive

(7.70.1.3) Which of the following has been impacted?

Select all that apply

Biodiversity

(7.70.1.4) Description of impacts

Unilever has partnered with local suppliers to train Brazilian soybean farmers to recover and protect areas of natural habitat on their farms. As a result of this programme, 16,000 ha of forests have been restored and about 1.4M tons of deforestation-free Soybeans have been produced. In 2023, we worked on FPIC via our RTRS program in Southern Cerrado, which requires farmers to undergo an independent verification of compliance against the RTRS standard, including requirements of FPIC under RTRS principle 3.

(7.70.1.5) Have any response to these impacts been implemented?

Select from:

Yes

(7.70.1.6) Description of the response(s)

Unilever invests every year in Produzindo Certo to enable the necessary steps to create and promote a long term initiative to encourage sustainable soybean growing practices in Brazil through the adoption of the Producing Right Platform and RTRS certification. In addition to that, Unilever covers the costs of annual certification audits and purchases the most part of the credits resulted from the RTRS certification. In 2023, we worked on FPIC via our RTRS program in Southern Cerrado, which requires farmers to undergo an independent verification of compliance against the RTRS standard, including requirements of FPIC under RTRS principle 3.

Row 6

(7.70.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

MP2

(7.70.1.2) Overall effect

Select from:

Positive

(7.70.1.3) Which of the following has been impacted?

Select all that apply

Water

(7.70.1.4) Description of impacts

Continuing through 2023 (starting in 2021), Unilever works with nine farms in the US to grow white rice using an agricultural technique called alternate wetting and dryin, where farmer periodically drying and reflooding their rice fields. There were 3291 hectares under water improved management (cumulative 2021-2022). After the first implementation year, water savings of 7-29 % and 48% less methane emissions were recorded, with no impact on crop yield.

(7.70.1.5) Have any response to these impacts been implemented?

Select from:

Yes

(7.70.1.6) Description of the response(s)

Unilever provides the farmers with financial incentives to apply practices that have a positive impact on water use, methane emissions and biodiversity. Additionally, Unilever provides farmers with individual support from our local partner for implementation and data collection.

Row 7

(7.70.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

MP1

(7.70.1.2) Overall effect

Select from:

Positive

(7.70.1.3) Which of the following has been impacted?

Select all that apply

Water

(7.70.1.4) Description of impacts

Continuing through 2023 (starting in 2018) Unilever and Practical Farmers of Iowa (PFI) have been working with soy farmers to increase the use of cover crops as a way to protect the soil used to grow the soy beans used in Hellmann's mayonnaise. In 2023, nitrate levels in run-off water are lower than when compared to comparison fields without cover crops.

(7.70.1.5) Have any response to these impacts been implemented?

Select from:

Yes

(7.70.1.6) Description of the response(s)

In 2023, 645 farmers seeded 232,000 acres of cover crops. On average farmers seeded roughly 50% of their total corn and soybean acres with cover crops. Program participant and hectares with cover crops continued to grow year on year. In 2021 new measurement methods were introduced, such soil carbon and water quality, providing farmers with a better understanding of what practices they can change to reduce their farming system's impact. In 2023, cover cropped fields show an improvement in water quality through reduced nitrate pollution than fields without cover crops.

Row 8

(7.70.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

MP7

(7.70.1.2) Overall effect

Select from:

Positive

(7.70.1.3) Which of the following has been impacted?

Select all that apply

Biodiversity

Other, please specify

(7.70.1.4) Description of impacts

Land protection and restoration, land tenure documentation: 22,715 trees have been planted offfarm in 2023, contributing to land restoration. These off-farm trees covered mainly two community forests and areas of four primary schools in the remediation program regions. In 2022, the first group of farmers – more than 40% women – received 130 land tenure documents. In 2023, 395 plots of land have been clarified and confirmed by local community leaders.

(7.70.1.5) Have any response to these impacts been implemented?

Select from:

Yes

(7.70.1.6) Description of the response(s)

Unilever is a founding partner in the Côte d'Ivoire Land Partnership (CLAP), which brings together companies, governments and Meridia to support access to land rights. Having legal ownership of land, or long-term rights as tenants, benefits the farmers by helping to improve their livelihoods and giving them more security of the land they depend on. It also provides a reason for farmers to invest in the land by adopting sustainable agriculture practices, not expanding to other areas.
[Add row]

(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

Select from:

No, I am not providing data

(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Select from:

Yes

(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

Group of products or services

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

No taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low carbon

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other

Other, please specify :Food Products

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

A key part of our climate transition strategy is to introduce more plant-based options into our Ice Cream and Nutrition portfolios, increasing sales of dairy alternatives and meat replacement products. In 2023, We continued to expand our range of vegan and plant-based alternatives, such as Hellmann's Vegan Mayo which has doubled its turnover over the last three years and is now available in close to 40 markets. Together with our Ice Cream Business Group, we achieved 1.2 billion in sales from products in scope for our plant-based goal, growing double-digit before applying currency corrections.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

Other, please specify :Product lifecycle assessment according to ISO14040/44 standards

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

Cradle-to-gate

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

kg

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Beef meat from beef cattle at slaughterhouse

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

Cradle-to-gate

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

0.0387

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

The above calculations are based on a beef patty from our The Vegetarian Butcher (TVB) brand as an example. Study completed by Unilever's Safety & Environmental Assurance Centre (SEAC), following ISO14040/44 standards but without external peer review. Results are generic for all markets in Europe but there will be marginal variation for specific countries. Results based on current recipes, ingredient sourcing and processing technologies. The total revenue reported below relates to all revenue generated from low-carbon products including TVB and all plant-based products in categories whose products are traditionally using animal-derived ingredients.

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

2

[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

Yes

(7.79.1) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits canceled by your organization in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

Peatland protection and restoration

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

The Borneo Peatlands project is one of the largest intact peat swamp forests in Indonesia and can store up to 20X more carbon than a typical forest. This rare piece of land is at significant risk of conversion to industrial timber plantations, as well as illegal deforestation for pulpwood. The project seeks to collaborate with local communities to protect and restore this critical ecosystem through education, alternative livelihood financing, and robust monitoring regimes.

(7.79.1.4) Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

474.83

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

Select from:

- Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

Select from:

- Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

2016

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

- Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

- VCS (Verified Carbon Standard)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

- Consideration of legal requirements
- Investment analysis
- Barrier analysis
- Market penetration assessment

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

- Monitoring and compensation

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

- Activity-shifting
- Ecological leakage

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

• This project conforms to VCS Version 4. Other program-level issues that this project is required to address include: safeguards (no net harm mitigation measures, local stakeholder consultations, public comment period) and monitoring (including data and parameters, a monitoring plan, and monitoring reports). • In addition, this project is certified to the voluntary Community, Climate, and Biodiversity (CCB) Standard, which includes meeting 17 required criteria pertaining to community, climate, and biodiversity. This project also met optional criteria across all three (3) categories to achieve Gold status in each of Climate, Community, and Biodiversity.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

See adjacent

Row 2

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

- Peatland protection and restoration

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

- Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

The Provincial government planned to convert the Central Kalimantan Peatlands, which can store 20x more carbon than typical forests, into palm oil estates. This project protects these natural carbon sinks that would have otherwise been drained and logged and creates a physical buffer along the world-renowned Tanjung Puting National Park's eastern border offering sanctuary to countless plant and animal species. Beyond its carbon benefits, this project also devotes enormous effort to impactful livelihood programs in surrounding villages, addressing all 17 UN Sustainable Development Goals.

(7.79.1.4) Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

279.81

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

Select from:

Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

Select from:

Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

2017

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

VCS (Verified Carbon Standard)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

- Consideration of legal requirements
- Barrier analysis
- Market penetration assessment

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

- Monitoring and compensation

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

- Activity-shifting
- Market leakage

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

• This project conforms to VCS Version 4. Other program-level issues that this project is required to address include: safeguards (no net harm mitigation measures, local stakeholder consultations, public comment period) and monitoring (including data and parameters, a monitoring plan, and monitoring reports). • In addition, this project is certified to the voluntary Community, Climate, and Biodiversity (CCB) Standard, which includes meeting 17 required criteria pertaining to community, climate, and biodiversity. This project also met optional criteria across all three (3) categories to achieve Gold status in each of Climate, Community, and Biodiversity.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

See adjacent

Row 3

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Improved Forest Management

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

- Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

Wu'erqihan (pronounced woo-err-chee-hahn) is an improved forest management project covering 43,167 hectares of land in northeastern Inner Mongolia, China, specifically located in the poverty-stricken county of Olunchun Banner. The region and the project area have been utilized for industrial timber harvests for decades. Most of this harvest activity has been partial harvesting, but there have also been several clear-cuts, including one clear-cut bordering the project and covering over 10,000 hectares. The project has ceased harvesting activity inside the project area for the duration of the crediting period, allowing the forest to sequester carbon in lieu of executing a timber harvesting plan approved prior to the project start date.

(7.79.1.4) Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

132.13

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

Select from:

- Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

Select from:

- Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

2016

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

- Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

- VCS (Verified Carbon Standard)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

- Consideration of legal requirements
- Investment analysis
- Barrier analysis

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

- Monitoring and compensation

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

- Activity-shifting
- Market leakage

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

- *This project conforms to VCS Version 4. Other program-level issues that this project is required to address include: safeguards (no net harm mitigation measures, local stakeholder consultations, public comment period) and monitoring (including data and parameters, a monitoring plan, and monitoring reports).*

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

See adjacent
[Add row]

C8. Environmental performance - Forests

(8.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of forests-related data?

	Exclusion from disclosure
Timber products	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Palm oil	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Soy	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

(8.2) Provide a breakdown of your disclosure volume per commodity.

	Disclosure volume (metric tons)	Volume type	Sourced volume (metric tons)
Timber products	778128	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sourced	778128
Palm oil	752689.12	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sourced	752689.12

	Disclosure volume (metric tons)	Volume type	Sourced volume (metric tons)
Soy	312235	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sourced	312235

[Fixed row]

(8.2.1) Provide details on any soy embedded in animal products sourced by your organization.

Soy

(8.2.1.1) Disclosure of embedded soy

Select from:

- Some or all of our embedded soy volume is included in our "Sourced volume" as reported in column 4 of 8.2

(8.2.1.2) Description of embedded soy use and soy tiers

Our embedded soy includes the animal feed supplied to dairy production units (Tier 3) from which we source various dairy products, and Soy included in Soybean meal as feed for chicken (layers) producing eggs (Tier 3), mainly used in mayonnaise and ice cream.

(8.2.1.3) Volume calculation methodology

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

(8.2.1.4) Embedded soy disclosure volume (metric tons)

14868

(8.2.1.5) % of sourced volume that is embedded soy

(8.2.1.6) Traceability system

Select from:

Yes, we have a traceability system for our embedded soy

(8.2.1.7) Description of traceability system

Unilever engaged a third party (Faifarms) to help better understand our embedded soybean consumption.

(8.2.1.8) % of embedded soy disclosure volume traceable to country/area of soy production

0

(8.2.1.9) % of embedded soy disclosure volume for which the soy production origin is unknown

100

(8.2.1.10) DF/DCF status assessed for embedded soy

Select from:

No, but we plan to do so within the next two years

[Fixed row]

(8.5) Provide details on the origins of your sourced volumes.**Timber products****(8.5.1) Country/area of origin**

Select from:

Algeria

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Oran

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1180.81

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: Unilever identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details through supplier engagement on traceability that is conducted by Unilever on on-going basis. Our suppliers provide traceability information on timber 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. Recycled materials are included in the total volume, as for quality reasons they contain fresh "virgin" fibre. It is not possible separate recycled from virgin. There is no traceability for the share of recycled materials, but also no deforestation risk. We are using certified recycled materials from FSC/PEFC.

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Brazil

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Pará

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

8271.31

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: Unilever identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details aligned with the Unilever Mill List (UML) through supplier engagement on traceability that is conducted by Unilever at least 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 also compiling an oil palm plantation and smallholder database associated together with our partners and suppliers with these mills which currently covers more than 24 million hectares of oil palm concessions and plots 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 455 mills and 136 refineries / oleochemical plants / kernel crushing plants in our supply chain are publicly available on our website.

Soy

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- United States of America

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

California; Chicago; Illinois; Louisiana; Maryland; North Carolina; North Dakota; Ohio; Virginia; South Carolina; North Carolina; Pennsylvania

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

219326

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

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

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our commitment to gain further visibility into our soy supply chain globally, we engaged 3Keel to conduct a traceability assessment for the year 2023 and have used this as a basis for maintaining ongoing traceability through contractual commitments with suppliers.

Soy

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Brazil

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Goiás; Mato Grosso; Minas Gerais; State of Goias; State of Minas Gerais

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

64838

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

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

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our commitment to gain further visibility into our soy supply chain globally, we engaged 3Keel to conduct a traceability assessment for the year 2023 and have used this as a basis for maintaining ongoing traceability through contractual commitments with suppliers.

Soy

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Argentina

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Alejandro Roca; Ayacucho; Buenos Aires; Calamuchita; Chacabuco; Conhelo; Córdoba; Coronel Pringles; Cuatro Vientos; General Pedernera; General Roca; Gral Roca; Juarez; Celman; La Pampa; La Punilla; Marcos Juarez; Pedernera; Rio Cuarto; Roque Peña; Salto; San Barolome; San Justo; San Luis; San Martin; Santa Fe; Tercero Arriba; Totoral; Villa de Maria

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

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

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our commitment to gain further visibility into our soy supply chain globally, we engaged 3Keel to conduct a traceability assessment for the year 2023 and have used this as a basis for maintaining ongoing traceability through contractual commitments with suppliers.

Soy**(8.5.1) Country/area of origin**

Select from:

- Canada

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Saskatchewan

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

3041

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

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

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our commitment to gain further visibility into our soy supply chain globally, we engaged 3Keel to conduct a traceability assessment for the year 2023 and have used this as a basis for maintaining ongoing traceability through contractual commitments with suppliers.

Soy

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Greece

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Eastern Macedonia; Thrace

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

716

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

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

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our commitment to gain further visibility into our soy supply chain globally, we engaged 3Keel to conduct a traceability assessment for the year 2023 and have used this as a basis for maintaining ongoing traceability through contractual commitments with suppliers.

Soy

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

India

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Maharashtra

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

805

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (processors)

Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our commitment to gain further visibility into our soy supply chain globally, we engaged 3Keel to conduct a traceability assessment for the year 2023 and have used this as a basis for maintaining ongoing traceability through contractual commitments with suppliers.

Soy

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Ukraine

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Mykolaiv

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

5736

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (processors)

Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our commitment to gain further visibility into our soy supply chain globally, we engaged 3Keel to conduct a traceability assessment for the year 2023 and have used this as a basis for maintaining ongoing traceability through contractual commitments with suppliers.

Soy

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

France

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Midi-Pyrenees

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

5040

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (processors)

Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our commitment to gain further visibility into our soy supply chain globally, we engaged 3Keel to conduct a traceability assessment for the year 2023 and have used this as a basis for maintaining ongoing traceability through contractual commitments with suppliers.

Soy

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Germany

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Bavaria

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

14

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

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

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our commitment to gain further visibility into our soy supply chain globally, we engaged 3Keel to conduct a traceability assessment for the year 2023 and have used this as a basis for maintaining ongoing traceability through contractual commitments with suppliers.

Soy

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Czechia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

7

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

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

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our commitment to gain further visibility into our soy supply chain globally, we engaged 3Keel to conduct a traceability assessment for the year 2023 and have used this as a basis for maintaining ongoing traceability through contractual commitments with suppliers.

Soy

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Hungary

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Baranya; Tolna

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

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

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our commitment to gain further visibility into our soy supply chain globally, we engaged 3Keel to conduct a traceability assessment for the year 2023 and have used this as a basis for maintaining ongoing traceability through contractual commitments with suppliers.

Soy

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Italy

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Lombardy; Veneto

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

379

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

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

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our commitment to gain further visibility into our soy supply chain globally, we engaged 3Keel to conduct a traceability assessment for the year 2023 and have used this as a basis for maintaining ongoing traceability through contractual commitments with suppliers.

Soy

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Paraguay

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Itapua

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

224

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

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

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our commitment to gain further visibility into our soy supply chain globally, we engaged 3Keel to conduct a traceability assessment for the year 2023 and have used this as a basis for maintaining ongoing traceability through contractual commitments with suppliers.

Soy

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Uruguay

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Soriano/Colonia

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

26

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (processors)

Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our commitment to gain further visibility into our soy supply chain globally, we engaged 3Keel to conduct a traceability assessment for the year 2023 and have used this as a basis for maintaining ongoing traceability through contractual commitments with suppliers.

Soy

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Poland

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Wielkopolska

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

6

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (processors)

Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our commitment to gain further visibility into our soy supply chain globally, we engaged 3Keel to conduct a traceability assessment for the year 2023 and have used this as a basis for maintaining ongoing traceability through contractual commitments with suppliers.

Soy

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Romania

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Banat

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

2

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (processors)

Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our commitment to gain further visibility into our soy supply chain globally, we engaged 3Keel to conduct a traceability assessment for the year 2023 and have used this as a basis for maintaining ongoing traceability through contractual commitments with suppliers.

Soy

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Serbia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Vojvodina

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1169

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

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

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our commitment to gain further visibility into our soy supply chain globally, we engaged 3Keel to conduct a traceability assessment for the year 2023 and have used this as a basis for maintaining ongoing traceability through contractual commitments with suppliers.

Soy

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Slovakia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

6

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

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

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our commitment to gain further visibility into our soy supply chain globally, we engaged 3Keel to conduct a traceability assessment for the year 2023 and have used this as a basis for maintaining ongoing traceability through contractual commitments with suppliers.

Soy

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Austria

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Burgenland; Styria

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

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

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our commitment to gain further visibility into our soy supply chain globally, we engaged 3Keel to conduct a traceability assessment for the year 2023 and have used this as a basis for maintaining ongoing traceability through contractual commitments with suppliers.

Soy**(8.5.1) Country/area of origin**

Select from:

- Slovenia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Prekmurje

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

84

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

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

(8.5.7) Please explain

As part of our commitment to gain further visibility into our soy supply chain globally, we engaged 3Keel to conduct a traceability assessment for the year 2023 and have used this as a basis for maintaining ongoing traceability through contractual commitments with suppliers.

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Colombia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Casanare; Cesar; Magdalena; Meta; Santander

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

23159.67

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: Unilever identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details aligned with the Unilever Mill List (UML) through supplier engagement on traceability that is conducted by Unilever at least 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 also compiling an oil palm plantation and smallholder database associated together with our partners and suppliers with these mills which currently covers more than 24 million hectares of oil palm concessions and plots 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 455 mills and 136 refineries/oleochemical plants/kernel crushing plants in our supply chain are publicly available on our website.

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Costa Rica

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Puntarenas

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

3308.52

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: Unilever identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details aligned with the Unilever Mill List (UML) through supplier engagement on traceability that is conducted by Unilever at least 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 also compiling an oil palm plantation and smallholder database associated together with our partners and suppliers with these mills which currently covers more than 24 million hectares of oil palm concessions and plots 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 455 mills and 136 refineries/oleochemical plants/kernel crushing plants in our supply chain are publicly available on our website.

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Côte d'Ivoire

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Bas-Sassandra; Comoé; Gôh-Djiboua; Lagunes

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

16542.62

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: Unilever identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details aligned with the Unilever Mill List (UML) through supplier engagement on traceability that is conducted by Unilever at least 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 also compiling an oil palm plantation and smallholder database associated together with our partners and suppliers with these mills which currently covers more than 24 million hectares of oil palm concessions and plots 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 455 mills and 136 refineries/oleochemical plants/kernel crushing plants in our supply chain are publicly available on our website.

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Ghana

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Eastern

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1654.26

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: Unilever identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details aligned with the Unilever Mill List (UML) through supplier engagement on traceability that is conducted by Unilever at least 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 also compiling an oil palm plantation and smallholder database associated together with our partners and suppliers with these mills which currently covers more than 24 million hectares of oil palm concessions and plots 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 455 mills and 136 refineries/oleochemical plants/kernel crushing plants in our supply chain are publicly available on our website.

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Guatemala

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Alta Verapaz; Escuintla; Izabal; Petén; Quezaltenango

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

18196.88

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: Unilever identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details aligned with the Unilever Mill List (UML) through supplier engagement on traceability that is conducted by Unilever at least 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 also compiling an oil palm plantation and smallholder database associated together with our partners and suppliers with these mills which currently covers more than 24 million hectares of oil palm concessions and plots 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 455 mills and 136 refineries/oleochemical plants/kernel crushing plants in our supply chain are publicly available on our website.

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Honduras

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Colón; Yoro

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

3308.52

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: Unilever identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details aligned with the Unilever Mill List (UML) through supplier engagement on traceability that is conducted by Unilever at least 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 also compiling an oil palm plantation and smallholder database associated together with our partners and suppliers with these mills which currently covers more than 24 million hectares of oil palm concessions and plots 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 455 mills and 136 refineries/oleochemical plants/kernel crushing plants in our supply chain are publicly available on our website.

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

India

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Andhra Pradesh

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1654.26

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: Unilever identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details aligned with the Unilever Mill List (UML) through supplier engagement on traceability that is conducted by Unilever at least 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 also compiling an oil palm plantation and smallholder database associated together with our partners and suppliers with these mills which currently covers more than 24 million hectares of oil palm concessions and plots 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 455 mills and 136 refineries/oleochemical plants/kernel crushing plants in our supply chain are publicly available on our website.

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Indonesia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Aceh; Bangka Belitung; Banten; Bengkulu; Jambi; Jawa Barat; Kalimantan Barat; Kalimantan Selatan; Kalimantan Tengah; Kalimantan Timur; Lampung; Papua; Papua Barat; Riau; Sulawesi Selatan; Sulawesi Tengah; Sumatera Barat; Sumatera Selatan; Sumatera Utara

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

474773.14

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: Unilever identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details aligned with the Unilever Mill List (UML) through supplier engagement on traceability that is conducted by Unilever at least 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 also compiling an oil palm plantation and smallholder database associated together with our partners and suppliers with these mills which currently covers more than 24 million hectares of oil palm concessions and plots 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 455 mills and 136 refineries/oleochemical plants/kernel crushing plants in our supply chain are publicly available on our website.

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Liberia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Sodokeh

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1654.26

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: Unilever identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details aligned with the Unilever Mill List (UML) through supplier engagement on traceability that is conducted by Unilever at least 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 also compiling an oil palm plantation and smallholder database associated together with our partners and suppliers with these mills which currently covers more than 24 million hectares of oil palm concessions and plots 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 455 mills and 136 refineries/oleochemical plants/kernel crushing plants in our supply chain are publicly available on our website.

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Malaysia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Johor; Kedah; Kelantan; Melaka; Negeri Sembilan; Pahang; Perak; Sabah; Sarawak; Selangor; Trengganu

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

165426.18

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: Unilever identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details aligned with the Unilever Mill List (UML) through supplier engagement on traceability that is conducted by Unilever at least 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 also compiling an oil palm plantation and smallholder database associated together with our partners and suppliers with these mills which currently covers more than 24 million hectares of oil palm concessions and plots 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 455 mills and 136 refineries/oleochemical plants/kernel crushing plants in our supply chain are publicly available on our website.

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Nigeria

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Edo

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1654.26

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: Unilever identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details aligned with the Unilever Mill List (UML) through supplier engagement on traceability that is conducted by Unilever at least 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 also compiling an oil palm plantation and smallholder database associated together with our partners and suppliers with these mills which currently covers more than 24 million hectares of oil palm concessions and plots 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 455 mills and 136 refineries/oleochemical plants/kernel crushing plants in our supply chain are publicly available on our website.

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Panama

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Chiriqui

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1654.26

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: Unilever identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details aligned with the Unilever Mill List (UML) through supplier engagement on traceability that is conducted by Unilever at least 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 also compiling an oil palm plantation and smallholder database associated together with our partners and suppliers with these mills which currently covers more than 24 million hectares of oil palm concessions and plots 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 455 mills and 136 refineries/oleochemical plants/kernel crushing plants in our supply chain are publicly available on our website.

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Papua New Guinea

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Milne Bay; Morobe; New Ireland; Oro; West New Britain

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

23159.67

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: Unilever identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details aligned with the Unilever Mill List (UML) through supplier engagement on traceability that is conducted by Unilever at least 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 also compiling an oil palm plantation and smallholder database associated together with our partners and suppliers with these mills which currently covers more than 24 million hectares of oil palm concessions and plots 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 455 mills and 136 refineries/oleochemical plants/kernel crushing plants in our supply chain are publicly available on our website.

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Sierra Leone

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Kailahun

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1654.26

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: Unilever identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details aligned with the Unilever Mill List (UML) through supplier engagement on traceability that is conducted by Unilever at least 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 also compiling an oil palm plantation and smallholder database associated together with our partners and suppliers with these mills which currently covers more than 24 million hectares of oil palm concessions and plots 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 455 mills and 136 refineries/oleochemical plants/kernel crushing plants in our supply chain are publicly available on our website.

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Solomon Islands

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Guadalcanal

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1654.26

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: Unilever identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details aligned with the Unilever Mill List (UML) through supplier engagement on traceability that is conducted by Unilever at least 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 also compiling an oil palm plantation and smallholder database associated together with our partners and suppliers with these mills which currently covers more than 24 million hectares of oil palm concessions and plots 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 455 mills and 136 refineries/oleochemical plants/kernel crushing plants in our supply chain are publicly available on our website.

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Thailand

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Krabi; Trang

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

4962.79

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: Unilever identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details aligned with the Unilever Mill List (UML) through supplier engagement on traceability that is conducted by Unilever at least 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 also compiling an oil palm plantation and smallholder database associated together with our partners and suppliers with these mills which currently covers more than 24 million hectares of oil palm concessions and plots 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 455 mills and 136 refineries/oleochemical plants/kernel crushing plants in our supply chain are publicly available on our website.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Argentina

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Buenos Aires; Cordoba; Misiones; Tucumán

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

11624.57

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: Unilever identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details through supplier engagement on traceability that is conducted by Unilever on on-going basis. Our suppliers provide traceability information on timber 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. Recycled materials are included in the total volume, as for quality reasons they contain fresh "virgin" fibre. It is not possible separate recycled from virgin. There is no traceability for the share of recycled materials, but also no deforestation risk. We are using certified recycled materials from FSC/PEFC.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Australia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

New South Wales; Victoria

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1098.5

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: Unilever identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details through supplier engagement on traceability that is conducted by Unilever on on-going basis. Our suppliers provide traceability information on timber 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. Recycled materials are included in the

total volume, as for quality reasons they contain fresh "virgin" fibre. It is not possible separate recycled from virgin. There is no traceability for the share of recycled materials, but also no deforestation risk. We are using certified recycled materials from FSC/PEFC.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Austria

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Niederösterreich; Oberösterreich; VorarlbergSteiermark

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

7724.38

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: Unilever identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details through supplier engagement on traceability that is conducted by Unilever on on-going basis. Our suppliers provide traceability information on timber 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. Recycled materials are included in the total volume, as for quality reasons they contain fresh "virgin" fibre. It is not possible separate recycled from virgin. There is no traceability for the share of recycled materials, but also no deforestation risk. We are using certified recycled materials from FSC/PEFC.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Bangladesh

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Chittagong; Dhaka

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

4381.58

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: Unilever identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details through supplier engagement on traceability that is conducted by Unilever on on-going basis. Our suppliers provide traceability information on timber 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. Recycled materials are included in the total volume, as for quality reasons they contain fresh "virgin" fibre. It is not possible separate recycled from virgin. There is no traceability for the share of recycled materials, but also no deforestation risk. We are using certified recycled materials from FSC/PEFC.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Brazil

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Paraná; Pernambuco; Rio de Janeiro; Santa Catarina; Santa Catarina

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

83623.16

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: Unilever identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details through supplier engagement on traceability that is conducted by Unilever on on-going basis. Our suppliers provide traceability information on timber 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. Recycled materials are included in the total volume, as for quality reasons they contain fresh "virgin" fibre. It is not possible separate recycled from virgin. There is no traceability for the share of recycled materials, but also no deforestation risk. We are using certified recycled materials from FSC/PEFC.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Bulgaria

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Pazardzhik

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

369.93

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: Unilever identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details through supplier engagement on traceability that is conducted by Unilever on on-going basis. Our suppliers provide traceability information on timber 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. Recycled materials are included in the total volume, as for quality reasons they contain fresh "virgin" fibre. It is not possible separate recycled from virgin. There is no traceability for the share of recycled materials, but also no deforestation risk. We are using certified recycled materials from FSC/PEFC.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Canada

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Alberta

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

46.83

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: Unilever identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details through supplier engagement on traceability that is conducted by Unilever on on-going basis. Our suppliers provide traceability information on timber 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. Recycled materials are included in the total volume, as for quality reasons they contain fresh "virgin" fibre. It is not possible separate recycled from virgin. There is no traceability for the share of recycled materials, but also no deforestation risk. We are using certified recycled materials from FSC/PEFC.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Chile

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Araucanía; Bío-Bío; Maule; Región Metropolitana de Santiago

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

3231.36

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: Unilever identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details through supplier engagement on traceability that is conducted by Unilever on on-going basis. Our suppliers provide traceability information on timber 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. Recycled materials are included in the total volume, as for quality reasons they contain fresh "virgin" fibre. It is not possible separate recycled from virgin. There is no traceability for the share of recycled materials, but also no deforestation risk. We are using certified recycled materials from FSC/PEFC.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- China

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Anhui; Chongqing; Guangdong; Guangxi; Hebei; Heilongjiang; Henan; Hubei; Jiangsu; Jilin; Liaoning; Shandong; Yunnan; Zhejiang

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

85540.38

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: Unilever identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details through supplier engagement on traceability that is conducted by Unilever on on-going basis. Our suppliers provide traceability information on timber 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. Recycled materials are included in the total volume, as for quality reasons they contain fresh "virgin" fibre. It is not possible separate recycled from virgin. There is no traceability for the share of recycled materials, but also no deforestation risk. We are using certified recycled materials from FSC/PEFC.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Colombia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Risaralda; Valle del Cauca

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

4089.11

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: Unilever identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details through supplier engagement on traceability that is conducted by Unilever on on-going basis. Our suppliers provide traceability information on timber 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. Recycled materials are included in the total volume, as for quality reasons they contain fresh "virgin" fibre. It is not possible separate recycled from virgin. There is no traceability for the share of recycled materials, but also no deforestation risk. We are using certified recycled materials from FSC/PEFC.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Côte d'Ivoire

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Abidjan

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

100.18

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: Unilever identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details through supplier engagement on traceability that is conducted by Unilever on on-going basis. Our suppliers provide traceability information on timber 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. Recycled materials are included in the total volume, as for quality reasons they contain fresh "virgin" fibre. It is not possible separate recycled from virgin. There is no traceability for the share of recycled materials, but also no deforestation risk. We are using certified recycled materials from FSC/PEFC.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Croatia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Osjecko-Baranjska

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1583.15

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: Unilever identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details through supplier engagement on traceability that is conducted by Unilever on on-going basis. Our suppliers provide traceability information on timber 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. Recycled materials are included in the total volume, as for quality reasons they contain fresh "virgin" fibre. It is not possible separate recycled from virgin. There is no traceability for the share of recycled materials, but also no deforestation risk. We are using certified recycled materials from FSC/PEFC.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Czechia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Královéhradecký; Moravskoslezský

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

9237.16

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: Unilever identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details through supplier engagement on traceability that is conducted by Unilever on on-going basis. Our suppliers provide traceability information on timber 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. Recycled materials are included in the total volume, as for quality reasons they contain fresh "virgin" fibre. It is not possible separate recycled from virgin. There is no traceability for the share of recycled materials, but also no deforestation risk. We are using certified recycled materials from FSC/PEFC.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Ecuador

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Pichincha

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

206.64

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: Unilever identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details through supplier engagement on traceability that is conducted by Unilever on on-going basis. Our suppliers provide traceability information on timber 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. Recycled materials are included in the total volume, as for quality reasons they contain fresh "virgin" fibre. It is not possible separate recycled from virgin. There is no traceability for the share of recycled materials, but also no deforestation risk. We are using certified recycled materials from FSC/PEFC.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Egypt

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Al Qalyubiyah; Ash Sharqiyah

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

9230.52

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: Unilever identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details through supplier engagement on traceability that is conducted by Unilever on on-going basis. Our suppliers provide traceability information on timber 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. Recycled materials are included in the

total volume, as for quality reasons they contain fresh "virgin" fibre. It is not possible separate recycled from virgin. There is no traceability for the share of recycled materials, but also no deforestation risk. We are using certified recycled materials from FSC/PEFC.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Finland

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Eastern Finland; Lapland; Oulu; Southern Finland; Western Finland

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

19584.3

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: Unilever identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details through supplier engagement on traceability that is conducted by Unilever on on-going basis. Our suppliers provide traceability information on timber 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. Recycled materials are included in the total volume, as for quality reasons they contain fresh "virgin" fibre. It is not possible separate recycled from virgin. There is no traceability for the share of recycled materials, but also no deforestation risk. We are using certified recycled materials from FSC/PEFC.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

France

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes; Grand Est; Hauts-de-France; Normandie; Nouvelle-Aquitaine

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

4064.38

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: Unilever identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details through supplier engagement on traceability that is conducted by Unilever on on-going basis. Our suppliers provide traceability information on timber 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. Recycled materials are included in the total volume, as for quality reasons they contain fresh "virgin" fibre. It is not possible separate recycled from virgin. There is no traceability for the share of recycled materials, but also no deforestation risk. We are using certified recycled materials from FSC/PEFC.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Germany

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Baden-Württemberg; Bayern, Hessen; Niedersachsen; Nordrhein-Westfalen; Rheinland-Pfalz; Sachsen; Schleswig-Holstein

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

38544.61

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: Unilever identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details through supplier engagement on traceability that is conducted by Unilever on on-going basis. Our suppliers provide traceability information on timber 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. Recycled materials are included in the total volume, as for quality reasons they contain fresh "virgin" fibre. It is not possible separate recycled from virgin. There is no traceability for the share of recycled materials, but also no deforestation risk. We are using certified recycled materials from FSC/PEFC.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

India

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Gujarat; Karnataka; Maharashtra; Odisha; Punjab; Rajasthan; Tamil Nadu; Telangana; Uttar Pradesh; West Bengal

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

61993.63

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: Unilever identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details through supplier engagement on traceability that is conducted by Unilever on on-going basis. Our suppliers provide traceability information on timber 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. Recycled materials are included in the total volume, as for quality reasons they contain fresh "virgin" fibre. It is not possible separate recycled from virgin. There is no traceability for the share of recycled materials, but also no deforestation risk. We are using certified recycled materials from FSC/PEFC.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Israel

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Haifa

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

4445.05

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: Unilever identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details through supplier engagement on traceability that is conducted by Unilever on on-going basis. Our suppliers provide traceability information on timber 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. Recycled materials are included in the total volume, as for quality reasons they contain fresh "virgin" fibre. It is not possible separate recycled from virgin. There is no traceability for the share of recycled materials, but also no deforestation risk. We are using certified recycled materials from FSC/PEFC.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Indonesia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Jawa Barat; Jawa Timur

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

72894.82

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: Unilever identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details through supplier engagement on traceability that is conducted by Unilever on on-going basis. Our suppliers provide traceability information on timber 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. Recycled materials are included in the total volume, as for quality reasons they contain fresh "virgin" fibre. It is not possible separate recycled from virgin. There is no traceability for the share of recycled materials, but also no deforestation risk. We are using certified recycled materials from FSC/PEFC.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Italy

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Toscana; Veneto

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

7856.35

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: Unilever identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details through supplier engagement on traceability that is conducted by Unilever on on-going basis. Our suppliers provide traceability information on timber 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. Recycled materials are included in the total volume, as for quality reasons they contain fresh "virgin" fibre. It is not possible separate recycled from virgin. There is no traceability for the share of recycled materials, but also no deforestation risk. We are using certified recycled materials from FSC/PEFC.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Japan

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Gunma; Kanagawa; Saitama

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

4529.76

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: Unilever identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details through supplier engagement on traceability that is conducted by Unilever on on-going basis. Our suppliers provide traceability information on timber 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. Recycled materials are included in the total volume, as for quality reasons they contain fresh "virgin" fibre. It is not possible separate recycled from virgin. There is no traceability for the share of recycled materials, but also no deforestation risk. We are using certified recycled materials from FSC/PEFC.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Libya

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Al Butnan

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

432.4

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: Unilever identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details through supplier engagement on traceability that is conducted by Unilever on on-going basis. Our suppliers provide traceability information on timber 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. Recycled materials are included in the total volume, as for quality reasons they contain fresh "virgin" fibre. It is not possible separate recycled from virgin. There is no traceability for the share of recycled materials, but also no deforestation risk. We are using certified recycled materials from FSC/PEFC.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

North Macedonia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Kumanovo

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

144.13

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: Unilever identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details through supplier engagement on traceability that is conducted by Unilever on on-going basis. Our suppliers provide traceability information on timber 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. Recycled materials are included in the total volume, as for quality reasons they contain fresh "virgin" fibre. It is not possible separate recycled from virgin. There is no traceability for the share of recycled materials, but also no deforestation risk. We are using certified recycled materials from FSC/PEFC.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Mali

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Kidal

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

7778.1

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: Unilever identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details through supplier engagement on traceability that is conducted by Unilever on on-going basis. Our suppliers provide traceability information on timber 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. Recycled materials are included in the total volume, as for quality reasons they contain fresh "virgin" fibre. It is not possible separate recycled from virgin. There is no traceability for the share of recycled materials, but also no deforestation risk. We are using certified recycled materials from FSC/PEFC.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Mexico

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

México; Querétaro

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

12990.45

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: Unilever identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details through supplier engagement on traceability that is conducted by Unilever on on-going basis. Our suppliers provide traceability information on timber 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. Recycled materials are included in the total volume, as for quality reasons they contain fresh "virgin" fibre. It is not possible separate recycled from virgin. There is no traceability for the share of recycled materials, but also no deforestation risk. We are using certified recycled materials from FSC/PEFC.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Morocco

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Gharb - Chrarda - Béni Hssen

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

472.5

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: Unilever identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details through supplier engagement on traceability that is conducted by Unilever on on-going basis. Our suppliers provide traceability information on timber 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. Recycled materials are included in the

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Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Netherlands

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Gelderland; Limburg

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

6745.9

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: Unilever identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details through supplier engagement on traceability that is conducted by Unilever on on-going basis. Our suppliers provide traceability information on timber 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. Recycled materials are included in the total volume, as for quality reasons they contain fresh "virgin" fibre. It is not possible separate recycled from virgin. There is no traceability for the share of recycled materials, but also no deforestation risk. We are using certified recycled materials from FSC/PEFC.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

New Zealand

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Bay of Plenty; Waikato

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1304.93

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: Unilever identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details through supplier engagement on traceability that is conducted by Unilever on on-going basis. Our suppliers provide traceability information on timber 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. Recycled materials are included in the total volume, as for quality reasons they contain fresh "virgin" fibre. It is not possible separate recycled from virgin. There is no traceability for the share of recycled materials, but also no deforestation risk. We are using certified recycled materials from FSC/PEFC.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Pakistan

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Punjab

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

7064.92

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: Unilever identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details through supplier engagement on traceability that is conducted by Unilever on on-going basis. Our suppliers provide traceability information on timber 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. Recycled materials are included in the total volume, as for quality reasons they contain fresh "virgin" fibre. It is not possible separate recycled from virgin. There is no traceability for the share of recycled materials, but also no deforestation risk. We are using certified recycled materials from FSC/PEFC.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Philippines

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Bulacan; Cavite; Metropolitan Manila

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

16156.52

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: Unilever identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details through supplier engagement on traceability that is conducted by Unilever on on-going basis. Our suppliers provide traceability information on timber 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. Recycled materials are included in the total volume, as for quality reasons they contain fresh "virgin" fibre. It is not possible separate recycled from virgin. There is no traceability for the share of recycled materials, but also no deforestation risk. We are using certified recycled materials from FSC/PEFC.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Poland

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Kujawsko-Pomorskie; Mazowieckie

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

9900.95

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: Unilever identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details through supplier engagement on traceability that is conducted by Unilever on on-going basis. Our suppliers provide traceability information on timber 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. Recycled materials are included in the total volume, as for quality reasons they contain fresh "virgin" fibre. It is not possible separate recycled from virgin. There is no traceability for the share of recycled materials, but also no deforestation risk. We are using certified recycled materials from FSC/PEFC.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Portugal

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Viana do Castelo

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

19.47

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: Unilever identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details through supplier engagement on traceability that is conducted by Unilever on on-going basis. Our suppliers provide traceability information on timber 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. Recycled materials are included in the total volume, as for quality reasons they contain fresh "virgin" fibre. It is not possible separate recycled from virgin. There is no traceability for the share of recycled materials, but also no deforestation risk. We are using certified recycled materials from FSC/PEFC.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Romania

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Braşov; Suceava; Timiș

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

6467.62

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: Unilever identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details through supplier engagement on traceability that is conducted by Unilever on on-going basis. Our suppliers provide traceability information on timber 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. Recycled materials are included in the total volume, as for quality reasons they contain fresh "virgin" fibre. It is not possible separate recycled from virgin. There is no traceability for the share of recycled materials, but also no deforestation risk. We are using certified recycled materials from FSC/PEFC.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Russian Federation

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Kalmyk; Tomsk

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

7338.03

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: Unilever identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details through supplier engagement on traceability that is conducted by Unilever on on-going basis. Our suppliers provide traceability information on timber 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. Recycled materials are included in the total volume, as for quality reasons they contain fresh "virgin" fibre. It is not possible separate recycled from virgin. There is no traceability for the share of recycled materials, but also no deforestation risk. We are using certified recycled materials from FSC/PEFC.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Saudi Arabia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Makkah

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

212.15

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: Unilever identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details through supplier engagement on traceability that is conducted by Unilever on on-going basis. Our suppliers provide traceability information on timber 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. Recycled materials are included in the total volume, as for quality reasons they contain fresh "virgin" fibre. It is not possible separate recycled from virgin. There is no traceability for the share of recycled materials, but also no deforestation risk. We are using certified recycled materials from FSC/PEFC.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Somalia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Hiiraan; Nugaal

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

388.43

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: Unilever identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details through supplier engagement on traceability that is conducted by Unilever on on-going basis. Our suppliers provide traceability information on timber 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. Recycled materials are included in the total volume, as for quality reasons they contain fresh "virgin" fibre. It is not possible separate recycled from virgin. There is no traceability for the share of recycled materials, but also no deforestation risk. We are using certified recycled materials from FSC/PEFC.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- South Africa

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Gauteng; KwaZulu-Natal; Mpumalanga

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

20406.51

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: Unilever identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details through supplier engagement on traceability that is conducted by Unilever on on-going basis. Our suppliers provide traceability information on timber 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. Recycled materials are included in the total volume, as for quality reasons they contain fresh "virgin" fibre. It is not possible separate recycled from virgin. There is no traceability for the share of recycled materials, but also no deforestation risk. We are using certified recycled materials from FSC/PEFC.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Republic of Korea

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Chungcheongbuk-dom; Seoul, Ulsan

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

7541.67

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: Unilever identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details through supplier engagement on traceability that is conducted by Unilever on on-going basis. Our suppliers provide traceability information on timber 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. Recycled materials are included in the total volume, as for quality reasons they contain fresh "virgin" fibre. It is not possible separate recycled from virgin. There is no traceability for the share of recycled materials, but also no deforestation risk. We are using certified recycled materials from FSC/PEFC.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Spain

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Andalucía; Aragón; Cataluña; Comunidad de Madrid

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

3878.44

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: Unilever identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details through supplier engagement on traceability that is conducted by Unilever on on-going basis. Our suppliers provide traceability information on timber 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. Recycled materials are included in the

total volume, as for quality reasons they contain fresh "virgin" fibre. It is not possible separate recycled from virgin. There is no traceability for the share of recycled materials, but also no deforestation risk. We are using certified recycled materials from FSC/PEFC.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Sri Lanka

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Kalutara

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

9168.84

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: Unilever identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details through supplier engagement on traceability that is conducted by Unilever on on-going basis. Our suppliers provide traceability information on timber 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. Recycled materials are included in the total volume, as for quality reasons they contain fresh "virgin" fibre. It is not possible separate recycled from virgin. There is no traceability for the share of recycled materials, but also no deforestation risk. We are using certified recycled materials from FSC/PEFC.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Sweden

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Gävleborg; Norrbotten; Orebro; Östergötland; Värmland; Västerbotten; Västernorrland

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

27043.74

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: Unilever identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details through supplier engagement on traceability that is conducted by Unilever on on-going basis. Our suppliers provide traceability information on timber 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. Recycled materials are included in the total volume, as for quality reasons they contain fresh "virgin" fibre. It is not possible separate recycled from virgin. There is no traceability for the share of recycled materials, but also no deforestation risk. We are using certified recycled materials from FSC/PEFC.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Taiwan, China

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Taichung; Taiwan

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

695.56

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: Unilever identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details through supplier engagement on traceability that is conducted by Unilever on on-going basis. Our suppliers provide traceability information on timber 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. Recycled materials are included in the total volume, as for quality reasons they contain fresh "virgin" fibre. It is not possible separate recycled from virgin. There is no traceability for the share of recycled materials, but also no deforestation risk. We are using certified recycled materials from FSC/PEFC.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Thailand

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Bangkok Metropolis; Chiang Mai; Kanchanaburi; Phayao; Samut Sakhon

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

45026.83

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: Unilever identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details through supplier engagement on traceability that is conducted by Unilever on on-going basis. Our suppliers provide traceability information on timber 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. Recycled materials are included in the total volume, as for quality reasons they contain fresh "virgin" fibre. It is not possible separate recycled from virgin. There is no traceability for the share of recycled materials, but also no deforestation risk. We are using certified recycled materials from FSC/PEFC.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Turkey

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Kocaeli; Manisa; Tekirdag

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

3772.46

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: Unilever identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details through supplier engagement on traceability that is conducted by Unilever on on-going basis. Our suppliers provide traceability information on timber 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. Recycled materials are included in the total volume, as for quality reasons they contain fresh "virgin" fibre. It is not possible separate recycled from virgin. There is no traceability for the share of recycled materials, but also no deforestation risk. We are using certified recycled materials from FSC/PEFC.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

England

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

6660.23

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: Unilever identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details through supplier engagement on traceability that is conducted by Unilever on on-going basis. Our suppliers provide traceability information on timber 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. Recycled materials are included in the total volume, as for quality reasons they contain fresh "virgin" fibre. It is not possible separate recycled from virgin. There is no traceability for the share of recycled materials, but also no deforestation risk. We are using certified recycled materials from FSC/PEFC.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- United States of America

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Alabama; Arkansas; California; Florida; Georgia; Idaho; Illinois; Indiana; Iowa; Kentucky; Louisiana; Michigan; Minnesota; Mississippi; Missouri; New York; Ohio; Oklahoma; Oregon; South Carolina; Tennessee; Texas; Virginia; Washington; Wisconsin

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

64606.83

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: Unilever identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details through supplier engagement on traceability that is conducted by Unilever on on-going basis. Our suppliers provide traceability information on timber 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. Recycled materials are included in the total volume, as for quality reasons they contain fresh "virgin" fibre. It is not possible separate recycled from virgin. There is no traceability for the share of recycled materials, but also no deforestation risk. We are using certified recycled materials from FSC/PEFC.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Uruguay

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

140.4

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: Unilever identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details through supplier engagement on traceability that is conducted by Unilever on on-going basis. Our suppliers provide traceability information on timber 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. Recycled materials are included in the total volume, as for quality reasons they contain fresh "virgin" fibre. It is not possible separate recycled from virgin. There is no traceability for the share of recycled materials, but also no deforestation risk. We are using certified recycled materials from FSC/PEFC.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Viet Nam

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Bến Tre; Bình Dương; Hậu Giang; Long An

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Methods used to measure the % of total production or consumption: Unilever identifies the countries, regions, districts of origin, mill name, location and GPS details through supplier engagement on traceability that is conducted by Unilever on on-going basis. Our suppliers provide traceability information on timber 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. Recycled materials are included in the total volume, as for quality reasons they contain fresh "virgin" fibre. It is not possible separate recycled from virgin. There is no traceability for the share of recycled materials, but also no deforestation risk. We are using certified recycled materials from FSC/PEFC.

[Add row]

(8.6) Does your organization produce or source palm oil derived biofuel?

Select from:

No

(8.7) Did your organization have a no-deforestation or no-conversion target, or any other targets for sustainable production/ sourcing of your disclosed commodities, active in the reporting year?

Timber products

(8.7.1) Active no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

Yes, we have a no-conversion target

(8.7.2) No-deforestation or no-conversion target coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.5) Other active targets related to this commodity, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

- Yes, we have other targets related to this commodity

Palm oil

(8.7.1) Active no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

- Yes, we have a no-conversion target

(8.7.2) No-deforestation or no-conversion target coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.5) Other active targets related to this commodity, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

- Yes, we have other targets related to this commodity

Soy

(8.7.1) Active no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

- Yes, we have a no-conversion target

(8.7.2) No-deforestation or no-conversion target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.5) Other active targets related to this commodity, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

Yes, we have other targets related to this commodity

[Fixed row]

(8.7.1) Provide details on your no-deforestation or no-conversion target that was active during the reporting year.

Timber products

(8.7.1.1) No-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

No-conversion

(8.7.1.2) Your organization's definition of "no-deforestation" or "no-conversion"

Unilever's definition for 'no-conversion', which is applied across our sourced forest-risk commodities, aligns with the AFI: No-conversion refers to no gross conversion of natural ecosystems, where 'conversion' is defined as the change of a natural ecosystem to another land use or profound change in a natural ecosystem's species composition, structure, or function. Our approach covers conversion to land types including agricultural, other non-forest land, and tree plantations.

(8.7.1.3) Cutoff date

Select from:

2015

(8.7.1.4) Geographic scope of cutoff date

Select from:

Applied globally

(8.7.1.5) Rationale for selecting cutoff date

Select from:

- Sector-wide agreement/recommendation

(8.7.1.6) Target date for achieving no-deforestation or no-conversion

Select from:

- 2023

Palm oil

(8.7.1.1) No-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

- No-conversion

(8.7.1.2) Your organization's definition of "no-deforestation" or "no-conversion"

Unilever's definition for 'no-conversion', which is applied across our sourced forest-risk commodities, aligns with the AFI: No-conversion refers to no gross conversion of natural ecosystems, where 'conversion' is defined as the change of a natural ecosystem to another land use or profound change in a natural ecosystem's species composition, structure, or function. Our approach covers conversion to land types including agricultural, other non-forest land, and tree plantations.

(8.7.1.3) Cutoff date

Select from:

- 2015

(8.7.1.4) Geographic scope of cutoff date

Select from:

- Applied globally

(8.7.1.5) Rationale for selecting cutoff date

Select from:

Sector-wide agreement/recommendation

(8.7.1.6) Target date for achieving no-deforestation or no-conversion

Select from:

2023

Soy

(8.7.1.1) No-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

No-conversion

(8.7.1.2) Your organization's definition of "no-deforestation" or "no-conversion"

Unilever's definition for 'no-conversion', which is applied across our sourced forest-risk commodities, aligns with the AFI: No-conversion refers to no gross conversion of natural ecosystems, where 'conversion' is defined as the change of a natural ecosystem to another land use or profound change in a natural ecosystem's species composition, structure, or function. Our approach covers conversion to land types including agricultural, other non-forest land, and tree plantations.

(8.7.1.3) Cutoff date

Select from:

2015

(8.7.1.4) Geographic scope of cutoff date

Select from:

Applied globally

(8.7.1.5) Rationale for selecting cutoff date

Select from:

Sector-wide agreement/recommendation

(8.7.1.6) Target date for achieving no-deforestation or no-conversion

Select from:

2023

[Add row]

(8.7.2) Provide details of other targets related to your commodities, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target, and progress made against them.

Timber products

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Target 1

(8.7.2.2) Target contributes to no-deforestation or no-conversion target reported in 8.7

Select from:

Yes, this target contributes to our no-conversion target

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Select from:

Disclosure volume

(8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Traceability

% of volume traceable to traceability point

(8.7.2.6) Traceability point

Select from:

Sourcing area, but not to production unit

(8.7.2.8) Date target was set

12/30/2021

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

12/30/2021

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

0.01

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

12/31/2025

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

100

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

96.13

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(8.7.2.15) % of target achieved relative to base year

96.13

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

Sustainable Development Goals

(8.7.2.17) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Our target covers all paper and board items (customer pack, folding carton, ice cream sticks and displays/marketing packaging) aligned with Basis of Preparation for Sustainability Metrics Selected for Independent Limited Assurance that can be publicly found here <https://www.unilever.com/files/bd7239b8-a13b-483b-83a3-b9ea6e6148d8/unilever-basis-of-preparation-2023.pdf>

(8.7.2.18) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Unilever aims to achieve full end-to-end transparency and traceability for the timber value chain. By the end of 2023 we have received data covering 96.13% of the full paper and board sourced volumes.

(8.7.2.20) Further details of target

Our public commitment to 100% sustainable sourcing was a Unilever Sustainable Living Plan target (2010-2020) and remains an important target in the 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 and pulp plantation management, and drive positive economic and social impact on people and communities. This Policy is now embedded in our new cross commodity People & Nature Policy (2020). We engage all of our Tier 1 suppliers to share a list of mills they are sourcing from as well as the primary forest locations including type of material sourced (virgin fibre/recycled fibre/pulp). This is done via our internal geospatial dashboard we are able to monitor deforestation via Google Earth Engine.

Palm oil

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Target 10

(8.7.2.2) Target contributes to no-deforestation or no-conversion target reported in 8.7

Select from:

Yes, this target contributes to our no-conversion target

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Select from:

Disclosure volume

(8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Natural ecosystem restoration and long-term protection

Hectares under protection

(8.7.2.8) Date target was set

12/30/2021

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

12/30/2021

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

0.01

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

12/30/2025

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

500000

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

291000

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(8.7.2.15) % of target achieved relative to base year

58.20

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

- Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
- Paris Agreement
- Sustainable Development Goals
- Planetary Boundaries

(8.7.2.17) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

To achieve the transformation we seek in our business and industry for a more resilient, and regenerative natural and agriculture ecosystem, including in the palm oil sector, we understand that we need to work within our supply chain and partner with others to scale and accelerate our work. The Unilever sustainability goals have a target to help protect and restore 1 million hectares of natural ecosystems by 2030 globally. This includes the protection and restoration of forest in palm oil

landscapes that we source from for our business. We believe that this target supports our deforestation and conversion-free target as these investments contribute to the availability and resilience of raw material from regenerative landscapes.

(8.7.2.18) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

By the end of 2023, Unilever has helped to protect and restore 291,000 hectares of natural ecosystems. Our plan to achieve the 1 million hectare target to protect and restore by 2030 is driven by our investments in landscape programs especially across key deforestation-risk commodities we have a significant footprint, including in palm oil production areas in Malaysia and Indonesia. We chose to support programmes in these landscapes and jurisdictions because they form part of our supply chain, have existing government commitments towards sustainability, and offer clear opportunities for us to help support forests, ecosystems, and their surrounding communities. Each of the programmes we are investing in plays a strategic role in Unilever's own journey to achieve many of our people and nature commitments. We want to continue our progress in this space, because resolving the systemic issues driving forest loss requires continuous and joint effort between companies, the government, and civil society. Our brands are accelerating efforts to achieve our forest protection, restoration, and nature commitments too, through the Unilever Climate and Nature Fund, in which we are investing 1 billion over 10 years by 2030.

(8.7.2.20) Further details of target

One of Unilever's key sustainability targets is to help protect and restore 1 million hectares of natural ecosystems by 2030 globally. This is one of the areas where we believe we can have one of the greatest sustainability impacts and which would also help mitigate the impacts of deforestation, conversion, and climate change. We believe this target supports us in contributing to our deforestation and conversion-free target as it would reshaping our global agricultural supply chain infrastructure through partnerships with local governments, civil society organisations, communities, smallholder farmers, palm oil producers that support the design and implementation of strategic programmes we believe can positively transform different palm oil production landscapes.

Soy

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Target 8

(8.7.2.2) Target contributes to no-deforestation or no-conversion target reported in 8.7

Select from:

Yes, this target contributes to our no-conversion target

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Select from:

Disclosure volume

(8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Traceability

% of volume traceable to traceability point

(8.7.2.6) Traceability point

Select from:

Production unit

(8.7.2.8) Date target was set

12/31/2019

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

12/31/2019

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

67

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

12/31/2025

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

95

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year*Select from:* Underway**(8.7.2.15) % of target achieved relative to base year**

84.85

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target*Select all that apply* Sustainable Development Goals**(8.7.2.17) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions***The target covers all suppliers for Soy products including Soybean oil and embedded soy used in the production of dairy and meat products.***(8.7.2.18) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year***Unilever is progressively moving our soy oil supply chain to areas of low risk for deforestation. By the end of 2023, 95.5% of our soy oil volumes originated from areas of lower risk for deforestation. This number was up from 90% in 2020, 93% in 2021, and 92.4% in 2022. Once we have made this physical shift of our supply base, we then work with suppliers to verify the deforestation free percentage. This will happen in line with our target and via the use of independent verification.***(8.7.2.20) Further details of target***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 and take action. In 2019, we commissioned Proforest and Sourcemap for an assessment of traceability and deforestation risk exposure. This project followed a three-step process: (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.

Timber products

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

- Target 2

(8.7.2.2) Target contributes to no-deforestation or no-conversion target reported in 8.7

Select from:

- Yes, this target contributes to our no-conversion target

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Select from:

- Other volume, please specify :703049.2

(8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Third-party certification

- % of volume third-party certified

(8.7.2.7) Third-party certification scheme

Chain-of-custody certification

FSC Chain-of-Custody certification (any type)

(8.7.2.8) Date target was set

12/01/2010

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

12/31/2010

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

0.01

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

12/31/2025

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

100

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

99.2

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(8.7.2.15) % of target achieved relative to base year

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

Sustainable Development Goals

(8.7.2.17) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Our target covers all paper and board items (customer pack, folding carton, ice cream sticks and displays/marketing packaging) aligned with Basis of Preparation for Sustainability Metrics Selected for Independent Limited Assurance that can be publicly found here <https://www.unilever.com/files/bd7239b8-a13b-483b-83a3-b9ea6e6148d8/unilever-basis-of-preparation-2023.pdf>

(8.7.2.18) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Sustainable sourcing is a qualifying criterion in the negotiation process to become a supplier for Unilever paper & board. We monitor and track our progress via quarterly assessments for all suppliers on material level. Slow progress is discussed with the supplier and followed up by the procurement organisation. In areas where certified materials are not available, we help suppliers identifying potential auditors. Our global feedstock buying team is equipped to support putting upstream sourcing agreements with fully certified and trusted feedstock suppliers in place. In 2023, 99.5% of the directly purchased P&B packaging materials were made from recycled fibre or came from certified sustainably managed forests, this was in line with our goal measurement methodology as described in our basis of preparation (BOP). We also decreased the amount of recycled fibre without chain of custody from 3.2% to 0.44%, advancing to 99.2% total chain of custody against our commitment to reach 100% coverage by 2025. In 2024 we plan to increase our engagement with suppliers who are as yet not compliant and ensure contracts are in place to further increase sustainable sourcing.

(8.7.2.20) Further details of target

Our public commitment to 100% sustainable sourcing was a Unilever Sustainable Living Plan target (2010-2020) and 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 and the industry to halt deforestation, promote best practices in sustainable forest and 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 and 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 2023, 99.5% of the directly purchased P&B packaging materials - in line with BOP - 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 0.44%, advancing to 99.2% total chain of custody against our commitment to reach 100% coverage by 2023. In 2024 we plan to increase our engagement with suppliers who are as yet not compliant and ensure contracts are in place to further improve.

Timber products

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

- Target 3

(8.7.2.2) Target contributes to no-deforestation or no-conversion target reported in 8.7

Select from:

- Yes, this target contributes to our no-conversion target

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Select from:

- Other volume, please specify :69254.1

(8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Third-party certification

- % of volume third-party certified

(8.7.2.7) Third-party certification scheme

Chain-of-custody certification

- PEFC Chain-of-Custody (any type)

(8.7.2.8) Date target was set

12/31/2010

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

12/31/2010

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

0.01

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

12/31/2025

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

100

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

99.2

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(8.7.2.15) % of target achieved relative to base year

99.20

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

Sustainable Development Goals

(8.7.2.17) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Our target covers all paper and board items (customer pack, folding carton, ice cream sticks and displays/marketing packaging) aligned with Basis of Preparation for Sustainability Metrics Selected for Independent Limited Assurance that can be publicly found here <https://www.unilever.com/files/bd7239b8-a13b-483b-83a3-b9ea6e6148d8/unilever-basis-of-preparation-2023.pdf>

(8.7.2.18) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Sustainable sourcing is a qualifying criterion in the negotiation process to become a supplier for Unilever paper & board. We monitor and track our progress via quarterly assessments for all suppliers on material level. Slow progress is discussed with the supplier and followed up by the procurement organisation. In areas where certified materials are not available, we help suppliers identifying potential auditors. Our global feedstock buying team is equipped to support putting upstream sourcing agreements with fully certified and trusted feedstock suppliers in place. In 2023, 99.5% of the directly purchased P&B packaging materials were made from recycled fibre or came from certified sustainably managed forests, this was in line with our goal measurement methodology as described in our basis of preparation (BOP). We also decreased the amount of recycled fibre without chain of custody from 3.2% to 0.44%, advancing to 99.2% total chain of custody against our commitment to reach 100% coverage by 2025. In 2024 we plan to increase our engagement with suppliers who are as yet not compliant and ensure contracts are in place to further increase sustainable sourcing.

(8.7.2.20) Further details of target

Our public commitment to 100% sustainable sourcing was a Unilever Sustainable Living Plan target (2010-2020) & remains an important target in the 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 2023, 99.5% of the directly purchased P&B packaging materials - in line with BOP - 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 0.44%, advancing to 99.2% total chain of custody against our commitment to reach 100% coverage by 2023. In 2024 we plan to increase our engagement with suppliers who are as yet not compliant and ensure contracts are in place to further improve

[Add row]

(8.8) Indicate if your organization has a traceability system to determine the origins of your sourced volumes and provide details of the methods and tools used.

Timber products

(8.8.1) Traceability system

Select from:

Yes

(8.8.2) Methods/tools used in traceability system

Select all that apply

Chain-of-custody certification

Value chain mapping

Supplier engagement/communication

Internal traceability system

(8.8.3) Description of methods/tools used in traceability system

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 and 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 P&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 2023, we also used GTS to collect pulp mill geocoordinates to complement our understanding of subnational 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 for currently 88% of our volumes sourced. Example: In 2022 we extended the Google Earth Engine (GEE) platform to timber products for global scale risk analysis that incorporates new datasets & enables greater visibility than GFW. We used GEE to conduct geospatial analyses of wood producing regions 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. 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 and 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 2023, 99.5% of the directly purchased P&B packaging materials we used were made from certified recycled fibre or came from certified sustainably managed forests. In 2024 we plan to increase our engagement with suppliers who are as yet not compliant and ensure contracts are in place to close the gap.

Palm oil

(8.8.1) Traceability system

Select from:

Yes

(8.8.2) Methods/tools used in traceability system

Select all that apply

Chain-of-custody certification

Value chain mapping

Supplier engagement/communication

Internal traceability system

(8.8.3) Description of methods/tools used in traceability system

We understand the importance of traceability and transparency for our supply chain as a critical pathway towards achieving greater sustainability. Chain-of-custody certification, value chain mapping, supplier engagement/communication and an internal traceability system have directly contributed to achieving 98.7% of sourced volume being traceable to production units. We have various traceability requirements to the mill and plantation level for our suppliers and have been partnering with technology firms, start-ups, and industry partners to understand the impact of our sourcing. Through these traceability efforts supported by innovative technology, we can identify risks, monitor what happens on the ground, and act when issues arise. One solution helping us to achieve a more transparent and traceable supply chain is through a partnership with SAP Green Token, using block chain technology. These allows us to build traceability of our raw materials, prove our claims more consistently, and create deforestation-free scores for our factories. Using blockchain technology allows us to create auditable material logs (containing unique characteristics such as sustainability attributes) as they pass through each stage of the supply chain. Our No Deforestation, No Peat Conversion, No Exploitation (NDPE) dashboard is a one-stop interactive platform through which we can monitor more than 24 million hectares of oil palm concessions, over 2,000 mills in our universal mill list (which we focus on monitoring the 455 mills in our deforestation-free supply chain), and the 36,000 smallholders we have mapped so far. It also includes supply chain linkage information to understand sourcing risk and compliance with the deforestation-free policy.

Soy

(8.8.1) Traceability system

Select from:

Yes

(8.8.2) Methods/tools used in traceability system

Select all that apply

- Chain-of-custody certification
- Value chain mapping
- Supplier engagement/communication
- Internal traceability system

(8.8.3) Description of methods/tools used in traceability system

We use satellite data, geolocation, blockchain & AI to build new monitoring & traceability approaches, extending from mill to municipality of origin and soy farm. We work with various partners, including Proforest, Google (Google Earth Engine), NGIS, & Orbital Insights to utilise industry data & build bespoke tools for improved traceability & analysis to enhance monitoring & response towards environmental & social risks in our soybean oil supply chain. Since 2019, we have partnered Proforest to capture our suppliers' soybean origins, sustainability implementation and deforestation risk using a custom questionnaire. Our People and Nature Policy requires all suppliers to provide traceability information to a level defined by the specific country risk. In high-risk countries, traceability to the farm level is required in order to be able to monitor and verify compliance with our Policy. In 2023, we were 97.9% traceable to mill and 99.6% traceable to the country of origin of the soybean. In 2020, we partnered Google to combine the power of cloud computing with Google Earth's satellite imagery capabilities for better detection of deforestation & prioritise areas of urgent forests or habitats protection. We are also working with Orbital Insights to increase traceability from mill to municipality and farm of origin, which will empower us to better identify deforestation risks in our supply chain. 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 2023 and have used this as a basis for maintaining ongoing traceability through contractual commitments with suppliers.

[Fixed row]

(8.8.1) Provide details of the point to which your organization can trace its sourced volumes.

Timber products

(8.8.1.1) % of sourced volume traceable to production unit

0

(8.8.1.2) % of sourced volume traceable to sourcing area and not to production unit

96.13

(8.8.1.3) % sourced volume traceable to country/area of origin and not to sourcing area or production unit

3.71

(8.8.1.4) % of sourced volume traceable to other point (i.e., processing facility/first importer) not in the country/area of origin

0

(8.8.1.5) % of sourced volume from unknown origin

0.16

(8.8.1.6) % of sourced volume reported

100.00

Palm oil

(8.8.1.1) % of sourced volume traceable to production unit

98.71

(8.8.1.2) % of sourced volume traceable to sourcing area and not to production unit

0

(8.8.1.3) % sourced volume traceable to country/area of origin and not to sourcing area or production unit

0

(8.8.1.4) % of sourced volume traceable to other point (i.e., processing facility/first importer) not in the country/area of origin

0

(8.8.1.5) % of sourced volume from unknown origin

1.29

(8.8.1.6) % of sourced volume reported

100.00

Soy

(8.8.1.1) % of sourced volume traceable to production unit

95

(8.8.1.2) % of sourced volume traceable to sourcing area and not to production unit

0

(8.8.1.3) % sourced volume traceable to country/area of origin and not to sourcing area or production unit

5

(8.8.1.4) % of sourced volume traceable to other point (i.e., processing facility/first importer) not in the country/area of origin

0

(8.8.1.5) % of sourced volume from unknown origin

0

(8.8.1.6) % of sourced volume reported

100.00

[Fixed row]

(8.9) Provide details of your organization's assessment of the deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of its disclosed commodities.

Timber products

(8.9.1) DF/DCF status assessed for this commodity

Select from:

Yes, deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status assessed

(8.9.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF in the reporting year

98.6

(8.9.3) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through a third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

90.35

(8.9.4) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit

0

(8.9.5) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of sourcing area

96.13

(8.9.6) Is a proportion of your disclosure volume certified through a scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance?

Select from:

Yes

Palm oil

(8.9.1) DF/DCF status assessed for this commodity

Select from:

Yes, deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status assessed

(8.9.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF in the reporting year

97.1

(8.9.3) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through a third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

1.7

(8.9.4) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit

97.1

(8.9.5) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of sourcing area

0

(8.9.6) Is a proportion of your disclosure volume certified through a scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance?

Select from:

Yes

Soy

(8.9.1) DF/DCF status assessed for this commodity

Select from:

Yes, deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status assessed

(8.9.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF in the reporting year

90.5

(8.9.3) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through a third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

11.3

(8.9.4) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit

79.2

(8.9.5) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of sourcing area

0

(8.9.6) Is a proportion of your disclosure volume certified through a scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance?

Select from:

Yes

[Fixed row]

(8.9.1) Provide details of third-party certification schemes used to determine the deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of the disclosure volume, since specified cutoff date.

Timber products

(8.9.1.1) Third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

Chain-of-custody certification

FSC Chain-of-Custody certification (any type)

(8.9.1.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

(8.9.1.3) Comment

In 2023 we have focused on recycled material without certificate and previously not assessed suppliers. We increased our total certified materials - through FSC and PEFC Sustainable Forest Management Certification - from 95.6% in 2022 to 99.2% in 2023. There also has been a shift from PEFC to FSC certification.

Palm oil**(8.9.1.1) Third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance****Chain-of-custody certification**

RSPO supply chain certification – Segregated

(8.9.1.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

1.7

(8.9.1.3) Comment

Unilever takes a holistic approach to our deforestation and conversion-free strategy, working with suppliers at all levels of the value chain and various different partners. At the end of 2023, 97.1% of the palm oil we bought was independently verified as deforestation and conversion-free. We have developed a deforestation-free and conversion-free protocol for our suppliers that ensures deforestation and conversion-free monitoring of production unit in our supply chain is reported and independently verified on an annual basis. Unilever is also leveraging certification as an important mechanism to achieve its commitment to deforestation-free and conversion-free supply chains. For palm oil, the RSPO Segregated (SG) and Identity Preserved (IP) supply chain certification scheme, is benchmarked against Unilever's deforestation and peat conversion-free objectives. As a result, RSPO certified suppliers with a valid certificate that supply RSPO IP or SG volume in Unilever's supply chain are considered in compliance with the Unilever protocol requirements. Our Independent Verification Protocol for Page 44 of 75 Deforestation and Conversion Free Palm Oil can be found here: <https://www.unilever.com/files/bc7c137c-7f50-462f-8175-8adbb637411f/independent-verification>

Soy**(8.9.1.1) Third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance****Forest management unit/Producer certification**

ProTerra certification

(8.9.1.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

4.7

(8.9.1.3) Comment

This certification scheme covers our supply from Brazil.

Soy

(8.9.1.1) Third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

Forest management unit/Producer certification

ISCC PLUS

(8.9.1.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

6.6

(8.9.1.3) Comment

This certification scheme covers our supply from Europe and other sources.

[Add row]

(8.9.2) Provide details of third-party certification schemes not providing full DF/DCF assurance.

Timber products

(8.9.2.1) Third-party certification scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

Forest management unit/Producer certification

PEFC Sustainable Forest Management certification

(8.9.2.2) % of disclosure volume certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

8.9

(8.9.2.3) Additional control methods in place to determine DF/DCF status of volumes certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

Select all that apply

Sourcing area monitoring

(8.9.2.4) Comment

In 2023 we have focused on recycled material without certificate and previously not assessed suppliers. We increased our total certified materials FSC and PEFC Sustainable Forest Management Certification from 95.6% in 2022 to 99.2% in 2023 (8.9% PEFC Certified 90.35% FSC certified). There has been a shift from PEFC to FSC certification. In 2023, we used GTS to collect pulp mill geocoordinates to complement our understanding of subnational 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. For PEFC certified materials we additionally obtained sourcing area information for 92% of the total PEFC certified volumes collected, bringing the share of PEFC certification with an additional control method over the total volumes sourced to 8.25% (8.9% x 92%).

Palm oil

(8.9.2.1) Third-party certification scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

Chain-of-custody certification

RSPO - Mass Balance

(8.9.2.2) % of disclosure volume certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

69.5

(8.9.2.3) Additional control methods in place to determine DF/DCF status of volumes certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

Select all that apply

Production unit monitoring

(8.9.2.4) Comment

Unilever takes a holistic approach to our deforestation and conversion-free strategy, working with suppliers at all levels of the value chain and various partners. By the end of 2023, 97.1% of the palm oil we bought was independently verified as deforestation and conversion-free. We are leveraging certification standards as an important mechanism and step to achieve our commitment to deforestation-free and conversion-free supply chains. By the end of 2023, we sustainably sourced 86% of our core palm oil volumes (100% for palm oil and 74% for palm kernel oil, and their derivatives), with 72% coming from certified sources: RSPO Mass Balance, RSPO Segregated, or an equivalent standard that is independently verified by a third party. We buy the remaining 14% from RSPO independent smallholder credits. We understand we need to go beyond certification to obtain the deforestation and conversion-free claim and assurance we would like to see in our procurement and supply chain of palm oil. We have developed a deforestation-free and conversion-free protocol for all of our palm oil suppliers that are in-scope that ensures deforestation and conversion-free monitoring of production unit in our supply chain is reported and independently verified on at least an annual basis. Our Independent Verification Protocol for Deforestation and Conversion-Free Palm Oil can be found here: <https://www.unilever.com/files/bc7c137c-7f50-462f-8175-8adbb637411f/independent-verification-protocol-palm-oil.pdf>

Soy

(8.9.2.1) Third-party certification scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

Chain-of-custody certification

RTRS chain-of custody standard – Mass balance

(8.9.2.2) % of disclosure volume certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

79.2

(8.9.2.3) Additional control methods in place to determine DF/DCF status of volumes certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

Select all that apply

Production unit monitoring

(8.9.2.4) Comment

For 2023, we are using a third party (3Keel) for data collection and third party verification: our suppliers have reported to Unilever a deforestation free percentage of 95.5% for Soybean oil using a methodology that aligns with our protocols of independent verification. In Brazil, we are part of a collaboration with the Round Table on Responsible Soy (RTRS) and Aliança da Terra, which has helped more than 40 farmers to gain RTRS certification. This collaborative project aims to boost sustainable soy cultivation by supporting growers to adopt better farming practices. Partnerships are critical and additionally, Bayer CropScience provides technical services and crop management advice, Santander provides support for agricultural loans while Yara advises on best use of fertilisers. In the US, we are working at landscape level on regenerative agriculture practices where soil health and water quality are a particular focus. These programmes have supported hundreds of soy farmers to improve soil health, water quality and yields by using regenerative methods such as planting cover crops. Through these landscape programs we participate in collaborative actions to advance sustainability in agriculture commodity production with multiple stakeholders and jurisdictional partners. We support inclusive business models for smallholders, including trainings and certification, enabling them to participate in sustainable supply chains alongside larger producers.
[Add row]

(8.9.3) Provide details of production unit monitoring used to determine deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of volumes since specified cutoff date.

Palm oil

(8.9.3.1) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit

97.10

(8.9.3.2) Production unit monitoring approach

Select all that apply

- Geospatial monitoring or remote sensing tool
- Ground-based monitoring system

(8.9.3.3) Description of production unit monitoring approach

To monitor the production units within our supply chain, as part of the Independent Verification Protocol for Deforestation and Conversion-Free for palm oil, suppliers are independently audited to ensure that they have robust management systems in place to conduct land monitoring (including for deforestation and conversion). The monitoring can be done through (1) geospatial monitoring and/or (2) field visits. For certain supplier archetypes, Unilever conducts the land monitoring. For these instances, the supplier is responsible for providing Unilever with the plantation location. The monitoring system is required to cover monitoring from 31 December 2015 to present and incorporate all oil palm / Fresh Fruit Bunches (FFB) sources from the mills included in the agreed mill list with Unilever, both from the supplier's operation and third-party sources. For geospatial monitoring, the supplier or Unilever uses geospatial datasets and alerts with high-resolution images for verification. At Unilever, we use satellite and radar technology to give us early warning of deforestation through a variety of digital tools using a supply base approach at a mill level (i.e., radius and concession level) with partners such as Earthqualizer, Google Cloud, Descartes Lab, Global Forest Watch (GLAD and RADD alerts),

Satelligence, and NGIS. Through these partnerships we have access to over 24 million hectares of oil palm plantation concession maps, forest, peat, and carbon stock areas as well as critical biodiversity layers to monitor our deforestation and peat conversion free commitments. Suppliers can also perform land monitoring via the implementation of regular field visits to the oil palm / FFB sources that are aligned with our requirements set in our Independent Verification Protocol. In that case, the supplier shall demonstrate having conducted field visits since the cut-off date of 31 December 2015, or other evidence demonstrating that no deforestation or conversion occurred since the cut-off date. Our Independent Verification Protocol for Deforestation and Conversion-Free Palm Oil can be found here: <https://www.unilever.com/files/bc7c137c-7f50-462f-8175-8adbb637411f/independent-verification-protocol-palm-oil.pdf>

(8.9.3.4) DF/DCF status verified

Select from:

Yes

(8.9.3.5) Type of verification

Select all that apply

Third party

(8.9.3.6) % of your disclosure volume that is both determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit and is verified as DF/DCF

97.1

(8.9.3.7) Explain the process of verifying DF/DCF status

In 2023, all of our suppliers in-scope for our deforestation and conversion free volumes and claims for palm oil have undergone an independent third-party verification process that provided assurance to Unilever that our suppliers met the requirements of the Unilever Independent Verification Protocol for Deforestation-free and Conversion-Free Verification protocol for palm oil suppliers that can be found here: <https://www.unilever.com/files/independent-verification-protocol-palm-oil.pdf>. PriceWaterhouse (PwC) has also independently audited Unilever for our 2023 deforestation and conversion free status for palm oil. The process and publicly available details of the assurance process can be found here: <https://www.unilever.com/files/b446319e-011c-482c-93fc-1f8b71d3c464/pwc-independent-limited-assurance-report-2023.pdf>

Soy

(8.9.3.1) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit

79.20

(8.9.3.2) Production unit monitoring approach

Select all that apply

- Ground-based monitoring system

(8.9.3.3) Description of production unit monitoring approach

For 2023, we used a third party (3Keel) for data collection and third party verification: our suppliers have reported to Unilever a deforestation free percentage of 95.5% for Soybean oil using a methodology that aligns with our protocols of independent verification. In Brazil, we are part of a collaboration with the Round Table on Responsible Soy (RTRS) and Aliança da Terra, which has helped more than 40 farmers to gain RTRS certification. This collaborative project aims to boost sustainable soy cultivation by supporting growers to adopt better farming practices. Partnerships are critical and additionally, Bayer CropScience provides technical services and crop management advice, Santander provides support for agricultural loans while Yara advises on best use of fertilisers. In the US, we are working at landscape level on regenerative agriculture practices where soil health and water quality are a particular focus. These programmes have supported hundreds of soy farmers to improve soil health, water quality and yields by using regenerative methods such as planting cover crops. Through these landscape programs, we participate in collaborative actions to advance sustainability in agriculture commodity production with multiple stakeholders and jurisdictional partners. We support inclusive business models for smallholders, including trainings and certification, enabling them to participate in sustainable supply chains alongside larger producers.

(8.9.3.4) DF/DCF status verified

Select from:

- Yes

(8.9.3.5) Type of verification

Select all that apply

- Third party

(8.9.3.6) % of your disclosure volume that is both determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit and is verified as DF/DCF

79.2

(8.9.3.7) Explain the process of verifying DF/DCF status

To monitor the production units within our supply chain, as part of the Independent Verification Protocol for Deforestation and Conversion-Free for Soy, suppliers are independently audited to ensure that they have robust management systems in place to conduct land monitoring (including for deforestation and conversion). The

monitoring is done via field visits. We also deploy a third party (3Keel) for data collection and third party verification our suppliers for Soybean oil using a methodology that aligns with our protocols of independent verification. Our Independent Verification Protocol for Deforestation and Conversion-Free Soy can be found here: https://unilever.sharepoint.com/sites/NDPVerification/_layouts/15/viewer.aspx?sourcedoc={cdf4d7c5-a44a-4ad3-9aa8-fb7d62afca29}
[Fixed row]

(8.9.4) Provide details of the sourcing area monitoring used to determine deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of volumes since specified cutoff date.

Timber products

(8.9.4.1) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of deforestation and conversion within the sourcing area

96.13

(8.9.4.2) Monitoring approach used for determining that sourcing areas have no or negligible risk of deforestation or conversion

Select all that apply

Remote sensing or other geospatial data

(8.9.4.3) Description of approach, including frequency of assessment

We collected sourcing area information for 96.13% of total volume sourced (mill-level information recycled content). The monitoring is done through geospatial monitoring. For geospatial monitoring, the supplier provides Unilever with tier 2 mill information including name, address, geocoordinates, type of material processed (virgin/recycled/pulp) and % volume sourced from that mill. At Unilever, we use satellite and radar technology to give us early warning of deforestation through a variety of digital tools using a supply base approach at a mill level (i.e., radius and concession level) with partners such as Earthqualizer, Google Cloud, Descartes Lab, Global Forest Watch (GLAD and RADD alerts), and NGIS. Data review and alerts are reviewed when new satellite images become available or minimum on quarterly basis.

(8.9.4.4) Countries/areas of origin

Select all that apply

Mali

Italy

- Chile
- China
- Egypt
- India
- Canada
- France
- Israel
- Mexico
- Norway
- Belgium
- Croatia
- Czechia
- Ecuador
- Finland
- Bulgaria
- Colombia
- Pakistan
- Portugal
- Viet Nam
- Netherlands
- New Zealand
- Philippines
- Saudi Arabia
- South Africa
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- Japan
- Libya
- Spain
- Brazil
- Poland
- Sweden
- Turkey
- Algeria
- Austria
- Germany
- Morocco
- Romania
- Somalia
- Uruguay
- Argentina
- Australia
- Indonesia
- Sri Lanka
- Bangladesh
- Côte d'Ivoire
- Taiwan, China
- North Macedonia
- Republic of Korea
- Russian Federation

(8.9.4.5) Sourcing areas

Oran; New South Wales; Victoria; Niederösterreich; Oberösterreich; Vorarlberg Steiermark; Chittagong; Dhaka; Paraná; Pernambuco; Rio de Janeiro; Santa Catarina; Santa Catarina; Pazardzhik; Alberta; Araucanía; Bío-Bío; Maule; Región Metropolitana de Santiago; Anhui; Chongqing; Guangdong; Guangxi; Hebei; Heilongjiang; Henan; Hubei; Jiangsu; Jilin; Liaoning; Shandong; Yunnan; Zhejiang; Risaralda; Valle del Cauca; Abidjan; Osjecko-Baranjska; Královéhradecký;

Moravskoslezský; Pichincha; Al Qalyubiyah; Ash Sharqiyah; Eastern Finland; Lapland; Oulu; Southern Finland; Western Finland; Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes; Grand Est; Hauts-de-France; Normandie; Nouvelle-Aquitaine; Baden-Württemberg; Bayern, Hessen; Niedersachsen; Nordrhein-Westfalen; Rheinland-Pfalz; Sachsen; Schleswig-Holstein; Gujarat; Karnataka; Maharashtra; Odisha; Punjab; Rajasthan; Tamil Nadu; Telangana; Uttar Pradesh; West Bengal; Haifa; Jawa Barat; Jawa Timur; Toscana; Veneto; Gunma; Kanagawa; Saitama; Al Butnan; Kumanovo; Kidal; México; Querétaro; Gharb - Chrarda - Béni Hssen; Gelderland; Limburg; Bay of Plenty; Waikato; Punjab; Bulacan; Cavite; Metropolitan Manila; Kujawsko-Pomorskie; Mazowieckie; Viana do Castelo; Braşov; Suceava; Timiş; Kalmyk; Tomsk; Makkah; Hiiraan; Nugaal; Gauteng; KwaZulu-Natal; Mpumalanga; Chungcheongbuk-dom; Seoul, Ulsan; Andalucía; Aragón; Cataluña; Comunidad de Madrid; Kalutara; Gävleborg; Norrbotten; Orebro; Östergötland; Värmland; Västerbotten; Västernorrland; Taichung; Taiwan; Bangkok Metropolis; Chiang Mai; Kanchanaburi; Phayao; Samut Sakhon; Kocaeli; Manisa; Tekirdag; England; Alabama; Arkansas; California; Florida; Georgia; Idaho; Illinois; Indiana; Iowa; Kentucky; Louisiana; Michigan; Minnesota; Mississippi; Missouri; New York; Ohio; Oklahoma; Oregon; South Carolina; Tennessee; Texas; Virginia; Washington; Wisconsin; Colonia; Bén Tre; Bình Dương; Hậu Giang; Long An.

(8.9.4.6) DF/DCF status is verified

Select from:

No

(8.9.4.11) Use of risk classification

42.97% of our paper and board originates from high priority sources based on CDP list of high priority countries; however, irrespective of the risk classification we monitor all sourcing areas. We are partnering with NGIS to receive deforestation and conversion alerts, which we overlay with the sourcing areas in our supply chain. To make land-use monitoring publicly available, we work in partnership with organisations such as the World Resources Institute (WRI) Global Forest Watch platform. [Fixed row]

(8.10) Indicate whether you have monitored or estimated the deforestation and conversion of other natural ecosystems footprint for your disclosed commodities.

	Monitoring or estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint
Timber products	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

	Monitoring or estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint
Palm oil	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Soy	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(8.10.1) Provide details on the monitoring or estimating of your deforestation and conversion footprint.

Timber products

(8.10.1.1) Monitoring and estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

- We estimate the deforestation and conversion footprint based on sourcing area

(8.10.1.2) % of disclosure volume monitored or estimated

96.13

(8.10.1.3) Reporting of deforestation and conversion footprint

Select all that apply

- Since a specified cutoff date

(8.10.1.4) Year of cutoff date

2015

(8.10.1.9) Describe the methods and data sources used to monitor or estimate your deforestation and conversion footprint

The monitoring is done through geospatial monitoring. For geospatial monitoring, the supplier provides Unilever with Tier 2 mill information including name, address, geocoordinates, type of material processed (virgin/recycled/pulp) and % volume sourced from that mill. At Unilever, we use satellite and radar technology to give us early warning of deforestation through a variety of digital tools using a supply base approach at a mill level (i.e., radius and concession level) with partners such as Earthqualizer, Google Cloud, Descartes Lab, Global Forest Watch (GLAD and RADD alerts), and NGIS. Data review and alerts are reviewed when new satellite images become available or minimum on quarterly basis. In 2024 we are working with our service providers to further improve the quality of our geospatial maps.

Palm oil

(8.10.1.1) Monitoring and estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

We estimate the deforestation and conversion footprint based on sourcing area

(8.10.1.2) % of disclosure volume monitored or estimated

98.7

(8.10.1.3) Reporting of deforestation and conversion footprint

Select all that apply

Since a specified cutoff date

(8.10.1.4) Year of cutoff date

2015

(8.10.1.6) Known or estimated deforestation and conversion footprint since the specified cutoff date (hectares)

6705

(8.10.1.9) Describe the methods and data sources used to monitor or estimate your deforestation and 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 have been partnering with third-party deforestation monitoring service provider Earthqualizer since 2018, and we have developed our own in-house deforestation and conversion monitoring capability in partnership with Google Cloud, Descartes Labs, NGIS, and others. Through these partnerships we have access to over 24 million hectares of palm oil plantation maps, forests, and carbon stock areas as well as critical biodiversity layers. We have been working with our suppliers and Earthqualizer to obtain traceability information, and we use this information to understand how certain deforestation alerts attributed to oil palm development may be linked to our supply chain, directly or indirectly. Since our cut-off date of December 2015 until the end of 2023, we estimate our deforestation and conversion footprint at 6,705 hectares. This estimate is based on monitoring data of, and deforestation alerts in, managed concessions (group-level), independent concessions, and other sources (e.g., smallholder plots) that supplied to mills in our supply chain, as well as the estimated proportion of palm oil volumes bought by Unilever originating from these mills.

Soy

(8.10.1.1) Monitoring and estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

We estimate the deforestation and conversion footprint based on sourcing area

(8.10.1.2) % of disclosure volume monitored or estimated

100

(8.10.1.3) Reporting of deforestation and conversion footprint

Select all that apply

Since a specified cutoff date

(8.10.1.4) Year of cutoff date

2015

(8.10.1.6) Known or estimated deforestation and conversion footprint since the specified cutoff date (hectares)

180

(8.10.1.9) Describe the methods and data sources used to monitor or estimate your deforestation and conversion footprint

We require our suppliers to provide traceability info on certified & noncertified volumes-this is verified by 3Keel. 3Keel identify countries, regions, districts of origin, mill/facility name, location & GPS details using bi-annual traceability surveys. We purchase materials certified under the RTRS & Proterra standards. 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 Soy. 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 and 2023. 3rd party certification standards are used to verify sustainable sourcing: RTRS & Proterra.

[Add row]

(8.11) For volumes not assessed and determined as deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF), indicate if you have taken actions in the reporting year to increase production or sourcing of DCF volumes.

	Actions taken to increase production or sourcing of DCF volumes
Timber products	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Palm oil	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Soy	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(8.11.1) Provide details of actions taken in the reporting year to assess and increase production/sourcing of deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) volumes.

Timber products

(8.11.1.1) Action type

Select from:

- Working with non-compliant suppliers

(8.11.1.2) % of disclosure volume that is covered by this action

1.4

(8.11.1.3) Indicate whether you had any major barriers or challenges related to this action in the reporting year

Select from:

- No

(8.11.1.4) Main measures identified to manage or resolve the challenges

Select all that apply

- Improvement in data collection and quality

(8.11.1.5) Provide further details on the actions taken, their contribution to achieving DCF status, and any related barriers or challenges

Organizational approaches to achieving DCF status should support efforts to halt deforestation and conversion on the ground by working with non-compliant suppliers, ensuring smallholder inclusion, and working collaboratively in production landscapes. Achieving deforestation- and conversion-free value chains may take longer for organisations engaging in transformative actions across sourcing landscapes. This question allows data users to understand whether your organization is taking action to address environmental or social issues related to commodity production/sourcing and if and how these actions contribute to determining the DCF status of commodity volumes.

Palm oil

(8.11.1.1) Action type

Select from:

- Working with smallholders

(8.11.1.2) % of disclosure volume that is covered by this action

(8.11.1.3) Indicate whether you had any major barriers or challenges related to this action in the reporting year

Select from:

No

(8.11.1.4) Main measures identified to manage or resolve the challenges

Select all that apply

- Greater transparency
- Greater supplier awareness/engagement
- Improvement in data collection and quality
- Greater stakeholder engagement and collaboration
- Investment in monitoring tools and traceability systems
- Development of certification and sustainability standards
- Greater community support to facilitate sustainable agriculture
- Development of certification and sustainability standards across entire landscapes/jurisdictions

(8.11.1.5) Provide further details on the actions taken, their contribution to achieving DCF status, and any related barriers or challenges

In order to increase production or sourcing of our deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) volumes, a major focus of our work has been our engagement with independent mills and especially the independent smallholders (IS) of their supply base, that has been mostly left out of the sustainable and deforestation-free supply chain. Although we achieved 97.1% deforestation and conversion free in 2023 for our palm oil supply chain (that includes our supply chain with smallholders), we understand the need to continue to focus our programs on IS, as they are generally unsupported and have no permanent ties to a larger plantation or mill. They often have low productivity and low-quality trees, and cannot afford technical advice to improve the situation, which puts more pressure on forests. Working with independent mills and smallholders, especially for our Unilever Oleochemical Indonesia (UOI) facility and broader value chain means we can help our supply chain and the industry achieve higher levels of sustainability, traceability and transparency. Empowering farmers and smallholders in the communities and areas we source from is a key pillar of our action through our direct sourcing programmes and smallholder development hubs. In 2023, 28,000 independent smallholders were engaged and positively impacted through our programs. This brings the total number of smallholders engaged in our program to 36,000 smallholder, in which 34,000 were trained, and 14,000 become RSPO certified by the end of 2023 since the start of our programs with partners such as SNV, Kaleka, and IDH. We actively invest in the mapping of IS, various training of these IS, and enabling IS to be RSPO certified. The effects of our smallholder programs has led to increase of profitability through improvement yields, sustainable farming practices, professionalism of IS farming business, and creation greater inclusion of smallholders in the sustainable and deforestation-free supply chain. Our field programs unite traditional extension approaches and digital technology to monitor, analyse, and change farming

practices for improved sustainability and profitability. Program elements include capacity building and training in Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) and deforestation and conversion-free principles, land mapping, facilitation of access to goods & services (e.g. inputs, seedling, land titling, financial & technical support) and certification.

Soy

(8.11.1.1) Action type

Select from:

Working with non-compliant suppliers

(8.11.1.2) % of disclosure volume that is covered by this action

4

(8.11.1.3) Indicate whether you had any major barriers or challenges related to this action in the reporting year

Select from:

No

(8.11.1.4) Main measures identified to manage or resolve the challenges

Select all that apply

Greater supplier awareness/engagement

(8.11.1.5) Provide further details on the actions taken, their contribution to achieving DCF status, and any related barriers or challenges

We continue to embed DCF clauses in commercial contracts.

[Add row]

(8.12) Indicate if certification details are available for the commodity volumes sold to requesting CDP Supply Chain members.

Timber products

(8.12.1) Third-party certification scheme adopted

Select from:

Yes

(8.12.2) Certification details are available for the volumes sold to any requesting CDP Supply Chain members

Select from:

No

(8.12.3) Primary reason certification details are not available for the volumes sold to any requesting CDP Supply Chain members

Select from:

Other, please specify :Unilever sells finished goods and the finished goods contain multiple certified products e.g. paper, board, and palm oil. To provide this information is extremely time consuming.

(8.12.4) Explain why certification details are not available for the volumes sold to any requesting CDP Supply Chain members

Unilever sells finished goods and the finished goods contain multiple certified products e.g. paper, board, and palm oil. To provide this information is extremely time consuming.

Palm oil

(8.12.1) Third-party certification scheme adopted

Select from:

Yes

(8.12.2) Certification details are available for the volumes sold to any requesting CDP Supply Chain members

Select from:

No

(8.12.3) Primary reason certification details are not available for the volumes sold to any requesting CDP Supply Chain members

Select from:

Other, please specify :Unilever sells finished goods and the finished goods contain multiple certified products e.g. paper, board, and palm oil. To provide this information is extremely time consuming.

(8.12.4) Explain why certification details are not available for the volumes sold to any requesting CDP Supply Chain members

Unilever sells finished goods and the finished goods contain multiple certified products e.g. paper, board, and palm oil. To provide this information is extremely time consuming.

Soy

(8.12.1) Third-party certification scheme adopted

Select from:

Yes

(8.12.2) Certification details are available for the volumes sold to any requesting CDP Supply Chain members

Select from:

No

(8.12.3) Primary reason certification details are not available for the volumes sold to any requesting CDP Supply Chain members

Select from:

Other, please specify :Unilever sells finished goods and the finished goods contain multiple certified products e.g. paper, board, and palm oil. To provide this information is extremely time consuming.

(8.12.4) Explain why certification details are not available for the volumes sold to any requesting CDP Supply Chain members

Unilever sells finished goods and the finished goods contain multiple certified products e.g. paper, board, and palm oil. To provide this information is extremely time consuming.
 [Fixed row]

(8.13) Does your organization calculate the GHG emission reductions and/or removals from land use management and land use change that have occurred in your direct operations and/or upstream value chain?

	GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change calculated
Timber products	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, but not willing to share details with requesting CDP Supply Chain members
Palm oil	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, but not willing to share details with requesting CDP Supply Chain members
Soy	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, but not willing to share details with requesting CDP Supply Chain members

[Fixed row]

(8.14) Indicate if you assess your own compliance and/or the compliance of your suppliers with forest regulations and/or mandatory standards, and provide details.

(8.14.1) Assess legal compliance with forest regulations

Select from:

- Yes, from suppliers

(8.14.2) Aspects of legislation considered

Select all that apply

- Environmental protection
- Forest-related rules, including forest management and biodiversity conservation, where directly related to wood harvesting
- Human rights protected under international law

(8.14.3) Procedure to ensure legal compliance

Select all that apply

- Certification
- Remote sensing or other geospatial monitoring
- Supplier self-declaration
- Third party audits

(8.14.4) Indicate if you collect data regarding compliance with the Brazilian Forest Code

Select from:

- Yes

(8.14.5) Please explain

Timber: 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. 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. Palm Oil: 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. Soy: 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. 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.

[Fixed row]

(8.15) Do you engage in landscape (including jurisdictional) initiatives to progress shared sustainable land use goals?

	Engagement in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we engage in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives

[Fixed row]

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

(8.15.1.1) Criteria for prioritizing landscapes/jurisdictions for engagement

Select all that apply

- Risk of human rights issues
- Current and future sourcing risk
- Risk of issues related to land tenure rights
- Opportunity to protect and restore natural ecosystems
- Opportunity to increase market access for smallholders and local communities
- Risk of deforestation, forests/land degradation, or conversion of other natural ecosystems
- Recognized as priority landscape by credible multi-stakeholder groups or industry platforms

(8.15.1.2) Explain your process for prioritizing landscapes/jurisdictions for engagement

Unilever adopts a strategic approach to investment in landscapes and jurisdictions. We select landscapes based on our commodity footprint, operational presence, and need for additional support of the area from Unilever. Some of our existing long-term landscape partnerships are located across three provinces that are the supply bases of our palm oil processing facility in North Sumatra. We also actively support programs in which multi-stakeholder collaboration is leveraged to scale up efforts to protect and restore critical ecosystems, such as the Leuser Ecosystem in Aceh, the Tesso Nilo landscape in Riau, and wildlife corridors connecting forest reserves in Sabah, Malaysia. Our landscape strategy also includes empowerment and inclusion of smallholders in our supply chain, which we seek to do through direct sourcing approaches as well as in landscapes. Through our landscape programs, over 4,800 smallholder farmers have been supported towards achieving RSPO certification. In addition to protecting and restoring critical natural ecosystems and empowering smallholders, working in landscapes also offers us the opportunity to engage the stakeholders within a jurisdiction, including the public sector and private sector present in these landscapes, on holistic sustainable development plans for the jurisdiction, which consider other crucial factors such as land and labor rights. Finally, we invest in innovations to drive landscape impacts at scale. We are among four companies that have invested in the Rimba Collective since 2022, which seeks to protect and restore over 500,000 hectares of forests across South East Asia.

[Fixed row]

(8.15.2) Provide details of your engagement with landscape/jurisdictional initiatives to sustainable land use during the reporting year.

Row 1

(8.15.2.1) Landscape/jurisdiction ID

Select from:

- LJ1

(8.15.2.2) Name of initiative

Aceh Tamiang and Aceh Timur Sustainable Landscape project

(8.15.2.3) Country/area

Select from:

Indonesia

(8.15.2.4) Name of landscape or jurisdiction area

Aceh Tamiang and Aceh Timur Districts

(8.15.2.6) Indicate if you can provide the size of the area covered by the initiative

Select from:

Yes

(8.15.2.7) Area covered by the initiative (ha)

25546

(8.15.2.8) Type of engagement

Select all that apply

Funder: Provides full or partial financial resources

(8.15.2.9) Engagement start year

2020

(8.15.2.10) Engagement end year

Select from:

Please specify :2024

(8.15.2.11) Estimated investment over the project period

1219047.5

(8.15.2.12) Landscape goals supported by engagement

Environmental

- Avoided deforestation/conversion of other natural ecosystems and/or decreased degradation rate
- Biodiversity protected and/or restored
- Natural ecosystems conserved and/or restored

Governance

- Governance forums that represent all relevant stakeholders in place and maintained

Production

- Increased adoption of sustainable production practices (e.g., input use efficiency and water management practices)
- Increased uptake of certification
- Reliable commodity traceability and landscape monitoring/data collection system

(8.15.2.13) Organization actions supporting initiative

Participate in planning and multi-stakeholder alignment

- 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 for deforestation, natural ecosystem conversion and/or degradation
- Help establish a transparent governance platform responsible for managing the initiative and its activities with clear roles, responsibilities and balanced decision-making
- Identify and map stakeholders (including vulnerable and/or marginalized groups) and encourage their engagement in multi-stakeholder processes

Build community and multi-stakeholder capacities

- Engage stakeholders on importance of conservation, restoration and/or rehabilitation
- Share information on supplier non-compliance, value chain mapping and traceability with other stakeholders in the landscape/jurisdiction

- Support communities and smallholders in gaining access to incentives (e.g. support achieving certification, group formation, getting land title, packaging access to loans, preferential sourcing etc.)

Enhance government and capacity

- 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

Support and incentivize sustainable production and community land use practices

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

Link value chain action to landscape/jurisdictional initiative through private sector collaboration

- Collaborate on commodity traceability

(8.15.2.14) Type of partners engaged in the initiative design and implementation

Select all that apply

- Sub-national government
- Local communities
- NGO and/or civil society
- Producers
- Other, please specify :Both international and local civil society organisations, local producers/smallholders, international/national/local companies, indirect suppliers

(8.15.2.15) Description of engagement

Unilever and IDH 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 mills and associated estates to be RSPO and ISPO certified, helps protection of 25,000 hectares of forest, and 500 hectares of forest rehabilitated through an agroforestry-based livelihood model by 2023.

(8.15.2.16) Collective monitoring framework used to measure progress towards landscape goals and actions

Select from:

- Yes, progress is collectively monitored using a shared external framework, please specify :Project steering committee and VSA Aceh Tamiang Committee

(8.15.2.17) 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 has been established as part of our partnership. This 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. By end of 2023, our partnership with IDH in Aceh Tamiang resulted in the increase protection of 25,000 hectares of forest, restoration of more than 550 hectares of degraded areas through the planting of native tree species, natural regeneration, and agroforestry model, and the certification of over 1,500 smallholder farmers.

(8.15.2.18) Claims made

Select from:

- Yes, we are making a claim

(8.15.2.19) Type of claim made

Select from:

- Individual claim

(8.15.2.20) Provide further details on your claim

Unilever published figures representing achievements of this landscape program in a Google Earth Story and report titled "Reimagining Landscapes," on the Unilever website. For the program in Aceh Tamiang, this includes achievements (per H1 2022) in hectares of HCV/HCS mapped and forests protected, number of farmers enrolled in training, assisted to obtain land titles, and certified for RSPO and ISPO.

Row 2

(8.15.2.1) Landscape/jurisdiction ID

Select from:

- LJ2

(8.15.2.2) Name of initiative

Coalition for Sustainable Livelihoods

(8.15.2.3) Country/area

Select from:

Indonesia

(8.15.2.4) Name of landscape or jurisdiction area

Tapanuli Selatan District

(8.15.2.6) Indicate if you can provide the size of the area covered by the initiative

Select from:

Yes

(8.15.2.7) Area covered by the initiative (ha)

127000

(8.15.2.8) Type of engagement

Select all that apply

Partner: Shares responsibility with other stakeholders to manage and implement actions.

Funder: Provides full or partial financial resources

(8.15.2.9) Engagement start year

2019

(8.15.2.10) Engagement end year

Select from:

- Please specify :2023

(8.15.2.11) Estimated investment over the project period

1094920

(8.15.2.12) Landscape goals supported by engagement

Environmental

- Decreased ecosystem degradation rate
- Improved community resilience from climate adaptation plans or mitigation efforts
- Natural ecosystems conserved and/or restored

(8.15.2.13) Organization actions supporting initiative

Participate in planning and multi-stakeholder alignment

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

(8.15.2.14) Type of partners engaged in the initiative design and implementation

Select all that apply

- Sub-national government
- Local communities
- Producers
- Other, please specify

(8.15.2.15) 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.

(8.15.2.16) Collective monitoring framework used to measure progress towards landscape goals and actions

Select from:

Yes, progress is collectively monitored using a shared external framework, please specify :Multi-stakeholder platform and third party Protect & Regenerate assurance framework

(8.15.2.17) 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 have better traceability and link to independent mills.

(8.15.2.18) Claims made

Select from:

Yes, we are making a claim

(8.15.2.19) Type of claim made

Select from:

Individual claim

(8.15.2.20) Provide further details on your claim

Unilever published some representing achievements of this landscape program in a Google Earth Story and report titled "Reimagining Landscapes," available on the Unilever website. For the program in Tapanuli Selatan, North Sumatera this includes achievements in hectares of forests supported to be protected and restored, number of trees planted, smallholder farmers mapped, trained, and certified for RSPO.

Row 3

(8.15.2.1) Landscape/jurisdiction ID

Select from:

LJ3

(8.15.2.2) Name of initiative

Coalition for Sustainable Soybean Production

(8.15.2.3) Country/area

Select from:

Brazil

(8.15.2.4) Name of landscape or jurisdiction area

Cerrado

(8.15.2.6) Indicate if you can provide the size of the area covered by the initiative

Select from:

Yes

(8.15.2.7) Area covered by the initiative (ha)

16000

(8.15.2.8) Type of engagement

Select all that apply

Funder: Provides full or partial financial resources

(8.15.2.9) Engagement start year

(8.15.2.10) Engagement end year

Select from:

- Please specify :2025

(8.15.2.11) Estimated investment over the project period

300000

(8.15.2.12) Landscape goals supported by engagement

Environmental

- Avoided deforestation/conversion of other natural ecosystems and/or decreased degradation rate
- Biodiversity protected and/or restored
- Decreased ecosystem degradation rate
- Ecosystem services maintained and/or enhanced
- Increased and/or maintained protected areas

Production

- Increased uptake of certification

(8.15.2.13) Organization actions supporting initiative

Participate in planning and multi-stakeholder alignment

- Collaborate on establishing and managing monitoring system for deforestation, natural ecosystem conversion and/or degradation
- Collaborate on management/land use planning in the landscape/jurisdiction
- Help establish a transparent governance platform responsible for managing the initiative and its activities with clear roles, responsibilities and balanced decision-making

Build community and multi-stakeholder capacities

- Communicate externally the business case for investing in landscapes/jurisdiction

- Promote and implement climate change adaptation and mitigation activities

Support and incentivize sustainable production and community land use practices

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

Link value chain action to landscape/jurisdictional initiative through private sector collaboration

- Collaborate on commodity traceability

(8.15.2.14) Type of partners engaged in the initiative design and implementation

Select all that apply

- Local communities
- NGO and/or civil society
- Producers

(8.15.2.15) Description of engagement

Southern Cerrado helps us deliver our commitments to no conversion of natural ecosystems, zero gross deforestation and restoration and compensation of land by supporting farmers in Minas Gerais & Goiás States to certify against the RTRS Principle 3. We continued this long standing partnership in 2023 by providing technical assistance and guidance to soy producers. As a result, they achieved and 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 7 years.

(8.15.2.16) Collective monitoring framework used to measure progress towards landscape goals and actions

Select from:

- Yes, progress is collectively monitored using a shared external framework, please specify :RTRS principles

(8.15.2.17) State the achievements of your engagement so far and how progress is monitored

As a result of this programme, 16,000 ha of forests have been restored and about 1.4M tons of deforestation-free Soybeans have been produced. In 2023, we worked on FPIC via our RTRS program in Southern Cerrado, which requires farmers to undergo an independent verification of compliance against the RTRS standard, including requirements of FPIC under RTRS principle 3.

(8.15.2.18) Claims made

Select from:

Yes, we are making a claim

(8.15.2.19) Type of claim made

Select from:

Individual claim

(8.15.2.20) Provide further details on your claim

Our work in supporting local farmers in the Brazilian Cerrado to implement good agricultural practices and protect the native vegetation in their farms is published on the company's website.

[Add row]

(8.15.3) For each of your disclosed commodities, provide details on the disclosure volume from each of the landscapes/jurisdictions you engage in.

Row 1

(8.15.3.1) Landscape/jurisdiction ID

Select from:

LJ1

(8.15.3.2) Does any of your produced and/or sourced commodity volume originate from this landscape/jurisdiction, and are you able/willing to disclose information on this volume?

Select from:

Yes, we do produce/source from this landscape/jurisdiction, and we are able/willing to disclose volume data

(8.15.3.3) Commodity

Select from:

Palm oil

(8.15.3.4) % of disclosure volume from this landscape/jurisdiction

0.25

Row 2

(8.15.3.1) Landscape/jurisdiction ID

Select from:

LJ2

(8.15.3.2) Does any of your produced and/or sourced commodity volume originate from this landscape/jurisdiction, and are you able/willing to disclose information on this volume?

Select from:

Yes, we do produce/source from this landscape/jurisdiction, and we are able/willing to disclose volume data

(8.15.3.3) Commodity

Select from:

Palm oil

(8.15.3.4) % of disclosure volume from this landscape/jurisdiction

0.25

[Add row]

(8.16) Do you participate in any other external activities to support the implementation of policies and commitments related to deforestation, ecosystem conversion, or human rights issues in commodity value chains?

Select from:

Yes

(8.16.1) Provide details of the external activities to support the implementation of your policies and commitments related to deforestation, ecosystem conversion, or human rights issues in commodity value chains

Row 1

(8.16.1.1) Commodity

Select all that apply

Timber products

(8.16.1.2) Activities

Select all that apply

Involved in industry platforms

(8.16.1.3) Country/area

Select from:

Worldwide

(8.16.1.4) Subnational area

Select from:

Not applicable

(8.16.1.5) Provide further details of the activity

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.

Row 3

(8.16.1.1) Commodity

Select all that apply

Palm oil

(8.16.1.2) Activities

Select all that apply

Involved in industry platforms

Engaging with communities

Engaging with non-governmental organizations

(8.16.1.3) Country/area

Select from:

Not applicable

(8.16.1.4) Subnational area

Select from:

Not applicable

(8.16.1.5) Provide further details of the activity

Unilever holds various leadership positions and is a member of numerous palm oil initiatives and industry platforms. We also engage directly with communities with non-governmental organizations. These initiatives, partnerships, and engagements support the implementation of our policies and commitments related to deforestation, ecosystem conversion, or human rights issues in commodity value chains, and are not normally positioned around a single country or sub-national agenda and are world-wide in scope. These activities enables us to be part of a wider environmental strategy that drives consensus and ambition in the industry and

is aligned with our People and Nature Policy to drive industry-wide change. We are founding members and serve on the board of the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO). In the RSPO, we have participated or are currently participating as members of the Smallholder Working Group (WG), Curriculum Development Committee, Human Rights WG, and the Jurisdictional WG. We are also a founding member and Steering Group Committee of the High Carbon Stock Approach (HSCA). Other industry platforms and engagements we support include the Palm Oil Collaboration Group (POCG), Consumer Goods Forum (CGF), Forest Positive Coalition of Action, CGF Human Rights Coalition Palm Oil Working Group, Palm Oil Transparency Coalition (affiliate member through the CGF), Sustainable Agriculture Initiative (SAI), Lowering Emissions by Accelerating Forest Finance (LEAF) Coalition, One Planet Business for Biodiversity (OP2B), and Interlaken Group. We engage with communities and oil palm smallholders directly and through our project implementation partners and civil society organizations that include SNV, Kaleka, Conservation International and IDH. We have also been directly engaging with various non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to further strengthen and improve the implementation of our policies and commitments related to deforestation, ecosystem conversion, and human rights issue in our palm oil commodity supply chain with NGOs such as Rainforest Action Network, Might Earth, and WWF.

Row 5

(8.16.1.1) Commodity

Select all that apply

Soy

(8.16.1.2) Activities

Select all that apply

Involved in industry platforms

Engaging with communities

Engaging with non-governmental organizations

(8.16.1.3) Country/area

Select from:

Worldwide

(8.16.1.4) Subnational area

Select from:

Not applicable

(8.16.1.5) Provide further details of the activity

Tackling soy related deforestation is a complex task: 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.

Row 6

(8.16.1.1) Commodity

Select all that apply

Soy

(8.16.1.2) Activities

Select all that apply

Involved in industry platforms

(8.16.1.3) Country/area

Select from:

Not applicable

(8.16.1.4) Subnational area

Select from:

Not applicable

(8.16.1.5) Provide further details of the activity

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. In Brazil, we are part of a collaboration with the Round Table on Responsible Soy (RTRS) and Aliança da Terra, which has helped more than 40 farmers to gain RTRS certification. This collaborative project aims to boost sustainable soy cultivation by supporting growers to adopt better farming practices. Partnerships are critical and additionally, Bayer CropScience provides technical services and crop management advice, Santander provides support for agricultural loans while Yara advises on best use of fertilisers.

[Add row]

(8.17) Is your organization supporting or implementing project(s) focused on ecosystem restoration and long-term protection?

Select from:

Yes

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

Row 1

(8.17.1.1) Project reference

Select from:

Project 1

(8.17.1.2) Project type

Select from:

- Forest ecosystem restoration

(8.17.1.3) Expected benefits of project

Select all that apply

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

(8.17.1.4) Is this project originating any carbon credits?

Select from:

- No

(8.17.1.5) 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. Since we source some of our palm oil volumes 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.

(8.17.1.6) Where is the project taking place in relation to your value chain?

Select all that apply

Project based in sourcing area(s)

(8.17.1.7) Start year

2018

(8.17.1.8) Target year

Select from:

2026

(8.17.1.9) Project area to date (Hectares)

16288

(8.17.1.10) Project area in the target year (Hectares)

16554

(8.17.1.11) Country/Area

Select from:

Malaysia

(8.17.1.12) Latitude

4

(8.17.1.13) Longitude

117

(8.17.1.14) Monitoring frequency

Select from:

- Six-monthly or more frequently

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

2838500

(8.17.1.16) For which of your expected benefits are you monitoring progress?

Select all that apply

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

(8.17.1.17) 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 registered 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 and program planning by providing an understanding orangutan habitat, and distribution of this threatened species. In 2023, through continuous support, 25 growers (300 hectares) of the Koperasi Landskap Kelapa Sawit Sabah Bhd (LKSS) cooperative have been RSPO certified under the RSPO Independent Smallholder Standard (RISS). Sabah also completed the first step of the "RSPO Jurisdictional Approach Piloting Framework" in 2023. This accomplishment is crucial for promoting sustainable practices among smallholders and mid-size growers which cover a substantial portion of Sabah's oil palm planted areas. By end of 2023, through our partners WWF, BORA, and others, we supported the forest protection of 15,876 hectares in the Tawau-Kunak and Lower Sugut landscape, and the forest ecosystem restoration of 412 hectares which include wildlife corridor restoration and riparian restoration.

[Add row]

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:

No

(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Data is measured via utility bills & onsite meters monthly and assured annually, in line with our Basis of Preparation. Water withdrawals - Total volumes sum of withdrawals for all factories.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Our global Environmental Performance Reporting system records withdrawals for 100% of manufacturing sites (absolute & relative to production). As stated in our Basis of Preparation, we do not include the water related data of warehouses, logistic centres, offices, research laboratories, marketing/sales organisations. Water withdrawals - Total volumes sum of withdrawals for all factories. Externally we report global performance but internally we report by site, region, category to drive improvements. For CDP, volumes are in line with GRI however, there is disparity between total withdrawals & the total abstraction metric reported in our online Planet & Society Hub as we identify rainwater harvesting as a means of minimizing water abstraction & the impact of factories on shared water resources. Our

measurement, monitoring & target system for capturing water consumption and usage within the factory is now in 200 factories. Hourly information helps validate our data & drive efficiency.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Data is measured by using utility bills and onsite meters monthly and assured annually, in line with Unilever's Basis of Preparation. Where rainfall patterns suit, various sites have installed rainwater harvesting to minimize the amount of water that we abstract from municipal or ground water sources. Sites can monitor the use of collected rainwater through onsite flow meters and report via the EPR system.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water withdrawals by source are reported in the global Environmental Performance Reporting (EPR) system for 100% of manufacturing operations. As stated in our Basis of Preparation, we do not include the water related data of warehouses, logistic centres, offices, research laboratories, marketing/sales organisations. Water withdrawals by source is measured on a monthly basis by each factory. Within Unilever's central EPR system we differentiate between water by source of abstraction, i.e. municipal, ground water, surface water etc for 100% of manufacturing sites. As stated in our Basis of Preparation, we do not include the water related data of warehouses, logistic centres, offices, research laboratories, marketing/sales organisations. There were 39 sites reporting rainwater collection & use in our manufacturing operations for the current reporting period.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Information on water withdrawal quality is managed at site level and not reported centrally.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water withdrawal quality is measured and reported for 100% of manufacturing operations, in line with the Unilever Safe Water Usage Guidance, part of the Unilever Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP). As stated in our Basis of Preparation, we do not include the water related data of warehouses, logistic centres, offices, research laboratories, marketing/sales organisations. The frequency of water withdrawal measurement and quality testing is subject to local conditions, for example, in some locations where we have a new local water supply, we will perform microbial testing on a weekly or daily basis. Control systems & methodologies applied are based on hazard analysis and critical control points (HACCP) study.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The frequency of measurement is determined locally and based on legal requirements and /or infrastructure e.g. might include continuous flow metering connected to the Scada system to support real time tracking or manual composite sampling.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water discharge volumes are measured at 100% of manufacturing operations that require to meet local effluent & surface water compliance requirements. The rest of the sites' wastewater discharge data are based on a combination of a water model which estimates wastewater volumes based on technologies & product type and direct reporting by sites. As stated in our Basis of Preparation, we do not include the water related data of warehouses, logistic centres, offices, research laboratories, marketing/sales organisations. Information relating to discharge volumes is managed locally by the site teams & used for compliance, managing costs & targeting efficiencies.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

In most cases, water discharge volumes are measured by inline flow meters reviewed daily.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water discharge volumes are measured and reported at a site level for 100% of manufacturing operations where needed to meet local effluent and surface water compliance requirements. As stated in our Basis of Preparation, we do not include the water related data of warehouses, logistic centres, offices, research laboratories, marketing/sales organisations. The destination of the water discharge forms part of our consent and informs stakeholder management activities. The volumetric data used within the CDP report is based on a combination of a a water model which estimates wastewater volumes based on technologies & product type and direct reporting from sites. The destination is based on the reported Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) destinations, this information is reported on a monthly basis within our Environmental Performance Reporting Systems.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Through our internal central technology inventory we have oversight of the treatment methods in all sites. The treatment methods are updated on an ongoing basis, reflecting changes in onsite infrastructure.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water discharge volumes are measured & reported at a site level for 100% of manufacturing operations where needed to meet local compliance requirements. As stated in our Basis of Preparation, we do not include the water related data of warehouses, logistic centres, offices, research laboratories, marketing/sales organisations. Sites are not required to report water discharges by treatment type on a monthly basis. Volumetric discharge data used in CDP reporting is measured based on a combination of a water model which assumes the wastewater volumes based on technologies and products at sites and direct reporting by sites. When combined with the information in the technology inventory, we are able to measure and report an estimate of discharge volumes by treatment method on a monthly basis.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Centrally, using our global EPR system, we measure Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) as a standard effluent parameter across all manufacturing operations.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Discharge water quality parameters are measured and reported & for 100% of manufacturing operations. As stated in our Basis of Preparation, we do not include the water related data of warehouses, logistic centres, offices, research laboratories, marketing/sales organisations. This is measured monthly and reported and assured by an external party (ISAE 3000) annually. At site level, other parameters are monitored and reported based on production type, discharge destination and local regulation. The frequency of monitoring is determined locally in accordance with regulatory requirements, for instance in some sites we use automatic composite sampling, whereas others use daily grab or spot sampling. Water treatment technologies vary by category, age & location (for instance, the effluent treatment for an ice cream factory will be different to a homecare factory).

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

Due to the nature of products made in Unilever we do not have permits requiring the detection of nitrates, phosphates and pesticides

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Testing protocols and frequency of measurement are subject to local permit requirements and are tracked and managed at site level in line with requirements; approximately 1/3 of our factories have installed automated continuous monitoring systems for temperature.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Discharge water quality parameters are reported & measured for 100% of manufacturing operations, where local regulations require. As stated in our Basis of Preparation, we do not include the water related data of warehouses, logistic centres, offices, research laboratories, marketing/sales organisations.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

This is annually calculated field using the measured data from above (water consumptionwater withdrawal by volume – water discharge by volume).

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water consumption has been calculated using the definition recommended by CDP using information available for 100% of manufacturing operations. As stated in our Basis of Preparation, we do not include the water related data of warehouses, logistic centres, offices, research laboratories, marketing/sales organisations. As an internal metric Unilever measure and report water used as an ingredient, allowing us to differentiate process water and track and target process improvements.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Although our onsite metering provides much more granular oversight of water use, this is not in place at all sites. In 2020, we introduced a monthly measurement requirement for all sites for recycled final treated wastewater. This does not capture the many short-loop recycling initiatives but will give oversight of & encourage greater use of treated wastewater for uses such as utilities.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We reuse & recycle water in our operations as a way to reduce abstraction. Initiatives include optimisation such as increasing cycles of concentration in cooling towers, small loop recycling & reuse of cleaning waters or reuse of treated wastewater for utilities. Reporting and data accuracy on water recycling is being developed. Volumetric data used within this report are calculated based on a water model which estimates the water recycled/reused volumes created by technologies & processes.

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We measure this annually through an annual review through the SHE Positive Assurance Review for 100% of manufacturing & non-manufacturing sites, including a question relating to the WBCSD WASH in the Workplace Pledge. Based on responses, sites with significant improvement areas will be provided with action plans.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Within 100% of manufacturing operations, we provide access to WASH services for workers and ensure that we are meeting good practices laid out in the WBCSD WASH in the Workplace Pledge. WASH services to all workers are also explored within the implementation of the Alliance for Water Stewardship standard being rolled out across water stressed sites. We engage in partnerships and external advocacy to create systems change on WASH issues. For example, we are signatories of the CEO Water Mandate, and have been steering group members of the WASH4WORK coalition since its inception, advocating for more businesses to commit to WASH in the workplace, as well as contributing to research with WaterAid on the ROI in WASH in the workplace. As stated in our Basis of Preparation, we do not include the water related data of warehouses, logistic centres, offices, research laboratories, marketing/sales organisations.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

27306

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Total water abstraction has decreased by 4% vs. previous year. This is associated with less production activity in 2023, which decreased by the same amount (4%) compared to last year. In addition, the roll out to the agility programme, which aims to reduce working stock levels and improve customer service are leading to increased cleaning demands and impacts on water use. To mitigate the impacts site teams are conducting cleaning matrix reviews and exploring opportunities for water reuse and recycling. Unilever had a 2008 to 2020 target to reduce water abstraction by 40% per tonne of production. By the end of 2018, we had achieved our 2020 target two years early, cutting the amount of water abstracted by our factories, we continued to drive efficiencies and at the end of Q3 2022, we had achieved 48%. Future total withdrawal: Short term projections on water use are varied but overall expected to decrease due to changes in business need. At the same time, continued focus on efficient cleaning, the ongoing Clean Tech programme and introduction of new targets on water efficiency are sought to counteract these. We are also implementing circular water programmes which are driving down water withdrawal, this is an ongoing strategy in Unilever. Longer term projections are that we will continue to drive water efficiency as part of an overall drive to improved sustainability and manufacturing excellence.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

12670

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

- Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Total discharge data is from a combination of reported monthly data from central performance reporting system, a calculated model for data quality and improvements. Reported water discharge volumes have reduced by 10% inline with a 4% decrease in production. Future water discharge: In the medium to long term discharge volumes are expected to reduce significantly as sites increase the amount of wastewater recycling and reuse. Technology pricing is expected to reduce, know-how is expected to increase and regulation tightening as a result of public pressure and increasing national water security issues.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

14636

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

- About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

- Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

- Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

- Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Calculated water consumption for 2023 has increased by 1% vs previous year. This is associated with limited change in production activity in 2023, this has remained the same amount compared to last year, technology has not changed dramatically so consumption has stayed the same. Future water consumption: Water consumption will be largely influenced by changes in the Homecare categories. In Homecare there are 2 key trends occurring 1) a move from powders to liquid laundry products in emerging markets, this will likely result in an increase in water consumption as the ingredient water will be higher than the slurry mix for powders and at the same time - 2) In more mature markets and where direct to consumer purchasing there is a move to concentrated laundry products will reduce the amount of water used as an ingredient.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:

Yes

(9.2.4.2) Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

13368

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

48.96

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

WRI Aqueduct

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

Tool used: 100% Unilever manufacturing operations are allocated a water stress rating based on a combination of the WRI Aqueduct tool, discussions at site level and media reviews. Tool Applied: An internal water stress rating uses a 1-5 scale. Volumes withdrawn from sites which scored a water stress rating of 4 and 5 considered water stressed. Water abstracted from these water stressed sites are reported in our EPR reporting system. The performance is tracked and communicated separately within the business on a quarterly basis, and more ambitious targets applied to water stressed sites. Water stress ratings are updated on an ongoing basis off the back of direct engagement with sites, local authorities and media reviews. In 2023 had more than 100 factories located in water stressed locations. Performance: In 2022, the number of water stressed sites was reviewed using the latest WRI tool. As a result of this we now classify more of our sites was water stressed, due to improvements in efficiency and ongoing water stewardship programmes we have reduced usage by 3% in those water stressed areas.. Forecast: The change expected in five-years is due to improvement on Unilever in water efficiency, implementing new technologies and overall water stewardship programmes. We aim to focus our impact on sites located on Water Scarce areas. However, climate change will influence newer versions of the WRI Aqueduct tool and thus more areas/regions may be considered as water scarce.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.6) What proportion of the sourced agricultural commodities that are significant to your organization originate from areas with water stress?

Maize/corn

(9.2.6.1) The proportion of this commodity sourced from areas with water stress is known

Select from:

Yes

(9.2.6.2) % of total agricultural commodity sourced from areas with water stress

Select from:

0%

(9.2.6.3) Please explain

Unilever Sourcing data on country level related to Country Average Baseline Water Stress WRI. How metric is used within Unilever: The figure provided was obtained using Water Footprint Network data on crop water intensity and the latest available Unilever volume data for 2023. We source the majority of our maize from United States of America, China and Mexico. Out of these countries, the majority is not water stressed. Anticipated future trends: We foresee no major changes in the countries from which we source maize. Overall demand for maize/corn, both as an ingredient and a finished product, is increasing but land expansion in these areas will not be possible. Only yield increase could cope with rising demand but climate change is affecting negatively yield. At a global level, we expect water intensity to remain the same.

Palm oil

(9.2.6.1) The proportion of this commodity sourced from areas with water stress is known

Select from:

Yes

(9.2.6.2) % of total agricultural commodity sourced from areas with water stress

Select from:

1-10

(9.2.6.3) Please explain

Unilever Sourcing data on country level related to Country Average Baseline Water Stress WRI. How metric is used within Unilever: The figure provided was obtained using Water Footprint Network data on crop water intensity and the latest available Unilever volume data for 2023. The majority of our palm oil suppliers come from Indonesia and Malaysia which are not currently associated with water-stress. Anticipated future trends: It is expected we will continue sourcing from these countries to

meet our current requirements. Water management forms part of the production curriculum of palm oil plantations, with risks addressed by the Roundtable for Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) standard, to which the majority of Unilever's palm oil supply is certified. In 2023, the majority of the supply is RSPO Mass Balance certified. At a global level, we expect water intensity to remain the same.

Timber products

(9.2.6.1) The proportion of this commodity sourced from areas with water stress is known

Select from:

Yes

(9.2.6.2) % of total agricultural commodity sourced from areas with water stress

Select from:

11-25

(9.2.6.3) Please explain

Unilever Sourcing data on country level related to Country Average Baseline Water Stress WRI. How metric is used within Unilever: The figure provided was obtained using Water Footprint Network data on crop water intensity and the latest available Unilever volume data for 2023. We source the majority of our timber from more than 10 countries. Out of these countries, the majority is not water stressed. Anticipated future trends: We foresee no major changes in the countries from which we source timber. Overall demand for timber, both as an ingredient and a finished product, is increasing but land expansion in these areas will not be possible. Only yield increase could cope with rising demand but climate change is affecting negatively yield. At a global level, we expect water intensity to remain the same. [Fixed row]

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Whilst surface water remains a relevant source of water, it only accounts for 5% of total water withdrawals. 51% of fresh surface water is used for non-contact cooling activities. Using water to transfer heat is cost effective & minimises overall impact vs electrical cooling/refrigerant s. Performance: Surface water has decreased (-4%). There are 34 sites across our network collecting and reusing rainwater. Rainwater makes up a small percentage of total use (0.5%) it is increasingly important, minimizing reliance on municipal supplies & supporting downstream flood mitigation. We anticipate we will continue to drive reductions in surface water, focused in areas of water stress & continue to promote rainwater harvesting.

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Brackish surface water / Seawater is no longer used within our operations following the spreads divestment where it had been used as a form of noncontact cooling. In the future, Seawater could become a more important source of water e.g. for ground source heat pumps, cooling or direct water abstraction with desalination.

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

7741

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Ground water is used in manufacturing operations as both a process and as a raw ingredient. This makes up 28% of the Unilever's total water withdrawal. Performance: Compared to the previous year, use of renewable Groundwater has use stayed the same as last year. Future Trend: We expect that groundwater will continue to be a relevant source of water for Unilever. It is anticipated that Unilever will continue to drive reductions in ground water, therefore, we anticipate that future use will continue to decline.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Groundwater from non-renewable sources is not a water source that we withdraw from today. In the future, it is unlikely that this will become a source for abstraction given our increasing awareness of water resources, and the tightening regulatory environment.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Today, we do not use water from produced / Unilever plc CDP Water Security Questionnaire 2023 Wednesday, July 26, 2023 41 entrained sources of water. The majority of our raw materials arrive to the site ready for production process e.g. dried vegetables for stock-cube production. In the future, as water becomes increasingly stressed, produced / entrained water may become more of an opportunity.

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

18148

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Water provided by municipalities, water authorities, industrial parks or other represents 66% of Unilever's total water withdrawal. Performance: During 2023 municipal water use was the same compared to last year.. Future trend: It is anticipated municipal water will continue to be a relevant source of water for Unilever. As part of our overall sustainability programme, we will continue to drive water efficiency and water recycling to reduce demand on 3rd Party sources. We expect treated wastewater from other organisations could offer opportunities to minimise demand from shared water resources & minimise risks of over abstraction in the future. Likewise, finding secondary uses for our wastewater could represent a more significant opportunity going forward
[Fixed row]

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

2793

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Calculated discharge to surface water accounts for approximately 22% of Unilever's wastewater discharged. Where we are discharging directly to the environment after treating wastewater according to local regulations and requirements. Performance: Overall reported water discharges have decreased by 10% vs previous year. We are adopting a Circular Water philosophy in many sites where wastewater is treated & reused. Water discharge volumes are estimated using a category level

mass balance. Future: We expect volume of water discharged to surface water to reduce as recycling activities & Circular Water programmes increase and local regulation increases. Efficiencies in production and treatment can lead to reduction in abstraction & sludge & cost savings, forming part of our continuous improvement strategy.

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Water discharged to brackish surface water is not relevant for our operations any longer. Previous reporting periods had reported volumes of water discharged from non-contact cooling activities associated with our spreads business which was divested previously, as reported in 2020 CDP Water Disclosure. Future: It is unlikely that direct discharge of wastewater to oceans will increase into the future, as we seek to recover and reuse water within our operations. And whilst in the past non-Contact Cooling is a low cost, with (in most cases) low /negligible environmental impact we are increasingly using heat recovery systems which also support our decarbonisation and energy reduction agenda

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Water discharged to groundwater is not relevant for our operations. We do not discharge Unilever plc CDP Water Security Questionnaire 2023 Wednesday, July 26, 2023 45 wastewater to groundwater. As regulated, and as part of our water stewardship agenda, we are recharging groundwater in some places either through direct recharge with collected rainwater or through nature based solutions in the wider community. Future: Ground source heat pumps represent a low carbon opportunity to provide space cooling that could gain increased traction in the future. With increasing water insecurity, groundwater recharge with rainwater may increase, subject to local requirements and regulation. However, unlikely that this will be done with treated production wastewater. We therefore do not foresee discharge of treated wastewater to groundwater increasing in the future

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

9874

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Many of our sites use municipal, public or private utilities for additional treatment Improved reporting capabilities of wastewater. Due to improvements in reporting capabilities of wastewater volumes, 94% Unilever's wastewater is sent offsite for further treatment prior to release back to the environment or for subsequent uses. Future: Short term projections on water discharges expected are varied. The agility programme is anticipated to drive an increase in change overs, resulting in greater wastewater volumes. Longer term however, active mitigation programmes to increase water recycling and support a Circular Water Programme, will create greater value from wastewater minimising discharges to municipal wastewater treatment plants.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.9) Within your direct operations, indicate the highest level(s) to which you treat your discharge.

Tertiary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

3055

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much lower

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Change in accounting methodology

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

21-30

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

As part of our ongoing continuous improvement programme for water in our manufacturing sites we are increasing the amount of wastewater recycling for productive uses in our manufacturing sites. We are seeing an overall trend in regulation for water recycling on or off site; e.g. in Egypt, and a growing concern about water access in places like Chile or Mexico. We comply with these regulatory standards and they are driving the business case for increasing reuse. We anticipate that wastewater treated using tertiary treatment will increase as regulations become more stringent across our Supply Chain network. We also anticipate that in the future water recycling markets create secondary use opportunities - requiring specific water qualities and tertiary treatment. Information comes from central technology inventory detailing treatment methods and a combination of actual reported and calculated wastewater volume data based on a model. We aim to improve data quality on centrally reported wastewater volumes. Due to revised methodology in taking stock of our wastewater treatment plants we have seen a decrease in tertiary treatment reported vs last year. We continue to look to tertiary treatment where required and where there is an opportunity to move to water recycling processes.

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

5010

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

Higher

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

41-50

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

We have various types of secondary treatment of wastewater across our Unilever manufacturing operations, based on age of facility and the category of wastewater e.g. ice cream vs. homecare. Secondary treatment as highest level of treatment is mainly for those sites which discharge municipal / industrial wastewater treatment. Overall, we anticipate that municipalities will place increased requirements on industries to reduce the load prior to central treatment, based on a trend of increased flows into shared infrastructure and the increasing attention on water authorities' performance. Information comes from central technology inventory detailing treatment methods and a combination of actual reported and calculated wastewater volume data based on a model. We aim to improve data quality on centrally reported wastewater volumes. Sites reporting secondary treatment increased from 80 to 98 sites as we increase our treatment levels on site. This increased our secondary treated volume by 19% during 2023.

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

3812

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

Higher

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

21-30

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Primary treatment of wastewater is used to remove suspended solids and FOGs. Generally, this consists of fat traps and dissolved air floatation. Primary treatment as highest level of treatment is mainly for those sites which discharge municipal / industrial wastewater treatment. Overall, we anticipate that municipalities will place increased requirements on industries to reduce the load prior to treatment, based on a trend of increased flows into shared infrastructure. In addition, programmes and targets which incentivise water reuse and recycling would require more advanced treatment types. Information comes from central technology inventory detailing treatment methods and a combination of actual reported and calculated wastewater volume data based on a model. We aim to improve data quality on centrally reported.

Discharge to the natural environment without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

We do not discharge wastewater to the natural environment without treatment. If uncontrolled releases were to occur, we have robust protocols in place to stop, identify and fix emergency issues.

Discharge to a third party without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

793

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much lower

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

1-10

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

There are 19 sites that discharge without treatment wastewater to a third party without prior treatment. These sites are generally low flow and relatively low water users e.g. Tea, savoury, deodorants and where we have an agreement with an offsite third party or municipality to treat the wastewater before release. It is expected that the volumes discharged without treatment will reduce into the future as we place increasing focus on water reuse and recycling in our direct operations. We comply with local regulatory standards for these sites. Information comes from central technology inventory detailing treatment methods and a combination of actual reported and calculated wastewater volume data based on a model. We aim to improve data quality on centrally reported wastewater volumes. Volumes decreased by 54% and whilst we have changed in methodology there is a change globally with many countries requiring treatment on site.

Other

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

There are no other treatment types considered.

[Fixed row]

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

	Identification of facilities in the value chain stage	Please explain
Direct operations	<p>Select from:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, we have not assessed this value chain stage for facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, but we are planning to do so in the next 2 years</p>	<p><i>Unilever is currently in the process of assessing our direct operations to identify substantive impacts and dependencies.</i></p>

	Identification of facilities in the value chain stage	Please explain
Upstream value chain	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, we have not assessed this value chain stage for facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, but we are planning to do so in the next 2 years	<i>Unilever is currently in the process of assessing our upstream value chain to identify substantive impacts and dependencies.</i>

[Fixed row]

(9.4) Could any of your facilities reported in 9.3.1 have an impact on a requesting CDP supply chain member?

Select from:

This is confidential

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization’s total water withdrawal efficiency.

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

59600000000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

2182670.48

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

We anticipate in the future that water efficiency will improve per our turnover improvement ambition as laid out in the Growth Action Plan and the scale up of our Water Stewardship programme.

[Fixed row]

(9.9) Provide water intensity information for each of the agricultural commodities significant to your organization that you source.

Maize/corn

(9.9.1) Water intensity information for this sourced commodity is collected/calculated

Select from:

Yes

(9.9.2) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

1200

(9.9.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

Total water consumption

(9.9.4) Denominator

Select from:

Metric tons

(9.9.5) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.9.6) Please explain

We used the Water Footprint Network Tool to create a global average total water consumption requirement (depth) multiplied with the yield (ton/area) to generate intensity (m3/ton). Water intensity is expected to increase depending on land use and climate change. Change from previous year: No significant change as the underlying used dataset for water intensity (Water Footprint Network / Water Footprint Assessment Tool) is not updated annually so impact of our interventions is not captured. How metric is used internally: Water consumed (blue, green, grey) has been calculated using the WFN modelled data against volume produced.

Understanding water intensity of crop production helps identify sourcing regions facing water stress & climate-related risk. Future trends: Looking forward it is expected we will continue sourcing from these countries to meet our requirements. Globally we expect water intensity to remain the same. Strategy to reduce intensity: We do not currently have strategies to reduce the water intensity of maize growing regions is green water. We are also implementing regenerative agriculture practices in our value chain, where water management activities are a part of the curriculum.

Palm oil

(9.9.1) Water intensity information for this sourced commodity is collected/calculated

Select from:

Yes

(9.9.2) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

180

(9.9.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

Total water consumption

(9.9.4) Denominator

Select from:

Metric tons

(9.9.5) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.9.6) Please explain

We used the Water Footprint Network Tool to create a global average total water consumption requirement (depth) multiplied with the yield (ton/area) to generate intensity (m3/ton). Water intensity expected to increase depending on land use and climate change. Change from previous year: No significant change as the underlying used dataset for water intensity (Water Footprint Network / Water Footprint Assessment Tool) is not updated annually so impact of our interventions is not

captured. How metric is used internally: Water consumed (blue, green, grey) has been calculated using the WFN modelled data against volume produced. Understanding water intensity of crop production helps identify sourcing regions facing water stress & climate-related risk. Future trends: Looking forward it is expected we will continue sourcing from these countries to meet our requirements. Globally we expect water intensity to remain the same. Strategy to reduce intensity: We do not currently have strategies to reduce the water intensity of palm growing regions is green water. We are also implementing regenerative agriculture practices in our value chain, where water management activities are a part of the curriculum.

Timber products

(9.9.1) Water intensity information for this sourced commodity is collected/calculated

Select from:

Yes

(9.9.2) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

200

(9.9.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

Total water consumption

(9.9.4) Denominator

Select from:

Metric tons

(9.9.5) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.9.6) Please explain

We used the Water Footprint Network Tool to create a global average total water consumption requirement (depth) multiplied with the yield (ton/area) to generate intensity (m3/ton). Water intensity expected to increase depending on land use and climate change. Change from previous year: No significant change as the

underlying used dataset for water intensity (Water Footprint Network / Water Footprint Assessment Tool) is not updated annually so impact of our interventions is not captured. How metric is used internally: Water consumed (blue, green, grey) has been calculated using the WFN modelled data against volume produced. Understanding water intensity of crop production helps identify sourcing regions facing water stress & climate-related risk. Future trends: Looking forward it is expected we will continue sourcing from these countries to meet our requirements. Globally we expect water intensity to remain the same. Strategy to reduce intensity: We do not currently have strategies to reduce the water intensity of timber growing regions is green water. We are also implementing regenerative agriculture practices in our value chain, where water management activities are a part of the curriculum.

[Add row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

	<p>Products contain hazardous substances</p>
	<p>Select from:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>

[Fixed row]

(9.13.1) What percentage of your company’s revenue is associated with products containing substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

Row 1

(9.13.1.1) Regulatory classification of hazardous substances

Select from:

- Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation above 0.1% by weight (EU Regulation)

(9.13.1.2) % of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list

Select from:

- Less than 10%

(9.13.1.3) Please explain

Revenues largely relate to one substance, which we have extensively researched the safety of and shown to be safe as used while meeting all regulatory requirements.

Row 2

(9.13.1.1) Regulatory classification of hazardous substances

Select from:

Annex XVII of EU REACH Regulation

(9.13.1.2) % of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list

Select from:

Less than 10%

(9.13.1.3) Please explain

Unilever use of substances and uses restricted by Annex XVII are very limited (

Row 3

(9.13.1.1) Regulatory classification of hazardous substances

Select from:

EU Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) Regulation

(9.13.1.2) % of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list

Select from:

Less than 10%

(9.13.1.3) Please explain

Unilever does not use any substance listed on the EU POPs regulation.

[Add row]

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:

Yes

(9.14.2) Definition used to classify low water impact

We mitigate physical environment risks by investing in new products and formulations that work with less water, poor quality water or no water. Many of our hair care products now have fast-rinse technology as standard, using less water and we have developed concentrated home care products which reduce water use at our sites but also contribute to reduced packaging and distribution costs.

(9.14.4) Please explain

We are creating many water-smart products to make it easier for consumers to use less water in their homes. Example of some low water impact products: Our Rin detergent bar uses up to half the water needed for rinsing, making the washing process easier for consumers in water-scarce regions. We're also developing products that use no water at all, such as our hair care brand, "the good stuff", which includes eight no-rinse conditioners and our roll out of antibacterial Sunlight washing-up liquid that can be used without water and rinsing.

[Fixed row]

(9.15) Do you have any water-related targets?

Select from:

Yes

(9.15.1) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

	Target set in this category
Water pollution	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Water withdrawals	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Other	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(9.15.2) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Target 1

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

Other, please specify :Handwashing and behaviour change in communities

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

Other WASH, please specify :Number of people reached through brand communications and initiatives improving health and wellbeing and advance equity and inclusion, including hand hygiene and sanitation, per year

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

09/29/2010

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

09/29/2010

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

0

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

09/29/2030

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

1000000000

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

638000000

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

As part of Unilever's compass goals, we have committed to take action through our brands to improve health and wellbeing and advance equity and inclusion, reaching 1 billion people per year by 2030. A large majority of this target will be met through sanitation and hand hygiene programmes, contributing to the achievement and realisation of SDG6.2 (while the target also includes body confidence, oral health and skin health).

(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

People will be reached through our brands initiatives to improve sanitation and hand hygiene behaviours through public- private partnerships with NGOs, governments and other partners, as well as TV commercials proven to help improve behaviour. In 2023, we reached 638 million people through our brand health and wellbeing communications and initiatives. Some of our biggest brands are leveraging their long-term commitment to social issues to drive impact, as a core part of their brand propositions. Our soap brand Lifebuoy continued to engage consumers on handwashing behaviour change this year, through powerful TV advertising, digital activations and on-ground education programmes.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

As part of Unilever's compass goals, we have committed to take action through our brands to improve health and wellbeing and advance equity and inclusion, reaching 1 billion people per year by 2030. A large majority of this target will be through sanitation and hand hygiene programmes, contributing to the achievement and realisation of SDG6.2 (while the target also includes body confidence, oral health and skin health). We're harnessing the power of our brands to make a lasting impact in the communities we serve – because brands with purpose grow. In 2023, we reached 638 million people through our brand purpose health and wellbeing programmes.

Row 2

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Target 2

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

Business division

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

Reduction in withdrawals per business unit

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

09/29/2022

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

09/29/2022

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

1.54

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

09/29/2023

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

1.5

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

1.55

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Revised

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

-25

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target applies to Unilever's manufacturing sites only. Our Unilever Sustainable Living Plan manufacturing targets are based on water withdrawn (without considering water harvested from precipitations). This year, methodology for calculating water withdrawal has changed slightly, to include 'Water from Purchase Steam/Hot Water'.

(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

For this reporting year, absolute water withdrawals have reduced by -4% and water withdrawals per tonne of production have increased by 0.5% due to a change in methodology. As mentioned, the methodology for calculating water withdrawal has changed slightly, to include 'Water from Purchased Steam/Hot Water'. Using the same methodology as last year, our water withdrawal per tonne of production has reduced by 0.2%. Compared to our baseline year of 2008, water use per tonne of production in 2023 was 48% lower. In 2023, Unilever introduced CIP optimisation across multiple sites and installed circular water initiatives to reduce freshwater abstraction. Sites continue to upgrade to online meter and monitoring devices and expand rainwater harvesting systems.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

Our overall target is to reduce water abstraction by a further 25% per tonne of production by 2030 vs 2020 baseline. This is equivalent to a 3% YOY reduction on total withdrawals per tonne of production. This target provides a relative number over using an absolute target. In future, and to minimise our impact in water scarce communities, we aim to implement differentiated targets, with a higher withdrawal reduction target for our water stressed sites vs our non water stressed sites.

Row 3

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Target 3

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

Product level

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water pollution

Reduction in concentration of pollutants

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

09/29/2010

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

09/29/2010

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

0

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

09/29/2030

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

100

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

0

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

0

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Most of our ingredients in our Home Care, Beauty & Wellbeing and Personal Care portfolios are biodegradable. We're focusing on the ingredients that aren't yet biodegradable & looking for alternatives that break down easily & quickly after use without compromising performance. We're aiming to make our formulations biodegradable by 2030, to protect water resources. We're focusing on products that are generally washed off after use. These include laundry, household cleaning, skin cleansing, oral care & hair care products.

(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Our Clean Future strategy is creating new cleaning & laundry products that biodegrade & are derived from renewable & recycled carbon. We're innovating with new types of polymers & other slowly degradable ingredients that leave no trace. I.e. Seventh Generation has pioneered 100% biodegradable liquid laundry formulas across its range which are better for aquatic systems as the product rapidly & safely degrades. Some ingredients that we currently use have no viable biodegradable alternatives. Our scientists are collaborating with suppliers, partners and academia to find solutions.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

Our brands have extended biodegradable formulas for new body washes & deodorants. In many cases, we'll replace our non-biodegradable ingredients with biodegradable alternatives. Some ingredients that we currently use have no viable biodegradable alternatives, an indicator to progress against this goal is when alternatives become available through research, collaboration and innovation. Ultimately, our progress against this goal will be assessed against our target of 100% ingredients biodegradable by 2030. Whilst we have made progress against this target, we have put 0% against the baseline year and % of target achieved as we have not yet reported on progress made in public domain.

[Add row]

C10. Environmental performance - Plastics

(10.1) Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type?

(10.1.1) Targets in place

Select from:

Yes

(10.1.2) Target type and metric

Plastic packaging

- Reduce the total weight of virgin content in plastic packaging
- Increase the proportion of post-consumer recycled content in plastic packaging
- Increase the proportion of plastic packaging that is recyclable in practice and at scale

End-of-life management

- Increase the proportion of recyclable plastic waste that is collected, sorted, and recycled

(10.1.3) Please explain

In 2023, we reported against our Compass Sustainability Strategy and Goals, including: Reduce the total weight of virgin content in plastic packaging: (Target: 50% virgin plastic reduction by 2025). Increase the proportion of post-consumer recycled content in plastic packaging: (Target: Use 25% recycled plastic in our packaging by 2025). Increase the proportion of plastic that is collected, sorted, and recycled per tonnes of plastic sold: (Target: Collect and process more plastic than we sell by 2025). Increasing proportion of goods that are recyclable in practice and at scale: (Target: 100% reusable, recyclable or compostable plastic packaging by 2025). By 2023, we have reduced the amount of virgin plastic in our packaging by 18% since 2019. In 2023, we increased our use of recycled plastic in our packaging to 22%. As part of a refresh of our Unilever Sustainability Goals, Unilever revised and update our plastics goals in Q1 2024, to: (1) Unilever will reduce its virgin plastic footprint by 30% by 2026 and 40% by 2028 vs. 2019 baseline” and (2) 100% of our plastic packaging portfolio will be reusable, recyclable or compostable by 2030 for rigid packaging and 2035 for flexible packaging
[Fixed row]

(10.2) Indicate whether your organization engages in the following activities.

Production/commercialization of plastic polymers (including plastic converters)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

(10.2.2) Comment

This is not relevant to Unilever's operations.

Production/commercialization of durable plastic goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

(10.2.2) Comment

This is not relevant to Unilever's operations.

Usage of durable plastics goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

(10.2.2) Comment

This is not relevant to Unilever's operations.

Production/commercialization of plastic packaging

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

(10.2.2) Comment

This is not relevant to Unilever's operations.

Production/commercialization of goods/products packaged in plastics

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

Unilever is one of the world's largest consumer goods companies. We have over 400 brands in Beauty & Wellbeing, Personal Care, Home Care, Nutrition and Ice Cream. Our brands are available in over 190 countries and our products are used by 3.4 billion people every day.

Provision/commercialization of services that use plastic packaging (e.g., food services)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

Unilever is one of the world's largest consumer goods companies. We have over 400 brands in Beauty & Wellbeing, Personal Care, Home Care, Nutrition and Ice Cream. Our brands are available in over 190 countries and our products are used by 3.4 billion people every day.

Provision of waste management and/or water management services

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

(10.2.2) Comment

This is not relevant to Unilever's operations.

Provision of financial products and/or services for plastics-related activities

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

(10.2.2) Comment

This is not relevant to Unilever's operations.

Other activities not specified

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

(10.2.2) Comment

This is not relevant to Unilever's operations.
[Fixed row]

(10.5) Provide the total weight of plastic packaging sold and/or used and indicate the raw material content.

Plastic packaging used

(10.5.1) Total weight during the reporting year (Metric tons)

670274

(10.5.2) Raw material content percentages available to report

Select all that apply

% virgin fossil-based content

% post-consumer recycled content

(10.5.3) % virgin fossil-based content

78.2

(10.5.6) % post-consumer recycled content

21.8

(10.5.7) Please explain

The basis of preparation for our packaging commitments is to report primary and secondary plastic packaging of our purchases in 27 markets, which we estimate represents about 84% of our plastic footprint. Sales turnover from these 27 countries represents 84% of total Unilever sales and therefore is largely representative of our total plastic footprint. We do not report tertiary plastic packaging, sales outside of key markets or sales by acquired companies yet to be integrated into Unilever's systems. All numbers reported are for the 12-month period Q4 2022 to Q3 2023.

[Fixed row]

(10.5.1) Indicate the circularity potential of the plastic packaging you sold and/or used.

Plastic packaging used

(10.5.1.1) Percentages available to report for circularity potential

Select all that apply

- % reusable
- % technically recyclable
- % recyclable in practice and at scale

(10.5.1.2) % of plastic packaging that is reusable

0.1

(10.5.1.3) % of plastic packaging that is technically recyclable

72

(10.5.1.4) % of plastic packaging that is recyclable in practice at scale

53

(10.5.1.5) Please explain

The basis of preparation for our packaging commitments is to report primary and secondary plastic packaging of our purchases in 27 markets, which we estimate represents about 84% of our plastic footprint. We do not report tertiary plastic packaging, sales outside of key markets or sales by acquired companies yet to be integrated into Unilever's systems. All numbers reported are for the 12-month period Q4 2022 to Q3 2023. % technically recyclable & % recyclable practice at scale: Our actual recyclability rate and technical recyclability rate is based on the Ellen MacArthur Foundation's global definitions.

[Fixed row]

(10.6) Provide the total weight of waste generated by the plastic you produce, commercialize, use and/or process and indicate the end-of-life management pathways.

	Please explain
Production of plastic	<i>Unilever are currently improving measurement of this indicator and will be able to report in future years.</i>
Commercialization of plastic	<i>Unilever are currently improving measurement of this indicator and will be able to report in future years.</i>
Usage of plastic	<i>Unilever are currently improving measurement of this indicator and will be able to report in future years.</i>

[Fixed row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

- Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

- Land/water protection
- Land/water management
- Education & awareness
- Livelihood, economic & other incentives
- Other, please specify :Regenerative agriculture projects, No Deforestation capability building and No Deforestation Verification of Suppliers and Supply Base

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
	Select from:	Select all that apply

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we use indicators	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify :Deforestation-free (Hectares), Sustainable sourcing (Responsible Partner Policy), Regenerative Agriculture (Soil Organic Matter, Number of Earthworms etc)

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

	Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity	Comment
Legally protected areas	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not assessed	We are undertaking this assessment in 2024.
UNESCO World Heritage sites	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not assessed	We are undertaking this assessment in 2024.
UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not assessed	We are undertaking this assessment in 2024.
Ramsar sites	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not assessed	We are undertaking this assessment in 2024.
Key Biodiversity Areas	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not assessed	We are undertaking this assessment in 2024.
Other areas important for biodiversity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not assessed	We are undertaking this assessment in 2024.

[Fixed row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

Base year emissions

Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption

Renewable fuel consumption

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

ISAE 3410, Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Our external assurance provider assures the following criteria in addition to GHG emissions: 1 - The total hectares of land, forest, and ocean (as measured by ocean floor area) that Unilever programmes help protect and/or regenerate, reported annually as a cumulative total as at 31 December 2023. 2 - Total tonnes of recycled plastic purchased as a percentage of total tonnes of plastic packaging used in products sold between 1 October 2022 to 30 September 2023. 3 - The percentage change of food waste in our operations (measured in kilograms of food wasted per tonne of food handled) between the period measured from 1 January 2019 to 31 December 2019 (“2019 baseline”) and the period measured from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023. 4 - Percentage of electricity generated or purchased from renewable resources (in gigajoules) used at operational sites in 2023 (this covers the period 1 October 2022 to 30 September 2023). 5 - The total number of newly contracted partnerships to develop renewable or recycled carbon surfactants or renewable or recycled precursor feedstocks, between 1 January 2023 and 31 December 2023. 6 - The percentage of order volumes of palm oil (excluding Indian orders), paper and board, tea, soy and cocoa that meet Unilever deforestation free requirements in the period from 1 October 2023 to 31 December 2023 plus percentage of order volumes of palm oil for India for the period from 1st December 2023 to 31 December 2023. 7 - Water abstracted in m3 per tonne of production in 2023 (1 October 2022 to 30 September 2023). 8 - Change in the volume of water in m3 abstracted in 2023 (1 October 2022 to 30 September 2023) compared to 2008 (1 January 2008 to 31 December 2008). 9 - Percentage change in the water abstracted per tonne of production in 2023 (1 October 2022 to 30 September 2023) compared to 2008 (1 January 2008 to 31 December 2008). 10 - Emissions of chemical oxygen demand (COD) in kg per tonne of production in 2023.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

[pwc-independent-limited-assurance-report-2023.pdf](#)

Row 2

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

Forests

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Forests

- Traceability data

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

- ISAE 3410, Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Our external assurance provider assures the following criteria in addition to GHG emissions: 1 - The total hectares of land, forest, and ocean (as measured by ocean floor area) that Unilever programmes help protect and/or regenerate, reported annually as a cumulative total as at 31 December 2023. 2 - Total tonnes of recycled plastic purchased as a percentage of total tonnes of plastic packaging used in products sold between 1 October 2022 to 30 September 2023. 3 - The percentage change of food waste in our operations (measured in kilograms of food wasted per tonne of food handled) between the period measured from 1 January 2019 to 31 December 2019 (“2019 baseline”) and the period measured from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023. 4 - Percentage of electricity generated or purchased from renewable resources (in gigajoules) used at operational sites in 2023 (this covers the period 1 October 2022 to 30 September 2023). 5 - The total number of newly contracted partnerships to develop renewable or recycled carbon surfactants or renewable or recycled precursor feedstocks, between 1 January 2023 and 31 December 2023. 6 -: The percentage of order volumes of palm oil (excluding Indian orders), paper and board, tea, soy and cocoa that meet Unilever deforestation free requirements in the period from 1 October 2023 to 31 December 2023 plus percentage of order volumes of palm oil for India for the period from 1st December 2023 to 31 December 2023. 7 - Water abstracted in m3 per tonne of production in 2023 (1 October 2022 to 30 September 2023). 8 - Change in the volume of water in m3 abstracted in 2023 (1 October 2022 to 30 September 2023) compared to 2008 (1 January 2008 to 31 December 2008). 9 - Percentage change in the water abstracted per tonne of production in 2023 (1 October 2022 to 30 September 2023) compared to 2008 (1 January 2008 to 31 December 2008). 10 - Emissions of chemical oxygen demand (COD) in kg per tonne of production in 2023.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

pwc-independent-limited-assurance-report-2023.pdf

Row 3

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

- Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Water security

- Water consumption– total volume

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

- ISAE 3410, Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Our external assurance provider assures the following criteria in addition to GHG emissions: 1 - The total hectares of land, forest, and ocean (as measured by ocean floor area) that Unilever programmes help protect and/or regenerate, reported annually as a cumulative total as at 31 December 2023. 2 - Total tonnes of recycled plastic purchased as a percentage of total tonnes of plastic packaging used in products sold between 1 October 2022 to 30 September 2023. 3 - The percentage change of food waste in our operations (measured in kilograms of food wasted per tonne of food handled) between the period measured from 1 January 2019 to 31 December 2019 (“2019 baseline”) and the period measured from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023. 4 - Percentage of electricity generated or purchased from renewable resources (in gigajoules) used at operational sites in 2023 (this covers the period 1 October 2022 to 30 September 2023). 5 - The total number of newly contracted partnerships to develop renewable or recycled carbon surfactants or renewable or recycled precursor feedstocks, between 1 January 2023 and 31 December 2023. 6 - The percentage of order volumes of palm oil (excluding Indian orders), paper and board, tea, soy and cocoa that meet Unilever deforestation free requirements in the period from 1 October 2023 to 31 December 2023 plus percentage of order volumes of palm oil for India for the period from 1st December 2023 to 31 December 2023. 7 - Water abstracted in m3 per tonne of production in 2023 (1 October 2022 to 30 September 2023). 8 - Change in the volume of water in m3 abstracted in 2023 (1 October 2022 to 30 September 2023) compared to 2008 (1 January 2008 to 31 December 2008). 9 - Percentage change in the water abstracted per tonne of production in 2023 (1 October 2022 to 30 September 2023) compared to 2008 (1 January 2008 to 31 December 2008). 10 - Emissions of chemical oxygen demand (COD) in kg per tonne of production in 2023.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

pwc-independent-limited-assurance-report-2023.pdf

Row 4

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

- Plastics

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Plastics

- Raw material content - plastic packaging

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

- ISAE 3410, Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Our external assurance provider assures the following criteria in addition to GHG emissions: 1 - The total hectares of land, forest, and ocean (as measured by ocean floor area) that Unilever programmes help protect and/or regenerate, reported annually as a cumulative total as at 31 December 2023. 2 - Total tonnes of recycled plastic purchased as a percentage of total tonnes of plastic packaging used in products sold between 1 October 2022 to 30 September 2023. 3 - The percentage change of food waste in our operations (measured in kilograms of food wasted per tonne of food handled) between the period measured from 1 January 2019 to 31 December 2019 (“2019 baseline”) and the period measured from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023. 4 - Percentage of electricity generated or purchased from renewable resources (in gigajoules) used at operational sites in 2023 (this covers the period 1 October 2022 to 30 September 2023). 5 - The total number of newly contracted partnerships to develop renewable or recycled carbon surfactants or renewable or recycled precursor feedstocks, between 1 January 2023 and 31 December 2023. 6 - The percentage of order volumes of palm oil (excluding Indian orders), paper and board, tea, soy and cocoa that meet Unilever deforestation free requirements in the period from 1 October 2023 to 31 December 2023 plus percentage of order volumes of palm oil for India for the period from 1st December 2023 to 31 December 2023. 7 - Water abstracted in m3 per tonne of production in 2023 (1 October 2022 to 30 September 2023). 8 - Change in the volume of water in m3 abstracted in 2023 (1 October 2022 to 30 September 2023) compared to 2008 (1 January 2008 to 31 December 2008). 9 - Percentage change in the water abstracted per tonne of production in 2023 (1 October 2022 to 30 September 2023) compared to 2008 (1 January 2008 to 31 December 2008). 10 - Emissions of chemical oxygen demand (COD) in kg per tonne of production in 2023.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

pwc-independent-limited-assurance-report-2023.pdf

[Add row]

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

(13.3.1) Job title

Chief Business Operations & Supply Chain Officer

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

Chief Operating Officer (COO)

[Fixed row]

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.

Select from:

Yes, CDP may share our Disclosure Submission Lead contact details with the Pacific Institute

