Unilever plc

2025 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2025

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.
Read full terms of disclosure

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11/19/2025, 09:20 am

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 2024, our business was organised across five Business Groups: Beauty & Wellbeing, Personal Care, Home Care, Nutrition and Ice Cream. Our total turnover in 2024 was €60.8bn. 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. Sustainability is a strategic imperative for our business and a key part of our Growth Action Plan 2030. In May, we launched our refocused sustainability strategy, with 15 near- and medium-term goals to accelerate action in four priority areas where we can deliver the greatest impact: Climate, Nature, Plastics and Livelihoods. In practice, this means: clear focus and resource allocation for the priority areas embedded in our strategic planning process; approaching sustainability with the same urgency and rigour as commercial issues; and recognising the role of advocacy in addressing enablers and blocker of progress outside our direct control. In March 2024, we launched our refreshed Climate Transition Action Plan (CTAP), which includes more ambitious Scope 3 targets approved by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), and focused actions in ten key areas across our value chain. This plan, endorsed by shareholders at our 2024 AGM in May, guides our actions across the business. Our targets, as highlighted in the updated CTAP, are 100% absolute reduction in scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions (vs 2015), 42% absolute reduction in scope 3 energy and industrial GHG emissions (vs 2021) and 30.3% absolute reduction in scope 3 forest, land and agriculture GHG emissions (vs 2021). In 2024, for the first time, we reported a consolidated sustainability statement in compliance with the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS). This statement incorporates mandatory and

voluntary disclosures and presents information about Unilever's material impacts, risks and opportunities in relation to environmental, social and governance matters. Unilever's primary report (see page 224 for the sustainability statement): https://www.unilever.com/files/unilever-annual-report-and-accounts-2024.pdf Unilever's updated Climate Transition Action Plan: https://www.unilever.com/files/8b5df5f6-cb90-40fd-9691-38d06905d81d/unilever-climate-transition-action-plan-updated-2024.pdf ASSURANCE: KPMG LLP's Independent Assurance Report can be found page 294: https://www.unilever.com/files/unilever-annual-report-and-accounts-2024.pdf 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

09/28/2024

(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?

60800000000

(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: ☑ 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
☑ Oman
☑ Peru
☑ Chile
☑ China
☑ Egypt
☑ Ghana
☑ Haiti
☑ India
☑ Italy

☑ Japan
☑ Kenya
☑ Nepal
☑ Niger
☑ Qatar
☑ France
☑ Greece
☑ Israel
☑ Jersey
☑ Jordan
☑ Panama
☑ Poland
☑ Rwanda
☑ Serbia
☑ Sweden
☑ Belarus
☑ Belgium
☑ Croatia
☑ Czechia
☑ Denmark
☑ Ireland
☑ Lebanon
☑ Morocco
☑ Myanmar
☑ Nigeria
☑ Cambodia
☑ Colombia
☑ Djibouti
☑ Ethiopia
☑ Honduras
☑ Spain
☑ Sudan
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ Cyprus
☑ Kuwait
☑ Latvia
☑ Malawi
☑ Mexico
☑ Norway
☑ Turkey
☑ Uganda
☑ Zambia
☑ Algeria
☑ Austria
☑ Ecuador
☑ Estonia
☑ Finland
☑ Germany
☑ Hungary
☑ Romania
☑ Tunisia
☑ Ukraine
☑ Uruguay
☑ Bulgaria
☑ Malaysia
☑ Pakistan
☑ Paraguay
☑ Portugal
☑ Slovakia

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

(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: ☑ No, this is confidential data	*We are willing to provide this information to our partners where we see potential for valuable engagement.*

[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]

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

Cattle products

(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

Small volume, small procurement spend, small revenue. Our dependency on meat-based products is falling as growing consumer demand for meat-free products rises. Given our footprint and our sourcing of beef by-products compared with fresh beef cuts, our impact and influence on the supply chain is limited. In the future, we anticipate sourcing even less beef by-product due to trends and meeting the preferences of our consumers.

Cocoa

(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

Cocoa is not a material part of our total combined procurement, and given the future separation of the Ice Cream business group, we are focusing our disclosure on soy, palm and timber. Note that in 2024, we have maintained 95% order volumes of palm oil, paper and board, tea, soy and cocoa as deforestation-free, based on Unilever's requirements.

Coffee

(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

Very small volume, procurement spend and revenue. Coffee is only sourced for one Business Group (Foods) and predominantly in one country market (India) and for one brand (Bru). Negligible volumes are used as flavours in some ice creams. Given our footprint and small sourcing, our impact and influence on the supply chain is limited.

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

Dairy is used by our Ice Cream and a small part of our Foods portfolio. As dairy and egg products are only essential for one business unit, we determine that this commodity is not significant in terms of revenue for Unilever. 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 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

(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

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

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

Maize and corn is used across multiple business units, and is therefore significant in terms of revenue for Unilever. 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 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

(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

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

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

Other oilseeds is only used by our Nutrition portfolio, so revenue is calculated as less than 10% of the total and is not considered as being significant in terms of revenue to Unilever. 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.

Palm oil

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ Sourced

(1.23.2) % of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

Select from:

☑ 51-60%

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.23.4) Please explain

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. Note that in 2024, we have maintained 95% order volumes of palm oil, paper and board, tea, soy and cocoa as deforestation-free, based on Unilever's requirements. Since 2021, we have supported the large-scale transformation of our palm supply chain through investing €218 million in Unilever Oleochemical International (UOI). This will further expand our independent mills and direct sourcing associated with smallholder programmes.

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

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

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.

Soy

(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

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. Note that in 2024, we have maintained 95% order volumes of palm oil, paper and board, tea, soy and cocoa as deforestation-free, based on Unilever's requirements.

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

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. 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 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.

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 no longer include the Ekaterra tea business in our reporting perimeter. Note that in 2024, we have maintained 95% order volumes of palm oil, paper and board, tea, soy and cocoa as deforestation-free, based on Unilever's requirements.

Timber products

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ Sourced

(1.23.2) % of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

Select from:

☑ 91-99%

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.23.4) Please explain

Paper and board is widely used across all divisions in some form i.e. box packaging, so we have selected 90% of revenue. Given than Paper and board is essential for all business units, we determine that Timber is a significant commodity for Unilever. 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 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. Note that in 2024, we have maintained 95% order volumes of palm oil, paper and board, tea, soy and cocoa as deforestation-free, based on Unilever's requirements.

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

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

Wheat is used in products within our Nutrition Business Group. Based on this we estimate wheat 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

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.

[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

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

The scope of our sustainability statement is extended to include our upstream and downstream value chain, to the extent that they are connected to Unilever's material impacts, risks and opportunities. Generally referred to as our business partners, we define our upstream and downstream value chain as: Upstream value chain: We procure a large number of raw materials for the manufacture and sale of our products, including many different crops and packaging materials. Our global supply chain works with around 50,000 tier 1 suppliers across 150 countries. Tier 1 suppliers are defined as those who invoice Unilever for goods and services. We also consider suppliers that perform work subcontracted by a tier 1 supplier in our upstream value chain. In addition, we partner with third parties where we outsource the manufacturing and packaging of certain products, referred to as collaborative manufacturing. Downstream value chain: Around 3.4 billion people use our products every day. To ensure our products are accessible to our customers, we partner with distributors and large and small retailers across different trading environments and channels. We also consider companies that distribute or sell on behalf of Unilever as part of our downstream value chain including agents, franchisers and

importers. A significant portion of our scope 3 emissions comes from purchased goods and services. Through our Supplier Climate Programme, we are collaborating closely with suppliers to help accelerate their climate initiatives and, where possible, collect product carbon footprint data. We are focusing on those suppliers that we consider to have the greatest climate impact, such as chemical ingredients, packaging suppliers and third-party manufacturers. To support efforts to reduce scope 3 emissions from our key forest-risk commodities, we remain focused on deforestation-free sourcing and have verified that 336 palm oil mills in our supply chain now have methane capture capability in place. Transitioning to lower-emission ingredients in our products is both critical and technically challenging. We are also working closely with chemical ingredient suppliers to source lower-emission LAB and soda ash, which contribute a significant proportion of our scope 3 emissions in our Home Care products. In addition to our focus on chemical feedstocks, we continue to develop long-term partnerships with industry innovators to develop alternative plant-based ingredients.
[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]

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 ten years). As part of our process to review our principal risks, we also consider any additional risks that could emerge in the future. These are reviewed on an ongoing basis, and formally by senior management and the Board at least once a year. See page 51: https://www.unilever.com/files/unilever-annual-report-and-accounts-2024.pdf

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 ten years). As part of our process to review our principal risks, we also consider any additional risks that could emerge in the future. These are reviewed on an ongoing basis, and formally by senior management and the Board at least once a year. See page 51: https://www.unilever.com/files/unilever-annual-report-and-accounts-2024.pdf

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 ten years). As part of our process to review our principal risks, we also consider any additional risks that could emerge in the future. These are reviewed on an ongoing basis, and formally by senior management and the Board at least once a year. See page 51: https://www.unilever.com/files/unilever-annual-report-and-accounts-2024.pdf [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: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ 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: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both risks and opportunities	*Select from:* ☑ 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

☑ Biodiversity

(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

(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

☑ IBAT for Business

☑ IBAT – Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool

☑ LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare) approach, TNFD

☑ TNFD – Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework

International methodologies and standards

☑ Life Cycle Assessment

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

☑ Declining ecosystem services

☑ Increased ecosystem vulnerability

☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events

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

☑ Changing customer behavior

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

☑ NGOs

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ Suppliers

☑ Regulators

☑ Local communities

☑ Indigenous peoples

☑ Other commodity users/producers at a local level

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Our double materiality assessment (DMA) has been designed to help us identify our material IROs and therefore which sustainability matters we should report on. The material IROs are reviewed on an ongoing basis, and formally by senior management, the Corporate Responsibility Committee and the Audit Committee at least once a year. See ARA page 226, double materiality: https://www.unilever.com/files/unilever-annual-report-and-accounts-2024.pdf When identifying IROs across all our Environmental topics, we used a number of sources including: ■ For each principal risk, including Climate and Nature (covering biodiversity and water scarcity) and Plastic Packaging (covering circular economy), we reviewed the risk management frameworks detailing risk descriptions and mitigating controls in place. These frameworks are updated annually and monitored throughout the year to identify changes in the risk profile. ■ We evaluated our manufacturing sites using Unilever's Environmental Care Framework Standards (ECFWS), based on the ISO 14001 standard for environmental management systems. The ECFWS outlines how we identify and manage environmental impacts and risks. Key findings were considered as part of the DMA. ■ For non-manufacturing sites, such as offices and our logistics network, we reviewed all available environmental data from our operations to identify any potential impacts and risks. This was substantiated by our subject matter experts. ■ We performed a climate scenario analysis to identify additional sub-risks, their potential financial effects and to gauge the resilience of our strategy and business model against these risks. This analysis included a review of both physical and transition risks that could arise by 2050, considering drivers across the evolving physical climate, policy and market landscapes. ■ We conducted a top-down analysis of Unilever's nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities. This assessment covered both actual and potential impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems within our own operations and throughout our value chain, including those related to pollution. Additionally, we conducted a detailed impact assessment on over 600 Unilever owned, managed or leased sites with known geographic coordinates. ■ We reviewed our material physical, transition and systemic nature related risks under two nature scenarios for the first time to help inform our nature strategy and the resilience of the business against the risk identified. We also used this process to quantify the potential financial effects of our plastic packaging-related risks, which are closely linked to nature. We will continue to develop our understanding of the implications of these different nature scenarios for future reporting periods. ■ We considered opportunities relating to environmental topics as part of our overall strategy and business model, including innovation and product assessments. See ARA page 254 for Environmental disclosures biodiversity and ecosystems: https://www.unilever.com/files/unilever-annual-report-and-accounts-2024.pdf

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

International methodologies and standards

☑ IPCC Climate Change Projections

☑ Life Cycle Assessment

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

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

Our double materiality assessment (DMA) has been designed to help us identify our material IROs and therefore which sustainability matters we should report on. The material IROs are reviewed on an ongoing basis, and formally by senior management, the Corporate Responsibility Committee and the Audit Committee at least once a year. See ARA page 226, double materiality: https://www.unilever.com/files/unilever-annual-report-and-accounts-2024.pdf When identifying IROs across all our Environmental topics, we used a number of sources including: ■ For each principal risk, including Climate and Nature (covering biodiversity and water scarcity) and Plastic Packaging (covering circular economy), we reviewed the risk management frameworks detailing risk descriptions and mitigating controls in place. These frameworks are updated annually and monitored throughout the year to identify changes in the risk profile. ■ We evaluated our manufacturing sites using Unilever's Environmental Care Framework Standards (ECFWS), based on the ISO 14001 standard for environmental management systems. The ECFWS outlines how we identify and manage environmental impacts and risks. Key findings were considered as part of the DMA. ■ For non-manufacturing sites, such as offices and our logistics network, we reviewed all available environmental data from our operations to identify any potential impacts and risks. This was substantiated by our subject matter experts. ■ We performed a climate scenario analysis to identify additional sub-risks, their potential financial effects and to gauge the resilience of our strategy and business model against these risks. This analysis included a review of both physical and transition risks that could arise by 2050, considering drivers across the evolving physical climate, policy and market landscapes. ■ We conducted a top-down analysis of Unilever's nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities. This assessment covered both actual and potential impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems within our own operations and throughout our value chain, including those related to pollution. Additionally, we conducted a detailed impact assessment on over 600 Unilever owned, managed or leased sites with known geographic coordinates. ■ We reviewed our material physical, transition and systemic nature related risks under two nature scenarios for the first time to help inform our nature strategy and the resilience of the business against the risk identified. We also used this process to quantify the potential financial effects of our plastic packaging-related risks, which are closely linked to nature. We will continue to develop our understanding of the implications of these different nature scenarios for future reporting periods. ■ We considered opportunities relating to environmental topics as part of our overall strategy and business model, including innovation and product assessments. See ARA page 233 for Environmental disclosures Climate: https://www.unilever.com/files/unilever-annual-report-and-accounts-2024.pdf

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

☑ 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

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

☑ NGOs

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ Suppliers

☑ Regulators

☑ Local communities

☑ Indigenous peoples

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Our double materiality assessment (DMA) has been designed to help us identify our material IROs and therefore which sustainability matters we should report on. The material IROs are reviewed on an ongoing basis, and formally by senior management, the Corporate Responsibility Committee and the Audit Committee at least once a year. See ARA page 226, double materiality: https://www.unilever.com/files/unilever-annual-report-and-accounts-2024.pdf When identifying IROs across all our Environmental topics, we used a number of sources including: ■ For each principal risk, including Climate and Nature (covering biodiversity and water scarcity) and Plastic Packaging (covering circular economy), we reviewed the risk management frameworks detailing risk descriptions and mitigating controls in place. These frameworks are updated annually and monitored throughout the year to identify changes in the risk profile. ■ We evaluated our manufacturing sites using Unilever's Environmental Care Framework Standards (ECFWS), based on the ISO 14001 standard for environmental management systems. The ECFWS outlines how we identify and manage environmental impacts and risks. Key findings were considered as part of the DMA. ■ For non-manufacturing sites, such as offices and our logistics network, we reviewed all available environmental data from our operations to identify any potential impacts and risks. This was substantiated by our subject matter experts. ■ For water, we incorporated inputs from the World Resources Institute Aqueduct tool, an open-source platform that maps and analyses current and future water risks across various locations. This was supplemented by site-specific factors and localised water risks where identified. For our upstream value chain, we use the Water Footprint Network Assessment tool, which integrates information from the Global Water Footprint Standard and WaterStat. Additionally, we conduct annual surveys with our ingredient buyers to assess crop risks and evaluate the resilience of our farmed ingredients and forest based supply chains in water-stressed areas. ■ We conducted a top-down analysis of Unilever's nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities. This assessment covered both actual and potential impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems within our own operations and throughout our value chain, including those related to pollution. Additionally, we conducted a detailed impact assessment on over 600 Unilever owned, managed or leased sites with known geographic coordinates. ■ We reviewed our material physical, transition and systemic nature related risks under two nature scenarios for the first time to help inform our nature strategy and the resilience of the business against the risk identified. We also used this process to quantify the potential financial effects of our plastic packaging-related risks, which are closely linked to nature. We will continue to develop our understanding of the implications of these different nature scenarios for future reporting periods. ■ We considered opportunities relating to environmental topics as part of our overall strategy and business model, including innovation and product assessments. See ARA page 252 for Environmental disclosures Water: https://www.unilever.com/files/unilever-annual-report-and-accounts-2024.pdf

Row 4

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Plastics

(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

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ Ellen MacArthur Foundation Recyclability Assessment Tool

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework

International methodologies and standards

☑ Life Cycle Assessment

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

☑ Pollution incident

Chronic physical

☑ Increased levels of macro or microplastic leakage to air, soil, freshwater and/or marine bodies

☑ Leaching of hazardous substances from plastics

Market

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials

☑ Changing customer behavior

Reputation

☑ Impact on human health

Technology

☑ Transition to reusable products

☑ Transition to recyclable plastic products

☑ Transition to increasing renewable content

☑ Transition to increasing recycled content

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

☑ Indigenous peoples

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Our double materiality assessment (DMA) has been designed to help us identify our material IROs and therefore which sustainability matters we should report on. The material IROs are reviewed on an ongoing basis, and formally by senior management, the Corporate Responsibility Committee and the Audit Committee at least once a year. See ARA page 226, double materiality: https://www.unilever.com/files/unilever-annual-report-and-accounts-2024.pdf When identifying IROs across all our Environmental topics, we used a number of sources including: ■ For each principal risk, including Climate and Nature (covering biodiversity and water scarcity) and Plastic Packaging (covering circular economy), we reviewed the risk management frameworks detailing risk descriptions and mitigating controls in place. These frameworks are updated annually and monitored throughout the year to identify changes in the risk profile. ■ We evaluated our manufacturing sites using Unilever's Environmental Care Framework Standards (ECFWS), based on the ISO 14001 standard for environmental management systems. The ECFWS outlines how we identify and manage environmental impacts and risks. Key findings were considered as part of the DMA. ■ For non-manufacturing sites, such as offices and our logistics network, we reviewed all available environmental data from our operations to identify any potential impacts and risks. This was substantiated by our subject matter experts. ■ We performed a climate scenario analysis to identify additional sub-risks, their potential financial effects and to gauge the resilience of our strategy and business model against these risks. This analysis included a review of both physical and transition risks that could arise by 2050, considering drivers across the evolving physical climate, policy and market landscapes. ■ We conducted a top-down analysis of Unilever's nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities. This assessment covered both actual and potential impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems within our own operations and throughout our value chain, including those related to pollution. Additionally, we conducted a detailed impact assessment on over 600 Unilever owned, managed or leased sites with known

geographic coordinates. ■ We reviewed our material physical, transition and systemic nature related risks under two nature scenarios for the first time to help inform our nature strategy and the resilience of the business against the risk identified. We also used this process to quantify the potential financial effects of our plastic packaging-related risks, which are closely linked to nature. We will continue to develop our understanding of the implications of these different nature scenarios for future reporting periods. ■ We considered opportunities relating to environmental topics as part of our overall strategy and business model, including innovation and product assessments. See ARA page 258 for Environmental disclosures Resource used and circular economy incl. Plastics: https://www.unilever.com/files/unilever-annual-report-and-accounts-2024.pdf
[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

Our business relies on resilient natural and agricultural ecosystems. Our actions on nature are also integral to reducing our agriculture and land-based emissions. As a result, we have extended our climate principal risk to now include both climate and nature, of which biodiversity is a key element. We do not have a specific nature transition plan. However, the Unilever Climate Transition Action Plan recognises the interconnected challenges of climate change and biodiversity loss. Our double materiality assessment (DMA) has been designed to help us identify our material IROs. The material IROs are reviewed on an ongoing basis, and formally by senior management, the Corporate Responsibility and the Audit Committee at least once a year. We followed a four-step process to identify our material IROs: Step 1: Identification of potentially relevant IROs. The outputs of existing engagement channels and previous risk assessments, along with targeted interviews and questionnaires with key internal sustainability experts, were used to collate a complete list of all potentially relevant IROs. Positive impacts and financial opportunities resulting from the mitigation of negative impacts or risks were considered during the identification step but it was decided these would be included as actions within each topical standard rather than as individual IROs. Step 2: Impact Materiality Assessment to identify material impacts we are connected to. We undertook an initial assessment of each potentially relevant impact to consider whether the matter identified had an actual or potential impact on the world. The potentially relevant impacts were then scored using a scale of 1–5 with consideration of scale, scope and remediable character (to calculate an average severity score) and likelihood (where an actual impact was scored 5). A quantitative threshold was applied to each potentially relevant impact to determine whether it was material. Step 3: Financial Materiality Assessment to identify our material risks and opportunities. We undertook an assessment of each potentially relevant risk or opportunity identified, including the connection of impacts and dependencies, to determine whether it was financially material to Unilever. Using our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) methodology, the potentially relevant risks and opportunities were scored using a scale of 1-5 with consideration of magnitude (impact on turnover/operating profit) and likelihood. A quantitative threshold was applied to each potentially relevant risk or opportunity to determine whether it was material. For climate- and plastic-related risks, consideration was given to the potential financial effects calculated through our scenario analysis. The assessment also considered our existing Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) processes and Principal Risk definitions to support in the prioritisation of the risks and opportunities. Step 4: Validation and disclosure requirement mapping.
[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. 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 effective contributions, while making progress on own sustainability goals and driving wider transformation. 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 are possible In 2024, we implemented 17 new regenerative agriculture projects, bringing our total to 23 active projects that collectively cover almost 130,000 hectares since 2021. The programme has in-field implementation in 11 countries: Argentina, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Mexico, Spain, Thailand, UK and US. We have plans in place to increase the implementation of our regenerative agriculture programmes to more than 200,000 hectares in 2025. In 2024, we sourced 79% of our key crops sustainably and we have maintained 95% order volumes of palm oil, paper and board, tea, soy and cocoa as

deforestation-free. Our landscapes strategy also includes empowerment and inclusion of smallholders in our supply chain, which we seek to do through direct sourcing approaches as well as working across landscapes. In 2024, Unilever's palm oil smallholder hub programme trained around 12,500 smallholders in multiple provinces across Indonesia. Complementary to the programme, Unilever is onboarding more than 20 independent mills to ensure linkage between smallholders to our supply chain. In 2024, we implemented three new protection and restoration programmes closely associated with our sourcing locations. We have implemented 13 programmes in total since 2021, covering around 425,000 hectares cumulatively. The programmes are geographically focused in SE Asia. All actions are tracked against our cumulative conservation target of protecting and restoring 1 million hectares by 2030. We select landscapes based on our commodity footprint, operational presence, and need for additional support from Unilever in the area. 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 actively support programmes in which multistakeholder collaboration is leveraged to scale up efforts to protect and restore critical ecosystems. Alongside the Rimba Collective, we collaborate to protect both the Leuser Ecosystem and the Tapanuli Selatan region. Lists of priority locations can be found in these files: https://www.unilever.com/files/cb2e2a9e-2cbf-41f2-9a04-7028ba016e14/m10156-unilever-suso-report.pdf https://www.unilever.com/sustainability/growing-a-sustainable-future/

(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

m10156-unilever-suso-report.pdf
[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

☑ Other, please specify :magnitude

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Unilever operates a wide range of processes and activities across all its operations covering strategy, planning, execution and performance management. Risk management is integrated into every stage. In 2024, for the purposes of compliance with the European Union Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive, Unilever completed a double materiality assessment (DMA) to identify material sustainability matters. The outcome of the DMA has been reviewed by management to ensure that these matters are aligned with the principal risks. See ARA page 226 for Double Materiality https://www.unilever.com/files/unilever-annual-report-and-accounts-2024.pdf We followed a four-step process to identify our material IROs: Step 1: Identification of potentially relevant IROs Step 2: Impact Materiality Assessment to identify material impacts we are connected to Step 3: Financial Materiality Assessment to identify our material risks and opportunities. We undertook an assessment of each potentially relevant risk or opportunity identified, including the connection of impacts and dependencies, to determine whether it was financially material to Unilever. Using our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) methodology, the potentially relevant risks and opportunities were scored using a scale of 1-5 with consideration of magnitude (impact on turnover/operating profit) and likelihood. A quantitative threshold was applied to each potentially relevant risk or opportunity to determine whether it was material. For climate- and plastic-related risks, consideration was given to the potential financial effects calculated through our scenario analysis, as detailed on ARA pages 235 and 262. The assessment also considered our existing Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) processes and Principal Risk definitions, as set out on page 51, to support in the prioritisation of the risks and opportunities. https://www.unilever.com/files/unilever-annual-report-and-accounts-2024.pdf Step 4: Step 4: Validation and disclosure requirement mapping. IROs were assessed on a gross basis (assuming no mitigating action has been taken to

reduce the risk) at both a consolidated and Business Group level. Our assessment of risk considers short-, medium- and long term risks, including how these risks are changing, together with emerging risk areas. These are reviewed on an ongoing basis, and formally by senior management and the Board at least once a year.

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

☑ Other, please specify :magnitude

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Unilever operates a wide range of processes and activities across all its operations covering strategy, planning, execution and performance management. Risk management is integrated into every stage. In 2024, for the purposes of compliance with the European Union Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive, Unilever completed a double materiality assessment (DMA) to identify material sustainability matters. The outcome of the DMA has been reviewed by management to ensure that these matters are aligned with the principal risks. See ARA page 226 for Double Materiality https://www.unilever.com/files/unilever-annual-report-and-accounts-2024.pdf We followed a four-step process to identify our material IROs: Step 1: Identification of potentially relevant IROs Step 2: Impact Materiality Assessment to identify material impacts we are connected to Step 3: Financial Materiality Assessment to identify our material risks and opportunities. We undertook an assessment of each potentially relevant risk or opportunity identified, including the connection of impacts and dependencies, to determine whether it was financially material to Unilever. Using our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) methodology, the potentially relevant risks and opportunities were scored using a scale of 1-5 with consideration of magnitude (impact on turnover/operating profit) and likelihood. A quantitative threshold was applied to each potentially relevant risk or opportunity to determine whether it was material. For climate- and plastic-related risks, consideration was given to the potential financial effects calculated through our scenario analysis, as detailed on ARA pages 235 and 262. The assessment also considered our existing Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) processes and Principal Risk definitions, as set out on page 51, to support in the prioritisation of the risks and opportunities. https://www.unilever.com/files/unilever-annual-report-and-accounts-2024.pdf Step 4: Step 4: Validation and disclosure requirement mapping. IROs were assessed on a gross basis (assuming no mitigating action has been taken to reduce the risk) at both a consolidated and Business Group level. Our assessment of risk considers short-, medium- and long term risks, including how these risks are changing, together with emerging risk areas. These are reviewed on an ongoing basis, and formally by senior management and the Board at least once a year. [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

Unilever's ingredient portfolio includes some substances classified as substances of concern. However, we evaluate consumer, worker and environmental exposures through our ingredient and product safety risk assessments, alongside relevant hazard characterisation data, ensuring that our products and the ingredient levels we use are safe by design. Our evaluation approach is grounded in science and risk-based assessments, following the principle that exposure determines the safe use of hazardous materials. We update our ingredient and product standards, as well as our safety risk assessments, to reflect new scientific data and changes in regulatory positions. Our ingredient stewardship and product innovation programmes also enable us to identify, review and replace substances of concern when there are

concerns about potential effects on human health or the environment. For disclosures relating to product safety refer to ARA page 284. Non-biodegradable substances is identified as a material topic, and disclosures and metrics relating to biodegradability have been included in our Sustainability Statements accordingly. Unilever considers microplastics in our products to be a subset of substances which can be slow to biodegrade or are resistant to biodegradation, and not material on a standalone basis. Consideration of microplastics resulting from our packaging is detailed in our Resource Use and Circular Economy disclosures on ARA page 258. See also See ARA page 249 for Pollution. https://www.unilever.com/files/unilever-annual-report-and-accounts-2024.pdf
[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

To manage potential pollution impacts caused by environmental exposure to ingredients following consumer use of our products, we conduct environmental risk assessments for all ingredients before they are marketed and for new ingredients prior to use. Each year, we assess the combined environmental exposure from individual ingredients across our product portfolio to ensure safety. Our commitment to producing environmentally safe products is core to our decision-making on product ingredients.

(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

At a minimum, we ensure our products comply with regulations, such as restrictions on synthetic polymer microparticles, and monitor prohibited substances in regulatory lists, taking necessary actions as required. In some areas, our standards exceed regulatory requirements based on our environmental safety assessments or in regions where regulations are weak or poorly enforced. We also consider evolving societal preferences in our ingredient management decisions. For example, we understand that consumers want more reassurance about the impact of our products on the environment, including on water and aquatic systems. After their use by consumers, 93% of organic ingredients in our products that enter water systems biodegrade within hours/days/weeks. We are focusing on the small volume of ingredients that are slower to biodegrade and working with suppliers to identify alternatives without compromising product performance.

Row 2

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Microplastics and plastic particles

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Non-biodegradable substances is identified as a material topic, and disclosures and metrics relating to biodegradability have been included accordingly in our Sustainability statements. Unilever considers microplastics in our products to be a subset of substances which can be slow to biodegrade or are resistant to biodegradation, and not material on a standalone basis. Consideration of microplastics resulting from our packaging is detailed in our Resource Use and Circular Economy disclosures on ARA page 258.

(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

☑ Provision of best practice instructions on product use

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

In 2014, we were one of the first companies to stop using small plastic scrub beads, replacing them with alternative exfoliating ingredients such as apricot kernels, cornmeal, ground pumice, silica and walnut shells. We are now in the process of removing other solid polymers that are slow to biodegrade and replacing them with

natural or more biodegradable alternatives. Our actions on ingredient use are supported by the expertise of our Safety, Environmental & Regulatory Science group – our global centre of excellence in safety and sustainability science – as well as our Regulatory Affairs team. We aim to address plastic pollution, including microplastics pollution, by reducing our virgin plastic usage and increasing circular plastic packaging design. These voluntary targets are in line with Unilever's Environmental Policy. Consideration of microplastics in our products is detailed on ARA page 249: https://www.unilever.com/files/unilever-annual-report-and-accounts-2024.pdf

Row 3

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Pollutants contained in outflows from our operations, that may relate to pollutants generated from Unilever operations and/or chemical components that may enter our operations, such as chemical components already in the water or raw materials used.

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Each year, Unilever reviews the emissions volumes of pollutants listed in Annex II of Regulation (EC) No 166/2006 to ensure those near or above threshold levels are sampled and tested or estimated. For each manufacturing site where sampling and testing is conducted, pollutant emissions to air, water and soil are calculated using internal or certified external laboratories. For sites without sampled data, estimates are based on proxy data from sampled sites using statistical modelling reviewed by external experts or, for air pollutants from energy combustion, on published emission factors. Emissions per pollutant per site are compared to Annex II threshold values of Regulation (EC) No 166/2006. Only sites exceeding these thresholds are consolidated and reported.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Upgrading of process equipment/methods

☑ Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances

☑ Provision of best practice instructions on product use

☑ Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems

☑ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response

☑ Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience

☑ Other, please specify :Each year, sites develop action plans to enhance compliance with the ECFWS. They monitor relevant pollutants to air, water and soil, and implement both normal operating and emergency control measures.

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

We have used direct measurement and periodic measurement i.e. sampling, to calculate pollutant emissions where possible, however in the first year of reporting, this has been constrained by the availability and capacity of suitable sampling capabilities. Where data was unavailable via direct measurement and sampling, we have employed representative data and a number of mathematical methods designed to produce a reasonable estimate. Emissions of hydrochlorofluorocarbons to air and asbestos to soil, via direct measurement, and emissions of Chemical Oxygen Demand, via sampling, are reported based on actual data only. Estimations make up circa 94% of the remainder of reported pollutant emissions. We aim to reduce the level of estimation, and hence the level of uncertainty in our data over time, as we continue to build our reporting capabilities. Emissions are reported irrespective of any further downstream processing at treatment plants, such as municipal water treatment or certified waste management. For example, emissions of asbestos are directed to specialised waste landfills. See ARA page 250 for emissions to water by pollutant https://www.unilever.com/files/unilever-annual-report-and-accounts-2024.pdf

Row 4

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Pesticides

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

We promote sustainable and regenerative agriculture practices in our supply chain, through the implementation of the Sustainable Agriculture Code (SAC), Sustainable Agriculture Principles (SAP) and regenerative agriculture projects. The SAC and SAP set out requirements for suppliers regarding water management, water quality, soil management and pollution control. We also require suppliers to have management plans for irrigation, pesticide and fertiliser use to avoid contamination and prevent damage to soils, ecosystems and waterways.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

We require suppliers in our upstream value chain to meet or exceed the Mandatory Requirements of the RPP (Responsible Partner Policy) by implementing appropriate policies, management systems and practices. Unilever verifies compliance with the RPP's Mandatory Requirements and management systems through self-declarations, due diligence scanning, online assessments and third-party audits in high-risk sites.
[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

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ Yes, only in our upstream/downstream value chain

(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:

☑ Other, please specify :One water-related material risk (value chain) identified - see ARA page 231

(3.1.3) Please explain

Water-related risk identified through the DMA process: Reducing product demand due to consumer awareness of water scarcity and water shortages: Growing consumer awareness of water scarcity and water shortages may reduce demand for high water usage products, especially in areas of high-water stress. This may conversely create new revenue opportunities for products requiring less or no water Water-relating negative impact identified through the DMA process: Water withdrawal from our own operations and upstream value chain leading to water shortages: Consumption of water through our own operations and from our upstream value chain actors, for example agricultural commodities, could result in water shortages specifically in areas of high-water stress.

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ Yes, only within our direct operations

(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:

☑ Other, please specify :One material Plastics related risk (Owned Operations) identified - see ARA page 231

(3.1.3) Please explain

Plastics-related risk identified through the DMA process: Extended producer responsibility (EPR) schemes for packaging and other plastic related taxes †: EPR schemes can help to improve recycling systems by ensuring that money is invested into waste management and packaging innovation and holding businesses to account for the packaging choices they make. Compliance with EPR schemes could lead to higher expenses for waste management and packaging redesign. There is also a risk that bans and/or taxes are applied to certain types of plastic packaging and single-use plastics reducing market access or requiring increased investment in new packaging. Plastics-related negative impact identified through the DMA process: Plastic pollution (owned operations and value chain): The use of plastics in our packaging could cause harm to biodiversity and ecosystems. This includes impacts from the production of virgin plastic packaging derived from fossil fuels and from the improper disposal of plastic packaging downstream which can result in leakage to the environment and the generation of microplastics.
[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:

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Carbon Pricing (Value Chain): Carbon Pricing associated with greenhouse gases (GHG) could impact the price of raw materials, resulting in increased costs and a potential reduction in profit.

(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

Assessing and identifying our material impacts, risks and opportunities (IROs) is informed by our double materiality assessment as outlined in our general information on page 226. This risk has been identified through the DMA process - see output of 2024 DMA on page 230 and 231: https://www.unilever.com/files/unilever-annual-report-and-accounts-2024.pdf

(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)

900000000

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

14200000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The financial effect figure is in €bn impact on net profit (as a % of net revenue). Maximum: -14.2 €bn (-12.9% of net revenue) Scenario 1.5°C, Gross risk type. Minimum: -0.9 €bn (-0.8% of net revenue) Scenario <2°C, Net risk type. Assumptions: Gross risk ■ 1.5°C: Carbon price increases from USD 70/T in 2025, reaching USD 250/T by 2050, based on the IEA's(a) Net Zero 2050 Scenario. ■ <2°C: Carbon price increases from USD 0/T in 2030, reaching USD 200/T by 2050, based on the IEA's Announced Pledges Scenario. ■ Carbon tax mechanisms are implemented in all regions uniformly. ■ Both carbon taxes and carbon removals costs are paid from 2039. Net risk ■ We achieve 90% reduction in emissions versus our 2021 baseline by 2050; carbon removals are purchased from 2039 to 2050 to neutralise residual emissions; cost of carbon removals is USD 83/T by 2050 in all scenarios. Excludes impacts on household purchasing power due to carbon taxes. See all details page 237 https://www.unilever.com/files/unilever-annual-report-and-accounts-2024.pdf

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Pricing and credits

☑ Implement internal price on carbon

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

While the potential financial effects of carbon taxes, in the scenarios of limiting warming to 1.5C or <2C, may be significant to our business, high warming (<3°C and >4°C) scenarios would pose profound challenges to global economic stability and thus even greater uncertainty for our business. As a result, we continue to advocate externally to ensure carbon is priced at levels necessary to achieve the Paris Agreement goals. This will be key to meeting our 2030 targets and net zero ambition. Our wider climate advocacy agenda is not just critical to supporting the achievement of our climate targets but is also key to driving systemic global initiatives to limit the possible impacts of the climate scenarios. Our organization assesses this risk globally and on a business group level, and mitigating actions are built into Business Group plans. As a result, we do not allocate or report this risk at an individual-country level.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk6

(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:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Reducing product demand due to consumer awareness of water scarcity and water shortages Value chain Growing consumer awareness of water scarcity and water shortages may reduce demand for high water usage products, especially in areas of high-water stress. This may conversely create new revenue opportunities for products requiring less or no water

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

(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:

☑ 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

Assessing and identifying our material impacts, risks and opportunities (IROs) is informed by our double materiality assessment as outlined in our general information on page 226. This risk has been identified through the DMA process - see output of 2024 DMA on page 230 and 231: https://www.unilever.com/files/unilever-annual-report-and-accounts-2024.pdf

(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)

500000000

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

900000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The financial effect figure is in €bn impact on net profit (as a % of net revenue). Maximum: -0.9 €bn (-0.7% of net revenue) Scenario +4°C, Gross risk type. Minimum: -0.5 €bn (-0.5% of net revenue) Scenario 1.5°C, Net risk type. Assumptions: Gross risk ■ Consider the total crop cost increase due to water scarcity-induced yield decline, by crop type and forecasted crop spend unhedged with no costs passed to the customer. Net risk ■ A share of crop prices is fixed via hedging

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☑ Implementation of environmental best practices in direct operations

(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 Water stewardship 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 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. Our organization assesses this risk globally and on a business group level, and mitigating actions are built into Business Group plans. As a result, we do not allocate or report this risk at an individual-country level or by river basin.

Plastics

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk7

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☑ Other policy risk, please specify :EPR schemes

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Extended producer responsibility (EPR) schemes for packaging and other plastic related taxes Owned operations EPR schemes can help to improve recycling systems by ensuring that money is invested into waste management and packaging innovation and holding businesses to account for the packaging choices they make. Compliance with EPR schemes could lead to higher expenses for waste management and packaging redesign. There is also a risk that bans and/or taxes are applied to certain types of plastic packaging and single-use plastics reducing market access or requiring increased investment in new packaging.

(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

☑ Medium-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

Assessing and identifying our material impacts, risks and opportunities (IROs) is informed by our double materiality assessment as outlined in our general information on page 226. This risk has been identified through the DMA process - see output of 2024 DMA on page 230 and 231: https://www.unilever.com/files/unilever-annual-report-and-accounts-2024.pdf

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

☑ Participation in environmental collaborative industry frameworks, initiatives and/or commitments

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Unilever is working to end plastic pollution through reduction, circulation and collaboration. We aim to reduce virgin plastic use by switching to recycled plastic, designing lighter packaging, and developing alternative packaging materials, formats and models. To help keep plastic packaging in circulation and out of the environment, we are developing next-generation packaging materials that are reusable, recyclable or compostable. Tackling plastic pollution requires cross-industry collaboration and policy to drive systemic change and ensure that all businesses play by the same rules. We advocate for mandatory, well-designed extended producer responsibility (EPR) schemes to hold businesses accountable for their packaging choices. In 2020, we endorsed the Consumer Goods Forum's position on EPR scheme design, and in 2021, we signed the Ellen MacArthur Foundation's public statement supporting the use of EPR, alongside industry peers. See page 262 for potential financial effects. We have considered our most material resource use and circular economy-related risks under two nature scenarios: High Nature Degradation and High Nature Preservation. Further detail on these scenarios is set out on page 254. The approach taken to this analysis is the same as the process set out in our climate scenario analysis on page 235, with the exception of the specific nature scenario selection. https://www.unilever.com/files/unilever-annual-report-and-accounts-2024.pdf Our organization assesses this risk globally and on a business group level, and mitigating actions are built into Business Group plans. As a result, we do not allocate or report this risk at an individual-country level.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ Other acute physical risk, please specify :Changing climate and extreme weather events (physical risk)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Changing climate and extreme weather events (physical risk) Owned operations & value chain Extreme weather and sustained increases in temperature could lead to water shortages, floods, droughts and reduced crop yields. Extreme weather events are likely to disrupt our supply chain causing commodity delays, shortages and/or increased prices of raw materials. In addition, customer and consumer demand could shift or erode from the resulting macroeconomic pressure linked to rising adaptation costs.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Disruption in production capacity

(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

Assessing and identifying our material impacts, risks and opportunities (IROs) is informed by our double materiality assessment as outlined in our general information on page 226. This risk has been identified through the DMA process - see output of 2024 DMA on page 230 and 231: https://www.unilever.com/files/unilever-annual-report-and-accounts-2024.pdf

(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)

3800000000

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

8900000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Scenario 1.5°C Gross risk 2050: -3.8 €bn impact on net profit (-3.4% of net revenue) Scenario >4°C Gross risk 2050: -8.9 €bn impact on net profit (-8.1% of net revenue) Description: Extreme weather events increase adaptation costs globally, resulting in increased macroeconomic pressure, falling GDP and reduced consumer disposable income. This is most felt in markets that are less prepared for extreme weather events. Assumptions: Gross risk ■ Scenario-related GDP loss due to climate change modelled using RCP 2.6 and 6.0 impacts. ■ Global GDP impact due to climate change in 2050 by -6.8% (1.5°C) to -16% (4°C). ■ Income elasticity coefficients applied to GDP losses to model how a fall in global income leads to reduced consumer spending. ■ Income elasticity coefficients used for premium (1.44) and non-premium (1.00) categories to model rates of spending decline by product type. Net risk ■ No mitigations were modelled quantitatively. See all details on page 236, as well as the table for the other Changing climate and extreme weather events (physical risk): Increased manufacturing and supply disruption. https://www.unilever.com/files/unilever-annual-report-and-accounts-2024.pdf

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

☑ Other policies or plans, please specify :https://www.unilever.com/sustainability/climate/our-climate-transition-action-plan/

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

The outcomes of our scenario analysis provide us with insights intopotential business and financial risks and are an important input into our strategic planning processes over the medium- to long-term horizons. The analysis indicates that physical climate risks may impact us in all scenarios, especially at <3°C and >4°, becoming more pronounced over time. Under these scenarios, physical climate risks impact our supply chain, causing damage and disruption, reducing crop yields and driving up commodity prices. Rising temperatures and extreme weather increase adaptation and mitigation costs, depress GDP growth, and may reduce demand for our products, especially for premium products and in more climate-affected regions. To mitigate these risks, we are: - Building resilience in our supply chain - Continually evolving our portfolio towards more sustainable products - Hedging against commodity price rises - Reducing our GHG emissions - Sourcing our commodities responsibly - Investing and upskilling See details page 239 https://www.unilever.com/files/unilever-annual-report-and-accounts-2024.pdf Note: Significant uncertainties remain about the extent and exact nature, timing, and geographic location of both physical and transition climate risks to our business. High warming (<3°C and >4°C) scenarios would pose profound challenges to global economic stability and thus even greater uncertainty for our business. As a result, we continue to advocate externally to achieve the Paris Agreement goals. This will be key to meeting our 2030 targets and net zero ambition. Our organization assesses this risk globally and on a business group level, and mitigating actions are built into Business Group plans. As a result, we do not allocate or report this risk at an individual-country level.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☑ Change in land-use

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Land use pressure and regulation risk Owned operations & value chain Reforms to regulation and changing land use patterns, could reduce land availability for the production of food, biomass/feedstock and reduce crop outputs leading to a potential increase in our raw material costs.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Disruption in upstream value chain

(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

Assessing and identifying our material impacts, risks and opportunities (IROs) is informed by our double materiality assessment as outlined in our general information on page 226. This risk has been identified through the DMA process - see output of 2024 DMA on page 230 and 231: https://www.unilever.com/files/unilever-annual-report-and-accounts-2024.pdf

(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)

1100000000

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

1600000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Scenario 1.5°C Gross risk 2050: -1.1€bn impact on net profit (-1.0% of net revenue) Scenario <2°C Gross risk 2050: -1.6€bn impact on net profit (-1.4% of net revenue) Scenarios: Impact of changing land use regulation on crop prices: Regulations and changing land use patterns reduce land available to meet increasing demand for food crops and biomass/feedstock and reduce crop outputs. Assumptions: Gross risk 1.5°C: ■ Cropland growth of 0.2% CAGR and crop demand growth of 0.7% CAGR, as per academic sources. ■ Implied annual crop price growth of 0.5%. <2°C: ■ Zero cropland growth and crop demand growth of 0.7% CAGR, as per academic sources. ■ Implied annual crop price growth of 0.7%. Net risk No mitigations have been modelled, due to complexity and lack of data. We maintain our deforestation-free target for key forest-risk commodities and implement our sustainable sourcing programmes. See all details page 237 https://www.unilever.com/files/unilever-annual-report-and-accounts-2024.pdf

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Agricultural practices

☑ Other agricultural practice, please specify :Deforestation-free and sustainable sourcing

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Building resilience in our supply chain: We are implementingdeforestation-free and sustainable sourcing programmes to help suppliers adopt resilient practices and develop alternative sourcing strategies. Our supply chain resilience and procurement teams work together to address resilience issues through detailed action plans, using a proactive and digital-driven approach. In 2023, we started a transformation programme in Foods to address climate change supply chain disruptions, and we expanded this to other Business Groups in 2024. In addition, we have invested in Unilever Oleochemicals Indonesia (UOI) to produce palm derivatives for various regions and secure our long-term supply of product (including future sustainable product). Sourcing our commodities responsibly: We remain focused on maintaining our deforestation-free target for key forest-risk commodities and continuing to implement our sustainable sourcing programme to increase the transparency of our sourcing decisions. Our organization assesses this risk globally and on a business group level, and mitigating actions are built into Business Group plans. As a result, we do not allocate or report this risk at an individual-country level.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk4

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Market

☑ Other market risk, please specify :Energy transition

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Energy transition Value chain Petrochemical prices are expected to rise across scenarios, largely driven by mandates for sustainable practices in policy-heavy transitions, and rising oil prices in higher warming scenarios. This risk affects our upstream value chain across all regions and impact our ability to financially plan, forecast and manage our business performance.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Disruption in upstream value chain

(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

Assessing and identifying our material impacts, risks and opportunities (IROs) is informed by our double materiality assessment as outlined in our general information on page 226. This risk has been identified through the DMA process - see output of 2024 DMA on page 230 and 231: https://www.unilever.com/files/unilever-annual-report-and-accounts-2024.pdf

(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)

800000000

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

2100000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Scenario 1.5°C (Gross and Net) 2050 - 0.8€ bn impact on net profit (-0.7% of net revenue) Scenario <3°C and >4°C Gross 2050 - 2.1 € bn impact on net profit (-1.9% of net revenue) Scenarios: Rising cost of petrochemicals: Petrochemical prices rise driven by policy interventions targeting the energy transition away from fossil fuels and rising oil prices. Assumptions: Gross risk ■ By 2050, petrochemical prices increase by 0.9% (1.5°C) to 1.9% (>4°C) CAGR to 2050 driven by policy interventions. ■ Market prices for key petrochemicals ingredients used to set baseline. ■ Forecast market price growth rate scaled using NGFS.(a) ■ 0% pass-through of increased costs to customers. Net risk ■ Sustainable alternatives assumed to substitute a share of volumes. ■ Hedging used to fix a share of petrochemical prices. see all details page 238: https://www.unilever.com/files/unilever-annual-report-and-accounts-2024.pdf

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

☑ Increased use of sustainably sourced materials

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Our actions to reduce our GHG emissions include product redesign strategies to replace petrochemical based ingredients with more sustainable alternative ingredients. Hedging against commodity price rises: We forward-buy traded commodities and use other similar mechanisms to hedge against price rises in the short term. The Global Commodities team monitors market insights and risks for all key commodities on an ongoing basis to develop hedging proposals. In addition, we monitor changing weather patterns and integrate weather system modelling into our forecasting process. Our organization assesses this risk globally and on a business group level, and mitigating actions are built into Business Group plans. As a result, we do not allocate or report this risk at an individual-country level.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk5

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☑ Other policy risk, please specify :Product regulations and claims: composition and sourcing transparency

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Product regulations and claims: composition and sourcing transparency Owned operations New regulations may restrict how we source raw materials leading to higher costs. Pressure to adopt sustainable supply chains could impact business performance if not addressed promptly. Increased global regulation also means more scrutiny of sustainability claims, potentially raising costs and harming revenue due to reputational damage.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased compliance 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

☑ Medium-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

Assessing and identifying our material impacts, risks and opportunities (IROs) is informed by our double materiality assessment as outlined in our general information on page 226. This risk has been identified through the DMA process - see output of 2024 DMA on page 230 and 231: https://www.unilever.com/files/unilever-annual-report-and-accounts-2024.pdf

(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

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Evaluated scenarios: 1. Increased scrutiny of sustainability claims: Introduction of antigreenwashing regulation globally increases the scrutiny of sustainability claims.Assumptions: Gross risk and Net risk. Gross: 1.5°C: In the short term, countries worldwide follow Europe's lead by formalising anti-greenwashing regulation. Regulators monitor and scrutinise sustainability claims more rigorously. <2°C: Regulatory scrutiny becomes more rigorous from 2030, increasing the potential for action against us in the shape of claims reviews. Net: External audit, internal controls and verification processes support our sustainability claims, reducing the risk of negative impacts on our reputation and P&L. Increased brand and marketing spend to effectively communicate our claims across brands. 2/Impact of increasing sourcing transparency requirements on commodity prices and operating costs: Growing regulatory requirements increase scrutiny of, and sustainability requirements for, commodity supp

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Stricter sustainability claims regulations could make it harder and more expensive to commercialise the benefits of our sustainability investments. To mitigate these risks, we are: - Reducing our GHG emissions: We are taking action to reduce our most material GHG emissions, as set out in our CTAP - Sourcing our commodities responsibly: We remain focused on maintaining our deforestation-free target for key forest-risk commodities and continuing to implement our sustainable sourcing programme to increase the transparency of our sourcing decisions. Investing and upskilling: We are investing in technology and workforce upskilling, to ensure compliance with current and future legislation. Our organization assesses this risk globally and on a business group level, and mitigating actions are built into Business Group plans. As a result, we do not allocate or report this risk at an individual-country level.
[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)

2513000000

(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)

962000000

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

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

We conducted a scenario analysis in 2024, to assess the potential financial effects under different climate scenarios of these risks and opportunities assuming we take no action (gross risk) and assuming we take action (net risk) to mitigate the risks. This exercise helps us understand the resilience of our strategy and business model to climate change. As part of this process, each risk was categorised as a physical or transition risk across three time horizons - near term (2030), medium term (2039) and long term (2050), in line with our climate target goals. Each risk was considered under two lower temperature scenarios of 1.5ºC and <2ºC and two higher temperature scenarios of <3ºC and >4ºC. We believe the four climate scenarios selected as part of this exercise cover a comprehensive range of plausible risks and uncertainties. The 1.5ºC and <2ºC scenarios contain critical assumptions about the transition to a lower-carbon and resilient economy. The <3ºC and >4ºC high warming scenarios were selected to test the resilience of the business to the more extreme physical impacts of climate change. The scenarios described in the table page 235 align with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC's) Sixth Assessment report and use the upper end of the likely temperature ranges (in terms of probability of occurrence), to better account for acknowledged uncertainty in climate modelling. This approach allows us to test a range of plausible but challenging physical risks within the time boundaries of our scenario analysis to 2050. The key forces and drivers across the changing physical climate, policy and market landscape that we considered in modelling the effects of each scenario are set out on page 248. https://www.unilever.com/files/unilever-annual-report-and-accounts-2024.pdf In preparing our 2024 Unilever consolidated financial statements, we have considered the impact of both physical and transition climate change risks, as well as our mitigation plans and our CTAP, on the current valuation of our assets and liabilities. We do not believe there is a material impact on the financial

reporting judgements and estimates arising from these considerations. As a result, the valuations of our assets and liabilities have not been significantly impacted as at 31 December 2024. Refer to note 1 of the consolidated financial statements for further information on page 143.

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)

486400000

(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

We conducted a scenario analysis in 2024, to assess the potential financial effects under different climate scenarios of these risks and opportunities assuming we take no action (gross risk) and assuming we take action (net risk) to mitigate the risks. This exercise helps us understand the resilience of our strategy and business model to climate change. As part of this process, each risk was categorised as a physical or transition risk across three time horizons - near term (2030), medium

term (2039) and long term (2050), in line with our climate target goals. Each risk was considered under two lower temperature scenarios of 1.5ºC and <2ºC and two higher temperature scenarios of <3ºC and >4ºC. We believe the four climate scenarios selected as part of this exercise cover a comprehensive range of plausible risks and uncertainties. The 1.5ºC and <2ºC scenarios contain critical assumptions about the transition to a lower-carbon and resilient economy. The <3ºC and >4ºC high warming scenarios were selected to test the resilience of the business to the more extreme physical impacts of climate change.
[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

0.6

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

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

01/01/2024

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/31/2024

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

746

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

0

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

3467

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:

☑ Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.10) Comment

Banked allowances used to compensate delta between verified emissions and free allocation.

UK ETS

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

0.67

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

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

01/01/2024

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/31/2024

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

1906

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

13500

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

16104

(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

Banked allowances from previous years used to comply with 2024 obligations.
[Fixed row]

(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

01/01/2024

(3.5.3.2) Period end date

12/31/2024

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

0.8

(3.5.3.4) Total cost of tax paid

289507

(3.5.3.5) Comment

.

South Africa carbon tax

(3.5.3.1) Period start date

01/01/2024

(3.5.3.2) Period end date

12/31/2024

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

3.8

(3.5.3.4) Total cost of tax paid

52011

(3.5.3.5) Comment

.
[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

We considered opportunities relating to environmental topics as part of our overall strategy and business model, including innovation and product assessments.

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

We considered opportunities relating to environmental topics as part of our overall strategy and business model, including innovation and product assessments. [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. Unilever's Board Diversity policy, which is reviewed by the Committee each year, is available on the Company's website. The objective of the policy is to provide guidance that the composition and quality of the Board should be in keeping with the size and geographical spread of Unilever, its portfolio, culture and status as a listed company. The Board Diversity Policy is taken into account when making appointments to the Board and its committees and developing a succession plan by assessing candidates on merit, considering their wide-ranging experience, backgrounds, skills, knowledge and insight, with a continuing emphasis on diversity, including but not limited to factors outlined in applicable regulations, guidance, and industry and government best practices. See page 71 for composition, balance and independence of the board. https://www.unilever.com/files/unilever-annual-report-and-accounts-2024.pdf There were six scheduled Board meetings in 2024. The meetings were held in the UK or virtually.

[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:* ☑ Yes
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ 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

☑ 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

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan

☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The accountability for managing Unilever's material sustainability IROs aligns to Unilever's overarching governance structure. While the Board takes overall accountability for the management of all material impacts, risks and opportunities, the CEO supported by the ULE is ultimately responsible for oversight of any material sustainability IROs. The Board identity, composition and employee representation as at 31 December 2024 is covered in our Corporate Governance statement and Report of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee (pages 66 to 85). This includes the relevant skills and expertise to oversee sustainability matters, and how they relate to Unilever's impacts, risks and opportunities. The reporting lines between the Board, Board subcommittees and ULE are detailed in our Corporate Governance statement on page 65. The terms of reference of each Committee is documented in the Governance of Unilever and published on our website. https://www.unilever.com/files/unilever-annual-report-and-accounts-2024.pdf In 2024, the Board approved the updated Climate Transition Action Plan and the Modern Slavery Statement, both available on our website. The Board also reviewed the sustainability targets for Climate, Nature, Plastics and Livelihoods with the Growth Action Plan 2030. Additionally, the Board fully supports Unilever's €1 billion Climate & Nature Fund and continued commitment to Human Rights and Equality, Diversity and Inclusion.

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

The accountability for managing Unilever's material sustainability IROs aligns to Unilever's overarching governance structure. While the Board takes overall accountability for the management of all material impacts, risks and opportunities, the CEO supported by the ULE is ultimately responsible for oversight of any material sustainability IROs. The Board identity, composition and employee representation as at 31 December 2024 is covered in our Corporate Governance statement and Report of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee (pages 66 to 85). This includes the relevant skills and expertise to oversee sustainability matters, and how they relate to Unilever's impacts, risks and opportunities. The reporting lines between the Board, Board subcommittees and ULE are detailed in our Corporate Governance statement on page 65. The terms of reference of each Committee is documented in the Governance of Unilever and published on our website. https://www.unilever.com/files/unilever-annual-report-and-accounts-2024.pdf In 2024, the Board approved the updated Climate Transition Action Plan and the Modern Slavery Statement, both available on our website. The Board also reviewed the sustainability targets for Climate, Nature, Plastics and Livelihoods with the Growth Action Plan 2030. Additionally, the Board fully supports Unilever's €1 billion Climate & Nature Fund and continued commitment to Human Rights and Equality, Diversity and Inclusion.

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

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
☑ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities
☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
☑ Monitoring supplier compliance with organizational requirements
☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The accountability for managing Unilever's material sustainability IROs aligns to Unilever's overarching governance structure. While the Board takes overall accountability for the management of all material impacts, risks and opportunities, the CEO supported by the ULE is ultimately responsible for oversight of any material sustainability IROs. The Board identity, composition and employee representation as at 31 December 2024 is covered in our Corporate Governance statement and Report of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee (pages 66 to 85). This includes the relevant skills and expertise to oversee sustainability matters, and how they relate to Unilever's impacts, risks and opportunities. The reporting lines between the Board, Board subcommittees and ULE are detailed in our Corporate Governance statement on page 65. The terms of reference of each Committee is documented in the Governance of Unilever and published on our website. https://www.unilever.com/files/unilever-annual-report-and-accounts-2024.pdf In 2024, the Board approved the updated Climate Transition Action Plan and the Modern Slavery Statement, both available on our website. The Board also reviewed the sustainability targets for Climate, Nature, Plastics and Livelihoods with the Growth Action Plan 2030. Additionally, the Board fully supports Unilever's €1 billion Climate & Nature Fund and continued commitment to Human Rights and Equality, Diversity and Inclusion.
[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

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:* ☑ Yes
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ 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

☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to 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

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

The Board delegates day-to-day management of Unilever to the Chief Executive Officer. The Chief Executive Officer leads the Unilever Leadership Executive (ULE) in carrying out the strategy determined by the Board and the roles of the members of the ULE (see pages 68 and 69) https://www.unilever.com/files/unilever-annual-report-and-accounts-2024.pdf The Board delegates sustainability matters to the following Board subcommittees: ■ The Corporate Responsibility Committee oversees the development and progress of Unilever's sustainability agenda, including performance against our sustainability goals. This includes a standing agenda item from the Chief Corporate Affairs and Sustainability Officer (CSO). ■ The Audit Committee is responsible for reviewing the effectiveness of our risk management processes, the oversight of the non-financial disclosures in our Annual Report and Accounts and the review of any internal and external assurance activities obtained over the disclosures. ■ The Compensation Committee (See page 225) https://www.unilever.com/files/unilever-annual-report-and-accounts-2024.pdf In 2024, the ULE discussed and approved our refocused sustainability strategy and the 15 external goals across the four priority areas: Climate, Nature, Plastics and Livelihoods. Our priority areas help inform the identification of our material impacts, risks and opportunities (IROs). Each IRO is owned by a ULE member and detailed mitigation plans are documented with action owners and timelines. Unilever's policies and standards define mandatory requirements across a number of specialist areas, which are key in mitigating these risks. At least quarterly, the ULE discuss key strategic matters relating to our four sustainability priorities and progress against our targets. Unilever's global Sustainability function is led by our CSO.

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

The Board delegates day-to-day management of Unilever to the Chief Executive Officer. The Chief Executive Officer leads the Unilever Leadership Executive (ULE) in carrying out the strategy determined by the Board and the roles of the members of the ULE (see pages 68 and 69) https://www.unilever.com/files/unilever-annual-report-and-accounts-2024.pdf The Board delegates sustainability matters to the following Board subcommittees: ■ The Corporate Responsibility Committee oversees the development and progress of Unilever's sustainability agenda, including performance against our sustainability goals. This includes a standing agenda item from the Chief Corporate Affairs and Sustainability Officer (CSO). ■ The Audit Committee is responsible for reviewing the effectiveness of our risk management processes, the oversight of the non-financial disclosures in our Annual Report and Accounts and the review of any internal and external assurance activities obtained over the disclosures. ■ The Compensation Committee (See page 225) https://www.unilever.com/files/unilever-annual-report-and-accounts-2024.pdf In 2024, the ULE discussed and approved our refocused sustainability strategy and the 15 external goals across the four priority areas: Climate, Nature, Plastics and Livelihoods. Our priority areas help inform the identification of our material impacts, risks and opportunities (IROs). Each IRO is owned by a ULE member and detailed mitigation plans are documented with action owners and timelines. Unilever's policies and standards define mandatory requirements across a number of specialist areas, which are key in mitigating these risks. At least quarterly, the ULE discuss key strategic matters relating to our four sustainability priorities and progress against our targets. Unilever's global Sustainability function is led by our CSO.

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 delegates day-to-day management of Unilever to the Chief Executive Officer. The Chief Executive Officer leads the Unilever Leadership Executive (ULE) in carrying out the strategy determined by the Board and the roles of the members of the ULE (see pages 68 and 69) https://www.unilever.com/files/unilever-annual-report-and-accounts-2024.pdf The Board delegates sustainability matters to the following Board subcommittees: ■ The Corporate Responsibility Committee oversees the development and progress of Unilever's sustainability agenda, including performance against our sustainability goals. This includes a standing agenda item from the Chief Corporate Affairs and Sustainability Officer (CSO). ■ The Audit Committee is responsible for reviewing the effectiveness of our risk management processes, the oversight of the non-financial disclosures in our Annual Report and Accounts and the review of any internal and external assurance activities obtained over the disclosures. ■ The Compensation Committee (See page 225) https://www.unilever.com/files/unilever-annual-report-and-accounts-2024.pdf In 2024, the ULE discussed and approved our refocused sustainability strategy and the 15 external goals across the four priority areas: Climate, Nature, Plastics and Livelihoods. Our priority areas help inform the identification of our material impacts, risks and opportunities (IROs). Each IRO is owned by a ULE member and detailed mitigation plans are documented with action owners and timelines. Unilever's policies and standards define mandatory requirements across a number of specialist areas, which are key in mitigating these risks. At least quarterly, the ULE discuss key strategic matters relating to our four sustainability priorities and progress against our targets. Unilever's global Sustainability function is led by our CSO.
[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

Sustainability performance and incentives We continue to formally link remuneration for management employees, including the ULE, to performance against our sustainability goals. The long-term Performance Share Plan (PSP) is linked to financial and sustainability performance, guided by our Sustainability Progress Index (SPI), which accounts for 15% of the total PSP award. The SPI is an assessment made jointly by the Corporate Responsibility Committee and the Compensation Committee. In 2024, we determined the SPI by considering performance against four sustainability targets related to each of our priority areas: Climate, Nature, Plastics and Livelihoods. For further information on SPI outcomes for 2024, see page 99 and 105 and for the SPI targets for the PSP 2025–2027, see page 102. In addition, the ULE and the Board discuss progress against the four metrics of our SPI tied to our reward quarterly. https://www.unilever.com/files/unilever-annual-report-and-accounts-2024.pdf

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

Sustainability performance and incentives We continue to formally link remuneration for management employees, including the ULE, to performance against our sustainability goals. The long-term Performance Share Plan (PSP) is linked to financial and sustainability performance, guided by our Sustainability Progress Index (SPI), which accounts for 15% of the total PSP award. The SPI is an assessment made jointly by the Corporate Responsibility Committee and the Compensation Committee. In 2024, we determined the SPI by considering performance against four sustainability targets related to each of our priority areas: Climate, Nature, Plastics and Livelihoods. For further information on SPI outcomes for 2024, see page 105 and for the SPI targets for the PSP 2025–2027, see page 102. In addition, the ULE and the Board discuss progress against the four metrics of our SPI tied to our reward quarterly. https://www.unilever.com/files/unilever-annual-report-and-accounts-2024.pdf
[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. See At a glance summary of 2024 remuneration page 99 https://www.unilever.com/files/unilever-annual-report-and-accounts-2024.pdf

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

For 2024, the CRC and the Committee agreed on an in-year SPI outcome taking into account performance in the areas of Climate, Nature, Plastics and Livelihoods. For the 2022-2024 PSP performance period the SPI outcome is calculated by taking a simple average of the SPI outcomes across the three years of the performance period. See page 104 and table page 105: https://www.unilever.com/files/unilever-annual-report-and-accounts-2024.pdf

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. See At a glance summary of 2024 remuneration page 99 https://www.unilever.com/files/unilever-annual-report-and-accounts-2024.pdf

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

For 2024, the CRC and the Committee agreed on an in-year SPI outcome taking into account performance in the areas of Climate, Nature, Plastics and Livelihoods. For the 2022-2024 PSP performance period the SPI outcome is calculated by taking a simple average of the SPI outcomes across the three years of the performance period. See page 104 and table page 105: https://www.unilever.com/files/unilever-annual-report-and-accounts-2024.pdf
[Add row]

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

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(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

Unilever's Environmental Policy updated in January 2025, governs our approach to environmental issues: ■ Ensure the Board and Unilever Leadership Executive are accountable for implementing the Environmental Policy, overseeing our environmental strategy and the management of key environmental impacts, risks and opportunities, including the effectiveness of our risk management and internal control systems. ■ Comply with relevant environmental legislation and internal Unilever standards in our operations. ■ Continuously enhance our environmental management systems and processes to improve performance, setting internal targets and public goals with clear metrics. ■ Report all incidents and near misses according to reporting requirements, including thorough investigation, follow-up and communication of lessons learned. ■ Monitor and report transparently on our annual progress against public goals. ■ Engage employees on environmental issues, goals, plans and metrics. ■ Ensure those responsible for this policy and our environmental goals have the necessary skills and competencies to lead and support our agenda. ■ Collaborate with others to promote environmental care, increase understanding of environmental issues, and share best practices. Monitor and report transparently on our annual progress against public goals. ■ Engage employees on environmental issues, goals, plans and metrics. https://www.unilever.com/files/unilever-annual-report-and-accounts-2024.pdf

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to a circular economy strategy

☑ Commitment to respect legally designated protected areas

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

☑ Commitment to implementation of nature-based solutions that support landscape restoration and long-term protection of natural ecosystems

☑ Commitment to engage in integrated, multi-stakeholder landscape (including river basin) initiatives to promote shared sustainability goals

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to 100% renewable energy

☑ Commitment to net-zero emissions

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

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

Additional references/Descriptions

☑ Recognition of environmental linkages and trade-offs

☑ Description of environmental requirements for procurement

☑ Description of impacts on natural resources and ecosystems

☑ Acknowledgement of the human right to water and sanitation

☑ Description of renewable electricity procurement practices

☑ Reference to timebound environmental milestones and targets

☑ Description of dependencies on natural resources and ecosystems

(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

☑ Yes, in line with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

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

☑ 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-environmental-policy.pdf

Row 2

(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

Unilever's Environmental Care Framework Standards (ECFWS) apply to all our operations and environmental aspects of our organisation, and mandate that the Environmental Policy is implemented at all Unilever sites. Each site must create and document a customised environmental policy aligned with the Environmental Policy, which is authorised and communicated to all employees. The ECFWS requires sites to identify potential serious environmental incidents or emergencies and establish comprehensive plans to prevent or mitigate their likely consequences. Our manufacturing sites undergo Environmental Compliance Audits and are reviewed by Corporate Audit to assess the robustness of their ECFWS implementation.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to a circular economy strategy

☑ Commitment to respect legally designated protected areas

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

☑ Commitment to avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

☑ Commitment to implementation of nature-based solutions that support landscape restoration and long-term protection of natural ecosystems
☑ Commitment to engage in integrated, multi-stakeholder landscape (including river basin) initiatives to promote shared sustainability goals

Climate-specific commitments
☑ Commitment to net-zero emissions

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

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

Additional references/Descriptions
☑ Recognition of environmental linkages and trade-offs
☑ Description of environmental requirements for procurement
☑ Description of impacts on natural resources and ecosystems
☑ Acknowledgement of the human right to water and sanitation
☑ Reference to timebound environmental milestones and targets
☑ Description of dependencies on natural resources and ecosystems

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

0201 - Unilever Environmental Care Framework Standards v5.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

☑ Upstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

There are three policies that focus on the environmental impact of our business partners: 1/ Unilever's Responsible Partner Policy (RPP) and its Fundamental Principles applies not only to direct suppliers, but also includes expectations for suppliers to cascade equivalent requirements within their own supply chain. It sets out the mandatory requirements suppliers must meet and the mandatory management systems they should have in place to identify and manage issues that present significant environmental risks to their operations. (see details page 232) https://www.unilever.com/files/unilever-annual-report-and-accounts-2024.pdf

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to respect legally designated protected areas

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

☑ Commitment to implementation of nature-based solutions that support landscape restoration and long-term protection of natural ecosystems

☑ Commitment to engage in integrated, multi-stakeholder landscape (including river basin) initiatives to promote shared sustainability goals

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to 100% renewable energy

☑ Commitment to net-zero emissions

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

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

(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

☑ Yes, in line with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

☑ 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

unilever-responsible-partner-policy.pdf

Row 4

(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

☑ Upstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

There are three policies that focus on the environmental impact of our business partners: 2/ Unilever Sustainable Agriculture Code (SAC) provides the basis for our sustainable sourcing programme and helps suppliers and farmers of our agricultural raw materials implement the principles of sustainable agriculture. In September

2024, we published the Sustainable Agricultural Principles (SAPs), which will replace the SAC fully in Q1 2025 and we are currently supporting suppliers with this transition. (see details page 232) https://www.unilever.com/files/unilever-annual-report-and-accounts-2024.pdf

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

☑ Commitment to respect legally designated protected areas

Social commitments

☑ Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization principles

☑ Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights

(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

☑ Yes, in line with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

☑ 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

unilever-sustainable-agricultural-principles-2024.pdf

Row 5

(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

☑ Upstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

There are three policies that focus on the environmental impact of our business partners: 3/ Unilever's People & Nature Policy is a cross-commodity policy supported by policy guidelines that set out our requirements to Direct Suppliers of In-Scope Materials. (see details page 232) https://www.unilever.com/files/unilever-annual-report-and-accounts-2024.pdf

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

☑ Commitment to implementation of nature-based solutions that support landscape restoration and long-term protection of natural ecosystems

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

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
☑ Yes, in line with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
☑ 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

unilever-people-and-nature-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
☑ Sustainable Agriculture Initiative (SAI)

☑ UN Global Compact
☑ We Mean Business
☑ Exponential Roadmap Initiative
☑ Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)
☑ Ellen MacArthur Foundation Global Commitment
☑ Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)
☑ World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)
☑ Other, please specify **:RSPO - Roundtable on Sustainable Palm**

(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 1.5°C, with the mission to halve emissions before 2030. As a partner, we co-founded the 1.5°C 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. 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 Oil: 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-code-policies-english-2024.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

A key element of our strategy is ongoing advocacy to create conditions that enable governments and industries to align with the 1.5°C pathway outlined in the Paris Agreement. Our first Climate Policy Engagement Review, published in March 2024, details our approach to climate policy engagement and includes a review of our industry associations' alignment with our climate policy positions, which support the Paris Agreement. The progress update 2025 (link below) to the Climate Policy Engagement Review (CPER) scrutinises the positions and engagement of our key industry bodies and trade associations, during 2024, to see how well aligned they are with our climate positions. This update helps us identify both commendable practices and areas for improvement, with a view to informing actions that Unilever and other businesses could take to address areas of misalignment, or indeed identifying opportunities to increase constructive engagement. In this update, we also include an outline of Unilever's direct activities. https://www.unilever.com/files/unilever-climate-policy-engagement-review-2025.pdf
[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
☑ Climate change
☑ Water

(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)

☑ Other transparency and due diligence, please specify :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 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

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

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

Low-impact production and innovation

☑ Other low-impact production and innovation, please specify :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)

(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. In March 2024, Unilever, Danone, Mars and Nestle released a statement demonstrating their support for legislation that meets the goals of the FOREST Act. https://foodpolicyalliance.org/news/sfpa-statement-on-the-forest-act/ 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. 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 5

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

Mission 2025

(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

Other

☑ Climate transition plans

☑ Other, please specify :Nationally Determined Contributions

(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

Unilever supported the launch of ‘Mission 2025’. This is a coalition of real economy leaders urging governments to align their upcoming national climate plans with the Paris Agreement target of limiting global warming to 1.5°C https://www.wemeanbusinesscoalition.org/press-release/global-coalition-launches-to-boost-government-climate-plans-ahead-of-critical-un-deadline/

(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 6

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

Alliance of CEO Climate Leaders (COP29)

(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

Other
☑ Climate transition plans
☑ Other, please specify :Develop ambitious, credible and investable Nationally Determined Contributions

(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

In September, Unilever published a briefing to outline how business can support stronger NDCs, and how governments can catalyse private sector action. In November, Unilever attended COP29 to outline how and why NDCs should be seen as five-year investment plans that can bring positive benefits to business and nations alike and signed a WEF COP29 letter supporting the expansion of carbon pricing to strengthen overall climate ambition. https://www.unilever.com/news/news-search/2024/cop29-five-ways-business-and-government-can-collaborate-on-climate/ https://www.weforum.org/stories/2024/10/alliance-of-ceo-climate-leaders-cop29/

(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 7

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

COP16

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

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

Other

☑ Other, please specify :protect, restore nature, regenerative agriculture practices

(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

In October, Unilever supported the Business for Nature COP16 statement that called for renewed policy ambition to implement the Global Biodiversity Framework and halt and reverse nature loss this decade. In November, Unilever attended COP16 to advocate for policies that require governments and businesses to protect, restore and ensure the sustainable use of nature, as well as promote regenerative agriculture practices. https://www.unilever.com/news/news-search/2024/cop16-business-and-government-must-collaborate-to-reverse-nature-loss/

(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

[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

☑ Other global trade association, please specify :Asia Clean Energy Coalition (ACEC)

(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:

☑ 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

The Asia Clean Energy Coalition (ACEC) convenes a coalition of world-leading renewable energy buyers, in collaboration with sellers and financiers, to strategically shift policy in key Asian national and regional markets. The coalition's vision for 2030 is that clean energy in Asia's markets is accessible, affordable and accountable at scale, with effective procurement frameworks, regulation and investment. In 2024, we joined the Asia Clean Energy Coalition (ACEC) and have been active in the Indonesia Working Group, co-developing research and a government engagement plan.

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

20000

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

The aim of the ACEC is to unlock policies that raise national renewable energy targets and to strengthen private-sector access to renewable energy, supporting a resilient and inclusive energy transition

(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 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 :WBCSD and RE100

(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:

☑ 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

GHG Protocol standards to incentivise emissions Through our participation in relevant WBCSD working groups and the Value Change Initiative, we are working collaboratively to tackle the challenge of quantifying the GHG emissions impact of interventions in our land-based value chain, and how to count that impact towards our sustainability goals.

(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 3

(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 :CEFIC (European Chemical Industry Council)

(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:

☑ 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, and they have changed 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

Chemical ingredients: two issues teams focused on sustainable chemical feedstocks and market pull measures to support them. Unilever now also chairs a cross-industry working group on the topic in India. https://www.unilever.com/news/news-search/2025/accelerating-the-shift-to-net-zero-in-indias-chemicals-industry In our

2024 Climate Policy Engagement Review, we evaluated the climate policy alignment of several trade associations, including Cefic. Previously misaligned, Cefic was among the six associations that Unilever noted had improved in alignment over the review period (Q4 2023–Q4 2024).

(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

Global

☑ Other global trade association, please specify :EU Chamber of Commerce in China (EUCCC) FoodDrinksEurope Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KADIN) Brazilian Association of Food Industry (ABIA) Associated Chamber of Commerce & Industry (ASSOCHAM)

(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:

☑ 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, and they have changed 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

There are six trade associations that Unilever identified in its 2024 Climate Policy Engagement Review as having improved in alignment—meaning they moved from being misaligned to having no misalignment with Unilever’s climate policies (as assessed between Q4 2023 and Q4 2024) European Chemical Industry Council (Cefic) EU Chamber of Commerce in China (EUCCC) FoodDrinksEurope Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KADIN) Brazilian Association of Food Industry (ABIA) Associated Chamber of Commerce & Industry (ASSOCHAM) These associations previously showed misalignment but were re-evaluated as having no misalignment during this period https://www.unilever.com/files/unilever-climate-policy-engagement-review-2025.pdf

(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

[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

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures, pages 295 to 296, outlines how our TCFD disclosures are mapped across the relevant sections of the Sustainability Statement. https://www.unilever.com/files/unilever-annual-report-and-accounts-2024.pdf

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

unilever-annual-report-and-accounts-2024.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Our Annual Report and Accounts includes our TCFD disclosures.

Row 2

(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

☑ ESRS

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ 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

☑ Content of environmental policies

☑ Other, please specify **:All ESRS**

☑ Value chain engagement

☑ Dependencies & Impacts

☑ Biodiversity indicators

☑ Water accounting figures

☑ Water pollution indicators

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Page 36: sustainability review Page 48: non-financial performance From page 224: sustainability statement See index pages 295 to 299 for ESRS references and EU legislation data points. https://www.unilever.com/files/unilever-annual-report-and-accounts-2024.pdf

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

unilever-annual-report-and-accounts-2024.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Our Annual Report and Accounts includes our ESRS disclosures.
[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

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

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

☑ Liability

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ 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

☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision

☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)

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

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Other stakeholder and customer demands driving forces, please specify :resource and energy consumption and lifestyles

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Level of action (from local to global)

☑ Global targets

☑ Other regulators, legal and policy regimes driving forces, please specify :Global policy coordination

Relevant technology and science

☑ Data regime (from closed to open)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Our material Environmental impacts, risks and opportunities resulting from the double materiality assessment (DMA) and the process by which these were identified are detailed on page 230. No climate-related opportunities were identified during the DMA process. https://www.unilever.com/files/unilever-annual-report-and-accounts-2024.pdf We further conducted a scenario analysis in 2024, to assess the potential financial effects under different climate scenarios of these risks and opportunities assuming we take no action (gross risk) and assuming we take action (net risk) to mitigate the risks. This exercise helps us understand the resilience of our strategy and business model to climate change. As part of this process, each risk was categorised as a physical or transition risk across three time horizons –

near term (2030), medium term (2039) and long term (2050), in line with our climate target goals. Each risk was considered under two lower temperature scenarios of 1.5ºC and <2ºC and two higher temperature scenarios of <3ºC and >4ºC.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

We believe the four climate scenarios selected as part of this exercise cover a comprehensive range of plausible risks and uncertainties. The 1.5ºC and <2ºC scenarios contain critical assumptions about the transition to a lower-carbon and resilient economy. The <3ºC and >4ºC high warming scenarios were selected to test the resilience of the business to the more extreme physical impacts of climate change. The scenarios described in the table page 235 align with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC's) Sixth Assessment report and use the upper end of the likely temperature ranges (in terms of probability of occurrence), to better account for acknowledged uncertainty in climate modelling. This approach allows us to test a range of plausible but challenging physical risks within the time boundaries of our scenario analysis to 2050. The key forces and drivers across the changing physical climate, policy and market landscape that we considered in modelling the effects of each scenario are set out on page 248. https://www.unilever.com/files/unilever-annual-report-and-accounts-2024.pdf

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Water scenarios

☑ Bespoke water 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

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

☑ Liability
☑ Reputation
☑ Technology

(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

We conducted a climate and nature (including water) scenario analysis in 2024, to assess the potential financial effects under different climate scenarios of these risks and opportunities, assuming we take no action (gross risk) and assuming we take action (net risk) to mitigate the risks. This exercise helps us understand the resilience of our strategy and business model to climate change. As part of this process, each risk was categorised as a physical or transition risk across three time horizons – near term (2030), medium term (2039) and long term (2050), in line with our climate target goals. Each risk was considered under two lower temperature scenarios of 1.5ºC and <2ºC and two higher temperature scenarios of <3ºC and >4ºC. Two nature scenarios of high nature preservation and high nature degradation were also used.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

We believe the four climate scenarios and two nature scenarios selected as part of this exercise cover a comprehensive range of plausible risks and uncertainties. The 1.5ºC and <2ºC scenarios contain critical assumptions about the transition to a lower-carbon and resilient economy. The <3ºC and >4ºC high warming scenarios were selected to test the resilience of the business to the more extreme physical impacts of climate change. The scenarios described in the table page 235 align with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC's) Sixth Assessment report and use the upper end of the likely temperature ranges (in terms of probability of occurrence), to better account for acknowledged uncertainty in climate modelling. This approach allows us to test a range of plausible but challenging physical risks within the time boundaries of our scenario analysis to 2050.

Climate change

(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
☑ Liability
☑ Reputation
☑ Technology
☑ Acute physical
☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.6ºC - 1.9ºC

(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

☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision
☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)
☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Other stakeholder and customer demands driving forces, please specify :resource and energy consumption and lifestyles

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Level of action (from local to global)

☑ Global targets

☑ Other regulators, legal and policy regimes driving forces, please specify :Global policy coordination

Relevant technology and science

☑ Data regime (from closed to open)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Our material Environmental impacts, risks and opportunities resulting from the double materiality assessment (DMA) and the process by which these were identified are detailed on page 230. No climate-related opportunities were identified during the DMA process. https://www.unilever.com/files/unilever-annual-report-and-accounts-2024.pdf We further conducted a scenario analysis in 2024, to assess the potential financial effects under different climate scenarios of these risks and opportunities assuming we take no action (gross risk) and assuming we take action (net risk) to mitigate the risks. This exercise helps us understand the resilience of our strategy and business model to climate change. As part of this process, each risk was categorised as a physical or transition risk across three time horizons – near term (2030), medium term (2039) and long term (2050), in line with our climate target goals. Each risk was considered under two lower temperature scenarios of 1.5ºC and <2ºC and two higher temperature scenarios of <3ºC and >4ºC.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

We believe the four climate scenarios selected as part of this exercise cover a comprehensive range of plausible risks and uncertainties. The 1.5ºC and <2ºC scenarios contain critical assumptions about the transition to a lower-carbon and resilient economy. The <3ºC and >4ºC high warming scenarios were selected to test the resilience of the business to the more extreme physical impacts of climate change. The scenarios described in the table page 235 align with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC's) Sixth Assessment report and use the upper end of the likely temperature ranges (in terms of probability of occurrence), to better account for acknowledged uncertainty in climate modelling. This approach allows us to test a range of plausible but challenging physical risks within the time boundaries of our scenario analysis to 2050. The key forces and drivers across the changing physical climate, policy and market landscape that we considered in modelling the effects of each scenario are set out on page 248. https://www.unilever.com/files/unilever-annual-report-and-accounts-2024.pdf

Climate change

(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

☑ Liability

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 2.5ºC - 2.9ºC

(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
☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision
☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)
☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Stakeholder and customer demands
☑ Other stakeholder and customer demands driving forces, please specify :resource and energy consumption and lifestyles

Regulators, legal and policy regimes
☑ Global regulation
☑ Level of action (from local to global)
☑ Global targets
☑ Other regulators, legal and policy regimes driving forces, please specify :Global policy coordination

Relevant technology and science
☑ Data regime (from closed to open)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Our material Environmental impacts, risks and opportunities resulting from the double materiality assessment (DMA) and the process by which these were identified are detailed on page 230. No climate-related opportunities were identified during the DMA process. https://www.unilever.com/files/unilever-annual-report-and-accounts-2024.pdf We further conducted a scenario analysis in 2024, to assess the potential financial effects under different climate scenarios of these risks and opportunities assuming we take no action (gross risk) and assuming we take action (net risk) to mitigate the risks. This exercise helps us understand the resilience of our strategy and business model to climate change. As part of this process, each risk was categorised as a physical or transition risk across three time horizons – near term (2030), medium term (2039) and long term (2050), in line with our climate target goals. Each risk was considered under two lower temperature scenarios of 1.5ºC and <2ºC and two higher temperature scenarios of <3ºC and >4ºC.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

We believe the four climate scenarios selected as part of this exercise cover a comprehensive range of plausible risks and uncertainties. The 1.5ºC and <2ºC scenarios contain critical assumptions about the transition to a lower-carbon and resilient economy. The <3ºC and >4ºC high warming scenarios were selected to test the resilience of the business to the more extreme physical impacts of climate change. The scenarios described in the table page 235 align with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC's) Sixth Assessment report and use the upper end of the likely temperature ranges (in terms of probability of occurrence), to better account for acknowledged uncertainty in climate modelling. This approach allows us to test a range of plausible but challenging physical risks within the time boundaries of our scenario analysis to 2050. The key forces and drivers across the changing physical climate, policy and market landscape that we considered in modelling the effects of each scenario are set out on page 248. https://www.unilever.com/files/unilever-annual-report-and-accounts-2024.pdf

Climate change

(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

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 4.0ºC 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

☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision

☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)

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

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Other stakeholder and customer demands driving forces, please specify :resource and energy consumption and lifestyles

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Level of action (from local to global)

☑ Global targets

☑ Other regulators, legal and policy regimes driving forces, please specify :global policy coordination

Relevant technology and science

☑ Data regime (from closed to open)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Our material Environmental impacts, risks and opportunities resulting from the double materiality assessment (DMA) and the process by which these were identified are detailed on page 230. No climate-related opportunities were identified during the DMA process. https://www.unilever.com/files/unilever-annual-report-and-accounts-2024.pdf We further conducted a scenario analysis in 2024, to assess the potential financial effects under different climate scenarios of these risks and opportunities assuming we take no action (gross risk) and assuming we take action (net risk) to mitigate the risks. This exercise helps us understand the resilience of our strategy and business model to climate change. As part of this process, each risk was categorised as a physical or transition risk across three time horizons – near term (2030), medium term (2039) and long term (2050), in line with our climate target goals. Each risk was considered under two lower temperature scenarios of 1.5ºC and <2ºC and two higher temperature scenarios of <3ºC and >4ºC.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

We believe the four climate scenarios selected as part of this exercise cover a comprehensive range of plausible risks and uncertainties. The 1.5ºC and <2ºC scenarios contain critical assumptions about the transition to a lower-carbon and resilient economy. The <3ºC and >4ºC high warming scenarios were selected to test the resilience of the business to the more extreme physical impacts of climate change. The scenarios described in the table page 235 align with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC's) Sixth Assessment report and use the upper end of the likely temperature ranges (in terms of probability of occurrence), to better account for acknowledged uncertainty in climate modelling. This approach allows us to test a range of plausible but challenging physical risks within the time boundaries of our scenario analysis to 2050. The key forces and drivers across the changing physical climate, policy and market landscape that we considered in modelling the effects of each scenario are set out on page 248. https://www.unilever.com/files/unilever-annual-report-and-accounts-2024.pdf
[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. The outcomes of our scenario analysis provide us with insights into potential business and financial risks and are an important input into our strategic planning processes over the medium- to long-term horizons. The analysis indicates that physical climate risks may impact us in all scenarios, especially at <3°C and >4°, becoming more pronounced over time. Under these scenarios, physical climate risks impact our supply chain, causing damage

and disruption, reducing crop yields and driving up commodity prices. Rising temperatures and extreme weather increase adaptation and mitigation costs, depress GDP growth, and may reduce demand for our products, especially for premium products and in more climate-affected regions. To mitigate these risks, we are: Building resilience in our supply chain: We are implementing deforestation-free and sustainable sourcing programmes to help suppliers adopt resilient practices and develop alternative sourcing strategies. Our supply chain resilience and procurement teams work together to address resilience issues through detailed action plans, using a proactive and digital-driven approach. In 2023, we started a transformation programme in Foods to address climate change supply chain disruptions, and we expanded this to other Business Groups in 2024. In addition, we have invested in Unilever Oleochemicals Indonesia (UOI) to produce palm derivatives for various regions and secure our long-term supply of product (including future sustainable product). Continually evolving our portfolio towards more sustainable products: While the ability to predict and respond to demand shocks may be limited, we will be positioned to leverage the diversity of our portfolio and the strength of our affordable core brands to mitigate some of the impact. For example, we are developing products that can be used with less water. Hedging against commodity price rises: We forward-buy traded commodities and use other similar mechanisms to hedge against price rises in the short term. The Global Commodities team monitors market insights and risks for all key commodities on an ongoing basis to develop hedging proposals. In addition, we monitor changing weather patterns and integrate weather system modelling into our forecasting process. Transition risks are more significant and may impact us sooner in 1.5°C and <2°C scenarios. Earlier implementation of global carbon taxes, evolving sustainable supply chain regulations (e.g. EUDR or CSDDD) and changes to land use regulations (e.g. to increase protected areas) could increase costs. Stricter sustainability claims regulations could make it harder and more expensive to commercialise the benefits of our sustainability investments. To mitigate these risks, we are: Reducing our GHG emissions: We are taking action to reduce our most material GHG emissions, as set out in our CTAP, and mitigate the potential financial impact of carbon taxes. The scenario analysis identifies the transition risk associated with carbon taxes as the risk with the largest potential financial effect to our business. Our actions include product redesign strategies to replace petrochemical based ingredients with more sustainable alternative ingredients. Sourcing our commodities responsibly: We remain focused on maintaining our deforestation-free target for key forest-risk commodities and continuing to implement our sustainable sourcing programme to increase the transparency of our sourcing decisions. Investing and upskilling: We are investing in technology and workforce upskilling, to ensure compliance with current and future legislation. Significant uncertainties remain about the extent and exact nature, timing, and geographic location of both physical and transition climate risks to our business. While the potential financial effects of carbon taxes, in the scenarios of limiting warming to 1.5C or <2C, may be significant to our business, high warming (<3°C and >4°C) scenarios would pose profound challenges to global economic stability and thus even greater uncertainty for our business. As a result, we continue to advocate externally to ensure carbon is priced at levels necessary to achieve the Paris Agreement goals. This will be key to meeting our 2030 targets and net zero ambition. Our wider climate advocacy agenda is not just critical to supporting the achievement of our climate targets but is also key to driving systemic global initiatives to limit the possible impacts of the climate scenarios. See page 239 https://www.unilever.com/files/unilever-annual-report-and-accounts-2024.pdf

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

Within our manufacturing operations, we drive continuous improvement through the implementation and monitoring of site-level water management plans. We seek to minimise water abstraction per tonne of production from shared resources, including reusing and recycling freshwater wherever practical. In 2024, we invested in rainwater harvesting facilities and other projects to reduce freshwater withdrawal at our sites. Our business partners in our value chain are required to comply with the mandatory requirements of the RPP. This includes our water-related requirements. We verify RPP alignment through self-declarations upon registration, annual re-registration to our systems, routine due diligence and risk-based audits. We require business partners to create a Corrective Action Plan to address any issues identified during third party audits and we encourage suppliers to contact the Unilever team for guidance where they face challenges in meeting our requirements. We continue to implement water stewardship programmes in water-stressed areas where we have manufacturing sites, which aim to improve water security through collective action with other stakeholders in the shared water catchment: ■ In 2024 we implemented eight additional water stewardship programmes, bringing our total to 21 active programmes in Brazil, Chile, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Mexico, South Africa and Turkey. These programmes are run in line with the Alliance for Water Stewardship Standard, an external global framework, or the Prabhat approach, our community development initiative in India. Each programme has its own time horizons and associated activities, informed by river basin studies (with four new studies completed in 2024) and local knowledge from regional implementation partners, such as DKM in Turkey and NBI in South Africa. ■ In 2025, we will continue to onboard new sites in support of our target to implement water stewardship programmes in 100 locations in water-stressed areas by 2030. To help our consumers conserve water and use our products in water scarce conditions, we invest in water-smart products and formulations that deliver superior performance even in such environments. For example, many of our hair care products now have fast-rinse technology as standard. We also seek to minimise the impact of our products on water and aquatic systems by using ingredients that meet our Biodegradability Standard, as detailed in our Pollution disclosures on page 249. https://www.unilever.com/files/unilever-annual-report-and-accounts-2024.pdf
[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 (see CTAP). This will directly impact our Scope 2 emissions, as well as some of our Scope 3. We 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

The ultimate ambition of this updated CTAP is to drive emissions reductions consistent with the 1.5°C temperature goal of the Paris Agreement, and to reach net zero emissions across our value chain by 2039. Our CTAP covers the GHG emissions from our operations (Scope 1 & 2) as well as key GHG emissions categories in our wider value chain (Scope 3). We remain clear that Unilever cannot achieve its targets alone. Around 98% of our value chain emissions occur up or downstream of our operations where we seek to influence but cannot control the pace of change. For this reason, we also include our actions to influence wider systemic change, working with peers, regulators, policymakers, consumers, customers, and other stakeholders to support an accelerated transition. Dependencies are detailed in our updated CTAP attached. See page 16 for Scope 1 and 2 dependencies See page 19 for Supplier Climate Programme dependencies (scope 3) See page 20 for reformulating products dependencies (scope 3) See page 21 for Forest-risk commodities dependencies (scope 3) See page 24 for Regenerative agriculture dependencies (scope 3) See page 26 for chemical ingredients dependencies (scope 3) See page 28 for packaging dependencies (scope 3) See page 29 for logistics dependencies (scope 3) See page 31 for Ice cream cabinets dependencies (scope 3) See page 32 for Aerosol propellants dependencies (scope 3)

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

Climate: - Reduce absolute operational GHG emissions (Scope 1 & 2) by 100% by 2030 from a 2015 baseline. 2024: -72% (2023: - 70%) - Reduce absolute Scope 3 energy and industrial (E&I) GHG emissions by 42% by 2030 from a 2021 baseline. 2024: -8% - Reduce absolute Scope 3 forest, land and agriculture (FLAG) GHG

emissions by 30.3% by 2030 from a 2021 baseline. 2024: - 14% See page 48 for all details and progress in Nature, Plastics and Livelihoods https://www.unilever.com/files/unilever-annual-report-and-accounts-2024.pdf

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

ctap.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. We identified climate, nature, plastics, and livelihoods as the four most important sustainability priorities to support business growth.
[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
☑ 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.

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

☑ 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. Palm oil is the most material forest-risk commodity in our supply chain. To address this, we enrolled over 20 independent palm oil mills and tier two suppliers into our sustainability programme in 2024. We are making progress on our Good Palm strategy, which enrols new suppliers into our programme, including those we partner with to remediate past deforestation. We have mapped the locations of over 32,000 smallholder farms and are active in three palm oil smallholder development hubs with SNV, Widya Erti Indonesia (WEI) and the World Resources Institute (WRI). To drive improvements in the processing of forest-risk commodities and lower GHG emissions in the future, 336 palm oil mills in our supply chain now have methane capture in place.

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

☑ 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. Reformulating products is one of our biggest opportunities to reduce emissions without compromising on product performance or consumer experience. In 2024, our Business Groups deployed several reformulated products with demonstrated GHG reductions in market. These products included Sunlight's 100% plant-based RhamnoClean technology and Persil's Wonder Wash detergent in our Home Care Business Group. Our Personal Care Business Group successfully launched soap bars with reduced fatty matter content delivering a superior consumer experience across two key brands in India, with plans to roll out to other markets from 2025 onwards. Our Business Groups have now established detailed reformulation roadmaps across their portfolios to 2030, which will form the basis of innovation plans beyond 2024 to deliver superior products while reducing GHG emissions

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

☑ 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. In 2024, we raised our ambitions, committing to scale up regenerative agriculture practices across 1 million hectares by 2030 and implemented 17 new regenerative agriculture projects, bringing our total to 23 active projects covering a cumulative

total of over 129,000 hectares since 2021. 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. An increasing number of sites are electrifying thermal energy production by using heat pumps and electric boilers, and in 2024 we installed our first industrial-scale electric boiler at our Nepal factory. Our Scope 1 and 2 emissions reductions include the impact of the GHG emissions from our significantly expanded operations at our Unilever Oleochemicals Indonesia (UOI) refinery. To help manage this impact, UOI has invested in sourcing biomethane, which is being produced from a waste product of the palm oil production process, from two palm mills to supply its energy needs. A roadmap is in place to do this for six other mills over the next three years and we plan to significantly increase our use of this renewable fuel by 2030.
[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

(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
☑ Water

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

In 2024, Unilever undertook a double materiality assessment aligned to the EUs Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive. This allowed Unilever to identify its material impact, risks and opportunities as they relate to sustainability topics within both our business operations and upstream and downstream value chain. We further conducted a scenario analysis to assess the potential financial effects under different climate scenarios of these risks and opportunities and to gauge the

resilience of our strategy and business model against these risks. This analysis included a review of both physical and transition risks that could arise by 2050, considering drivers across the evolving physical climate, policy and market landscapes. We structured our approach to be able to quantify the potential financial effects of our risks over time to revenue, COGS, and operating profit, relative to the baseline described above. The models considered the impact for gross and net risks, in absolute monetary value and as a percentage of net revenue (turnover). The results are not a forecast, rather they are an exploration of a range of possible futures and are therefore not directly incorporated into any projections of long-term cashflow. In 2024, 15.1% of our capital expenditure (€438.7million) was assessed as meeting the criteria of eligible activities in respect to i) climate change mitigation, ii) climate change adaptation under the EU Taxonomy regulation. An additional €88million was spent on sustainability investments in our factories, offices and logistics. Other actions to address our material impact, risks and opportunities are embedded in the strategy of our five Business Groups and therefore not all costs are separately identifiable.

Row 2

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Revenues

☑ Other, please specify :net profit

(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

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

See 2024 scenario analysis to assess the potential financial effects under different climate scenarios page 235, 236, 237 and 238. https://www.unilever.com/files/unilever-annual-report-and-accounts-2024.pdf

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

☑ Water

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

Analyses 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: ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ A sustainable finance taxonomy	*Select from:* ☑ 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 regulation sets out the reporting obligations to be included in the sustainability statement. The regulation outlines certain activities, referred to as ’eligible’ and ’aligned’ activities. For the financial year 2024, businesses need to assess whether they have eligible and aligned 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. If the eligible activities are considered to make a substantial contribution to an objective and do no significant harm in accordance with the criteria set out in the regulations, then they 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. 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 detailed outcome of our review is presented on page 263: https://www.unilever.com/files/unilever-annual-report-and-accounts-2024.pdf For the year ended 31 December 2024, none of our turnover related to eligible activities, as detailed in our consolidated income statement on page 138. Therefore, none of our turnover can be classified as aligned. As per the EU Taxonomy, operating expenditure is defined as directly incurred, non-capitalised costs relating to research and development, building renovations, short-term leases, or the repair and maintenance of property, plant and equipment. For the year ended 31 December 2024, we did not identify any material operating expenditure in respect to eligible activities. As a consequence, none of our operating expenditure can be classified as aligned. For the year ended 31 December 2024, as set out in our consolidated financial statements, 15.1% of our capital expenditure related to eligible activities. This includes all additions to intangible assets as detailed in note 9 on page 160 and all additions to tangible assets (both leased and owned) as detailed in note 10 on page 163. Those additions include those resulting from business combinations and are before depreciation, amortisation and any re measurements. We have identified eligible activities that relate to i) climate change mitigation, iii) sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources and iv) transition to a circular economy. The majority of this relates to the acquisition of buildings (see tables page 263) There are no eligible activities in respect of v) pollution prevention and control, and vi) protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems. We have determined that none of this eligible capital expenditure can be classified as aligned as they do not make a substantial contribution to climate change mitigation objective. The principal reason is that we do not have sufficiently detailed documentation to support the criteria. We meet the minimum set of criteria with respect to human rights, corruption and bribery, taxation and fair competition. This has been determined by assessing our internal policies against the minimum criteria and reviewing any breaches or violations identified in the reporting period. The EU Taxonomy remains a work in progress and in creating the current list of environmentally sustainable activities, the European Commission has not yet considered the FMCG industry in which the Group operates, focusing instead on the more carbon-intensive industries where it believes there is the most potential for climate change mitigation or adaptation.
[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)

5700000

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

0.2

(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-2024.pdf

Row 2

(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)

1900000

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

0.1

(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-2024.pdf

Row 3

(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)

1100000

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

0.1

(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-2024.pdf

Row 4

(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

(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-2024.pdf

Row 5

(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)

3100000

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

0.1

(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-2024.pdf

Row 6

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:
☑ Construction of new 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)

8600000

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

0.3

(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:

☑ 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)

21600000

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

0.8

(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 8

(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)

6800000

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

0.2

(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 9

(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)

385400000

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

13.3

(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 10

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Data processing, hosting and related activities

(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)

1300000

(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-2024.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 meet the minimum set of criteria with respect to human rights, corruption and bribery, taxation and fair competition. This has been determined by assessing our internal policies against the minimum criteria and reviewing any breaches or violations identified in the reporting period. page 263 https://www.unilever.com/files/unilever-annual-report-and-accounts-2024.pdf

(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 has not yet considered the FMCG industry in which the Group operates, focusing instead on the more carbon-intensive industries where it believes there is the most potential for climate change mitigation or adaptation.

(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?

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

18

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

5

(5.9.5) Please explain

In 2024, we have seen an increase in 18% in OPEX spend compared to 2023. Progressive climate change and pressure on water resources in water-stressed areas put more pressure on our water supply and treatment OPEX. We are anticipating an increase in OPEX for the coming years.
[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: ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ 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

We believe the practice of internal carbon pricing can be important in signalling support for carbon pricing as a policy instrument. In practice, however, as not many of our operations are particularly energy-intensive, our scope 1 and 2 GHG reduction targets act as a more significant decision factor than the shadow carbon price.

(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

100

(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 internal carbon pricing mechanisms 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.
[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:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Water ☑ Plastics
Customers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Plastics
Investors and shareholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Plastics
Other value chain stakeholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ 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

In 2024, we engaged with 291 suppliers to accelerate their climate action and capabilities. These suppliers represent approximately 42% of Unilever's scope 3 emissions from raw materials, packaging and collaborative manufacturing. Out of the 291 suppliers we approached,181 are actively participating in the programme to date. In total, we have received almost 700 PCF data sets from suppliers, which form the basis for identifying, planning and delivering emissions reductions.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the threshold 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

181

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

Our Supplier Climate Programme, launched in 2021, is focused on accelerating the transition of key suppliers to a position of climate leadership. We define this as suppliers setting their own science-based GHG reduction targets, publicly reporting progress against their targets, and having the capacity and capability to provide us with a Product Carbon Footprint (PCF) for the materials we buy. In 2024, we engaged with 291 suppliers to accelerate their climate action and capabilities. These suppliers represent approximately 42% of Unilever's Scope 3 emissions from raw materials, packaging and collaborative manufacturing. Out of the 291 suppliers we approached, 181 are actively participating in the programme to date. In total, we have received almost 700 PCF data sets from suppliers, which form the basis for identifying, planning and delivering emissions reductions. Where these PCFs have been validated by our internal teams to be calculated in line with the PACT (Partnership for Carbon Transparency) methodology, they have been used in 2024 as part of our Scope 3 GHG emissions calculation. Separately, our Business

Groups have led the identification of strategic suppliers with whom we can create innovative and high-impact partnerships to reduce emissions. For example, Personal Care has established workstreams with two aerosol can suppliers to further explore GHG reduction opportunities through recycled and low-carbon aluminium.

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 in depth with suppliers of our 12 key agricultural commodities—material to approximately 75–80% of sourced volume—and aligned with our Compass strategy. In 2024, 79% of our key crops were sustainably sourced. We've updated our target as part of our Sustainability Goal relaunch: by 2030, we aim for 95% of key crops by volume to be independently verified as sustainably sourced.

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.

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%

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

Select from:
☑ 100%

(5.11.6.12) 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. 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.

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%

(5.11.6.12) 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

☑ Invest jointly with suppliers in R&D of relevant low-carbon technologies

☑ 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:

☑ 26-50%

(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 2024, we engaged with 291 suppliers to accelerate their climate action and capabilities. These suppliers represent approximately 42% of Unilever's Scope 3 emissions from raw materials, packaging and collaborative manufacturing. Out of the 291 suppliers we approached, 181 are actively participating in the programme to date. In total, we have received almost 700 PCF data Our focus is on providing suppliers with access to tools and expert support to build key climate capabilities and to better measure their impact. 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. In 2025, the focus for the Supplier Climate Programme will be to scale the initiative further, drive emission reduction plans for priority portfolios through decarbonisation roadmaps with suppliers, and to embed climate into key commercial processes and documents, including supplier contracts.

(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

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%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

In 2024, we raised our ambitions, committing to scale up regenerative agriculture practices across 1 million hectares by 2030 and implemented 17 new regenerative agriculture projects, bringing our total to 23 active projects covering a cumulative total of over 129,000 hectares since 2021 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.

(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

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with suppliers on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

☑ Engage with suppliers to advocate for policy or regulatory change to address environmental challenges

(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 journey towards a waste-free world, we remain committed to collecting and processing more plastic than we sell by 2025. To deliver on this goal, we are working closely with our packaging suppliers and waste management partners to expand circular solutions. In Vietnam, for example, we have continued our in-community plastic waste management programme, combining segregation at source, collection models, and partnerships with recyclers. Through initiatives like 'waste-for-gift' Green Days, we have supported over 41,000 households and 32 schools—reaching more than 15,000 students—to build awareness and lasting habits around responsible plastic use and recycling. At the same time, with suppliers we are scaling the use of recycled plastic (PCR), exploring reusable and refillable formats, and advocating for stronger systems such as Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) and the UN Global Plastics Treaty.
[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 a strategic imperative for our business and a key part of our Growth Action Plan 2030. In May, we launched our refocused sustainability strategy, with 15 near- and medium term goals to accelerate action in four priority areas where we can deliver the greatest impact: Climate, Nature, Plastics and Livelihoods. In March 2024, we launched our refreshed Climate Transition Action Plan (CTAP), which includes more ambitious Scope 3 targets approved by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), and focused actions in ten key areas across our value chain. This plan, endorsed by shareholders at our 2024 AGM in May, guides our actions across the business. For more details about our our ambition to reach net zero across our value chain by 2039, our GHG emissions reduction targets (scope 1, scope 2 and scope 3) and what is in our updated action plan to 2030, please refer to: https://www.unilever.com/sustainability/climate/our-climate-transition-action-plan/

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

In 2024, our Corporate Responsibility Committee endorsed the Climate Transition Action Plan (CTAP), which includes an ambitious scope 3 emissions reduction target set for 2030. This plan was approved at the AGM by 97.5% of those voting. The ultimate ambition of this updated CTAP is to drive emissions reductions consistent with the 1.5°C temperature goal of the Paris Agreement, and to reach net zero emissions across our value chain by 2039. Our CTAP covers the GHG emissions from our operations (scope 1 & 2) as well as key GHG emissions categories in our wider value chain (scope 3). For more details, see: https://www.unilever.com/sustainability/climate/our-climate-transition-action-plan/

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

(5.11.9.5) 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 and CTAP 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. - For details about our climate targets including scope of target and timeline, please refer to page 233 - For details about our scope 1, 2 and 3 target performance see page 243 - For details about our scope 1, 2 and 3 and total GHG emissions, see pages 244 and 245 https://www.unilever.com/files/unilever-annual-report-and-accounts-2024.pdf

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

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(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. 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. For more details about the Supplier Climate Programme, see page 240 https://www.unilever.com/files/unilever-annual-report-and-accounts-2024.pdf

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

In 2024, we engaged with 291 suppliers to accelerate their climate action and capabilities. These suppliers represent approximately 42% of Unilever's scope 3 emissions from raw materials, packaging and collaborative manufacturing. Out of the 291 suppliers we approached, 181 are actively participating in the programme to date. In total, we have received almost 700 PCF data sets from suppliers, which form the basis for identifying, planning and delivering emissions reductions. Where these PCFs have been validated by our internal teams to be calculated in line with the PACT (Partnership for Carbon Transparency) methodology, they have been used in 2024 as part of our scope 3 GHG emissions calculation. Separately, our Business Groups have led the identification of strategic suppliers with whom we can create innovative and high-impact partnerships to reduce emissions. For example, Personal Care has established workstreams with two aerosol can suppliers to further explore GHG reduction opportunities through recycled and low-carbon aluminium. In 2025, the focus for the Supplier Climate Programme will be to scale the initiative further, drive emission reduction plans for priority portfolios through decarbonisation roadmaps with suppliers, and to embed climate into key commercial processes and documents, including supplier contracts.
[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

☑ 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

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.

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 ☑ 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

(7.1.2.2) Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)

Scope 3 baseline year: In March 2024, we launched our refreshed Climate Transition Action Plan (CTAP), which includes more ambitious Scope 3 targets approved by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). Our Scope 1 and 2 target was set versus a 2015 baseline using the market-based approach and was validated in 2017 by SBTi as compatible with a 1.5°C pathway in line with the Paris Agreement. In 2024, SBTi validated that our proposed Scope 3 targets conform with the SBTi Criteria and Recommendations. We selected a more recent baseline date of 2021 for our Scope 3 targets for which we have more accurate data. We regularly review our approach with SBTi. Improved GHG measurement methodology: In 2023, we improved our GHG measurement methodology, with a more complete and accurate measurement of emissions categories previously deemed immaterial. In 2024, to comply with SBTi guidelines, some of these emission categories (e.g. small offices and small warehouses), have been included in our SBTi target emissions coverage, including our 2015 baseline, resulting in a restatement of performance for prior years. For 2024, we have reported an SBTi Scope 1 and 2 performance of -72%. This difference is due to action we have taken to improve our greenhouse gas(GHG) measurement methodology, with a more complete and accurate measurement of emissions categories previously deemed immaterial (e.g. small warehouses and small offices). As a result of this improvement, we revised the scope and the baseline of our SBTi target in 2024, in line with SBTi target guidelines and restated our performance against the SBTi target for prior years. The decision to update our SBTi target was made mid-year.
[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

(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

☑ Smart Freight Centre: GLEC Framework for Logistics Emissions Methodologies

☑ 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

☑ Defra Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including streamlined energy and carbon reporting guidance, 2019

☑ 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. Ecoinvent and the World Food Life Cycle with EFs from eQosphere database

(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

Scope 1 and 2 emissions are calculated as the sum of GHG emissions from energy used, energy sold and refrigerant use, reported in tonnes for all manufacturing sites and the majority of logistics and office sites. Energy used and energy sold: Data is collected from meter readings and invoices for each site in GJ and includes combustion of fossil fuels (Scope 1), as well as purchased, generated and sold electricity, heat and steam (Scope 2). Carbon emission factors are used to convert energy (GJ) into greenhouse gases (GHG). Scope 2 factors are based on Renewable Energy Attribute Certificates or supplier data, following the GHG Protocol's Scope 2 Market-Based method. When Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs) are applied, electricity consumption is reported as renewable with an emission factor of zero. Refrigerant use: HFC consumption data is taken from site maintenance records for each site, including Global Warming Potential (GWP) factors for each refrigerant type, which are converted from refrigerant losses (kg) to GHG emissions. GWP factors for HFC refrigerants are provided by the IPCC. Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6) emissions from high voltage equipment: Amount of SF6 leaked from electrical insulators is calculated using an estimate of amount of SF6 across our sites and an average SF6 equipment leakage rate based on IPCC Guidelines multiplied by the GWP factors. For logistics and office sites not reporting in Unilever systems, Scope 1 and 2 emissions are estimated based on measured sites and site headcount or pallet position. Exclusions: CO2 emissions from the combustion of biomass; the capturing of CO2 by the vegetation during growth is considered to offset emissions from combustion.
[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

09/29/2015

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1025430

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The baseline has been restated to include SF6, CH4, and N2O emissions in alignment with the GHG Protocol. It also incorporates estimated energy emissions from non-reporting offices, logistics centres & GBUs, as well as emissions from owned/leased trucks and employee vehicles.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/30/2015

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1078288

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The baseline has been restated to include SF6, CH4, and N2O emissions in alignment with the GHG Protocol. It also incorporates estimated energy emissions from non-reporting offices, logistics centres & GBUs, as well as emissions from owned/leased trucks and employee vehicles.

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)

483692

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 and 2 emissions are calculated as the sum of GHG emissions from energy used, energy sold and refrigerant use, reported in tonnes for all manufacturing sites and the majority of logistics and office sites. Energy used and energy sold: Data is collected from meter readings and invoices for each site in GJ and includes combustion of fossil fuels (Scope 1), as well as purchased, generated and sold electricity, heat and steam (Scope 2). Carbon emission factors are used to convert energy (GJ) into greenhouse gases (GHG). Scope 1 factors are provided by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and Scope 2 factors are based on Renewable Energy Attribute Certificates or supplier data, following the GHG Protocol's Scope 2 Market-Based method. When Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs) are applied, electricity consumption is reported as renewable with an emission factor of zero. Refrigerant use: HFC consumption data is taken from site maintenance records for each site, including Global Warming Potential (GWP) factors for each refrigerant type, which are converted from refrigerant losses (kg) to GHG emissions. GWP factors for HFC refrigerants are provided by the IPCC. Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6) emissions from high voltage equipment: Amount of SF6 leaked from electrical insulators is calculated using an estimate of amount of SF6 across our sites and an average SF6 equipment leakage rate based on IPCC Guidelines multiplied by the GWP factors. For logistics and office sites not reporting in Unilever systems, Scope 1 and 2 emissions are estimated based on measured sites and site headcount or pallet position. Exclusions: CO2 emissions from the combustion of biomass; the capturing of CO2 by the vegetation during growth is considered to offset emissions from combustion. Total GHG emissions include all seven greenhouse gases as required by the GHG Protocol standard, combined into a single CO2-equivalent (CO2e) unit using Global Warming Potential (GWP) values from the IPCC 6th Assessment Report for Scope 1 and 3, and market-based factors from the IEA (2021) for Scope 2. Data collection is from both internal and external sources, based on industry-accepted standards where available. Scope 1 emissions regulated by trading schemes amounted to 4.2% in 2024, 3.8% in 2023 and 4.18% in 2022.

Past year 1

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

565053

(7.6.2) End date

09/29/2023

(7.6.3) Methodological details

2023 and 2022 measured for 12-month period ended 30 September, and include minor corrections to site data. Scope 1 emissions regulated by trading schemes amounted to 4.2% in 2024, 3.8% in 2023 and 4.18% in 2022. 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)

1261702

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

205909

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Scope 1 and 2 emissions are calculated as the sum of GHG emissions from energy used, energy sold and refrigerant use, reported in tonnes for all manufacturing sites and the majority of logistics and office sites. Energy used and energy sold: Data is collected from meter readings and invoices for each site in GJ and includes combustion of fossil fuels (Scope 1), as well as purchased, generated and sold electricity, heat and steam (Scope 2). Carbon emission factors are used to convert energy (GJ) into greenhouse gases (GHG). Scope 1 factors are provided by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and Scope 2 factors are based on Renewable Energy Attribute Certificates or supplier data, following the GHG Protocol's Scope 2 Market-Based method. When Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs) are applied, electricity consumption is reported as renewable with an emission factor of zero. Refrigerant use: HFC consumption data is taken from site maintenance records for each site, including Global Warming Potential (GWP) factors for each refrigerant type, which are converted from refrigerant losses (kg) to GHG emissions. GWP factors for HFC refrigerants are provided by the IPCC. Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6) emissions from high voltage equipment: Amount of SF6 leaked from electrical insulators is calculated using an estimate of amount of SF6 across our sites and an average SF6 equipment leakage rate based on IPCC Guidelines multiplied by the GWP factors. For logistics and office sites not reporting in Unilever systems, Scope 1 and 2 emissions are estimated based on measured sites and site headcount or pallet position. Exclusions: CO2 emissions from the combustion of biomass; the capturing of CO2 by the vegetation during growth is considered to offset emissions from combustion. Total GHG emissions include all seven greenhouse gases as required by the GHG Protocol standard, combined into a single CO2-equivalent (CO2e) unit using Global Warming Potential (GWP) values from the IPCC 6th Assessment Report for Scope 1 and 3, and market-based factors from the IEA (2021) for Scope 2. Data collection is from both internal and external sources, based on industry-accepted standards where available.

Past year 1

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1156416

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

177910

(7.7.3) End date

09/29/2023

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Past year have been re-baselined 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)

41791851

(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

7.06

(7.8.5) Please explain

Ingredient and packaging emissions are calculated by multiplying the volumes of ingredients and packaging purchased by Unilever and collaborative manufacturers production volumes by emission factors. Ingredients and packaging purchased by Unilever include emissions generated from production and transportation from

'cradle to gate' (farming/mining of raw materials to delivery at Unilever). We categorise transportation emissions from suppliers to Unilever under Category 1, instead of Category 4 as recommended by the GHG Protocol, as we cannot separate these from other transportation emissions. Emissions not directly related to raw material production, such as head office and marketing, are excluded. Emissions from packaging materials are assumed to be E&I. Ingredient emissions are further categorised into: ■ FLAG: Emissions from agricultural raw materials related to land use change and land management up to 'farm gate'. ■ E&I: Emissions from converting or processing agricultural raw materials into purchased materials, from farm to Unilever site. Emission factors for ingredients and packaging purchased by Unilever are obtained from two external sources: 1. Supplier product carbon footprint data: received annually directly from suppliers participating in the Supplier Climate Programme and internally validated. 2. 'Cradle to gate' emissions factors in kgCO2e per kg of material: calculated using Life Cycle Analysis (LCA) software, Life Cycle Inventory (LCI) databases such as Ecoinvent and the World Food Life Cycle database, supplemented with other models and supplier-specific data where available. Where no emission factors are available for specific ingredients or packaging materials, an average of known emission factors is used. Where emission factors do not include transport from the supplier to Unilever, these are separately estimated and added to total emissions. Emission factors for ingredients and packaging purchased from collaborative manufacturers are calculated from the average emissions of the relevant product category and derived from Unilever's annual product footprint assessment covering 13 countries. FLAG and E&I emission factors for relevant materials are obtained from the eQosphere database where available (provided by Quantis). See additional explanations page 244 https://www.unilever.com/files/unilever-annual-report-and-accounts-2024.pdf

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

566425

(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)

310626

(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)

1609154

(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)

41583

(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 265 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)

93029

(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)

95366

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Internal data estimation model

(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)

1201440

(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

Scope 3 activities are estimated for 13 emission categories. Emission category 10 (Processing of sold products) and Emission category 15 (Investments) are not reported as they are not material.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

52953899

(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

HFC propellant volumes for aerosol products produced by Unilever and collaborative manufacturers are multiplied by emission factors in kgCO2e per kg of HFC propellant obtained from the IPCC AR6 report. The quantity of water purifiers sold in India for the period to 30 October (date of sale of Pureit) is multiplied by lifetime electricity consumption in kWh per unit, obtained from an LCA study, and 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, based on grouping of similar products within 13 key countries. Consumer use (i.e. the consumed amount per individual portion, single use or serving of a Unilever product by one person) is determined based on: consumer habits studies, on-pack recommendations or internal expert opinion. Consumer use is applied to the primary product e.g. dishwashing tablets, hence ancillary products are considered to have no impact. This data is consolidated and extrapolated across the sales of unclustered products at a category and country level to calculate total emissions of the 13 countries. The total Unilever emissions for indirect consumer use are calculated per Business Group by extrapolating total emissions of the 13 countries based on total sales per Business Group.

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)

3699957

(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)

2785273

(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)

1130

(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)

(7.8.5) Please explain

Other Upstream is not relevant to Unilever.

Other (downstream)

(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

09/29/2023

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

41465840

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

458443

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

296731

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

1565489

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

41259

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

94162

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

94301

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

1076903

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

48554609

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

3254878

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

2303167

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

762
[Fixed row]

(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	*Select from:* ☑ 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

unilever-annual-report-and-accounts-2024.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

see pages 293 and 294 https://www.unilever.com/files/unilever-annual-report-and-accounts-2024.pdf

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISAE3000

(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

unilever-annual-report-and-accounts-2024.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

see pages 293 and 294 https://www.unilever.com/files/unilever-annual-report-and-accounts-2024.pdf

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISAE3000

(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

unilever-annual-report-and-accounts-2024.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

see pages 293 and 294 https://www.unilever.com/files/unilever-annual-report-and-accounts-2024.pdf

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISAE3000

(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: Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
☑ Scope 3: Upstream leased assets
☑ 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

(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:
☑ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

unilever-annual-report-and-accounts-2024.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

see pages 293 and 294 https://www.unilever.com/files/unilever-annual-report-and-accounts-2024.pdf

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISAE3000

(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)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

53362

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

7.2

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Reductions in our Scope 1 and 2 emissions are expected to account for approximately 1% of our targeted GHG emissions reductions to 2030. An increasing number of sites are electrifying thermal energy production by using heat pumps and electric boilers, and in 2024 we installed our first industrial-scale electric boiler at our Nepal factory. Our Scope 1 and 2 emissions reductions include the impact of the GHG emissions from our significantly expanded operations at our Unilever Oleochemicals Indonesia (UOI) refinery. To help manage this impact, UOI has invested in sourcing biomethane, which is being produced from a waste product of the palm oil production process, from two palm mills to supply its energy needs. A roadmap is in place to do this for six other mills over the next three years and we plan to significantly increase our use of this renewable fuel by 2030.

Divestment

(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

Acquisitions

(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

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

Change in output

(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

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:

☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

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

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

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

Other

(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
[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.

(7.12.1.1) CO2 emissions from biogenic carbon (metric tons CO2)

468432

(7.12.1.2) Comment

Biogenic emissions of CO2 from the combustion or bio-degradation of biomass in our own operations are not reported as part of Scope 1 and 2 or Scope 3 emissions in line with GHG protocol. In 2024, Scope 1 and 2 emissions amounted to 468,432 tonnes CO2 (Scope 1 and 2). See page 245 https://www.unilever.com/files/unilever-annual-report-and-accounts-2024.pdf
[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.

CO2 emissions from biofuel combustion (processing/manufacturing machinery)

(7.13.1.1) Emissions (metric tons CO2)

468432

(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)

(7.13.1.1) Emissions (metric tons CO2)

0

(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
[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)

36763

(7.14.5) Change from last reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(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)

3888414

(7.14.5) Change from last reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(7.14.6) Please explain

Emissions for palm oil are estimated by multiplying all procured volumes of palm and palm derivates 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 derivates 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)

489529

(7.14.5) Change from last reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(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)

424604.98

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ CH4

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

34945.23

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ N2O

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

4742.06

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 4

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ SF6

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

482.19

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 5

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ HFCs

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

18917.68

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 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 Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 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 Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 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)

1871

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2279

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2278

Argentina

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

25084

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

20184

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

47

Australia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4431

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

24285

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2704

Austria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

471

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

6

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2

Azerbaijan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8

(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)

15475

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2619

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

345

Belarus

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

28

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Belgium

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

814

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

77

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

25

Bolivia (Plurinational State of)

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

935

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

387

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

386

Brazil

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

27610

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

24568

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

660

Bulgaria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

486

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

947

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

13

Cambodia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

202

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

571

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

571

Canada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3813

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

4483

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

423

Chile

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

427

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3965

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1412

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7905

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

86068

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

20053

Colombia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10200

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2994

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Costa Rica

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3014

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

107

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

105

Côte d'Ivoire

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2030

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1489

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1485

Croatia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

77

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

15

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

15

Cuba

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

224

(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)

409

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

230

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

230

Czechia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

501

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

32

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

3

Denmark

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

310

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

854

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

713

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)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

14

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Ecuador

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6597

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2472

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

233

Egypt

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4982

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

7090

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

228

El Salvador

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6021

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

659

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

112

Estonia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

46

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

10

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

10

Ethiopia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3917

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

607

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

606

Finland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

133

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

12

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

4

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10504

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3128

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

724

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13910

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

37710

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

5418

Ghana

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1188

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1764

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1764

Greece

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1135

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1241

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

73

Guatemala

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

105

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

105

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)

1

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

85

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

85

Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

326

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3006

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

3006

Hungary

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5137

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

5058

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

49

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

30893

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

251397

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

3044

Indonesia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11632

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

184804

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

68511

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1168

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2256

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2254

Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

364

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1219

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1116

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)

14299

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

20684

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

712

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14452

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

36755

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

9886

Japan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

306

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3122

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1496

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)

1

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

14

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

14

Kazakhstan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

109

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

25

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

25

Kenya

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3908

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

714

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

211

Kuwait

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

12

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

12

Lao People's Democratic Republic

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

57

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

57

Latvia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

110

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

19

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

19

Lebanon

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

37

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

37

Lithuania

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

545

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

792

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

157

Malawi

(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

Malaysia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

121

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

4

Mexico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

25331

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

23274

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

212

Morocco

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1134

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1444

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

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)

2056

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1107

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1107

Nepal

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

199

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

180

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

180

Netherlands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3182

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

8787

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1821

New Zealand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

63

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

90

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

90

Nicaragua

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

75

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

75

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)

5922

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2256

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

591

Norway

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

18

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

15

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

15

Oman

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

97

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

97

Pakistan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8274

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

17366

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1377

Panama

(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

Paraguay

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

87

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

170

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

170

Peru

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

75

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

22

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1

Philippines

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5437

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

36234

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

20

Poland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4616

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

46334

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

9701

Portugal

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3071

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2797

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

274

Puerto Rico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

4

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

4

Qatar

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1

(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)

236

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2547

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2547

Romania

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7067

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3918

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

3888

Russian Federation

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11460

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

16860

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

3789

Rwanda

(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

Saudi Arabia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2531

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

9458

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

60

Serbia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

3

Singapore

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

204

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3019

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

3019

Slovakia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

279

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

44

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

44

South Africa

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

19875

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

67954

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1558

Spain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11143

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1453

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

19

Sri Lanka

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2400

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

6548

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

906

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)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Sweden

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

298

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

483

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

260

Switzerland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1902

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

89

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Taiwan, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1083

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3257

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

3256

Thailand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4783

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

43685

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

4606

Trinidad and Tobago

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

44

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

44

Tunisia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

144

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

395

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

395

Turkey

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

32205

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

40998

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1536

Uganda

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

116

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

116

Ukraine

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

96

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

21

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

21

United Arab Emirates

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1174

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

4730

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

44073

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

20459

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

3085

United Republic of Tanzania

(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

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

43782

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

134922

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

27058

Uruguay

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

212

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

59

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

58

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

464

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

887

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

886

Viet Nam

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

765

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

17970

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1190

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)

3

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

370

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

368
[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	*Nutrition*	*87484.207*
Row 2	*Personal Care*	*57970.565*
Row 3	*Home Care*	*125461.968*
Row 4	*Beauty & Wellbeing*	*36010.098*
Row 5	*Ice Cream*	*78404.292*
Row 6	*Business Operations*	*98361.017*

[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)

367808

(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.

Row 2

(7.18.2.1) Activity

Select from:

☑ Distribution

(7.18.2.3) Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

36327

(7.18.2.4) Methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Default emissions factor

(7.18.2.5) Please explain

All of our emissions figures are now aligned to the ESRS scope, which mandates including our logistics & trucks. Previously we reported our SBT figure which was Unilever's scope due to it being voluntary reporting.
[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*	*256660.33*	*76615.21*
Row 2	*Beauty & Wellbeing*	*116724.13*	*9239.35*
Row 3	*Home Care*	*203434.2*	*12553.36*
Row 4	*Ice Cream*	*308408.08*	*15780.49*
Row 5	*Nutrition*	*217345.26*	*22882.1*
Row 6	*Business Operations*	*159130.4*	*68838.91*

[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)

483692

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1261702

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

205909

(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
[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.
[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 0% but less than or equal to 5%

(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:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	*Select from:*

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
	☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	*Select from:* ☑ 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

1349224

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

1651164

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

3000388.00

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

2257371

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

339355

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

2596726.00

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

139216

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

435440

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

574656.00

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

56044

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

56044.00

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

3801855

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

2425959

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

6227814.00
[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:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	*Select from:* ☑ 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

1107264

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

1102334

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

4930

(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.

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

(7.30.7.7) 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

143961

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

143961

(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

(7.30.7.7) 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

178139

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

171309

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

6830

(7.30.7.8) Comment

This value represents Unilever's light fuel oil, heavy fuel oil, high speed 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

1571025

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

1294005

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

277020

(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

(7.30.7.7) 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

3000389

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

2711609

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

288780

(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)

271207

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

224895

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

57658

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

48212

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

2787993

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

2779528

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

1345526

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

1339770

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)

4633

(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)

8989

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

13622.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Argentina

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

65195

(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)

112504

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

177699.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Australia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

36907

(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)

19173

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

56080.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Austria

(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)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

28.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Azerbaijan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

16

(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)

16.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Bangladesh

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4398

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

41153

(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)

33603

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

79154.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Belarus

(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

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Belgium

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

397

(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)

540

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

937.00

(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)

1283

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

8

(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)

4540

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

5831.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Brazil

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

183037

(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)

36671

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

245382

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

465112.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Bulgaria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2336

(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)

2336.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Cambodia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

923

(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)

923.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Canada

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

37326

(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)

18152

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

55478.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Chile

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6820

(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)

7031

(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)

13851.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

117868

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

384

(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)

41499

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

86250

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

246001.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Colombia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

19582

(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)

47552

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

67134.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Costa Rica

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6370

(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)

10532

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

16902.00

(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)

4086

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

137

(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)

8829

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

13052.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Croatia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

56

(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)

56.00

(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)

443

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

9

(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)

599

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1051.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Czechia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

67

(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)

67.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Denmark

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4105

(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)

486

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

763

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

5354.00

(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)

25

(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)

25.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Ecuador

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

17096

(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)

19763

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

36859.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

El Salvador

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5520

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

200

(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)

21009

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

26729.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Egypt

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

17583

(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)

23834

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

41417.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Estonia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

44

(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)

44.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Ethiopia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4399

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

122

(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)

2571

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

7092.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Finland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

102

(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)

102.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

France

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

58502

(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)

20510

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

79012.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

96933

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

4559

(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)

11197

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

56321

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

169010.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Ghana

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5129

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

276

(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)

5811

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

11216.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Greece

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3477

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

960

(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)

3281

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

7718.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Guatemala

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

457

(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)

457.00

(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)

368

(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)

368.00

(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)

5175

(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)

5175.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Hungary

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

26127

(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)

70

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

21450

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

47647.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

India

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

350789

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

26444

(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)

680092

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1057325.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Indonesia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

218885

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

56900

(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)

199937

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

244099

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

719821.00

(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)

4775

(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)

4132

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

8907.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4826

(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)

804

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

5630.00

(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

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Israel

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

46724

(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)

52319

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

99043.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Italy

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

46142

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

36396

(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)

72126

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

18893

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

173557.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Japan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6403

(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)

3497

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

9900.00

(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

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Jordan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

29

(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)

29.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Kazakhstan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

52

(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)

52.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Kenya

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5445

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

42

(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)

3881

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

12710

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

22078.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Kuwait

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

25

(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)

25.00

(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)

93

(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)

93.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Latvia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

86

(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)

86.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Lebanon

(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)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

78.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Lithuania

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5534

(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)

2183

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

7717.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Malawi

(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

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Malaysia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

195

(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)

195.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Mexico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

57033

(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)

31834

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

88867.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Morocco

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2004

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

7

(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)

4227

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

6238.00

(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

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Myanmar

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2074

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

1564

(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)

14858

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

18496.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Nepal

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2823

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

416

(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)

808

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

4047.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Netherlands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

28256

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

581

(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)

2266

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

9724

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

40827.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

New Zealand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

111

(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)

111.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Nicaragua

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

326

(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)

326.00

(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

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Nigeria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5089

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

7447

(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)

14684

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

27220.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Norway

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

65

(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)

65.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Oman

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

204

(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)

204.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Pakistan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

44173

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

10095

(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)

46367

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

16854

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

117489.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Panama

(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

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Paraguay

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

740

(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)

740.00

(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)

50965

(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)

14251

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

65216.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Poland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

56439

(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)

53029

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

20348

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

129816.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Portugal

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

16630

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

129

(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)

12615

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

29374.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Puerto Rico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

14

(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)

14.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Qatar

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

25

(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)

25.00

(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)

4429

(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)

4429.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Romania

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

14382

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

1153

(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)

17519

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

33054.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Russian Federation

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

46366

(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)

47746

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

94112.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Rwanda

(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

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Saudi Arabia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

15466

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

6

(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)

8394

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

23866.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Serbia

(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)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

15.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Singapore

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5923

(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)

5923.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Slovakia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

201

(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)

201.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

South Africa

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

79811

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

3868

(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)

15549

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

119354

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

218582.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Spain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9532

(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)

34468

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

44000.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Sri Lanka

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

11790

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

1277

(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)

29469

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

5137

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

47673.00

(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

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Sudan

(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

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Sweden

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

20655

(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)

20655.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Switzerland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3452

(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)

6511

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

9963.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Taiwan, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5818

(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)

2328

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

8146.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Thailand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

88394

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

1297

(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)

22551

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

48940

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

161182.00

(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)

194

(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)

194.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Tunisia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

929

(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)

631

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1560.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Turkey

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

96868

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

5988

(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)

109097

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

211953.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Uganda

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

136

(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)

136.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Ukraine

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

72

(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)

72.00

(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)

9966

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

1236

(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)

4566

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

15768.00

(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)

91096

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

29092

(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)

189266

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

309454.00

(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)

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

(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)

358018

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

1307

(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)

32029

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

201197

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

592551.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Uruguay

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

644

(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)

17

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

661.00

(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)

5976

(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)

1523

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

7499.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Viet Nam

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

31814

(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)

15821

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

47635.00

(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

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Zimbabwe

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

803

(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)

804.00

(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:

☑ Algeria

(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)

3554.13

(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:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 2

(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)

65119.25

(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:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

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:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(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)

33127

(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:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

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:
☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(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)

28

(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:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

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)

3917

(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:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

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:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(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)

379

(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:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 7

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Bolivia (Plurinational State of)

(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)

1202

(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:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

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)

120553

(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)

1978

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 9

(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:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Hydro & Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

57602

(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:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 10

(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:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2272

(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)

2021

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 11

(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)

34313

(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:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Green-e Certified(R) Renewable Energy

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 12

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Chile

(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)

6820

(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:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

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:

☑ 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)

102722

(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:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

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:

☑ 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)

202

(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:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 15

(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:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

4737

(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:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

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)

1931

(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:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 17

(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)

17651

(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:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 18

(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)

5907

(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:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 19

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Côte d'Ivoire

(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:
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

3892.4

(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)

2023

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 20

(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 & Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

342

(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:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 21

(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:
☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

67

(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:
☑ Norway

(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:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 22

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Denmark

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(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)

1294

(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:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 23

(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)

26

(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)

2022

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 24

(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:
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

16116

(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)

2018

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 25

(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:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1812

(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:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 26

(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)

15242

(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:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 27

(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)

5025

(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:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 28

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Finland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(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)

102

(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:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

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:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(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)

39558

(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:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 30

(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:
☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

142

(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:
☑ Norway

(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:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 31

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ France

(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)

6353

(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:

☑ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 32

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Solar & Hydro & Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

83223

(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:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 33

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Germany

(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)

9297

(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:

☑ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 34

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Ghana

(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:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

114

(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)

2023

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 35

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Ghana

(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:
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2358

(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)

1990

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 36

(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:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

3454

(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:

☑ Norway

(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:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 37

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Hungary

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(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)

26127

(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:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 38

(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)

319683

(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

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 39

(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)

25418

(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:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 40

(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)

1441

(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:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 41

(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:
☑ Geothermal

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

84208

(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)

2014

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 42

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(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)

1334

(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:

☑ 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:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 43

(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)

924

(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:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 44

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Iran (Islamic Republic of)

(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)

3793

(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)

2014

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 45

(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:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

200

(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)

1997

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 46

(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:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

127

(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)

2000

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2025

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 47

(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)

45121

(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:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 48

(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 & Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

41700.43

(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:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 49

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(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)

3498

(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

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 50

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Kenya

(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)

5211

(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:

☑ Kenya

(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:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 51

(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:
☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

4864

(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:

☑ Norway

(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:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 52

(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:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

187

(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)

2014

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 53

(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)

19613.31

(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)

2012

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 54

(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)

35563

(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:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 55

(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)

2080

(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:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 56

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Myanmar

(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:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1032

(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:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 57

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Netherlands

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(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)

19195

(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:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 58

(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:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2394

(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:

☑ Norway

(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:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 59

(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:
☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

701

(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:
☑ 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:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 60

(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:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

4096

(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)

2023

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 61

(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)

43222

(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

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 62

(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:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

114

(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)

2012

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 63

(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)

965

(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:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 64

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Philippines

(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)

49972

(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:

☑ Philippines

(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:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 65

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Poland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(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)

20633

(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:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 66

(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)

287

(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)

2015

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 67

(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:
☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

4354

(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:
☑ 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:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 68

(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:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

643

(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)

2020

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 69

(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:
☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1676

(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:

☑ 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:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 70

(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:
☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

4334

(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)

2021

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 71

(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:
☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

477

(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:
☑ Norway

(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:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 72

(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:
☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

7269

(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:
☑ 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)

2021

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 73

(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 & Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

67

(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:

☑ 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)

2008

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 74

(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)

35947

(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:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 75

(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)

15344

(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:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 76

(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:
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1904

(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)

2014

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 77

(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)

73032

(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:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 78

(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)

5311

(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:

☑ 2024

(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 79

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Spain

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(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)

9517

(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:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 80

(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)

11151

(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:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 81

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Sweden

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(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)

19561

(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:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 82

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(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)

3452

(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:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 83

(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)

2954

(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:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 84

(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)

82288

(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)

2013

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 85

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Thailand

(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)

698

(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:

☑ Thailand

(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:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 86

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Tunisia

(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)

757

(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:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 87

(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)

93238

(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

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 88

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Ukraine

(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)

72

(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)

2019

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 89

(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)

9963

(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)

2018

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 90

(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:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(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)

74530

(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:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 91

(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)

1646

(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)

2009

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 92

(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)

3727

(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:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 93

(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 & Geothermal & Biomass

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

640

(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:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 94

(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)

292133

(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:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Green-e Certified(R) Renewable Energy

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 95

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

(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)

4835

(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)

2015

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 96

(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)

29707

(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:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 97

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Zimbabwe

(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)

803

(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:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment
[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)

36671

(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)

486

(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:
☑ Germany

(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)

277

(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:

☑ 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)

3881

(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:
☑ 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)

2266

(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:

☑ 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)

43127

(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:
☑ 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)

9597

(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:
☑ 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)

14794

(7.30.18.6) Comment

No comment

Row 9

(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)

28118

(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:
☑ 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)

84.15

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

84.15

(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:
☑ Bolivia (Plurinational State of)

(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)

7.5

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

7.5

(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 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)

22.12

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

22.12

(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)

365.69

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

365.69

(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)

18.62

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

18.62

(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:

☑ Cyprus

(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)

9.02

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

9.02

(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 7

(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)

200.03

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

200.03

(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)

241.88

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

241.88

(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 9

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

☑ Greece

(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)

959.67

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

959.67

(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 10

(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)

3697.61

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

2678

(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:
☑ 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)

13167.44

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

13167.44

(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:
☑ 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)

10599.72

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

10599.72

(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:
☑ 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)

299.28

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

299.28

(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 14

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:
☑ Italy

(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)

1226.44

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

1226.44

(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:
☑ Morocco

(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)

7.08

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

7.08

(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:
☑ 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)

415.84

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

415.84

(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:

☑ 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)

580.63

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

580.63

(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:
☑ 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)

10094.51

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

10094.51

(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 19

(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)

128.53

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

128.53

(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:
☑ Romania

(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)

1152.99

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

1152.99

(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:

☑ 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)

6.11

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

6.11

(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:

☑ 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)

5311

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

5311

(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:

☑ 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)

3343.08

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

3343.08

(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:

☑ 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)

1473.59

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

1278

(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 25

(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)

1297.36

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

1297.36

(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 26

(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)

5988.35

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

5988.35

(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 27

(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)

1235.69

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

1235.69

(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 28

(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)

1034.7

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

1034.7

(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.
[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. 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 Unilever sites. Indirect impact: In the USA, most 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:

☑ Algeria

(7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

☑ Lack of credible renewable electricity procurement options (e.g. EACs, Green Tariffs)

Row 2

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Bolivia (Plurinational State of)

(7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

☑ Lack of credible renewable electricity procurement options (e.g. EACs, Green Tariffs)

Row 3

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Côte d'Ivoire

(7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

☑ Lack of credible renewable electricity procurement options (e.g. EACs, Green Tariffs)

Row 4

(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

☑ Lack of credible renewable electricity procurement options (e.g. EACs, Green Tariffs)

Row 5

(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 credible renewable electricity procurement options (e.g. EACs, Green Tariffs)

Row 6

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Iran (Islamic Republic of)

(7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

☑ Lack of credible renewable electricity procurement options (e.g. EACs, Green Tariffs)

Row 7

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Myanmar

(7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply
☑ Lack of credible renewable electricity procurement options (e.g. EACs, Green Tariffs)

Row 8

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Romania

(7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply
☑ Lack of credible renewable electricity procurement options (e.g. EACs, Green Tariffs)

Row 9

(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

☑ Prohibitively priced renewable electricity

Row 10

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Taiwan, China

(7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

☑ Prohibitively priced renewable electricity

Row 11

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Tunisia

(7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

☑ Lack of credible renewable electricity procurement options (e.g. EACs, Green Tariffs)

Row 12

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Ukraine

(7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

☑ Lack of credible renewable electricity procurement options (e.g. EACs, Green Tariffs)

Row 13

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Uruguay

(7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

☑ Lack of credible renewable electricity procurement options (e.g. EACs, Green Tariffs)

Row 14

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

(7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

☑ Lack of credible renewable electricity procurement options (e.g. EACs, Green Tariffs)

Row 15

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Zimbabwe

(7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply
☑ Lack of credible renewable electricity procurement options (e.g. EACs, Green Tariffs)
[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

0.00001134

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

689601

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:
☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

60800000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:
☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

7.2

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Change in renewable energy consumption

☑ Other emissions reduction activities

☑ Change in revenue

(7.45.9) Please explain

We continue to make emissions reductions through implementation of energy efficiency and renewable energy sourcing projects. Our emissions calculation methodology has also been updated to incorporate estimated emissions from decentralised business units and small site entities which do not report data via our data collection systems. We also now include CO2e from CH4 and N2O related to energy consumption, and SF6 consumption.
[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)

933092

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1078288

(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)

2011380.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

91

(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

96

(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)

603414.000

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

365611

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

204766

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

570377.000

(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

102.35

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:
☑ Achieved

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers over 96% of scope 1 and 2 base year emissions globally.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

This is a shorter term, interim target towards target Abs 2 which was approved by the Science-Based Targets initiative as being 1.5ºC aligned. As 72% reduction in scope 1+2 emissions has been achieved, we are reverting to target Abs 2 which aims to achieve 100% reduction by 2030.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:
☑ No

(7.53.1.86) List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

Renewable electricity sourcing, energy efficiency, renewable fuel-switching

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.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)

933092

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1078288

(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)

2011380.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

91

(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

96

(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)

365611

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

204766

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

570377.000

(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

71.64

(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 over 96% of scope 1 and 2 base year 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 1.5ºC warming scenario.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

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 1.5ºC 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)

1025430

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1078288

(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)

2103718.000

(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)

483692

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

205909

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

689601.000

(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

67.22

(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.

(7.53.1.85) 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.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

☑ 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)

41791851

(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)

310626

(7.53.1.62) Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1609154

(7.53.1.69) Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1604460

(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)

3699954

(7.53.1.71) Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2785273

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

51801318.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

51801318.000

(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

134.00

(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 1.5°C-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.

(7.53.1.85) 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.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)

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

(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)

41791852

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

41791852.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

41791852.000

(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

11.88

(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.

(7.53.1.85) 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

(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

09/29/2039

(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. We have set near-term climate targets to reduce absolute GHG emissions from our operations (Scope 1 and 2) and our value chain (Scope 3). Our Scope 1 and 2 target was set versus a 2015 baseline using the market-based approach and was validated in 2017 by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) as compatible with a 1.5°C pathway in line with the Paris Agreement. In 2024, SBTi validated that our proposed Scope 3 targets conform with the SBTi Criteria and Recommendations (Criteria version 5.1). We selected a more recent baseline date of 2021 for our Scope 3 targets, for which we have more accurate data. We regularly review our approach with SBTi.

(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 are engaging 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.

(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

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:
☑ Employee engagement

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Everyone in our manufacturing organisation 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. 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 3

(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.

Row 4

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Financial optimization calculations

(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. Capital investment is targeted at accelerating clean technology investment at our sites and implementing 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.
[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

Ongoing - (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. Over one-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 implementing the practices and supports the provision of training.

(7.68.1.6) Climate change related benefit

Select all that apply

☑ Emissions reductions (mitigation)

(7.68.1.7) Comment

Over the last several years, project fields have reported 2-4% higher yield than comparison fields.

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 subsidies optimized irrigation equipment and the satellite monitoring. Unilever subsidizes the costs farmers incur when planting cover crops as well as support organic fertilizers. Unilever supports the provision of training for farmers.

(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 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.

(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 on sustainable practices and the protection of natural habitats on their farms.

(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 most of the credits resulting from RTRS certification.

(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 2024, biodiversity and soil carbon scores were significantly higher with cover crops than in the comparison fields.

(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 2024, 911 farmers seeded 175,559 acres of cover crops. On average farmers seeded roughly 54% of their total corn and soybean acres with cover crops. Program participant and hectares with cover crops continued to grow year on year. In 2024 an additional cost-share incentive was provided to farmers who offered mapping and compliance documents on their cover crop acres, ensuring full practice verification.

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 transition to more resilient farming systems, evidence by improvements in soil health, biodiversity, water efficiency, and reductions in greenhouse gas emissions per unit of production. Key activities such as the adoption of cover crops, extended natural habitat boundaries, organic fertilization, and efficient irrigation practices have directly contributed to these positive outcomes.

(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 subsidies optimised irrigation equipment and the satellite monitoring. Unilever subsidises the costs farmers incur when planting cover crops. Unilever arranges free training for farmers.

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 Kaleka 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 Kaleka, 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

Through this program, 2,121,610 tons of deforestation-free soybeans have been produced between 2016 and 2024. The volume come from 144,216 hectares under improved social-environmental management, and 28,375 hectares of native vegetation have been protected within certified farms.

(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 annually in Produzindo Certo to enable the necessary steps for creating and promoting a long-term initiative that encourages sustainable soybean production in Brazil through the adoption of the Producing Right Platform and RTRS certification. Additionally, Unilever covers the costs of annual certification audits and purchases most of the credits generated from RTRS certification.

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 2024, Unilever works with 10 farms in the US to grow white rice using an agricultural technique called alternate wetting and drying, where farmer periodically drying and reflooding their rice fields. There were 2,270 hectares under water improved management in 2024. When the project compared 6 fields using conventional water management and 6 fields using alternate wetting and drying their findings suggested that regenerative water management, like alternate wet and drying, reduces methane emissions.

(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.
[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

(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits retired by your organization in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Avoided Planned Deforestation

(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 retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

82.55

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

2015

(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/Verra (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.

Row 2

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Avoided Planned Deforestation

(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 retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

333.44

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

2014

(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/Verra (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.

Row 3

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Industrial Pollutants / Destruction of Ozone Depleting Substances

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

The project activity is the destruction of eligible ODS refrigerant, mainly R-22 with additional HCFCs and CFCs, for which ownership was transferred to Tradewater for the purpose of destruction.

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

3.49

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

2023

(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:

☑ ACR (American Carbon Registry)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Please see methodology via this link with additionality information on pages 16 and 17
https://acrcarbon.org/methodology/destruction-of-ozone-depleting-substances-and-high-gwp-foam

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☑ No requirements

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☑ Market leakage

☑ Other, please specify :Refrigerant leakage

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

More details of the project can be found via this link https://acrcarbon.org/methodology/destruction-of-ozone-depleting-substances-and-high-gwp-foam
[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. 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). 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. 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. 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. 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).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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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 consumption=water 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. 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. 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)

31033

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Change in accounting methodology

(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

We now included Logisitics and Offices as well was factories We also now include estimates for non reporting offices/logistics as well as our GBUs. GBUs are decentralized business units that are owned by Unilever but since they operate separately, we do not have access to their data

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

13950

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Change in accounting methodology

(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

Overall We now included Logisitics and Offices as well was factories We also now include estimates for non reporting offices/logistics as well as our GBUs. GBUs are decentralized business units that are owned by Unilever but since they operate separately, we do not have access to their data Water Specific The ESRS definition of water risk is much broader. It now requires us to claim water risk if the site is either in an area of water risk or in an area of water stress as per the WRI 4.0 tool.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

17083

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Change in accounting methodology

(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

Water consumption is calculated as the difference between water withdrawal and water discharge. This is measured using invoices and/or meter readings. For sites where this information is not collected (representing 4% of water consumption), consumption is estimated based on site headcount, pallet positions and proxy data. [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)

17079

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Change in accounting methodology

(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

55.03

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

☑ WRI Aqueduct

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

Overall We now included Logisitics and Offices as well was factories We also now include estimates for non reporting offices/logistics as well as our GBUs. GBUs are decentralized business units that are owned by Unilever but since they operate separately, we do not have access to their data Water Specific The ESRS definition of water risk is much broader. It now requires us to claim water risk if the site is either in an area of water risk or in an area of water stress as per the WRI 4.0 tool. [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. 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. 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. 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. 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)

1569

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Change in accounting methodology

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Overall We now included Logistics and Offices as well was factories We also now include estimates for non reporting offices/logistics as well as our GBUs. GBUs are decentralized business units that are owned by Unilever but since they operate separately, we do not have access to their data Water Specific The ESRS definition of water risk is much broader. It now requires us to claim water risk if the site is either in an area of water risk or in an area of water stress as per the WRI 4.0 tool.

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)

8110

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Change in accounting methodology

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Overall We now included Logistics and Offices as well was factories We also now include estimates for non reporting offices/logistics as well as our GBUs. GBUs are decentralized business units that are owned by Unilever but since they operate separately, we do not have access to their data Water Specific The ESRS definition of water risk is much broader. It now requires us to claim water risk if the site is either in an area of water risk or in an area of water stress as per the WRI 4.0 tool.

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 /entrained sources of water. The majority of our raw materials arrive at 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)

21354

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Change in accounting methodology

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Overall We now included Logistics and Offices as well was factories We also now include estimates for non reporting offices/logistics as well as our GBUs. GBUs are decentralized business units that are owned by Unilever but since they operate separately, we do not have access to their data Water Specific The ESRS definition of water risk is much broader. It now requires us to claim water risk if the site is either in an area of water risk or in an area of water stress as per the WRI 4.0 tool. [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)

1898

(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 efficiency

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Where we are discharging directly to the environment after treating wastewater according to local regulations and requirements. Performance: Overall reported water discharges have decreased 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 833 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 nonContact 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. 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 regulations. 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)

12050

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(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. Future: Short-term projections on water discharges expected are varied. The agility programme is anticipated to drive an increase in changeovers, 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)

1923

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Much lower

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:
☑ 21-30

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

3532

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Much lower

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:
☑ 41-50

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1918

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Much lower

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 21-30

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)

6577

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(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:

☑ 1-10

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Overall We now included Logistics and Offices as well was factories We also now include estimates for non reporting offices/logistics as well as our GBUs. GBUs are decentralized business units that are owned by Unilever but since they operate separately, we do not have access to their data Water Specific The ESRS definition of water risk is much broader. It now requires us to claim water risk if the site is either in an area of water risk or in an area of water stress as per the WRI 4.0 tool.

Other

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

[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	*Select from:* ☑ 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	*Unilever is currently in the process of assessing our direct operations to identify substantive impacts and dependencies*

	Identification of facilities in the value chain stage	Please explain
Upstream value chain	*Select from:* ☑ 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	*Unilever is currently in the process of assessing our direct operations to identify substantive impacts and dependencies*

[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:
☑ No facilities were reported in 9.3.1

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

60716000000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

1956497.92

(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

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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?

	Products contain hazardous substances
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[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 (<1% of sale revenue). All uses will be supported by a safety assessment and meet all regulatory requirements.

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. To help our consumers conserve water and use our products in water scarce conditions, we invest in water-smart products and formulations that deliver superior performance even in such environments. For example, many of our hair care products now have fast-rinse technology as standard. We also seek to minimise the impact of our products on water and aquatic systems by using ingredients that meet our Biodegradability Standard, as detailed in our Pollution disclosures on page 249 https://www.unilever.com/files/unilever-annual-report-and-accounts-2024.pdf

(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. There are no specific policies in place relating to product demand due to consumer awareness of water scarcity and water shortages, including product design. We consider product innovation as part of our business strategy, including innovations related to sustainability topics, which are supported by our Research & Development (R&D) science and technology programmes.
[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:* ☑ Yes
Water withdrawals	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Other	*Select from:* ☑ 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:

☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Other

☑ Other, please specify

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

09/29/2020

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

09/29/2020

(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

21

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

21

(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

In our operations, we are implementing water stewardship programmes at 100 Unilever manufacturing sites located in water-stressed locations.

(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

In 2024 we implemented eight additional water stewardship programmes, bringing our total to 21 active programmes in Brazil, Chile, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Mexico, South Africa and Turkey. These programmes are run in line with the Alliance for Water Stewardship Standard, an external global framework, or the Prabhat approach, our community development initiative in India. Each programme has its own time horizons and associated activities, informed by river basin studies (with four new studies completed in 2024) and local knowledge from regional implementation partners, such as DKM in Turkey and NBI in South Africa. In 2025, we will continue to onboard new sites in support of our target to implement water stewardship programmes in 100 locations in water-stressed areas by 2030.
[Add 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: ☑ 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

☑ Water

☑ Plastics

☑ Biodiversity

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

All metrics and claims included in our 2024 ESRS statement were subject to Limited Assurance by KPMG - see page 293 to 294 of our 2024 Annual Report and Accounts: https://www.unilever.com/files/unilever-annual-report-and-accounts-2024.pdf All other data points that are not part of our ESRS statement are internally validated.
[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 Supply Chain and Operations 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