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Certain sections of the Unilever Annual Report and Accounts 2025 have been audited. These are on pages 128 to 191 and those parts noted as audited within the Directors' Remuneration Report on pages 78 to 108.

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closeup

Surf

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DIRT IS GOOD

HOURGLASS

Dove

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HELLMANN'S
EST. 1913

Desire at Scale

Unilever Annual Report
and Accounts 2025

Vaseline

K18
BIOMIMETIC
HAIRSCIENCE

AXE

Unilever

dermalogica

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ONLINE

You can find more information about Unilever online at www.unilever.com.

The Unilever Annual Report and Accounts 2025 (and the Additional Information for US Listing Purposes) along with other relevant documents can be downloaded at www.unilever.com/investors/annual-report-and-accounts.

References to information on websites in this document are included as an aid to their location and such information is not incorporated in, and does not form part of this document. Any website URL is included as text only and is not an active link.

Unilever Ice Cream Demerger

Unless otherwise stated, all figures are presented on a continuing operations basis. For Unilever, this comprises of four Business Groups: Beauty & Wellbeing, Personal Care, Home Care and Foods. Comparative figures have been re-presented to reflect the demerger of the Ice Cream business.



Perform and transform

Consumers are demanding more than ever from brands. At the same time, technology is rapidly reshaping choice and raising expectations. Our overriding priority in this fast-changing environment is to accelerate **Unilever's transformation** and deliver our **value creation ambitions**.

We now have a clear strategic framework to drive the **transformational shifts** needed: realising our **Desire at Scale** model to elevate the offering of our brands and execute flawlessly in market; creating a high-performance, **Play to Win** culture; and building a faster, simpler and technology-enabled organisation **Fit for the AI Age**.

In 2025, we **accelerated volume growth** and **gross margin expansion** for reinvestment, delivering on our value creation plan. At the same time, we continued to make progress towards our **sustainability goals** to protect and enhance the value of our business.

There is much to do, but the progress made and the momentum built are early evidence of our ability to both **perform** and **transform**.

Unilever at a Glance

We are a global consumer goods business with a strong category focus and differentiated capabilities.

ORGANISATION

Category-focused

Unilever
€50.5bn
 Turnover in 2025

BEAUTY & WELLBEING



Hair Care
 Prestige Beauty
 Skin Care
 Wellbeing

€12.8bn

PERSONAL CARE



Deodorants
 Oral Care
 Skin Cleansing

€13.2bn

HOME CARE



Fabric Cleaning
 Fabric Enhancers
 Home & Hygiene

€11.6bn

FOODS



Condiments
 Cooking Aids & Mini-Meals
 Unilever Food Solutions

€12.9bn

We maintain rigorous focus on our top 24 markets under eight geographies, representing around 85% of our turnover. The remaining Unilever markets are organised under 'One Unilever' (IUL) and consist of lean-resourced, small- to mid-sized markets managing their own P&L.

Global footprint



190

countries where our
 products are sold

Innovation-led



€836m

spend on Research
 & Development

Household penetration



3.7bn

people use Unilever
 products every day

BRANDS

Power Brands



PEOPLE

Global talent

Global talent pool



96,000

people who
work for Unilever

Employee satisfaction



84%

satisfied with Unilever
as a place to work

VALUE FOR STAKEHOLDERS

Our business model leverages our organisational structure,
deep operational know-how and industry-leading expertise to create value for:

Shareholders
Our People

Consumers
Suppliers & Partners

Customers
Planet & Society

Our Strategy

The fundamental shifts and priorities to deliver Unilever’s financial ambitions.

OUR VALUE CREATION AMBITION

DELIVER ABSOLUTE PROFIT GROWTH IN LINE WITH TOP 1/3 TOTAL SHAREHOLDER RETURN

Driven by:



Volume Growth



Gross Margin Expansion

3 FUNDAMENTAL SHIFTS

We are accelerating Unilever’s transformation in three key ways:

Brands

Desire at Scale

SASSY brands

Elevating brands through Science, Aesthetics, Sensorials, being Shared by others, Young-spirited and relevant in culture.

Frontline machine

Delivering execution excellence through marketing and sales across all consumer and customer touchpoints.

People

Play to Win

Winning culture

Building a culture where our people Play to Win and where performance is rewarded.

Uncompromising on talent

Attracting, accelerating and developing the best talent in value-driving roles.

Organisation

Fit for AI Age

AI & technology

Powering creativity, growth and margin expansion throughout our business.

Productivity & simplicity

Rewiring our organisation to be simpler, faster and more agile.

7 STRATEGIC GROWTH PRIORITIES

We are sharpening our focus on seven strategic growth opportunities to support long-term value creation:

Categories

Beauty

Proposition

Premium

Geographies

United States

Channels

Wellbeing

Digital Commerce

India

Personal Care

UNDERPINNED BY

SUSTAINABILITY

Protecting and enhancing the value of our business through innovation, operational efficiency and long-term resilience.



Climate



Nature



Plastics



Livelihoods

Chair's Statement

Many of the building blocks are now in place. We have the resources, plans and teams necessary to take our performance to the next level.

Ian Meakins
Chair



INTRODUCTION

2025 was a decent year for Unilever. Although we have much still to do to fulfil our potential, we achieved a lot. We drove further efficiencies in the organisation through our wide-ranging productivity programme. We also sharpened and strengthened the portfolio with the successful demerger of the Ice Cream business as well as through some bolt-on acquisitions and the disposal of several non-core brands.

These projects were executed with skill, speed and professionalism, demonstrating that when we all work with focus and discipline, we can deliver ambitious objectives, on time and in full. Moreover, with these now complete, we can focus more aggressively on building our brands faster, which – together with our people – must be the beating heart of the business. In the case of the demerger of the Ice Cream business, The Magnum Ice Cream Company (TMICC) has made a solid start as a standalone company. Since the demerger, the Unilever share price has risen 11.6% and TMICC is also up, 1.3%, contributing in combination to an increase of over €16 billion in shareholder value, as at 2 March 2026. We have retained a minority stake of 19.85% in TMICC and are confident in that it will thrive as a pure-play global Ice Cream business.

Critically, 2025 saw growth improve during the year, but we still need to accelerate the execution of our strategy to perform consistently at the highest level. In Latin America, for example, which had a disappointing year, we have had to take corrective pricing action and adjust our format mix in key categories to get the business back on track. Overall, however, the company is moving in the right direction. Volume growth from our Power Brands is a key priority, and by focusing our teams on strengthening brand equities and improving the quality of execution, our new Chief Executive Officer, Fernando Fernandez, and our recently appointed Chief Financial Officer, Srinivas Phatak, are off to a good start, together with our Unilever Leadership Executive (ULE) colleagues.

RESULTS AND PERFORMANCE

All figures quoted for 2025 exclude the Ice Cream business. Turnover for the year was €50.5 billion, down 3.8% versus the previous year due to significant currency headwinds. Excluding the impact of currency, turnover was up 2.3%, driven by underlying sales growth of 3.5% – a solid performance given slower market conditions. Operating profit was €9.0 billion, or €10.1 billion on an underlying basis. The company delivered free cash flow of €5.9 billion, representing 100% cash conversion. Underlying earnings per share (EPS) rose 0.7% to €3.08, as sales growth, margin expansion and the share buyback more than offset currency headwinds. Diluted EPS was up 6.2% to €2.59.

We returned €6.0 billion to shareholders in 2025, comprising €4.5 billion in dividends and €1.5 billion in share buybacks. We have announced a further share buyback of €1.5 billion in 2026, reflecting the strength of our balance sheet.

Our total shareholder return (TSR) has improved significantly versus two years ago, supported by our improved execution and clearer strategic focus. We are up 26.8% over that time and have performed very well against our peers (with the peer average TSR down 8%). However, in the five years leading up to the end of 2023, our returns significantly underperformed versus peers. Clearly, going forward, Fernando, the ULE and the Board are all determined to meet our ambition of being in the top third of our peer group, as measured by TSR, on a consistent basis. As we continue to execute our plans better and faster, I am confident we can achieve great returns for our shareholders.

STRATEGY

The execution of our strategy improved in 2025, but we have a long way to go to be a consistently outperforming company in our sector. We have a very clear and focused set of strategic priorities to improve our performance for the long term (see pages 4 and 5). Encouragingly, some Power Brands in our largest geographies are performing strongly. The task now is to achieve consistent high performance across all our key market and brand combinations.

Many of our brands are benefiting from the embedding of more science-based, premium innovations, as well as from the adoption of new, social-first models for reaching and engaging with consumers. This Desire at Scale approach is being led by brands like Dove and Vaseline, both of which grew strongly in 2025. We have similar examples of great performance when it comes to sales execution in our largest geographies. Last year, in the US, our biggest market, we recovered much of the market share lost over recent years and improved profitability. Encouragingly, we were ranked second overall among suppliers in the prestigious Advantage Group Survey of retailers. We were ranked number one in Foods and number one in Personal Care in the same survey. So, we know what best-in-class execution looks like.

Our challenge now is to replicate these examples of great performance more widely and consistently across all our brands and categories, and to do so at speed. Our aim is to deliver market share gains and healthy profit growth that support attractive returns for our shareholders.

BOARD AND GOVERNANCE

Last year, we welcomed Benoît Potier and Zoe Yujnovich to the Board, both of whom have already made important contributions as Non-Executive Directors. We were also very pleased to announce the appointment of Belén Garijo López as a Non-Executive Director, which we expect to take effect during 2027.

We are very grateful to Susan Kilsby, who stepped into the role of Vice Chair and Senior Independent Director at the 2025 AGM, and who has also taken on the role of Chair of the Remuneration Committee.

An external evaluation of the effectiveness of the Board and its Committees was conducted in 2025. The overall findings for the Board were positive, with a strong level of satisfaction reported among Board members. As in previous years, individual Non-Executives took the opportunity to deepen their understanding of the business by visiting key markets, including the US and India. A group of Directors also visited one of the company's global R&D centres at Port Sunlight in the UK to see how leading-edge science and technology is being used to elevate the quality of our brands and innovations. Other details of the Board's activities in 2025, including engagement with stakeholders, are set out on pages 58 to 61 of this report.

Over the last year, we have consulted widely with our largest shareholders on how to ensure our remuneration policy best supports the company's growth ambition, in the context of a highly competitive global talent market. To that end, we will be putting forward proposals at the 2026 AGM which give greater weight to the variable elements of reward. We are also re-committing to our Performance Share Plan (PSP) as the most effective long-term incentive structure for driving a high-performance culture and long-term growth for shareholders.

LOOKING AHEAD

Sustainable growth is key and, to that end, we have previously set out a multi-year guidance range of 4% to 6% underlying sales growth, underpinned by at least 2% volume growth. This will come from great execution of the clear strategic priorities that Fernando, the ULE and the Board have agreed on. These include building a brand portfolio for the future with more Beauty, Wellbeing, and Personal Care, prioritising premium segments and digital commerce, and anchoring our growth in the US and India.

A lot of work has been done over recent years to improve the portfolio, allocate resource to the highest growth opportunities and improve the effectiveness of our brand plans, based on the principles of Unmissable Brand Superiority (UBS). We have also invested to step up our R&D programmes, the productivity of our organisation and the calibre of our leadership.

Hence, many of the building blocks for faster volume-driven, underlying sales growth are now in place. We have the resources, the plans and the teams necessary to take our performance to the next level.

Lastly, I would like to thank everyone at Unilever for the considerable progress made in 2025. The market conditions were not helpful, but we still delivered a good performance. The Board is looking forward to supporting all our teams in 2026 and over the longer term, as we look to meet our value creation ambition of being a consistently great company with volume growth, positive mix and gross margin expansion driving top-third TSR.

Ian Meakins
Chair

Chief Executive Officer's Statement

In 2025, we became a simpler, sharper and faster Unilever. We are moving at speed to build a business that drives **Desire at Scale** in our brands and **execution excellence** across all channels.

Fernando Fernandez
Chief Executive Officer



PERFORM AND TRANSFORM

When I became CEO in March 2025, I made clear that one of my overriding priorities was to ensure that in a fast-changing environment, Unilever was able to both perform and transform.

Too often in the past, we have achieved one at the expense of the other. Areas of excellence have sat alongside areas of more average performance. Hence, one of the most encouraging aspects of our progress in 2025 was the demonstration of our ability to perform while transforming. The progress on transformation was clear.

- We reshaped our portfolio through the successful demerger of the Ice Cream business (now operating as The Magnum Ice Cream Company) – a highly complex but well-executed process – which leaves us with a clearer strategic and capital allocation focus.
- We furthered the transformation of our organisational structure by ensuring each of our top 24 markets has category-dedicated sales forces, strengthening focus, expertise and accountability.
- We are transforming our approach to brands and marketing with a Desire at Scale model that is designed to elevate every step of the consumer journey – from product development right through to the way we reach and engage with people.
- And we are in the midst of a widespread transformation to build a Play to Win culture, where performance is rewarded and where attracting, accelerating and developing the best talent is prioritised so Unilever can perform at the levels we expect.

There is much to do to meet our ambitions but, thanks to our progress in 2025, many of the necessary transformational shifts have now been made. Moreover, we achieved this while simultaneously delivering on our value creation plan: accelerated volume growth and gross margin expansion for reinvestment. This progress was reflected in our full-year results.

PERFORMANCE

In 2025, we became a simpler, sharper and faster company, delivering on our commitment to volume growth, positive mix and strong gross margin. Underlying sales growth (USG) of 3.5% represented a good performance against the backdrop of slowing markets and reflected a sequential improvement in the second half of the year.

Growth was led by our Power Brands, which delivered 4.3% USG, driven by an increasingly strong innovation plan and more disciplined execution. These brands now account for 78% of turnover, reflecting our ambition to make Unilever a simpler, more focused business. We saw improvements in key emerging markets, including Indonesia and China – which benefited from operational resets – and an improving performance in India. Our largest market, the US, continued to outperform the market. Latin America, however, had a challenging year.

In terms of profitability, we remain focused on gross margin expansion, which increased to 46.9% last year, driven by productivity initiatives, volume leverage and positive mix. This structural improvement in gross margin, alongside strong control of overheads, helped to deliver an improvement in underlying operating margin, which increased to 20.0%, while fuelling continued strong investment behind our brands.

OUR MODEL FOR SUCCESS

The progress we have made and the momentum we have built are early evidence of a clear and compelling long-term strategic framework. Our model for success is founded on making three fundamental shifts in the way we operate and in relentlessly pursuing seven growth priorities (see pages 4 and 5).

These fundamental shifts build on the transformations we have already made in three important ways.

- First, we are fully realising our Desire at Scale model for elevating the quality, relevance and reach of our brands, and for ensuring that we have a frontline marketing and sales machine capable of delivering excellence in execution in every channel and every market. Dove in the US is a great example. Through a combination of breakthrough science, elevated sensorials and premium aesthetics, Dove Beauty grew double-digit in the US in 2025. Dove's performance in the US was further inspired by innovative collaborations like Dove x Crumbl which brought new users to the brand, and by tripling the volume of creator-generated content.
- Second, we are embedding fully – and uncompromisingly – our Play to Win approach for attracting, developing and rewarding top talent. This included updating our reward framework to drive stronger differentiation and ensure true performance is recognised.
- Third, we are accelerating our evolution into an organisation Fit for the AI Age, with a particular focus on stimulating creativity and driving growth by leveraging the most technology-advanced, AI-enabled capabilities at our disposal. In R&D, for example, by eliminating the need for multiple physical trials, AI-powered simulations are accelerating the speed with which we can bring innovations to market.

These transformational shifts are allowing us to bring an even sharper focus to the seven biggest – and overlapping – priorities that we have identified for growing the business and creating value. As we look ahead, we will prioritise investment and resource in the following areas: our world-leading brands and innovation platforms in Beauty, Wellbeing, and Personal Care; the rapid expansion of digital commerce and premium offerings; and our two anchor geographies, the US and India, which are not only our largest markets, but also represent our biggest growth opportunities.

By concentrating our intellectual and financial capital behind such a clear and focused set of transformational shifts and strategic priorities, we are positioning Unilever to meet our value creation ambition. We still have a long way to go, but by enabling us to accelerate volume growth and drive gross margin expansion, we believe we can cement Unilever's position in the top third of peer companies in the delivery of total shareholder return. At the same time, we continue to make progress towards our sustainability goals across our four key priorities: climate, nature, plastics and livelihoods.

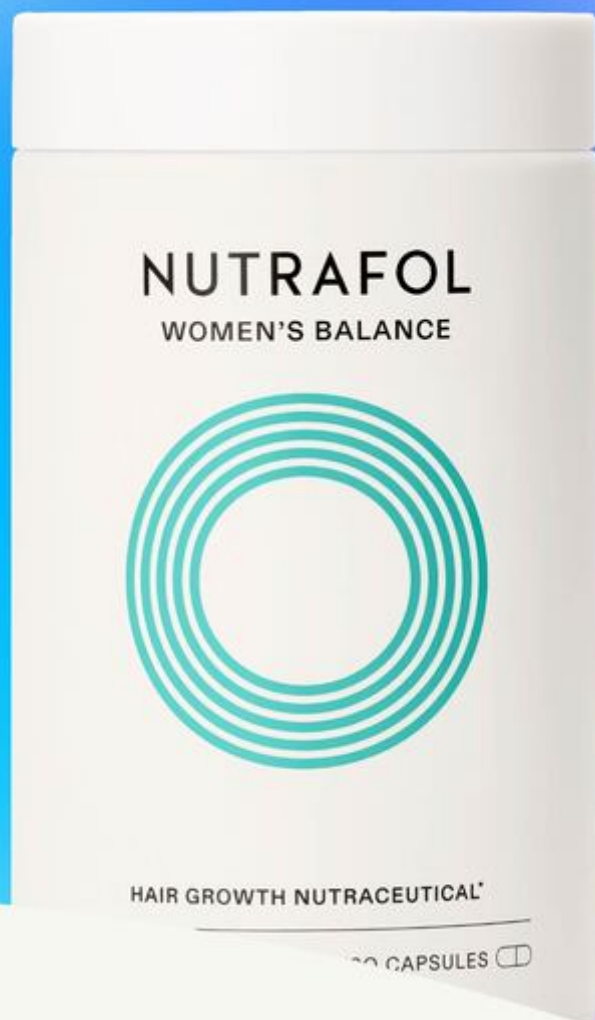
OUTLOOK

Markets will likely remain subdued in 2026. Operating effectively in this environment will require the discipline and resilience that we have built and strengthened over recent years. Our organisation today is simpler, our cost base is leaner, and we are a more focused, agile and productive company than we have been for many years.

Looking ahead, we expect underlying growth for full-year 2026 to be within our multi-year guidance range of 4% to 6%, with at least 2% underlying volume growth. Growth is expected to be at the bottom end of the USG range, reflecting slower market conditions. We anticipate a modest improvement in underlying operating margin for the full year.

Finally, I want to thank all my Unilever colleagues – as well as our many business partners – for their hard work and dedication in 2025. It was a year characterised by significant change internally and by considerable pressures externally. Despite these challenges, we have delivered a solid set of results, fully in line with our commitments. The willingness and the ability of our teams to both perform and transform is a huge credit to them and is key to Unilever's long-term success.

Fernando Fernandez
Chief Executive Officer



Unilever Group Financial Review

Unilever Ice Cream Demerger

All figures are presented on a continuing operations basis. For Unilever, this comprises of four Business Groups: Beauty & Wellbeing, Personal Care, Home Care and Foods. Comparative figures have been re-presented to reflect the demerger of the Ice Cream business.



Unilever Group Financial Review

Competitive performance driven through a sharper portfolio, elevated brands and improved execution.

Srinivas Phatak
Chief Financial Officer

HIGHLIGHTS

Turnover €50.5 billion, down (3.8)%, impacted by adverse currency (5.9)% and net disposals (1.2)%. USG 3.5%, with four quarters of positive UVG.

Power Brands (78% of turnover) leading growth with USG 4.3% and UVG up 2.2%.

Strong gross margin 46.9%, up 20bps, and underlying operating margin of 20.0%, up 60bps, driven by disciplined overhead management.

Underlying earnings per share increased 0.7%; diluted EPS increased 6.2%.

100% cash conversion, with free cash flow of €5.9 billion, down €0.4 billion, primarily due to Ice Cream demerger costs.

PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHTS

TURNOVER

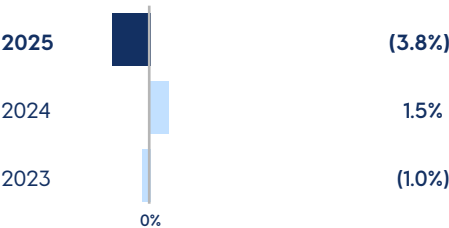
2025:

€50.5bn

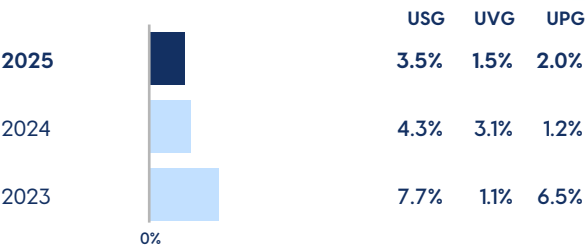
2024: €52.5bn

2023: €51.7bn

TURNOVER GROWTH



UNDERLYING SALES GROWTH



OPERATING MARGIN



UNDERLYING OPERATING MARGIN



Pages 1 to 46 use GAAP and non-GAAP measures to explain the performance of our business. See pages 40 to 46 for further information.

Group Financial Review

YEAR IN SUMMARY

In 2025, we became a more focused and agile Unilever, delivering on our commitment to volume-driven growth and strong gross margin. We generated turnover of €50.5 billion, operating profit of €9.0 billion, net profit of €6.2 billion and free cash flow of €5.9 billion.

GROWTH

Turnover was down (3.8)% versus the prior year. Underlying sales growth contributed 3.5%, offset by a significant currency impact of (5.9)% and (1.2)% from disposals, net of acquisitions. The currency impact was primarily driven by Latin American currencies, the Indian rupee, the US dollar and the Turkish lira, all depreciating against the euro.

Underlying sales growth of 3.5% comprised 1.5% volume and 2.0% price. We have now achieved 12 consecutive quarters of underlying volume growth. All Business Groups delivered positive volume growth in 2025. Power Brands contributed 78% of turnover and performed strongly, with underlying sales growth of 4.3% and volume growth of 2.2%.

Beauty & Wellbeing grew underlying sales by 4.3%, with volume growth of 2.2%, led by double-digit growth in Wellbeing, Dove and Vaseline. Personal Care grew underlying sales by 4.7%, with 3.6% price growth, supported by market share gains, premium innovations and commodity-driven price increases. Home Care increased underlying sales by 2.6%, led by 2.2% volume growth as a result of strong execution across key regions. Foods grew underlying sales by 2.5%, driven by emerging markets and volume growth of 0.8%, reflecting our disciplined execution in declining developed markets.

Developed markets, which represented 41% of Group turnover, delivered above-market underlying sales growth of 3.6%. Underlying volume growth of 2.6%, driven by North America, with underlying sales growth of 5.3%, reflected the benefits of the multi-year transformation of our portfolio towards Beauty & Wellbeing and Personal Care. Europe, with underlying sales growth of 1.5%, saw strong volume growth in Home Care, supported by the further roll-out of Wonder Wash and other premium innovations, but this was partially offset by a decline in Foods. Underlying price growth in developed markets was 0.9%.

Emerging markets, which represented 59% of Group turnover, delivered underlying sales growth of 3.5%, led by mid-single-digit growth in Asia Pacific. India grew 4.0% underlying sales, supported by gradually improving market conditions and a competitive performance with share gains. Latin America grew 0.5% underlying sales, as pricing was largely offset by volume declines in challenging markets where performance was impacted by economic and political uncertainty. Indonesia grew 4.0% underlying sales, and China was flat, with both seeing a return to growth in the second half following decisive actions earlier in the year to address prior-year underperformance. Africa delivered low single-digit growth, with a slight volume decline in a challenging consumer environment.

MARGIN

Operating profit of €9.0 billion increased by 2.4% versus the prior year. This increase was driven by lower restructuring costs and reduced losses on disposals compared to the previous year.

Underlying operating profit was €10.1 billion, down 1.1%, due to an adverse currency movement that more than offset strong operational delivery. Underlying operating margin increased by 60bps to 20.0%.

Gross margin increased by 20bps to 46.9%, driven by supply chain savings, volume leverage and positive mix. Strong execution across the value chain sustained margins despite a volatile cost and currency environment.

Brand and marketing investment (BMI) increased by 10bps to 16.1% of turnover, as we continued to invest competitively behind our brands, particularly in Beauty & Wellbeing and Personal Care. This reflects a significant step-up in BMI over the last five years, up 300bps.

Overheads improved strongly by 50bps, driven by our productivity programme. These savings more than offset inflationary pressures and stranded costs related to the demerger of our Ice Cream business.

CASH, CAPITAL ALLOCATION AND EARNINGS

We delivered strong cash conversion of 100%. Free cash flow was €5.9 billion versus €6.3 billion in 2024, with higher taxes due to the demerger of our Ice Cream business offsetting improvements in working capital. Capital expenditure remained largely flat.

Diluted earnings per share of €2.59 were up 6.2% versus the prior year. This was driven by increased operating profit. Underlying earnings per share of €3.08 increased by 0.7%, with performance improvements almost entirely offset by an adverse currency impact of (8.8)%.

Underlying return on invested capital remained strong at 19.0%. The slight decline versus 19.1% in 2024 reflected the fall in underlying operating profit. Average invested capital in 2025 was largely flat versus 2024.

In 2025, we returned €6.0 billion to shareholders through dividends and share buybacks. We completed the €1.5 billion share buyback programme in May. The Q4 2025 dividend was up 3% compared to Q3 2025.

PORTFOLIO RESHAPING

In 2025, we accelerated the strategic reshaping of Unilever, further focusing our portfolio on higher-growth categories, with increased exposure to Beauty & Wellbeing and Personal Care. We continue to be disciplined, with targeted bolt-on acquisitions including Dr. Squatch in North America, Minimalist in India and Wild in western markets. We also disposed of non-core and local brands, primarily in Foods.

On 6 December 2025, we completed the demerger of our Ice Cream business, with The Magnum Ice Cream Company N.V. (TMICC) listed as a standalone, pure-play global Ice Cream business in Amsterdam, London and New York. This created a simpler Unilever with a clearer strategic and capital allocation focus.

We have retained a minority stake of 19.85% in TMICC, which will be sold down in an orderly and considered manner to pay demerger costs and maintain capital flexibility.

DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

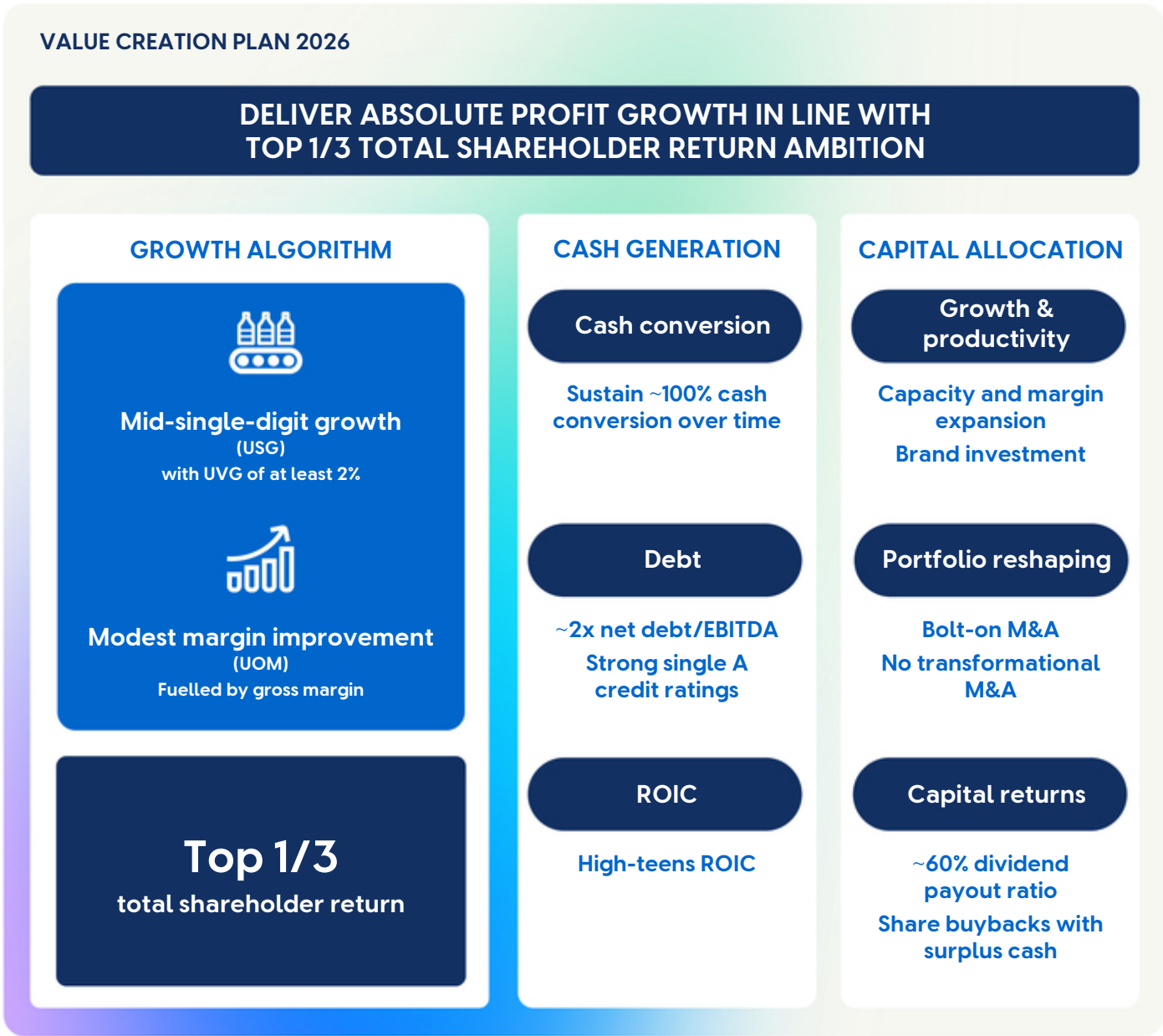
The results of the Ice Cream business for the period of ownership until the demerger on 6 December 2025 are included in discontinued operations. These are not included in non-GAAP measures, including underlying earnings per share.

In 2025, our discontinued operations generated €7.7 billion turnover, with operating profit of €0.7 billion and profit after taxation on demerger of discontinued operations of €3.8 billion. Our profit after taxation on demerger of discontinued operations in 2025 reflected the gain on demerger. Cash flow from discontinued operations included an operating inflow of €0.3 billion. Investing outflow was €0.7 billion, mainly from the cash derecognised at the time of the demerger and capital expenditure. Financing activities contributed a €3.0 billion inflow, primarily from the bond issuance completed by TMICC.

LOOKING FORWARD

Looking ahead, we will continue to focus on the three shifts that will be critical to supporting sustained outperformance in rapidly changing markets: building Desire at Scale with our brands, reinforcing a Play to Win culture with clear accountability, and rewiring the organisation for digital and AI.

Our value creation plan is aimed at delivering absolute profit growth in line with our top-third total shareholder return ambition and is outlined below.



EBITDA is underlying earnings before interest, taxation, depreciation and amortisation; ROIC is underlying return on invested capital; UOM is underlying operating margin; USG is underlying sales growth; and UVG is underlying volume growth. See pages 40 to 46 for further details on these measures. Dividend payout ratio is calculated as dividend per share/underlying earnings per share.

Financial Performance

Unilever Group

Unilever	2025	2024	2023
Turnover	€50.5bn	€52.5bn	€51.7bn
Turnover growth	(3.8%)	1.5%	(1.0%)
Underlying sales growth	3.5%	4.3%	7.7%
Underlying volume growth	1.5%	3.1%	1.1%
Operating margin	17.9%	16.8%	17.4%
Underlying operating margin	20.0%	19.4%	17.6%
Cash flow from operating activities	€10.8bn	€10.9bn	€10.3bn
Free cash flow	€5.9bn	€6.3bn	€6.4bn
Net cash flow used in continuing investing activities	€(2.4)bn	€(0.4)bn	€(1.4)bn
Net cash flow used in continuing financing activities	€(9.9)bn	€(6.8)bn	€(7.1)bn

All figures are presented on a continuing operations basis. For Unilever, this comprises of four Business Groups: Beauty & Wellbeing, Personal Care, Home Care and Foods. Comparative figures have been re-presented to reflect the demerger of the Ice Cream business.

Business Group

Beauty & Wellbeing	2025	2024	2023
Turnover	€12.8bn	€13.2bn	€12.5bn
Turnover growth	(2.3)%	5.5%	1.8%
Underlying sales growth	4.3%	6.5%	8.3%
Operating margin	16.2%	15.0%	17.7%
Underlying operating margin	19.2%	19.4%	18.7%

Personal Care	2025	2024	2023
Turnover	€13.2bn	€13.6bn	€13.8bn
Turnover growth	(3.4)%	(1.5)%	1.4%
Underlying sales growth	4.7%	5.2%	8.9%
Operating margin	20.5%	20.1%	21.4%
Underlying operating margin	22.6%	22.1%	20.2%

Business Group continued

Home Care	2025	2024	2023
Turnover	€11.6bn	€12.3bn	€12.2bn
Turnover growth	(6.4)%	1.4%	(1.8)%
Underlying sales growth	2.6%	2.9%	5.9%
Operating margin	13.1%	12.3%	11.6%
Underlying operating margin	14.9%	14.5%	12.3%
Foods	2025	2024	2023
Turnover	€12.9bn	€13.4bn	€13.2bn
Turnover growth	(3.2)%	1.1%	(5.0)%
Underlying sales growth	2.5%	2.6%	7.7%
Operating margin	21.3%	19.5%	18.3%
Underlying operating margin	22.6%	21.3%	18.6%

Underlying sales growth, underlying volume growth, underlying operating margin and free cash flow are non-GAAP measures. For further information about these measures, and the reasons why we believe they are important for an understanding of the performance of the business, please refer to our commentary on non-GAAP measures on pages 40 to 46.



Our People & Organisation

This year, we have taken decisive steps towards building a winning culture to enable sustained higher performance.

Mairéad Nayager
Chief People Officer

PLAY TO WIN

Our people, organisation, culture and brands are the foundation of everything we do and are critical to our success as a business. Play to Win is more than a mindset – it is a strategic approach that sharpens focus, strengthens agility and drives sustained high performance.

In 2024, we launched a company-wide productivity programme to improve efficiency and competitiveness. This programme is now largely complete, and our new structure is in place. Building on this foundation, we are focusing on fewer, higher-impact priorities to lead and win in our markets.

Our People Strategy centres on:

- Winning culture – embedding the behaviours, systems and discipline to sharpen our performance edge.
- Uncompromising on talent – placing our best people in high-value roles, building a strong leadership pipeline and accelerating Desire at Scale.
- Next Wave Organisation – reshaping how we work to be simpler, faster, better connected in the AI Age.

Our employee engagement metrics, including UniVoice and the Culture Index, reflect both the extent of recent changes and early signs of progress, although it is clear more work remains. Insights highlight the need for sharper priorities and streamlined processes – areas our new people and organisation plan is designed to address.

WINNING CULTURE

We are setting a new standard of performance – anchored in our category-focused structure, new company-wide behaviours, and our enduring values of Pioneering, Respect, Integrity and Responsibility.

Accountability and performance matter. This starts with setting clear goals, aligned with our strategic priorities. In 2025, most office-based employees had in-year goals, with strong participation in mid-year reviews as coaching and feedback became more central to how we work. We have updated our reward framework to drive stronger differentiation and ensure performance is truly recognised. We will continue to improve the quality of feedback to support better outcomes across the business.

Critical to this approach are our four focus behaviours introduced in late 2024: care deeply, focus on what counts, stay three steps ahead and deliver with excellence. Employees across offices and factories have taken part in culture immersion workshops to understand what these behaviours mean in their roles.

UNCOMPROMISING ON TALENT

We want to have the best people in every role. This means attracting top talent, particularly in our strategic growth markets, as well as investing in our teams and supporting the development of future-fit skills. For example, we are building social and AI capabilities across our Business Group-led markets, with a particular focus on marketing.

We are strengthening our succession pipeline, introducing new profile assessments and a talent accelerator programme. These initiatives will fast-track high performers into positions that deliver the greatest value, including leading our Power Brands and senior roles in priority markets.

NEXT WAVE ORGANISATION

Change is constant, and our ability to adapt at pace is critical to delivering sustainable growth. As technology advances and consumer expectations evolve, we are simplifying how we work to accelerate the adoption of AI and enable our Next Wave Organisation, so our people can focus on driving performance.

In 2025, we shifted from time-intensive, people-centred processes to solutions powered by technology and AI. These changes are helping to make Unilever's back-end operations more efficient. For example, we have deployed chatbots as the first point of contact for most HR matters. AI-enabled workflows are streamlining supplier onboarding in our supply chain, and improving procurement competitiveness through real-time data, faster sourcing decisions and greater efficiency across our global buying operations.

There is more detailed commentary on our workforce, in accordance with the ESRS, on pages 255 to 260.



The Unilever Philippines HR team is bringing our Play to Win spirit to life through collaboration and people-centred performance.



Beauty & Wellbeing

We are building the future of beauty and wellbeing through science-led innovation and premium experiences, unlocking new categories, new channels and new consumer rituals.



Where beauty meets wellbeing

Our Power Brands delivered a good performance, with many achieving double-digit growth, supported by science-led, premium innovation and social-first marketing.

Leandro Barreto
Chief Marketing Officer – Unilever and Beauty & Wellbeing

ABOUT BEAUTY & WELLBEING

Our categories:
Hair Care, Prestige Beauty,
Skin Care and Wellbeing

Our Power Brands:

Clear	Nutrafol
Dermalogica	OLLY
Dove	Paula’s Choice
Hourglass	Pond’s
K18	Sunsilk
Liquid I.V.	TRESemmé
Nexxus	Vaseline

PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHTS

TURNOVER

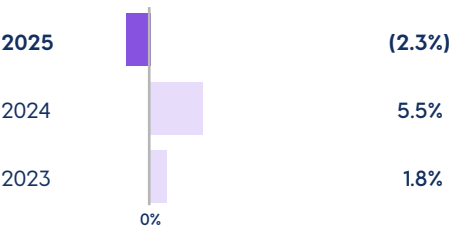
2025:

€12.8bn

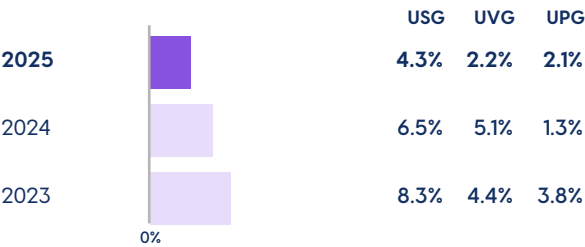
2024: €13.2bn

2023: €12.5bn

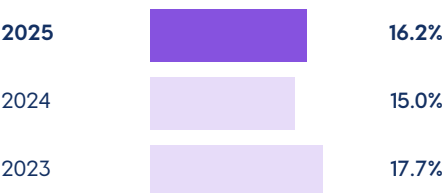
TURNOVER GROWTH



UNDERLYING SALES GROWTH



OPERATING MARGIN



UNDERLYING OPERATING MARGIN



Pages 1 to 46 use GAAP and non-GAAP measures to explain the performance of our business. See pages 40 to 46 for further information.

PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

In 2025, we delivered turnover of €12.8 billion, a decrease compared to the prior year, due to adverse currency movements, partially offset by volume-led growth and continued portfolio premiumisation. Underlying sales grew 4.3%, with 2.2% volume growth and 2.1% price growth. This was driven by double-digit growth in Wellbeing, Vaseline and Dove, while price execution issues subdued volume growth in the Americas.

Across categories, Hair Care was flat, with positive price offsetting volume declines. Dove delivered double-digit growth driven by the successful launch of its renovated hair care range. Meanwhile, Sunsilk and Clear were impacted by softness in several emerging markets and deliberate tail brand portfolio rationalisation. Core Skin Care grew mid-single digit, led by Vaseline, which delivered double-digit growth for the third consecutive year.

Wellbeing grew double-digit, led by Nutrafol and Liquid I.V., while OLLY delivered high single-digit growth supported by premium gummy innovation. Prestige Beauty delivered low single-digit growth, driven by strong performances from Hourglass and K18, with Dermalogica and Paula's Choice returning to growth in the second half.

Operating profit increased by 5.4% to €2.1 billion, due to reductions in both losses on disposals and costs from acquisitions and disposals compared to the prior year. This was offset in part by an underlying operating profit decrease of (3.2)%. Underlying operating margin decreased by 20bps to 19.2%, as overhead savings were more than offset by increased brand and marketing investment behind Power Brands and premium innovations.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Our focus is on driving volume growth by shaping new categories and consumer habits. As the boundaries between beauty and wellbeing continue to blur, we are well placed to harness this intersection by building brand desirability at scale and expanding our reach. At the same time, we are addressing gross margin through productivity improvements. We are prioritising competitive growth in key markets – such as the US and India – while optimising investment and profitability. We continue to evolve our portfolio, for example through Hindustan Unilever's acquisition of the premium, actives-led beauty brand Minimalist.

INNOVATION-LED PREMIUMISATION

Innovation grounded in scientific expertise continues to shape our portfolio. We are focusing on scalable, multi-year innovations and leveraging leading-edge bioscience. This approach is reflected in Dove's renovated hair care range, developed using Bio-Protein Care technology to replenish amino acids lost to damage. The roll-out focused on executional excellence across online channels and in-store activations in eight markets, including the US, India and Brazil – three of our biggest hair care markets. Early results are very positive, with turnover increasing post-launch.

Our Prestige portfolio also benefited from new innovations and breakthroughs. K18's biggest launch of 2025 was HeatBounce, featuring resilicore heat-shielding technology. The formula penetrates deeply, offering strong protection and withstanding extreme temperatures, helping to maintain better colour vibrancy and overall hair health. The multi-channel launch – from salon takeovers to in-store activations, stylist events and influencer partnerships – delivered initial sales ahead of forecast. HeatBounce became a bestselling leave-in conditioner in a leading beauty retailer across numerous markets.

Expanding into new formats, segments and markets remains an important growth driver for Beauty & Wellbeing. Liquid I.V.'s multi-year innovations continue to fuel growth. This year, the brand launched in India with locally tailored flavours and also introduced its sugar-free range into three markets, including China. First launched in the US in 2023, this variant continues to perform strongly, with further markets planned for 2026. The brand also introduced a new sugar-free energy line with natural caffeine, which launched successfully in the US. Large-scale

Amazon promotions through Prime and Alexa have helped to raise brand awareness.

FRONTLINE EXECUTION

We are transforming how we engage with consumers by prioritising social-first marketing. Vaseline illustrates this strategic shift with the #VaselineVerified campaign, which tapped into millions of consumer-generated "hacks" shared across social channels and then validated them through lab testing by Unilever scientists. By embracing influencers as co-creators, the campaign engaged with Gen Z, delivered an uplift in sales and earned recognition at the Cannes Lions Festival, including the prestigious Titanium Lion award.

To accelerate this social-first approach, we are investing in digital technologies. We launched the Beauty AI studio in partnership with a leading technology provider to drive content at scale and improve asset creation in key markets. This was underpinned by Unilever's Brand DNAi – our global AI brand governance framework. This has sped up our marketing production, reduced execution costs and increased our responsiveness to social media trends. We are also upskilling our teams and building capabilities in this area.

Beyond our marketing shift, we are strengthening our sales operations through Unilever's Perfect Store programme, which enhances shopper experience and sales execution at scale. It is now live in key countries, with deployment planned in 2026.

We are also creating growth opportunities through partnerships that reinforce our position in wellbeing. In 2025, Nutrafol strengthened its US presence with a retail expansion into Ulta Beauty, the country's largest beauty retailer, and entered its first multi-year partnership with Major League Baseball (MLB) as its Official Hair Growth Partner. The brand, which was acquired in 2022, continues to serve as a blueprint for category growth. Its science-led, community-driven model has helped to destigmatise hair thinning. It is the number-one dermatologist-recommended hair growth supplement brand in the US, with turnover having tripled since acquisition.

PRODUCTIVITY AND SIMPLIFICATION

We are building a segmented supply chain to accelerate our growth in premium products and unlock cost efficiencies, including completing the in-housing of around half of Liquid I.V.'s production. We have a number of regional transformation projects underway, with cost savings expected to materialise over the next two years. These initiatives include simplification, with SKUs reduced by over 30% since early 2024. They also include vertical integration of key materials and network optimisation to reduce warehouse and logistics costs while better serving channel-specific needs.

We are building capacity and capability to drive portfolio premiumisation, including by establishing more than ten agile production lines for innovations such as Dove's renovated hair care range. This year, we announced the closure of REN and the divestment of Kate Somerville.



Nutrafol is a blueprint for category growth, with turnover tripling since its 2022 acquisition.



Personal Care

We are market-makers and category-shapers with culturally relevant brands that inspire desire and confidence in whole-body self-care.



Premiumising Personal Care

We drove strong growth in hard currency, delivered through our Power Brand premiumisation and category-disrupting innovation.

Fabian Garcia
Business Group President, Personal Care

ABOUT PERSONAL CARE

Our categories:
Deodorants, Oral Care
and Skin Cleansing

Our Power Brands:
Axe
Closeup
Dove
Lifebuoy
Lux
Pepsodent
Rexona

PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHTS

TURNOVER

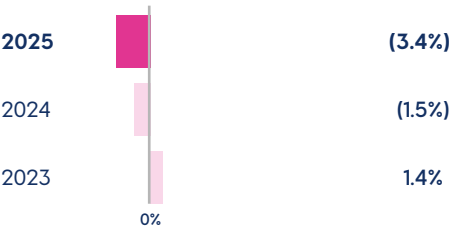
2025:

€13.2bn

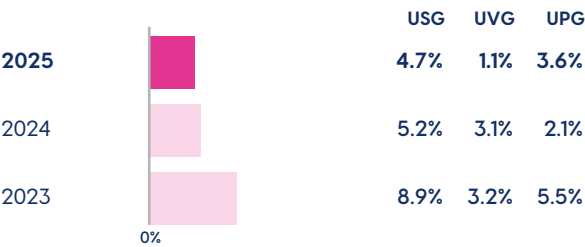
2024: €13.6bn

2023: €13.8bn

TURNOVER GROWTH



UNDERLYING SALES GROWTH



OPERATING MARGIN



UNDERLYING OPERATING MARGIN



Pages 1 to 46 use GAAP and non-GAAP measures to explain the performance of our business. See pages 40 to 46 for further information.

PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

In 2025, we delivered turnover of €13.2 billion, a decrease of (3.4)% compared to the prior year, primarily due to the impact of adverse currency movements and disposals. This was offset by a 4.7% increase in underlying sales growth, driven by 1.1% volume growth and supported mainly by premium innovation, particularly in Dove and North America. Growth was led by our Power Brands, which accounted for 90% of turnover.

Deodorants grew low single-digit, with positive volume and price, led by strong growth in Dove. The continued success of whole-body deodorants fuelled growth, offset by a volume decline in Latin America amid softer market conditions.

Across our other categories, Skin Cleansing grew mid-single digit, driven by price and premiumisation. Dove delivered mid-single-digit growth, while Lifebuoy was flat as volume was impacted by commodity-driven pricing. Oral Care also grew mid-single digit, supported by strong momentum in Closeup and Pepsodent following premium innovations in teeth whitening and naturals.

Operating profit decreased by (1.4)% to €2.7 billion driven by adverse currency and disposals. Underlying operating profit also decreased by (1.4)% to €3.0 billion, while underlying operating margin increased by 50bps to 22.6%. This was driven by improvements in gross margin and overheads, partially offset by a step-up in brand investment, particularly in the US and premium segments.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Our Personal Care business is transforming to meet changing consumer expectations, moving beyond hygiene to offer premium, benefit-led experiences. Our strategy focuses on multi-year, multi-market innovations, supported by deep insights and cutting-edge science.

We are strengthening our brands through scientific expertise and cultural relevance, bolstered by large-scale partnerships and a social-first marketing model. To capture new opportunities, we are also reshaping our portfolio and expanding through acquisitions like Dr. Squatch and Wild, reinforcing our premiumisation and social-first approach.

INNOVATION-LED PREMIUMISATION

Consumers are increasingly seeking products that offer superior benefits and indulgent self-care experiences. We are investing in our Power Brands to elevate everyday routines through advanced formulations and sensorial appeal.

In Skin Cleansing, Dove's Serum Shower Collection combines active skincare ingredients with MicroMoisture™ technology. First launched in 2024, it has delivered strong results in North America and expanded into India at the end of 2025, one of our biggest Personal Care markets.

In Deodorants, we have strengthened our category leadership with whole-body formats. Introduced in the US in 2024 under Dove and Dove Men+Care, this year we scaled the technology across Rexona and Axe, with whole-body deodorants now in 15 markets.

We expanded our premium offer in Oral Care, launching Closeup White Now across Asia, offering teeth whitening solutions powered by our stain-control science. The range is now available in key markets.

Innovation in fragrance continues to enhance the sensorial appeal of our brands. Axe launched new gourmand-inspired variants and limited editions, like Cherry Spritz and Sunset Fresh, featuring notes such as key lime, sage and apple. These ranges are increasingly popular with Gen Z, with many choosing scents based on their mood. Following Unilever's announcement in 2024 of a €100 million investment in developing our fragrance capabilities, this year we launched Dove's limited-edition Garden Tea Party range in the US, featuring the first fragrance crafted by our in-house team.

FRONTLINE EXECUTION

We connect with people through culturally relevant moments – sport, music and entertainment – to deepen brand engagement. Women's football remains a significant opportunity to reach a global audience. As Official Sponsors of UEFA Women's EURO 2025™, we launched a multi-brand campaign with Dove, Rexona and Axe activating across Europe, featuring 360° touchpoints.

We are also transforming how we create and deliver content to consumers. Rexona piloted 'The Locker Room', a social hub using real-time listening and content generation, significantly increasing online engagement and laying the foundation for expansion ahead of the FIFA World Cup 2026™, where Unilever is the Official Personal Care Sponsor.

Beyond sport, we are reaching new audiences through brand collaborations. The Dove x Crumbl partnership in the US drove strong engagement and rapid sales, with over half of consumers being first-time Dove buyers. This limited-edition range is available in over 4,000 Walmart locations in North America, and was supported by in-store activations at launch. Dove also introduced its first creator-led initiative, #ShareTheFirst, challenging the pressure of digital perfection and built entirely on unfiltered user-generated content.

We continued to advance our digital content supply chain with the launch of our Personal Care AI Studio. By harnessing integrated digital and automation tools, the Studio is significantly improving the speed of asset creation through more efficient production processes. Now live in four markets, it will continue to scale, with further roll-outs planned for 2026.

PRODUCTIVITY AND SIMPLIFICATION

To support a more premium, higher-margin portfolio, we have stepped up investment in capacity and capabilities across our supply chain. Our product mix is now significantly simplified, more global, and centred on our Power Brands. We have streamlined our brands and, since 2022, reduced our number of SKUs by over 20%, unlocking operational efficiency.

Beyond our portfolio, we are embedding AI-powered tools to drive productivity and simplification. Over the past year, we have deployed a range of digital solutions across our value chain, delivering greater speed and precision. For example, in R&D, AI-powered simulations have eliminated the need for multiple physical trials, accelerating innovation timescales.



We are strengthening our deodorant category leadership with whole-body formats, scaling the technology in 2025.



Home Care

We are shaping the future of home care through science-led innovation and sensorial experiences, to make everyday household chores easier and more enjoyable.



A brighter way to clean

While we accelerated volume growth in challenging market conditions, we continue to focus on stepping up performance in some of our key countries.

Eduardo Campanella
Business Group President, Home Care

ABOUT HOME CARE

Our categories:
Fabric Cleaning, Fabric Enhancers and Home & Hygiene

Our Power Brands:
Cif Radiant
Comfort Sunlight
Dirt Is Good Surf
Domestos

PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHTS

TURNOVER

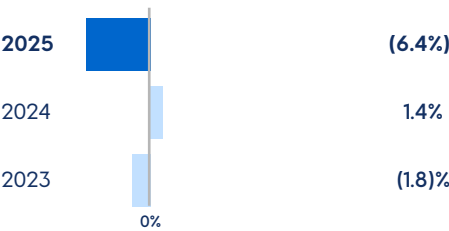
2025:

€11.6bn

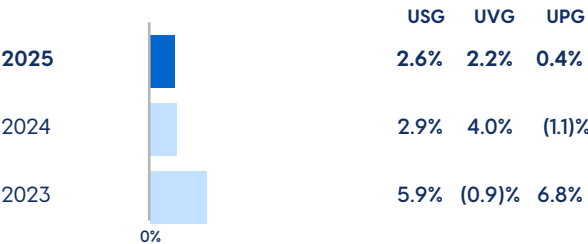
2024: €12.3bn

2023: €12.2bn

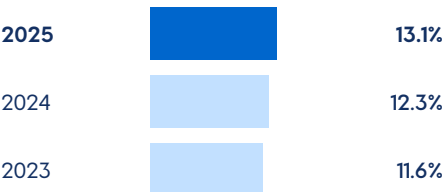
TURNOVER GROWTH



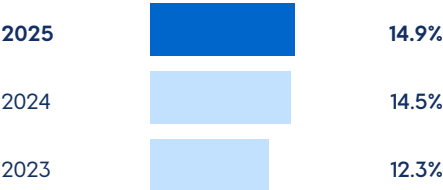
UNDERLYING SALES GROWTH



OPERATING MARGIN



UNDERLYING OPERATING MARGIN



Pages 1 to 46 use GAAP and non-GAAP measures to explain the performance of our business. See pages 40 to 46 for further information.

PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

In 2025, we delivered turnover of €11.6 billion, driven by strong execution across key regions and the continued scaling of our multi-year innovations. Turnover was impacted by adverse currency movements of (7.1)% and disposals, meaning a decline of (6.4)%. On an underlying basis, our sales growth was 2.6%, driven by strong volume growth of 2.2%, which accelerated to 4.0% in the fourth quarter. Performance was led by our Power Brands, accounting for 82% of turnover.

Europe delivered another strong year supported by premium innovations and excellent in-store execution. In emerging markets, performance stepped up sequentially throughout the year, with Indonesia and Vietnam returning to growth in the second half. Brazil faced a challenging year amid softer market conditions and price corrections, but returned to growth in the fourth quarter. South Africa delivered a weaker performance amid a competitive market environment.

In our largest category, Fabric Cleaning, we continued to shift our portfolio to future formats such as liquid detergents, delivering double-digit growth. Wonder Wash maintained its strong momentum and scaled to 22 additional markets. Overall, the category was flat, with volume impacted by declines in our powders portfolio in Brazil and South Africa. Home & Hygiene grew mid-single digit, led by Domestos and Cif, supported by premium innovations such as Infinite Clean. Fabric Enhancers grew high single-digit, led by volume, with Comfort benefiting from premium formats and fragrance-led innovations such as boosters.

Operating profit decreased by (0.6)% to €1.5 billion, due to an underlying operating profit decrease of (3.8%), offset in part by lower non-underlying items compared to the prior year. Underlying operating margin increased by 40bps to 14.9%, driven by improved overheads and disciplined brand and marketing investment, partly offset by a modest decline in gross margin.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Our strategy is focused on product innovations that deliver superior performance, create new experiences and offer greater convenience for consumers, particularly in high-growth categories such as liquid detergents and household cleaning.

Our multi-year innovations are informed by deep consumer insights into household cleaning trends and unmet needs. This approach is opening up new category opportunities, accelerating the pace of major launches and delivering sustained growth for Unilever.

INNOVATION-LED PREMIUMISATION

We use our science-based expertise to launch and scale innovations that shape our categories. By introducing smarter ingredients, improved packaging and premium fragrances, we are creating a more rewarding experience for consumers.

In response to shifting laundry habits, we introduced Wonder Wash under Dirt Is Good in 2024, designed for short, cold cycles to meet evolving consumer needs. This category-defining innovation has now been scaled to 30 markets, including two of our largest, India and Brazil.

To address rising consumer demand for convenient and longer-lasting cleaning solutions, we launched Cif Infinite Clean in 2025. This multi-purpose, reloadable spray uses probiotic technology to break down dirt, with probiotics remaining effective for up to 72 hours after application. To support the formulation's performance, Cif Infinite Clean's premium packaging features mist technology for even surface coverage. So far, we have rolled out the product across five European markets, including France and the UK, with strong early results. Our investment in probiotic cleaning technology extends beyond Cif, with Wipol in Indonesia, Sunlight in Vietnam and Vim in India now offering the technology in various products.

FRONTLINE EXECUTION

By leveraging sports partnerships, our brands continue to show up where performance meets culture, enabling us to tap into wide-reaching, authentic consumer conversations. In 2025, we continued working with, among others, Usain Bolt, the Argentinian Football Association and Arsenal Football Club – boosting brand relevancy and deepening consumer connection.

This approach led to successful brand campaigns such as "It's Part of the Game" with Arsenal Women's team and Dirt Is Good helping to break the stigma around period blood in sport. Surf Excel also partnered with the ICC Women's Cricket World Cup, creating a viral moment when Jemimah Rodrigues' dirt-stained jersey became a celebration of its "Dirt Is Good" philosophy, with the suggestion: "Don't clean it. Frame it."

These campaigns are executed through a social-first marketing approach that prioritises real-time engagement, creator-led content and cultural connection. To accelerate this, we are embedding AI-powered design capabilities into brand teams via Sketch Pro – our in-house studio that speeds up asset production and enables storytelling designed for social platforms.

We continue to deliver executional excellence offline. We have stepped up partnerships with our customers to drive growth through category-expanding innovations and large-scale brand activations. As a result, we were recognised in 81% of our markets as best-in-class by the 2025 Advantage Group Survey, driven by strong in-store execution, joint business planning and category growth.

PRODUCTIVITY AND SIMPLIFICATION

Our Home Care supply chain continues to undergo a major transformation to deliver cost savings. This is supported by initiatives such as a €150 million investment across Europe. Launched in 2023 and continuing through 2026, the programme is focused on driving efficiencies and unlocking growth. In emerging markets such as Brazil and India, we are investing in enhanced production for our future growth formats, including liquid detergents.

To advance this transformation, we are leveraging AI to innovate faster and accelerate our speed to market. These include predictive maintenance, real-time demand planning, intelligent mixing systems and energy optimisation. We are also growing our Home Care sites that are part of Unilever's digital twin network, a replica of our factories that enables continuous production monitoring, analysis and simulation of changes before implementation. At our Haldia site in India, for example, this is helping to optimise processes and deliver cost and energy savings.

Another area of focus is vertical integration and direct-to-customer dispatch models. For example, by producing key materials like surfactants and designing fragrances in-house, we are improving supply resilience and securing long-term cost benefits. We are also co-locating distribution centres with factories, enabling faster, more direct deliveries to customers. This year, we opened a new distribution site in China and plan to open more in Thailand and the UK in 2026.



We use our science-based expertise to launch and scale category-shaping innovations, such as Wonder Wash.



Foods

We are bringing on-trend products, premium innovations and new tastes to both home and professional chefs around the world.



On the frontier of flavour

We delivered a solid performance despite slow markets, driven by innovation in our Power Brands and by stepping up gross margin through a simplified and sharpened portfolio.

Heiko Schipper
Business Group President, Foods

ABOUT FOODS

Our categories:
Condiments, Cooking Aids & Mini Meals, and Unilever Food Solutions

Our Power Brands:
Hellmann's
Horlicks
Knorr

PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHTS

TURNOVER

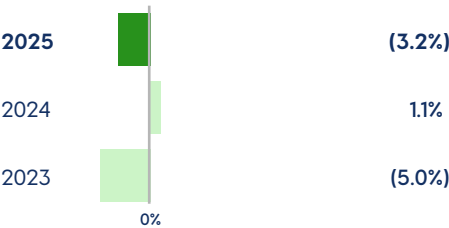
2025:

€12.9bn

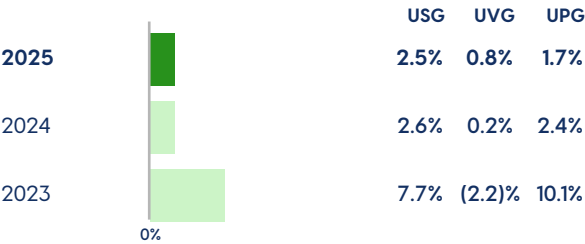
2024: €13.4bn

2023: €13.2bn

TURNOVER GROWTH



UNDERLYING SALES GROWTH



OPERATING MARGIN



UNDERLYING OPERATING MARGIN



Pages 1 to 46 use GAAP and non-GAAP measures to explain the performance of our business. See pages 40 to 46 for further information.

PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

In 2025, our turnover was €12.9 billion, decreasing by (3.2)% compared to the prior year, impacted by adverse currency movements and partially offset by 2.5% underlying sales growth. This consistent and competitive underlying performance was led by emerging markets. North America grew in line with the total Business Group, while Europe remained suppressed amid softer consumer demand. Encouragingly, underlying volume growth improved to 0.8%, reflecting our disciplined execution in a slower market environment.

Cooking Aids grew low single-digit, driven primarily by price. Knorr's softer performance in developed markets was offset by positive volume and price in emerging markets. Condiments delivered mid-single-digit growth, with balanced volume and price, led by Hellmann's continued momentum. The brand benefited from strong demand for its flavoured mayo range, now present in over 30 markets, and particularly good growth in emerging markets.

Unilever Food Solutions was flat, with positive volume growth in North America. This was partially offset by declines in China, its biggest market, and Europe, reflecting weaker out-of-home consumption and ongoing macroeconomic pressures.

Operating profit increased by 5.7% to €2.7 billion, due to reduced restructuring costs compared to the prior year and an underlying operating profit increase of 2.7%. Underlying operating margin increased by 130bps to 22.6%. This was driven by improvements in gross margin and overheads, alongside disciplined brand investment as we continue to execute our focused Foods strategy.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Our key focus is to continue delivering consistent growth with strong profit and cash generation. We have introduced a new Foods strategy which, now in its second year, supports this. We are streamlining and optimising our portfolio and accelerating science-led innovation built around products rooted in great taste. At the same time, we are sharpening execution across our strategic partnerships, strengthening consumer engagement and driving operational excellence.

INNOVATION-LED PREMIUMISATION

Innovation remains our primary driver of volume growth, and in 2025, we turned consumer trends into scalable, multi-year product offerings. We are embracing the appetite for new flavours and cuisines, the desire for convenient and solo cooking, and the rise of time-saving methods such as air frying.

Knorr continues to evolve its portfolio through innovation and product superiority. This approach in bouillons and seasonings fuelled particularly strong growth in the Philippines, Indonesia and the US. In addition, Knorr tapped into the growing demand for smart cooking and eating, expanding mini-meals with ready-to-heat pots inspired by trending global cuisines. In the UK and Germany, it introduced new cooking pastes – such as Sundried Tomato & Herbs and Smoked Chilli & Lime – designed for air fryer use.

We continued to invest in the fast-growing flavour space, with our flavoured mayo range reaching €100 million across 35 markets, supported by Hellmann's launches like Ranch in the UK and Flamin' Hot in Mexico.

Our approach to innovation has evolved too. We accelerated our latest product development through an AI formulation tool, significantly reducing time to market.

FRONTLINE EXECUTION

Our brands are embracing a social-first approach to connect with people in authentic, locally relevant ways. Knorr delivered its biggest social-first campaign, #UnlockYourGreenFlag, positioning cooking as a universal 'green flag' in the dating world. Partnering with the world's most downloaded dating app and influencers across 29 markets, the campaign delivered content that resonated with Gen Z, driving a measurable uplift in brand preference.

Connecting with consumers at the right moments is central to our strategy. In the US – a key market for Hellmann's – the brand continues to leverage major sporting events as a repeatable model, celebrating the football season with its fifth Big Game activation, generating over 40 billion earned media impressions. This multi-channel campaign combined Unilever's 'Perfect Store' execution across online platforms and in-store activations with bold creative designed to spark conversation ahead of the event.

Beyond in-market activations, strategic partnerships help us reach new audiences and build excitement for our brands. In Brazil, one of Hellmann's biggest markets, the brand extended its collaboration with the National Basketball Association (NBA). The collaboration combined cultural engagement with consumer activation and product innovation, introducing new flavours such as Barbecue, Bacon and Garlic in our convenient squeeze format. These initiatives delivered high penetration in the squeeze segment and significant sales growth among younger consumers.

We also continued to innovate at scale in the professional space through Unilever Food Solutions (UFS). In China, its largest market, UFS launched chefs-for-chefs innovations such as Knorr Professional Seasoned Soy Sauce to meet rising demand for richer umami and more intense soy flavours. This marks the brand's first premium variant developed specifically for culinary professionals. Through its Future Menus initiative, UFS works with chefs in over 50 markets to shape global food trends. This year's focus on Asian and South American cuisines was supported by signature products such as Hellmann's Spicy Mayo and Ancho Chipotle Sauce, helping chefs create popular dishes like tacos and dumplings.

PRODUCTIVITY AND SIMPLIFICATION

We are transforming our factory performance by harnessing advanced technology to optimise operations and improve efficiency. At the same time, we are investing in our people – equipping factory teams with technical and soft skills to innovate and respond to market needs.

To meet growing demand, we established a new soy sauce plant in Greater China. The facility evolved from a pilot plant to full-scale production and incorporates advanced controls to enable breakthroughs in fermentation. Significant design changes from conventional soy sauce plants have helped to optimise capital expenditure and improve volume.

Alongside operational improvements, we further simplified our Foods portfolio this year, sharpening our focus on Power Brands and global categories. This included the sale of Conimex and The Vegetarian Butcher, with binding offers for the sale of Graze, as well as Unox and Zwan, which are both pending the usual closing conditions and regulatory approvals. Since 2019, we have removed more than 25% of SKUs, reduced ingredients by 20% and streamlined formulations by nearly a third.



Knorr continues to focus on product superiority and unlocking convenience in bouillons and seasonings.



Michael Stewart
Chief Corporate Affairs and Communications Officer

Sustainability Review

PROGRESS AND IMPACT

Rapid changes in societal expectations, consumer preferences and regulation underline the continued importance of Unilever's sustainability agenda. Our work protects and enhances the value of our business through innovation, operational efficiency and supply chain resilience. Our sustainability goals play a critical role in future-proofing our business, ensuring focus and urgency in the areas where we can deliver the most impact. See our non-financial performance table on page 30, and pages 214 to 277 for detailed commentary on each goal in accordance with the ESRS. Following the demerger of the Ice Cream business, in 2026 we will review the scope and baselines of our sustainability goals.

CLIMATE

This year, we reduced emissions in our operations through efficiency improvements, implementation of power purchase agreements (PPAs), and installation of industrial-scale heat pumps and electric boilers at additional sites. Our scope 3 decarbonisation efforts continue to prioritise supplier engagement, such as our Supplier Climate Programme, which now includes almost 200 suppliers and 40% of raw material scope 3 emissions.

We expect progress against our scope 3 targets to be challenging given the significant contribution from the petrochemicals sector and end-of-life emissions from surfactants. This primarily impacts our Home Care Business Group. However, we are making progress to develop and scale lower-GHG alternatives for these chemicals in our laundry and cleaning products, as well as engaging with governments to accelerate the transition to sustainable chemicals. We are also reformulating products using lower-GHG ingredients, such as our Lux and Lifebuoy soap bars in India and Indonesia. A key part of our forest, land and agriculture (FLAG) emissions reduction relates to maintaining the sourcing of deforestation-free volumes of five key commodities, including palm oil. This year, we increased our direct sourcing of palm feedstocks, improving traceability and supporting our work to maintain no deforestation.

We continue to work with trade associations to improve alignment with our climate targets, supported by our second Climate Policy Engagement Review.

NATURE

Our regenerative agriculture projects aim to address the most material environmental impacts faced by farmers, including those related to climate, soil and biodiversity. In 2025, we implemented 12 new regenerative agriculture projects, bringing our total to 34 active projects across 17 countries. This includes a new canola programme in Canada and a soy programme in Brazil. Our projects on protection and restoration prioritise landscapes based on our commodity footprint and operational presence. In Indonesia, for example, we have long-term, multi-stakeholder partnerships located across three provinces that supply our palm oil processing facility in North Sumatra. We also continue to expand our work in partnership with the Rimba Collective, which provides conservation finance and project implementation.

This year, our advocacy focused on regional policies to enable farmers to adopt and sustain regenerative practices. Alongside this, in Brazil, we are working with peers through the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)'s Landscape Accelerator to align on policy and finance solutions to support the regenerative transformation of the Cerrado region – a key sourcing area for our soybean oil.

PLASTICS

We increased our use of post-consumer recycled (PCR) plastic this year, achieving our goal of 25% PCR by 2025.^(a) Key projects included the roll-out of Wonder Wash laundry detergent bottles in Europe and Hellmann's squeeze bottles in Brazil, with up to 100% recycled plastic. We also reduced our use of virgin plastics, primarily through expanding our PCR adoption. These, alongside lightweighting innovations and alternative formats that remove plastic from our packaging, remain critical levers in reducing virgin plastic. We also achieved our goal to collect and process more plastic than we sold by 2025. From 2026, we will increase our focus on transitioning to paper-based flexible packaging. This will be supported by the inclusion of an associated target in the Sustainability Progress Index (SPI) component of the 2026-2028 Performance Share Plan (PSP) – see pages 99 to 100 for more detail. We remain focused on developing next-generation packaging solutions that are reusable, recyclable or compostable. This year in the UK, Cif launched a reusable trigger spray that reduces plastic waste by 50%.

Despite limited progress at the Global Plastics Treaty negotiations, we remain committed to supporting governments to develop harmonised regulatory frameworks across markets that drive investment and innovation – such as effective, locally tailored extended producer responsibility (EPR) programmes. Voluntary industry-wide action also remains a key lever. This year, we signed the Ellen MacArthur Foundation's Global Commitment 2030, which encourages cross-industry collaboration to accelerate progress.

LIVELIHOODS

Our multi-year projects with smallholder farmers in key commodity sourcing regions continued to focus on improving farming practices through certification schemes, access to income growth and regenerative agriculture programmes. In our retail value chain, we are supporting small-scale retailers primarily in markets such as India and Indonesia, through our AI-powered digital ordering platforms, alongside financial services and training. Our ongoing supplier engagement increased the proportion of our procurement spend with suppliers who have signed the Living Wage Promise. We continue to equip these suppliers with the tools, knowledge and resources to start measuring their living wage gaps. Alongside partners like UN Global Compact, International Labour Organization, IDH and World Benchmarking Alliance, we successfully advocated for living wage to be highlighted in the Doha Political Declaration as a key focus area for government policy aiming to advance social development.

(a) Having reached our 2025 milestone (excluding Ice Cream), PCR will remain an important lever to deliver our virgin plastic reduction goals.

Non-Financial Performance

Climate	Goal	Unilever	Unilever (including Ice Cream)		
		2025	2025	2024	2023
Reduce absolute operational GHG emissions (Scope 1 & 2) by 100% by 2030 from a 2015 baseline ^{(a)(b)}	(100)%	(77)%	(77)%	(72)%	(70)%
Reduce absolute Scope 3 energy and industrial (E&I) GHG emissions by 42% by 2030 from a 2021 baseline ^{(b)(c)(d)}	(42.0)%	(11)%	(11)%	(7)%	–
Reduce absolute Scope 3 forest, land and agriculture (FLAG) GHG emissions by 30.3% by 2030 from a 2021 baseline ^{(b)(c)(d)}	(30.3)%	(17)%	(17)%	(12)%	–

Nature	Goal	Unilever	Unilever (including Ice Cream)		
		2025	2025	2024	2023
Implement regenerative agriculture practices on 1 million hectares of agricultural land by 2030	1m	0.25m	0.26m	0.13m	0.06m
Help protect and restore 1 million hectares of natural ecosystems by 2030	1m	0.66m	0.67m	0.43m	0.29m
95% volume of key crops to be verified as sustainably sourced by 2030	95%	81%	80%	79%	79%
Maintain no deforestation across our primary deforestation-linked commodities ^(e)	95%	97%	96%	97%	98%
Implement water stewardship programmes in 100 locations in water-stressed areas by 2030	100	29	30	21	13

Plastics	Goal	Unilever	Unilever (including Ice Cream)		
		2025	2025	2024	2023
Reduce our virgin plastic footprint – by 30% by 2026, and 40% by 2028, from a 2019 baseline ^(f)	(30)%	(29)%	(29)%	(23)%	(21)%
100% of our plastic packaging to be reusable, recyclable or compostable ^{(a)(f)}	100%	57%	57%	57%	53%
by 2030 (for rigids)	100%	75%	75%	76%	–
by 2035 (for flexibles)	100%	15%	15%	13%	–
Use 25% recycled plastic in our packaging by 2025 ^(f)	25%	25%	24%	21%	20%
Collect and process more plastic packaging than we sell by 2025 ^(f)	100%	111%	111%	93%	68%

Livelihoods	Goal	Unilever	Unilever (including Ice Cream)		
		2025	2025	2024	2023
Suppliers representing 50% of our procurement spend to sign the Living Wage Promise by 2026	50%	43%	41%	32%	–
Help 250,000 smallholder farmers in our supply chain access livelihoods programmes by 2026	0.25m	0.17m	0.21m	0.08m	–
Help 2.5 million SMEs in our retail value chain grow their business by 2026 ^(g)	2.5m	2.12m	2.36m	2.58m	1.91m

(a) 2023 performance measured for 12-month period ended 30 September.

(b) Baseline period measured for 12-month period ended 30 September.

(c) 2024 performance restated due to change in measurement methodology and correction of an error in logistics third-party emission factors (E&I only).

(d) Unilever 2025 performance measured including Ice Cream.

(e) 2023 performance measured for all commodity volumes ordered for three-month period October to December, except for palm oil in India measured only for December.

(f) The scope of our plastic packaging targets includes plastic packaging in 26 countries, which account for approximately 82% of Unilever's sales.

(g) 2023 performance measured for three-month period October to December.

Our Principal Risks

OUR RISK APPETITE AND APPROACH TO RISK MANAGEMENT

Risk management is integral to Unilever's strategy and the achievement of our long-term goals. Our success as an organisation depends on our ability to identify and exploit the opportunities generated by our business and in our markets. In doing this, we take an embedded approach to risk management, which puts risk at the core of the Board agenda, where we believe it should be.

Unilever's appetite for risk is driven by the following:

- Our growth should be consistent, competitive, profitable and responsible.
- Our actions on issues such as climate, nature, plastics and livelihoods must reflect their urgency, and not be constrained by the uncertainty of potential impacts.
- Our behaviours must be in line with our Code of Business Principles (COBP) and Code Policies.
- Our ambition to continuously improve our operational efficiency and effectiveness.
- Our aim to maintain a minimum A/A2 credit rating on a long-term basis.

Our approach to risk management is designed to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that our assets are safeguarded, the risks facing the business are being assessed and mitigated, and all information that may be required to be disclosed is reported to Unilever's senior management including, where appropriate, the CEO and CFO.

ORGANISATION

The Board has overall accountability for the management of risks and opportunities and reviewing the effectiveness of Unilever's risk management and internal control systems. The Board has established a clear organisational structure with well-defined accountabilities for the principal risks that Unilever faces in the short, medium and long term. In this structure, the Board has delegated the overall accountability for risk management to both the CEO and CFO. The distribution of accountabilities and responsibilities ensures that every segment (either Business Group or country) through which we operate has specific resources and processes for risk reviews and risk mitigation. This is supported by the ULE, which takes active responsibility for focusing on the principal areas of risk to Unilever, including any emerging areas of risk. The Board regularly reviews these risk areas, including consideration of environmental, social and governance matters, and retains responsibility for determining the nature and extent of the significant risks that Unilever is prepared to take to achieve its strategic objectives.

FOUNDATION AND PRINCIPLES

Our strategy and growth priorities are set out on pages 4 and 5. In support of these, our Code of Business Principles (COBP) and a framework of Code Policies set out the standards of behaviour that we expect all employees to adhere to. The day-to-day responsibility for ensuring these principles are applied rests with senior management across Business Groups, geographies and functions. They are supported by Business Integrity Officers and Committees who communicate the Code, deliver training, maintain processes and procedures (including support lines) to report and respond to alleged breaches, and to capture and communicate learnings.

For each of our principal risks, we have a risk management framework detailing the controls in place and who is responsible for managing both the overall risk and the individual controls mitigating that risk. Unilever's functional standards define mandatory requirements across a range of specialist areas such as product safety and cyber security, which are key controls in mitigating these risks.

Our assessment considers short-, medium- and long-term risks, including how they 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.

PROCESSES

Unilever operates a wide range of processes and activities across its operations, covering strategy, planning, execution and performance management. Risk management is integrated into every stage. 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.

ASSURANCE AND RE-ASSURANCE

Assurance on compliance with the COBP and our Code Policies is obtained annually from Unilever management via a formal Code declaration. In addition, specialist awareness and training programmes run throughout the year and vary depending on the business priorities. An integrated assurance map is maintained across the principal risks to confirm the mitigation in place through the three lines of defence. Our Corporate Audit function plays a vital role in providing both management and the Board with an objective and independent review of the effectiveness of risk management and internal control systems throughout Unilever.

BOARD ASSESSMENT OF COMPLIANCE WITH THE RISK MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORKS

The Board, advised by its committees and subcommittees where appropriate, regularly reviews the significant risks and decisions that could have a material impact on Unilever. These reviews consider the level of risk that Unilever is prepared to take in pursuit of the business strategy and the effectiveness of the management controls in place to mitigate the risk exposure.

The Board, through the Audit Committee, has reviewed the assessment of risks, internal controls and disclosure controls, and procedures in operation within Unilever. It has also considered the effectiveness of any remedial actions taken for the year covered by this Annual Report and Accounts, and up to the date of its approval by the Board.

Details of the Audit Committee's activities in relation to this can be found in the Report of the Audit Committee on pages 70 to 74.

Further statements on compliance with the specific risk management and control requirements in the UK Corporate Governance Code (2024), the US Securities Exchange Act (1934) and the US Sarbanes-Oxley Act (2002) are on page 64.

Principal Risks

Our business is subject to risks and uncertainties. On the following pages, we have identified the risks and opportunities that we regard as the most material to Unilever's business and performance at this time.

Our principal risks include those that could impact our business in the short term (the next two years), medium term (the next three to ten years) or over the longer term (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.

Our principal risks have been reviewed and updated as appropriate to reflect the current and relevant risks and opportunities. The key changes are summarised below:

- Consumer Preference risk and Customer and Channel risk have been merged into one principal risk: Consumer and Channel. Both risks are driven by changing consumer behaviours influenced by lifestyle changes, economic pressures, and digital adoption. Given their combined impact on portfolio and resource allocation, and integrated management by the Business Groups, this consolidation supports streamlined oversight and disclosures.
- Ethical risk and Legal and Regulatory risk have been merged into one principal risk: Legal and Compliance. Legal and Regulatory compliance refers to compliance with external laws, while ethical compliance relates to compliance with internal policies. In both cases, the risk lies in the consequences of non-compliance in terms of penalties, fines and reputational damage.
- Treasury and Tax risk has reduced and is no longer considered a principal risk, reflecting the strength of our processes, operations, controls and our widespread geographical footprint.

We also reflect on whether the level of risk associated with each of our principal risks is increasing or decreasing. There are three principal risks where we believe there is an increased level of risk compared with last year:

- Information and Cyber Security: the risk continues to rise for consumer goods companies due to increasingly sophisticated ransomware and phishing attacks, amplified by AI-driven threats that enable hyper-personalised scams.
- Economic and Geopolitical: escalating inter-state armed conflicts, rising protectionism and tariffs, and heightened political instability following global elections pose increased risk to business operations.
- Portfolio Management: shifting consumer preferences, evolving channel dynamics, heightened economic and political uncertainty, and strategic portfolio choices have increased complexity and execution challenges.

The rapid advancements in generative AI capabilities heightens the risk of misuse, leading to loss of trust and credibility, as well as the risk of legal liability. We also continue to monitor emerging risk areas within our existing principal risks, such as geopolitical tensions, ongoing macroeconomic challenges and changes in consumer demand.

We set out below certain mitigating actions that we believe could help us to manage our principal risks. However, we may not be successful in deploying some or all of these mitigating actions. If the circumstances in these risks occur or are not successfully mitigated, our cash flow, operating results, financial position, business and reputation could be materially adversely affected. In addition, risks and uncertainties could cause actual results to vary from those described, which may include forward-looking statements, or could impact our ability to meet our targets or be detrimental to our profitability or reputation.

Risk	Risk description	Management of risk	Level of risk
Consumer and Channel	Our success depends on the value and relevance of our brands and products to consumers around the world, and on our ability to innovate and remain competitive. Consumer behaviours are evolving rapidly, driven by lifestyle shifts, economic pressures and increasing digital adoption. These changes influence brand preferences, shopping habits and channel dynamics, including the accelerated growth of digital commerce and new retail formats. Technological disruption continues to reshape how we engage consumers and customers, challenging traditional communication and distribution models. Our ability to develop and deploy the right communication, both in terms of messaging content and medium, is critical to the continued strength of our brands. Failure to anticipate and respond to these shifts could impact brand equity, portfolio competitiveness and, ultimately, impact market share. To remain competitive, we must deliver innovation at speed, adapt marketing strategies to digital platforms and maintain strong partnerships.	We monitor external market trends and collate consumer, customer and shopper insights in order to develop brand strategies and build competitive advantage. We are focused on elevating brand experience with a particular focus on our Power Brands. The Unmissable Brand Superiority (UBS) framework provides a systematic approach to measuring brand equity. Our Research and Development teams translate emerging consumer trends into technologies and products, supported by a multi-year innovation pipeline. This enables rapid deployment of innovations across categories, including premium, health and hygiene offerings. We strengthen customer relationships through joint business planning and developing brand experiences rooted in shopper insights. Our focus on digital commerce includes building capabilities in data, technology, media, operations and outlet design to optimise order and stock management. Brand communication strategies are continuously adapted for relevance across touchpoints, with emphasis on digital and social platforms to engage consumers effectively.	No change 

Risk	Risk description	Management of risk	Level of risk
Portfolio Management	Unilever's strategic investment choices will affect the long-term growth and profitability of our business. Our future growth and profitability are shaped by strategic investment decisions across our Business Groups, key markets and channels. Sub-optimal choices in portfolio allocation may result in missed opportunities to strengthen margins or accelerate growth. Maintaining a balanced and forward-looking portfolio is critical to delivering long-term value.	We manage this risk through clearly defined Business Group strategies and business plans to prioritise investments in areas with the greatest potential for long-term value. Our acquisition and divestment activity is governed by a structured evaluation process aligned with our portfolio objectives.	Increase 
Climate and Nature	Tackling climate change-related physical and transitional risks and loss of nature is important to increase our resilience and future-proof our business. Climate change and nature loss are inextricably linked. Climate change is a key driver of biodiversity loss, and nature is a key tool in combating rising global temperatures and climate change impacts. The risks from climate and nature have the potential to affect supply security, cost structures and consumer demand, requiring continued investment in resilience and sustainable practices. Physical risks from climate change, such as more frequent and severe extreme weather events, may disrupt our supply chain, manufacturing sites and distribution networks. Transition risks, including carbon pricing, land-use restrictions and regulations on GHG-intensive ingredients, could increase costs and limit operational flexibility. Climate change, intensive agriculture and land conversion are accelerating ecosystem degradation, reducing crop yields and driving up raw material costs. Water is essential across our value chain. Limited availability or declining quality could constrain operations and reduce demand for water-dependent products.	In 2024, we published our updated Climate Transition Action Plan, which sets out our decarbonisation targets for our scope 3 emissions, and the key actions we will take to achieve them (see pages 227 and 228 for an update on progress). We are decarbonising our operations through eco-efficiency measures, transitioning to renewable energy for heating and cooling, and low-carbon logistics. We are working with our suppliers to drive emissions reductions within our supply chain. We monitor and model weather impacts on raw material availability and pricing, and integrate this into our forecasting process. We track climate-related policy developments and take proactive steps to mitigate business impact, while advocating for public policy aligned with the 1.5°C pathway of the Paris Agreement, such as ambitious Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). We are working with farmers to adopt practices that protect biodiversity, improve soil health and reduce land degradation. We strive for a deforestation-free supply chain and support land use programmes and policies that promote landscape protection and restoration. To address the risk posed by water scarcity in our supply chain, we are working with farmers to implement regenerative agriculture practices that use less water. In our operations, we are implementing water stewardship programmes at Unilever manufacturing sites located in water-stressed locations. We are developing water-free product formats, such as laundry sheets, and investing in innovations that require less or no water.	No change 

Risk	Risk description	Management of risk	Level of risk
Plastic Packaging	We use plastic to package our products, which is why tackling plastic pollution is a priority. Reducing virgin plastic and improving packaging circularity are key methods for continued progress towards our sustainability goals. Consumers and regulators increasingly expect sustainable packaging solutions and packaging transformation. We are also dependent on the work of our industry partners and development of waste management infrastructure, which poses a risk to achieving systemic change. The transition to sustainable packaging requires new materials, product formats and business models. Besides the overarching risk of consumer and customer acceptance, there is a need to ensure these alternatives do not compromise functionality, performance or safety, or undermine product quality and compliance. Emerging regulations, such as extended producer responsibility (EPR) schemes, also expose us to increasing costs, reporting obligations and compliance requirements. For instance, policies like bans require significant innovation and collaboration to scale alternatives and remain in the market.	In 2025, we continued our efforts to deliver our plastic sustainability goals. We invest in the development of alternative packaging materials and work with industry partners to bring them to market at scale. We are also collaborating with industry forums to shape the next generation of reuse-refill pilots at scale, while supporting the development of waste management infrastructure through our collection and processing initiatives. Driving industry-wide, systemic change through our partnerships and external advocacy is a critical pillar of our strategy. We engage with governments to develop well-designed EPR schemes and support harmonised mandatory regulations on plastics, as part of the Business Coalition for a Global Plastics Treaty. We signed the Ellen MacArthur Foundation's Global Commitment 2030 and endorsed its Plastics Agenda for Business. We also continue working with the Consumer Goods Forum as a member of the Plastic Waste Coalition of Action, among other industry partners.	No change 
Talent	The delivery of our growth ambition depends on a future-fit workforce and a high-performing culture. As we embed our new operating model and leadership structure, there is a risk that we are unable to attract talent with skills that match the demands of a fast-changing market, and that we are unable to retain the right talent and capabilities to deliver our business goals. There is also a risk that not all leadership and employees will adapt to embed a high-performance culture across the organisation. If these changes are not implemented and adopted at pace, it could affect our ability to compete, innovate and deliver sustained business results.	We have an integrated management development process that includes regular performance reviews, underpinned by a common set of leadership behaviours, skills and competencies. We are strengthening our capability with focused programmes to attract and build critical skills for the future. Targeted development and learning initiatives are helping our people gain the expertise needed to drive performance and innovation. We continue to attract and retain top talent through tailored recruitment strategies and development opportunities, supported by an inclusive and performance-driven culture. Regular reviews by senior leaders ensure that progress is monitored and actions remain aligned with Unilever's strategic priorities and future growth needs.	No change 
Business Operations	Our business depends on the purchase of materials, efficient manufacturing and the timely distribution of products to our customers. Our supply chain network is exposed to potentially adverse events such as geopolitical tensions, physical disruptions, trade restrictions and tariffs, or issues at a key supplier, which could impact our ability to deliver orders to customers. The cost of our products is affected by the cost of the underlying commodities and materials from which they are made. Fluctuations in these costs cannot always be passed on to the consumer through pricing and will need to be carefully managed.	We have contingency plans designed to enable us to secure alternative key material supplies at short notice, transfer or share production between manufacturing sites, and use substitute materials in our product formulations and recipes. We monitor ongoing geopolitical events and trade policies, and assess the impact of potential areas of concern. We work with various functions in the business to manage and respond to such risks. 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.	No change 

Risk	Risk description	Management of risk	Level of risk
Safe and high-quality products	The safety and quality of our products are of paramount importance for our brands and our reputation. Evolving laws and regulations concerning product formulation, nutritional standards and the use of ingredients of concern may restrict the sale of our products in specific markets, which can impact financial performance and reputation. The risk that raw materials are accidentally or maliciously contaminated throughout the supply chain or that product defects occur due to human error, equipment failure or other factors cannot be excluded. Labelling errors can have potentially serious consequences for both consumer safety and brand reputation. Therefore, on-pack labelling needs to provide clear and accurate ingredient information in order that consumers can make informed decisions regarding the products they buy.	Our Code of Business Principles and Code Policies set out our commitment to conduct responsible and safe research and innovation, to produce safe and high-quality products that meet all applicable standards and regulations. Our product safety and quality processes and controls are comprehensive, from product design to customer shelf. They are verified annually and monitored regularly through performance indicators that drive improvement activities. Our key raw material suppliers are externally certified, and the materials received are monitored to ensure they meet the rigorous quality standards that our products require. We also have stringent requirements for the design, manufacture and delivery of our products to ensure we consistently supply the safe and high-quality products that our customers and consumers expect. In the event of a marketplace incident relating to the safety of our consumers or the quality of our products, incident management teams are activated in the affected business units and markets. They are supported by our product quality, safety and communications experts, to ensure timely and effective action. We have processes in place to ensure that the data used to generate on-pack labels, and the final labels themselves, are compliant with applicable regulations and with relevant Unilever labelling policies to provide the clarity and transparency consumers need.	No change 
Information and Cyber Security	Unilever's operations are reliant on robust IT systems and the effective protection and management of data to ensure confidentiality, integrity and availability of information. The cyber risk landscape continues to evolve. There is increasing complexity due to the growing digital footprint of our business, including reliance on third parties, and the evolving cyber regulatory landscape. Threat actors have heightened capabilities, in part through the use of AI to automate phishing, exploit vulnerabilities and conduct deepfake-enabled social engineering. As digital interactions with customers, suppliers and consumers increase, the need for secure and resilient IT systems becomes critical in ensuring data privacy. While we have been subject to cyber-attacks in the past, none have resulted in a material impact. However, we recognise that a significant cyber incident has the potential to affect our core operations, including sales, supply chain and cash flow, as well as impact financial performance, reputation and regulatory compliance.	We manage the risk through a multi-layered strategy aligned to the NIST Cyber Security Framework, with established capabilities across the Govern, Identify, Protect, Detect, Respond and Recover functions. In Govern, our Cyber Security Risk Management Framework is integrated into our broader enterprise risk processes, with the Audit Committee providing specific oversight of the risk. We maintain a global set of cyber security policies and standards, applicable to employees, contractors and third parties, and subject to periodic review and updates. Our internal Cyber Security Assurance team, complemented by external experts, conducts risk-based assessments, including for critical third parties, with output used to drive continuous improvement. Senior leadership is actively engaged through the Information Protection Council, which oversees prioritisation and governance of cyber and privacy risks. The Identify and Protect functions operate a modernised technology stack that enhances enterprise visibility, and addresses threats and vulnerabilities to protect our business operations. Our Detect and Respond functions operate a structured and rehearsed incident response plan to ensure rapid detection and containment in the event of a cyber incident. Our Recover function conducts resilience planning and recovery testing. These measures are designed to reduce the likelihood of a cyber event having a material impact, although no system can eliminate risk entirely.	Increase 

Risk	Risk description	Management of risk	Level of risk
Business Transformation	Successful execution of transformation projects is key to delivering their intended benefits and avoiding disruption to other business activities. In December 2025, we successfully completed the demerger of our Ice Cream business and continue to deliver against our company-wide productivity programme. These initiatives represent a significant transformation of our operating model. Advancements in AI, particularly the evolution of generative AI, present significant opportunities to enhance efficiency and effectiveness across consumer insights, demand creation, customer and channel management, and operations. We see these as opportunities to step up growth, unlock productivity and accelerate cultural transformation. Increased use of AI poses operational, reputational and compliance risks that need to be managed while optimising the opportunity. Unilever is embarking on a major transformation to simplify and harmonise core business processes, modernise our digital foundations and leverage AI for future growth. As the programme progresses through its design phase, insufficiently robust planning or design choices could embed future complexity, constrain efficiency gains and lead to higher long-term costs.	Following the successful completion of the demerger of our Ice Cream business and productivity programme, we are now focused on ongoing monitoring to ensure a smooth transition and sustained benefits. Acquisitions and disposals are governed by dedicated teams, including functional specialists and the Business Groups. Specific focus areas identified during the acquisition process are managed and mitigated during the integration period. The digitalisation of our business and the use of AI are led by a team of specialists working together with the business, piloting projects in a phased manner. The implementation is supported by an AI framework and assurance programme, which guide how we can support the Business Groups, units and functions. The transformation of our business processes is overseen and governed by a dedicated senior management team. They ensure that the design and implementation aligns with Unilever's strategy and project objectives.	Decrease 
Economic and Geopolitical	Adverse economic conditions may affect one or more countries, regions or may extend globally. Economic and political instability impacts consumer demand for our products, disrupts sales and/or impacts the profitability of our operations. Unilever has more than half of its turnover in emerging markets, which exposes us to related economic and political volatility, such as foreign exchange or price controls. These economic and geopolitical factors can also influence the financial markets in which we operate. A material shortfall in our cash flow could undermine Unilever's credit rating, impair investor confidence and restrict our ability to raise funds. In periods of heightened economic stress or financial crisis, there is an additional risk that market illiquidity may limit our access to funding.	The breadth of Unilever's portfolio and geographic reach help mitigate our exposure to any particular localised risk. Our flexible business model allows us to adapt our portfolio and respond quickly to develop new offerings that suit changing consumer and customer needs during economic downturns. We believe that many years of exposure to emerging markets have given us experience of operating and developing our business successfully during periods of economic and political volatility. We regularly update our forecast of business results and cash flows and, where necessary, rebalance investment priorities.	Increase 

Risk	Risk description	Management of risk	Level of risk
Legal and Compliance	Compliance with laws, regulations, and our Code of Business Principles and Code Policies, by our own employees and our business partners, is an essential part of Unilever's operations. Unilever is subject to laws and regulations in diverse areas, including product and ingredient safety, intellectual property, competition, anti-bribery and corruption, economic sanctions, data privacy, environmental reporting and human rights due diligence. Failure to comply may result in financial penalties, fines or other regulatory sanctions and, in certain circumstances, may lead to civil or criminal enforcement actions or litigation, with potential adverse effects on our reputation. Acting in an ethical manner, consistent with the expectations of customers, consumers and other stakeholders, is essential for the protection of the reputation of Unilever and its brands. Failure to meet these high standards could impact our reputation and business results.	Unilever seeks to comply with the laws and regulations of the countries in which we operate. In specialist areas, the relevant teams at global, regional or local levels 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. Our legal and regulatory specialists are heavily involved in monitoring and reviewing our practices to provide reasonable assurance that we remain aware of and in line with all relevant laws and legal obligations. Similarly, our litigation specialists are equipped to protect, defend and manage legal proceedings to safeguard Unilever's interests and mitigate potential risks. Our Human Rights Policy Statement outlines our approach to embedding respect for human rights throughout our value chain. Our Code of Business Principles (COBP) and our Code Policies govern the behaviour of our employees. Processes for identifying and resolving breaches of our COBP and our Code Policies are clearly defined and regularly communicated throughout Unilever. Data relating to such breaches is reviewed by the ULE and relevant Board Committees and helps determine the allocation of resources for future policy development, process improvements, training and awareness initiatives. Our Responsible Partner Policy sets out our expectations that all our business partners must meet in order to do business with Unilever, with respect to Business Integrity & Ethics, Human Rights and the Planet.	No change 

Viability Statement

The Directors have reviewed the long-term prospects of the Group in order to assess its viability. This review incorporated the activities and key risks of the Group, together with the factors likely to affect the Group's future development, performance, financial position, cash flows, liquidity position and borrowing facilities, as described on pages 1 to 29. In addition, we describe in notes 15 to 18, on pages 161 to 176, the Group's objectives, policies and processes for managing its capital, its financial risk management objectives, details of its financial instruments and hedging activities, and its exposures to credit and liquidity risk. Unilever announced the demerger of the Ice Cream business, which completed in December 2025. The Directors have considered the ability of the remaining Group to continue in its current form to remain viable.

ASSESSMENT

In order to report on the long-term viability of the Group, the Directors reviewed the overall funding capacity and headroom available to withstand severe events and carried out a robust assessment of the principal risks facing the Group,

including those that would threaten its business model, future performance, solvency or liquidity. This includes consideration of external factors such as the impact of climate change, changing consumer preferences and a slowdown in economic growth.

We have also reviewed the mitigating factors in respect of each principal risk. The risks and mitigating factors are summarised on pages 32 to 37.

The viability assessment has three parts:

- First, the Directors considered the period over which they have a reasonable expectation that the Group will continue to operate and meet its liabilities;
- Second, they considered the current debt facilities and debt headroom over the viability period, assuming that any debt maturing can be re-financed at commercially acceptable terms; and
- Third, they considered the potential impact of severe but plausible scenarios over this period:
 - assessing scenarios for each individual principal risk, and their impact on profits and cash; and
 - assessing scenarios that involve more than one principal risk, including the following multi-risk scenarios:

Multi-risk scenarios modelled	Level of severity reviewed	Link to principal risk
Contamination issue with one of our largest brands caused by regulated ingredients and the temporary closure of three of our largest factories.	Significant reduction in sales for some of our Business Groups, along with a percolating impact on other brands and the closure of three of our largest factories for a period of six months.	■ Safe and high-quality products ■ Legal and compliance ■ Business operations
Increasing geopolitical tensions leading to subdued macroeconomic scenario and impacting consumer demand, coupled with failure to find alternatives to plastic packaging, resulting in both consumers moving away and higher costs.	Loss of turnover due to shifting consumer preferences and rising costs linked to plastic-related taxes and levies.	■ Economic and geopolitical ■ Plastic packaging
Climate change-related extreme weather events impacting crop yield and failure to capitalise on changing consumer perceptions and demands.	Severe weather conditions impacting agricultural output and crop yields, driving up raw materials costs and limiting product availability, resulting in loss of turnover and missed opportunities.	■ Climate and nature ■ Business operations ■ Consumer and channel
A cyber-attack causing a sustained shutdown of manufacturing systems, coupled with related non-compliance with laws and regulations.	Disruptions to operations resulting in loss of turnover for two months, coupled with recovery costs of cyber-attack and compliance costs.	■ Information and cyber security ■ Legal and compliance

FINDINGS

- Firstly, a three-year period is considered appropriate for this viability assessment because it is the period covered by the strategic plan, and it enables a high level of confidence in assessing viability, even in extreme adverse events, due to factors such as:
 - the Group has considerable financial resources, together with established business relationships with many customers and suppliers in countries throughout the world;
 - high cash generation by the Group's operations and access to the external debt markets;
 - flexibility of cash outflow with respect to significant marketing programmes and capital expenditure projects, which usually have a two- to three-year horizon; and
 - the Group's diverse product and geographical activities, which are impacted by continuously evolving technology and innovation.
- Secondly, the Group's debt headroom and funding profile was assessed. None of the future outlooks considered resulted in significant liquidity headroom issues, primarily because:
 - the Group has a healthy balance of short-term and long-term debt programmes, with repayment profiles ensuring short-term commercial paper maturities do not exceed €0.5 billion in any given week and long-term debt maturities do not exceed €4.0 billion in any given calendar year; and
 - the Group has the equivalent of €7.0 billion in committed credit facilities with a maturity of 364 days, which provide a back-up for our commercial paper programmes.
- Thirdly, for each of our 11 principal risks, worst-case plausible scenarios have been assessed together with multi-risk scenarios. None of the scenarios reviewed would cause Unilever to cease to be viable.

CONCLUSION

On the basis described above, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Group will be able to continue in operation and meet its liabilities as they fall due over the three-year period of their assessment.

Additional Financial Disclosures

CASH FLOW

Cash flow from operating activities decreased by €0.1 billion, mainly due to €0.4 billion in productivity-related settlements during the year linked to the programme announced in 2024, creating a category-focused business model. This was partly offset by a €0.3 billion improvement in working capital.

€ million	2025	2024 ^(a)
Operating profit	9,037	8,829
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	1,353	1,370
Changes in working capital	116	(188)
Pensions and similar obligations less payments	(74)	(54)
Provisions less payments	(130)	289
Elimination of losses/(profits) on disposals	58	259
Non-cash charge for share-based compensation	255	292
Other adjustments	157	116
Cash flow from operating activities	10,772	10,913
Income tax paid	(2,720)	(2,452)
Net capital expenditure	(1,465)	(1,599)
Net interest paid	(666)	(559)
Free cash flow*	5,921	6,304
Net cash flow (used in)/from investing activities	(2,394)	(423)
Net cash flow used in financing activities	(9,884)	(6,829)

(a) 2024 comparatives have been re-presented to reflect the demerger of our Ice Cream business.

Income tax paid increased by €0.3 billion versus the prior year, reflecting taxes on the Ice Cream business separation.

Net cash flow from investing activities was €(2.4) billion, a significant decrease from €(0.4) billion in the prior year. This change was mainly attributable to the acquisitions of Dr. Squatch, Minimalist and Wild. It also reflected reduced sales of investments in financial assets, particularly in India, coupled with lower proceeds from the sale of businesses in 2025. In contrast, 2024 saw higher proceeds from disposals, including Elida Beauty, the Russian business, Pureit and Truliva.

BALANCE SHEET

€ million	2025	2024
Goodwill and intangible assets	34,764	40,901
Other non-current assets	18,641	19,655
Current assets	17,066	19,194
Total assets	70,471	79,750
Current liabilities	21,662	25,234
Non-current liabilities	31,222	31,961
Total liabilities	52,884	57,195
Shareholders' equity	15,529	19,990
Non-controlling interest	2,057	2,565
Total equity	17,587	22,555
Total liabilities and equity	70,471	79,750

Goodwill and intangible assets were €34.8 billion, a decrease of €(6.1) billion compared to the prior year. This was primarily driven by the disposal of Ice Cream-related goodwill and intangibles of €(4.0) billion. It also reflected an adverse currency retranslation impact of €(3.7) billion, due to strengthening of the euro versus other currencies including the US dollar and the Indian rupee. These impacts were partially offset by goodwill and intangibles arising from recent acquisitions. See note 9 on pages 152 to 154 and note 22 on pages 180 to 181 for more.

Other non-current assets decreased by €(1.0) billion, driven by derecognition of property plant and equipment in relation to the demerger of our Ice Cream business of €(2.2) billion, depreciation of €(1.4) billion and adverse currency retranslation impact of €(1.3) billion. This was partially offset by net additions to property, plant and equipment of €1.9 billion, recognition of the retained stake in TMICC of €1.7 billion, and pension-funded schemes in surplus, driven by strong performance of equity and other growth assets.

Current assets decreased by €(2.1) billion, led by cash and cash equivalents of €(1.7) billion, inventory of €(0.6) billion and a currency impact of €(1.9) billion. This was partially offset by an increase in trade and other receivables of €2.0 billion.

Non-controlling interest decreased by €(0.5) billion, as profits for the period were more than offset by adverse foreign currency translation effects and dividend distributions.

Net debt*

Closing net debt was €23.1 billion, compared to €24.5 billion at 31 December 2024. This translated into a net debt/underlying EBITDA ratio of 2.0x. The decrease in net debt was primarily driven by free cash flow and a €2.7 billion payment by TMICC to Unilever ahead of the demerger, as TMICC raised separate debt facilities as a standalone entity. This was partially offset by dividends paid, acquisitions and the €1.5 billion share buyback programme executed during the first half of 2025.

Movement in net pension liability/asset

The table below shows the movement in net pension liability/asset during the year. Pension assets net of liabilities were in surplus of €3.5 billion at the end of 2025, compared with a surplus of €3.0 billion at the end of 2024. Higher discount rates led to a decrease in liabilities, and growth assets delivered positive returns.

€ million	2025
1 January	2,970
Gross service cost	(162)
Employee contributions	33
Actual return on plan assets (excluding interest)	(174)
Net interest income/(cost)	114
Actuarial gain/(loss)	481
Employer contributions	208
Currency retranslation	36
Other movements ^(a)	12
31 December	3,518

(a) Other movements relate to special termination benefits, changes in asset ceiling, past service costs including losses/(gains) on curtailment, settlements and other immaterial movements. For more details, see note 4B on pages 141 to 146.

(*) Certain measures used in our reporting are not defined under IFRS. For further information about these measures, please refer to the commentary on non-GAAP measures on pages 40 to 46.

All figures are presented on a continuing operations basis. For Unilever, this comprises of four Business Groups: Beauty & Wellbeing, Personal Care, Home Care and Foods.

Finance and liquidity

Approximately €0.6 billion (or 15%) of the Group's cash and cash equivalents is held in central finance companies for maximum flexibility. These companies provide loans to our subsidiaries that are also funded through retained earnings and third-party borrowings. We maintain access to global debt markets through an infrastructure of short- and long-term debt programmes. We make use of plain vanilla derivatives, such as interest rate swaps and foreign exchange contracts, to help mitigate risks. More detail is provided in notes 16, 16A, 16B and 16C on pages 166 to 172. The remaining €3.3 billion (or 85%) of the Group's cash and cash equivalents is held in foreign subsidiaries, which repatriate distributable reserves on a regular basis. For most countries, this is done through dividends, which in some cases are subject to withholding or distribution tax. This balance includes €160 million (2024: €176 million, 2023: €98 million) of cash held in a few countries where we face cross-border foreign exchange controls and/or other legal restrictions that inhibit our ability to make these balances available in any means for general use by the wider business. The cash will generally be invested or held in the relevant country and, given the other capital resources available to the Group, does not significantly affect the ability of the Group to meet its cash obligations. We closely monitor all our exposures and counterparty limits. Unilever has committed credit facilities in place for general corporate purposes. The undrawn bilateral committed credit facilities in place on 31 December 2025 were \$5,200 million and €2,600 million. Further information on liquidity management is set out in note 16A to the consolidated financial statements.

Material cash commitments from contractual and other obligations

The following table shows the amount of our contractual and other obligations as at 31 December 2025. The material cash commitments from contractual and other obligations arise from our borrowings, which include bonds, commercial paper, bank and other loans, interest on these borrowings, and trade payables and accruals.

€ million	2025	Due within 1 year	Due in 1-3 years	Due in 3-5 years	Due in over 5 years
Bonds	26,462	1,925	7,003	5,087	12,447
Commercial paper, bank and other loans	264	257	4	2	1
Interest on financial liabilities	4,994	764	1,249	958	2,023
Trade payables, accruals and other liabilities	16,415	16,297	67	27	24
Lease liabilities	1,630	343	506	292	489
Other lease commitments	206	83	54	26	43
Purchase obligations ^(a) and other long-term commitments	2,641	949	954	471	267
Others ^(b)	280	104	174	2	–
Total	52,892	20,722	10,011	6,865	15,294

(a) For raw and packaging materials and finished goods.

(b) Includes other financial liabilities and deferred consideration for acquisitions.

Further details are set out in the following notes to the consolidated financial statements: note 10 on pages 155 to 157, note 15C on pages 164 to 165, and note 20 on pages 177 and 178. We are satisfied that our financing arrangements are adequate to meet our short-term and long-term cash requirements. In relation to the facilities available to the Group, borrowing requirements do not fluctuate materially during the year and are not seasonal.

Guaranteed US debt securities

At 31 December 2025, the Group had in issue US\$10.1 billion (2024: US\$11.0 billion; 2023: US\$11.2 billion) bonds in connection with a US shelf registration. See page 212 for more information on these bonds and related commentary on guarantor information.

NON-GAAP MEASURES

Certain discussions and analyses set out in this Annual Report and Accounts (and the Additional Information for US Listing Purposes) include measures that are not defined by generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) such as IFRS. We believe this information, along with comparable GAAP measurements, is useful to investors because it provides a basis for measuring our operating performance, and our ability to retire debt and invest in new business opportunities. Our management uses these financial measures, along with the most directly comparable GAAP financial measures, in evaluating our operating performance and value creation. Non-GAAP financial measures should not be considered in isolation from, or as a substitute for, financial information presented in compliance with GAAP. Wherever appropriate and practical, we provide reconciliation to relevant GAAP measures.

Unless specifically mentioned, our non-GAAP measures for 2025 and comparative periods are presented on a continuing operations basis.

EXPLANATION AND RECONCILIATION OF NON-GAAP MEASURES

Unilever uses 'constant rate' and 'underlying' measures primarily for internal performance analysis and targeting purposes. We present certain items, percentages and movements, using constant exchange rates, which exclude the impact of fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. We calculate constant currency values by translating both the current and the prior period local currency amounts using the prior-year average exchange rates into euros, except for the local currency of entities that operate in hyperinflationary economies. These currencies are translated into euros using the prior-year closing exchange rate before the application of IAS 29.

The table below shows exchange rate movements in our key markets.

	Annual average rate in 2025	Annual average rate in 2024
Brazilian real (€1 = BRL)	6.297	5.761
Chinese yuan (€1 = CNY)	8.092	7.751
Indian rupee (€1 = INR)	97.630	90.652
Indonesia rupiah (€1 = IDR)	18,481	17,177
Mexican peso (€1 = MXN)	21.710	19.589
Philippine peso (€1 = PHP)	64.488	62.055
Turkish lira (€1 = TRY)	49.277	36.671
UK pound sterling (€1 = GBP)	0.855	0.848
US dollar (€1 = US\$)	1.124	1.085

In the following sections, we set out our definitions of the following non-GAAP measures and provide reconciliation to relevant GAAP measures:

- underlying sales growth;
- underlying volume growth;
- underlying price growth;
- non-underlying items;
- underlying operating profit and underlying operating margin;
- underlying effective tax rate;
- underlying earnings per share;
- net debt;
- underlying earnings before interest, taxation, depreciation and amortisation;
- free cash flow;
- cash conversion;
- underlying return on invested capital; and
- underlying return on assets.

UNDERLYING SALES GROWTH

Underlying sales growth (USG) refers to the increase in turnover for the period, excluding any change in turnover resulting from acquisitions, disposals, changes in currency and price growth in excess of 26% in hyperinflationary economies. Inflation of 26% per year compounded over three years is one of the key indicators within IAS 29 to assess whether an economy is deemed to be hyperinflationary. We believe this measure provides valuable additional information on the underlying sales performance of the business and is a key measure used internally. The impact of acquisitions and disposals is excluded from USG for a period of 12 calendar months from the applicable closing date. Turnover from acquired brands that are launched in countries where they were not previously sold is included in USG, as such turnover is more attributable to our existing sales and distribution network than the acquisition itself.

The reconciliation of changes in the GAAP measure of turnover to USG is as follows:

	Beauty & Wellbeing	Personal Care	Home Care	Foods	Group
2025 vs 2024					
Turnover (€ million)					
2024	13,157	13,618	12,352	13,352	52,479
2025	12,848	13,161	11,565	12,929	50,503
Turnover growth ^(a) (%)	(2.3)	(3.4)	(6.4)	(3.2)	(3.8)
Effect of acquisitions (%)	0.4	1.9	–	–	0.6
Effect of disposals (%)	(1.0)	(3.6)	(1.7)	(0.8)	(1.8)
Effect of currency-related items, (%)	(5.8)	(6.0)	(7.1)	(4.7)	(5.9)
of which:					
Exchange rate changes (%)	(6.2)	(6.5)	(7.7)	(5.1)	(6.3)
Extreme price growth in hyperinflationary markets ^(b) (%)	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5
Underlying sales growth ^(b) (%)	4.3	4.7	2.6	2.5	3.5
2024 vs 2023					
Turnover (€ million)					
2023	12,466	13,829	12,181	13,204	51,680
2024	13,157	13,618	12,352	13,352	52,479
Turnover growth ^(a) (%)	5.5	(1.5)	1.4	1.1	1.5
Effect of acquisitions (%)	0.9	–	–	–	0.2
Effect of disposals (%)	(1.2)	(5.3)	(0.9)	(0.5)	(2.1)
Effect of currency-related items, (%)	(0.6)	(1.1)	(0.5)	(1.0)	(0.8)
of which:					
Exchange rate changes (%)	(2.2)	(3.0)	(3.6)	(2.8)	(2.9)
Extreme price growth in hyperinflationary markets ^(b) (%)	1.6	1.9	3.2	1.9	2.1
Underlying sales growth ^(b) (%)	6.5	5.2	2.9	2.6	4.3
2023 vs 2022					
Turnover (€ million)					
2022	12,250	13,636	12,401	13,898	52,185
2023	12,466	13,829	12,181	13,204	51,680
Turnover growth ^(a) (%)	1.8	1.4	(1.8)	(5.0)	(1.0)
Effect of acquisitions (%)	1.9	–	–	–	0.4
Effect of disposals (%)	(1.7)	(0.9)	–	(6.9)	(2.5)
Effect of currency-related items, (%)	(6.2)	(6.1)	(7.2)	(5.2)	(6.1)
of which:					
Exchange rate changes (%)	(7.5)	(8.0)	(10.3)	(6.8)	(8.1)
Extreme price growth in hyperinflationary markets ^(b) (%)	1.5	2.1	3.4	1.7	2.2
Underlying sales growth ^(b) (%)	8.3	8.9	5.9	7.7	7.7

- (a) Turnover growth is made up of distinct individual growth components, namely underlying sales, currency impact, acquisitions and disposals. Turnover growth is arrived at by multiplying these individual components on a compounded basis as there is a currency impact on each of the other components. Accordingly, turnover growth is more than just the sum of the individual components.
- (b) Underlying price growth in excess of 26% per year in hyperinflationary economies has been excluded when calculating the underlying sales growth in the tables above, and an equal and opposite amount is shown as extreme price growth in hyperinflationary markets.

UNDERLYING VOLUME GROWTH

Underlying volume growth (UVG) is part of USG and means, for the applicable period, the increase in turnover in such period calculated as the sum of: (i) the increase in turnover attributable to the volume of products sold; and (ii) the increase in turnover attributable to the composition of products sold during such period. UVG therefore excludes any impact on USG due to changes in prices.

UNDERLYING PRICE GROWTH

Underlying price growth (UPG) is part of USG and means, for the applicable period, the increase in turnover attributable to changes in prices during the period. UPG therefore excludes the impact to USG due to (i) the volume of products sold; and (ii) the composition of products sold during the period. In determining changes in price, we exclude the impact of price growth in excess of 26% per year in hyperinflationary economies as explained in USG on the previous page.

The relationship between USG, UVG and UPG is set out below:

	2025 vs 2024	2024 vs 2023	2023 vs 2022
Underlying volume growth (%)	1.5	3.1	1.1
Underlying price growth (%)	2.0	1.2	6.5
Underlying sales growth (%)	3.5	4.3	7.7

NON-UNDERLYING ITEMS

Some of our non-GAAP measures are adjusted to exclude items defined as non-underlying. Management considers non-underlying items to be significant, unusual or non-recurring in nature and so believes that separately identifying them helps users better understand the financial performance of the Group from period to period.

- **Non-underlying items within operating profit** are gains or losses on business disposals, acquisition and disposal-related costs, restructuring costs, impairments and other approved one-off items within operating profit classified here due to their nature and frequency.
- **Non-underlying items not in operating profit but within net profit** are net monetary gains/(losses) arising from hyperinflationary economies and significant and unusual items in net finance cost, share of profit/(loss) of joint ventures and associates and taxation.
- **Non-underlying items after tax** are calculated as non-underlying items within operating profit after tax plus non-underlying items not in operating profit but within net profit after tax.

Consequently, within underlying operating profit we exclude the following items:

- **Restructuring costs** are costs that are directly attributable to a restructuring project. Management defines a restructuring project as a strategic, major initiative that delivers cost savings and materially changes either the scope of the business or the manner in which the business is conducted.
- **Acquisition and disposal-related costs** are costs that are directly attributable to a business acquisition or disposal project.
- **Impairment of assets** including goodwill, intangible assets, and property, plant and equipment.
- **Gains or losses from the disposal of group companies** which arise from business disposal projects.
- **Other approved one-off items** are those additional matters considered by management to be significant and outside the course of normal operations.

The breakdown of non-underlying items is shown below:

	€ million 2025	€ million 2024 ^(g)	€ million 2023 ^(g)
Non-underlying items within operating profit before tax	(1,047)	(1,369)	(81)
Acquisition and disposal-related costs ^(a)	(288)	(293)	(222)
(Loss)/gain disposal of group companies ^(b)	(36)	(229)	491
Restructuring costs ^(c)	(599)	(710)	(425)
Impairments ^(d)	(43)	(134)	–
Other ^(e)	(81)	(3)	75
Tax on non-underlying items within operating profit	7	88	188
Non-underlying items within operating profit after tax	(1,040)	(1,281)	107
Non-underlying items not in operating profit but within net profit before tax	(34)	(167)	(179)
Interest related to non-underlying items ^(f)	34	35	(10)
Net monetary gain arising from hyperinflationary economies	(68)	(201)	(169)
Tax impact of non-underlying items not in operating profit but within net profit, including non-underlying tax items	(39)	85	(1)
Non-underlying items not in operating profit but within net profit after tax	(73)	(82)	(180)
Non-underlying items after tax	(1,113)	(1,363)	(73)
Attributable to:			
Non-controlling interest	(34)	22	(6)
Shareholders' equity	(1,079)	(1,385)	(67)

(a) 2025 includes a charge of €98 million (2024: €225 million, 2023: €104 million) relating to the revaluation of the minority interest liability of Nutrafol and OZiva, and €91 million related to the Ice Cream separation.

(b) 2025 net loss arises from the disposals of The Vegetarian Butcher and Kate Somerville, partially offset by a gain on Conimex disposal. 2024 net loss related to the disposals of our Russian business, Elida Beauty, Pureit and Qinyuan. 2023 includes a gain of €497 million related to the disposal of Suave.

(c) In 2024, we announced the launch of a company-wide productivity programme to support margin improvement through specific interventions. The majority of the costs incurred in both 2024 and 2025 that relate to the productivity programme were for redundancy and are recognised as restructuring in line with our policy. The remaining costs comprise technology and supply chain projects.

(d) 2025 includes an impairment charge of €42 million relating to REN. 2024 includes an impairment charge of €127 million relating to Blueair, an air purification business.

(e) 2025 includes a charge for the settlement of cases reached during the year with plaintiff law firms, and an estimated amount for potential future claims relating to litigation arising from products which are no longer manufactured and sold by the Group.

(f) 2025 includes an impact of Elida Beauty seller note settlement. 2024 and 2023 impact was driven by interest related to UK tax audit of intangible income and centralised services.

(g) 2024 and 2023 comparatives have been re-presented to reflect the demerger of our Ice Cream business.

UNDERLYING OPERATING PROFIT AND UNDERLYING OPERATING MARGIN

Underlying operating profit and underlying operating margin mean operating profit and operating margin before the impact of non-underlying items within operating profit. Underlying operating profit represents our measure of segment profit or loss, as it is the primary measure used for making decisions about allocating resources and assessing performance of the segments.

The Group reconciliation of operating profit to underlying operating profit is as follows:

€ million	2025	2024 ^(a)	2023 ^(a)
Operating profit	9,037	8,829	8,998
Non-underlying items within operating profit	1,047	1,369	81
Underlying operating profit	10,084	10,198	9,079
Turnover	50,503	52,479	51,680
Operating margin (%)	17.9	16.8	17.4
Underlying operating margin (%)	20.0	19.4	17.6

(a) 2024 and 2023 comparatives have been re-presented to reflect the demerger of our Ice Cream business.

Further details on non-underlying items can be found on page 42 of the consolidated financial statements.

Refer to note 2 on page 137 for the reconciliation of operating profit to underlying operating profit by division. For each division, operating margin is computed as operating profit divided by turnover and underlying operating margin is computed as underlying operating profit divided by turnover.

UNDERLYING EFFECTIVE TAX RATE

The underlying effective tax rate is calculated by dividing taxation, excluding the tax impact of non-underlying items, by profit before tax, excluding the impact of non-underlying items and the share of net profit/(loss) of joint ventures and associates.

This measure reflects the underlying tax rate in relation to profit before tax, excluding non-underlying items before tax and the share of net (profit)/loss of joint ventures and associates.

Tax impact on non-underlying items within operating profit is the sum of the tax on each non-underlying item, based on the applicable country tax rates and tax treatment.

This is shown in the table:

€ million	2025	2024 ^(b)
Taxation	2,481	2,332
Tax impact of:		
Non-underlying items within operating profit	7	88
Non-underlying items not in operating profit but within net profit ^(a)	(39)	85
Taxation before tax impact of non-underlying items	2,449	2,505
Profit before taxation from continuing operations	8,693	8,371
Share of net (profit)/loss of joint ventures and associates	(245)	(250)
Profit before tax excluding share of net profit/(loss) of joint ventures and associates	8,448	8,121
Non-underlying items within operating profit before tax ^(a)	1,047	1,369
Non-underlying items not in operating profit but within net profit before tax	34	167
Profit before tax excluding non-underlying items before tax and share of net profit/(loss) of joint ventures and associates	9,529	9,657
Effective tax rate (%)	29.4	28.7
Underlying effective tax rate (%)	25.7	25.9

(a) See page 42 for further details.

(b) 2024 comparatives have been re-presented to reflect the demerger of our Ice Cream business.

UNDERLYING EARNINGS PER SHARE

Underlying earnings per share (underlying EPS) is calculated as underlying profit attributable to shareholders' equity divided by the diluted average number of ordinary shares. For 2025 and 2024, the number of shares used in the calculation has been adjusted for the impact of the share consolidation as if it took place at the start of each period presented. In calculating underlying profit attributable to shareholders' equity, net profit attributable to shareholders' equity is adjusted to eliminate the post-tax impact of non-underlying items. This measure reflects the underlying earnings for each share unit of the Group.

The reconciliation of net profit attributable to shareholders' equity to underlying profit attributable to shareholders' equity is as follows:

€ million	2025	2024 ^(a)	2023 ^(a)
Net profit from continuing operations	6,213	6,039	6,637
Non-controlling interests	(531)	(609)	(635)
Net profit attributable to shareholders' equity – used for basic and diluted earnings per share	5,682	5,430	6,002
Post-tax impact of non-underlying items	1,079	1,385	67
Underlying profit attributable to shareholders' equity – used for underlying earnings per share	6,761	6,816	6,069
Diluted average number of shares (millions of share units)	2,195.3	2,228.5	2,251.0
Diluted EPS (€)	2.59	2.44	2.67
Underlying EPS – diluted (€)	3.08	3.06	2.70

(a) 2024 and 2023 comparatives have been re-presented to reflect the demerger of our Ice Cream business.

NET DEBT

Net debt is a measure that provides valuable additional information on the summary presentation of the Group's net financial liabilities and is a measure in common use elsewhere.

Net debt is defined as the excess of total financial liabilities, excluding trade payables and other current liabilities, over cash, cash equivalents and other current financial assets, excluding trade and other current receivables, and non-current financial asset derivatives that relate to financial liabilities. Net debt for 2024 is not re-presented and is based on the reported balance sheet as at 31 December 2024.

The reconciliation of total financial liabilities to net debt is as follows:

€ million	2025	2024
Total financial liabilities	(28,278)	(32,053)
Current financial liabilities	(2,582)	(6,987)
Non-current financial liabilities	(25,696)	(25,066)
Cash and cash equivalents as per balance sheet	3,941	6,136
Cash and cash equivalents as per cash flow statement	3,870	5,950
Add: bank overdrafts deducted therein	65	180
Less: cash and cash equivalents held for sale	6	6
Other current financial assets	1,121	1,330
Non-current financial assets derivatives that relate to financial liabilities	140	68
Net debt	(23,076)	(24,519)

UNDERLYING EARNINGS BEFORE INTEREST, TAXATION, DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION (UEBITDA)

Underlying earnings before interest, taxation, depreciation and amortisation means operating profit before the impact of depreciation, amortisation and non-underlying items within operating profit. We use UEBITDA in assessing our leverage level, which is expressed as net debt/UEBITDA. UEBITDA for 2024 is presented on a continuing results basis and therefore will show a different leverage level compared to what has been previously reported. The reconciliation of operating profit to UEBITDA is as follows:

€ million	2025	2024 ^(a)
Net profit from continuing operations	6,213	6,039
Net finance costs	503	520
Net monetary loss arising from hyperinflationary economies	68	201
Share of net profit of joint ventures and associates	(245)	(250)
Other income/(loss) from non-current investments and associates	17	(13)
Taxation	2,481	2,332
Operating profit	9,037	8,829
Depreciation and amortisation	1,310	1,236
Earnings before interest, taxation, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA)	10,347	10,065
Non-underlying items within operating profit	1,047	1,369
Underlying earnings before interest, taxation, depreciation and amortisation (UEBITDA)	11,394	11,434

(a) 2024 comparatives have been re-presented to reflect the demerger of our Ice Cream business.

FREE CASH FLOW

Free cash flow (FCF) is defined as cash flow from operating activities, less income taxes paid, net capital expenditure and net interest payments. It does not represent residual cash flows entirely available for discretionary purposes; for example, the repayment of principal amounts borrowed is not deducted from FCF. FCF reflects an additional way of viewing our liquidity that we believe is useful to investors because it represents cash flows that could be used for distribution of dividends, repayment of debt or to fund our strategic initiatives, including acquisitions, if any.

The reconciliation of cash flow from operating activities to FCF is as follows:

€ million	2025	2024 ^(a)	2023 ^(a)
Cash flow from operating activities	10,772	10,913	10,326
Income tax paid	(2,720)	(2,452)	(1,933)
Net capital expenditure	(1,465)	(1,599)	(1,420)
Net interest payments	(666)	(559)	(528)
Free cash flow	5,921	6,304	6,445
Net cash flow (used in)/from investing activities	(2,394)	(423)	(1,411)
Net cash flow (used in)/from financing activities	(9,884)	(6,829)	(7,084)

(a) 2024 and 2023 comparatives have been re-presented to reflect the demerger of our Ice Cream business.

CASH CONVERSION

Unilever defines cash conversion as free cash flow, excluding tax on disposal, as a proportion of net profit, excluding P&L on disposal and income from joint ventures (JV), associates and non-current investments (NCI). This reflects our ability to convert profit to cash.

€ million	2025	2024 ^(a)
Net profit from continuing operations	6,213	6,039
Loss/(gain) on disposal of group companies	36	229
Share of net profit of joint ventures and associates	(245)	(250)
Other (income)/loss from non-current investments and associates	17	(13)
Tax on gain on disposal of group companies	239	140
Net profit excluding P&L on disposals, JV, associates, NCI	6,260	6,145
Cash flow from operating activities	10,772	10,913
Free cash flow	5,921	6,304
Cash impact of tax on disposal	328	111
Free cash flow excluding cash impact of tax on disposal	6,249	6,415
Cash conversion from operating activities (%)	173	181
Cash conversion (%)	100	104

(a) 2024 comparatives have been re-presented to reflect the demerger of our Ice Cream business.

UNDERLYING RETURN ON INVESTED CAPITAL

Underlying return on invested capital (ROIC) is a measure of the return generated on capital invested by the Group. The measure provides a guide rail for long-term value creation and encourages compounding reinvestment within the business, as well as discipline around acquisitions with low returns and long payback. Underlying ROIC is calculated as underlying operating profit after tax divided by the annual average of: goodwill, intangible assets, property, plant and equipment, net assets held for sale, inventories, trade and other current receivables, and trade payables and other current liabilities.

To present a comparable underlying ROIC for 2024, previously reported 2024 assets and liabilities have been re-presented to exclude those relating to the Ice Cream business.

€ million	2025	2024 ^(c)
Operating profit	9,037	8,829
Tax on operating profit ^(a)	(2,657)	(2,534)
Operating profit after tax	6,380	6,295
Operating profit	9,037	8,829
Non-underlying items within operating profit	1,047	1,369
Underlying operating profit before tax	10,084	10,198
Tax on underlying operating profit ^(b)	(2,592)	(2,645)
Underlying operating profit after tax	7,492	7,553
Goodwill	17,709	22,311
Intangible assets	17,055	18,590
Property, plant and equipment	8,992	11,669
Net assets held for sale ^(d)	93	119
Inventories	4,043	5,177
Trade and other current receivables	7,346	6,011
Trade payables and other current liabilities	(16,939)	(16,690)
Period-end invested capital	38,298	47,187
Adjustment to 2024 period end balance for Ice Cream demerger ^(e)	–	(6,481)
Adjusted period end invested capital	38,298	40,706
Average invested capital for the period^(f)	39,502	39,559
Return on invested capital (%)	16.2	15.9
Underlying return on invested capital (%)	19.0	19.1

(a) Tax on operating profit is calculated as operating profit before tax multiplied by the effective tax rate of 29.4% (2024: 28.7%), which is shown on page 43.

(b) Tax on underlying operating profit is calculated as underlying operating profit before tax multiplied by underlying effective tax rate of 25.7% (2024: 25.9%), which is shown on page 43.

(c) 2024 comparatives have been re-presented to reflect the demerger of our Ice Cream business.

(d) 2025 excludes €80 million relating to the India Ice Cream business, which is classified as a discontinued operation.

(e) The significant items adjusted are €3.6 billion of goodwill, €2.4 billion of property, plant and equipment, €0.8 billion of intangible assets and €0.3 billion of net working capital.

(f) In order to compute the average invested capital for 2024, we have adjusted the 2023 closing assets balance to also remove the Ice Cream assets and liabilities.

UNDERLYING RETURN ON ASSETS

Underlying return on assets is a measure of the return generated on assets for each Business Group. This measure provides additional insight into the performance of the Business Groups and assists in formulating long-term strategies with respect to allocation of capital across Business Groups. Business Group underlying return on assets is calculated as underlying operating profit after tax for the Business Group divided by the annual average of: property, plant and equipment, net assets held for sale (excluding goodwill and intangibles), inventories, trade and other current receivables, and trade payables and other current liabilities for each Business Group. The annual average is computed by adding the amounts at the beginning and end of the calendar year and dividing by two. Where possible, balances are specifically attributed to each Business Group. For trade and other current receivables, balances are allocated to Business Groups in the ratio of annual Business Group turnover to total Unilever turnover. For trade and other payables, balances are allocated to Business Groups in the ratio of annual Business Group cost of sales to total Unilever cost of sales.

UNDERLYING RETURN ON ASSETS continued

€ million	Beauty & Wellbeing	Personal Care	Home Care	Foods	Total
2025					
Operating profit	2,077	2,700	1,512	2,748	9,037
Tax on operating profit	(611)	(794)	(444)	(808)	(2,657)
Operating profit after tax	1,466	1,906	1,068	1,940	6,380
Operating profit	2,077	2,700	1,512	2,748	9,037
Non-underlying items within operating profit	(394)	(273)	(206)	(174)	(1,047)
Underlying operating profit before tax	2,471	2,973	1,718	2,922	10,084
Tax on underlying operating profit	(635)	(764)	(442)	(751)	(2,592)
Underlying operating profit after tax	1,836	2,209	1,276	2,171	7,492
Property, plant and equipment	1,978	2,750	1,975	2,289	8,992
Net assets held for sale ^(a)	–	(7)	16	11	20
Inventories	1,150	1,173	717	1,003	4,043
Trade and other receivables	1,869	1,914	1,682	1,881	7,346
Trade payables and other current liabilities	(4,349)	(4,270)	(4,127)	(4,193)	(16,939)
Period-end assets (net)	648	1,560	263	991	3,462
Average assets for the period (net)	728	1,607	355	1,084	3,774
Return on assets (%)	201	119	301	179	169
Underlying return on assets (%)	252	137	359	200	199

(a) 2025 excludes €80 million relating to the India Ice Cream business, which is classified as a discontinued operation.

€ million	Beauty & Wellbeing	Personal Care	Home Care	Foods	Ice Cream ^(b)	Total
2024						
Operating profit	1,970	2,739	1,521	2,599	n/a	8,829
Tax on operating profit	(566)	(787)	(437)	(746)	n/a	(2,536)
Operating profit after tax	1,404	1,952	1,084	1,853	n/a	6,293
Operating profit	1,970	2,739	1,521	2,599	n/a	8,829
Non-underlying items within operating profit	(582)	(275)	(264)	(248)	n/a	(1,369)
Underlying operating profit before tax	2,552	3,014	1,785	2,847	n/a	10,198
Tax on underlying operating profit	(662)	(782)	(463)	(738)	n/a	(2,645)
Underlying operating profit after tax	1,890	2,232	1,322	2,109	n/a	7,553
Property, plant and equipment	1,942	2,817	2,134	2,392	2,384	11,669
Net assets held for sale	–	(7)	19	13	–	25
Inventories	1,241	1,171	737	1,093	935	5,177
Trade and other receivables	1,344	1,391	1,262	1,364	650	6,011
Trade payables and other current liabilities	(3,719)	(3,718)	(3,706)	(3,684)	(1,863)	(16,690)
Period-end assets (net)	808	1,654	446	1,178	2,106	6,192
Adjustment to 2024 period-end balance for Ice Cream demerger					(2,106)	(2,106)
Adjusted period-end assets (net)	808	1,654	446	1,178	–	4,086
Average assets for the period (net)	767	1,354	386	951	n/a	3,458
Return on assets (%)	183	144	281	195	n/a	182
Underlying return on assets (%)	246	165	342	222	n/a	218

(b) The 2024 Ice Cream figures are re-presented following the demerger – the 2024 operating profit numbers are not shown because they are presented as discontinued operations in 2025. The balance sheet numbers are reallocated as a consequence of the demerger as set out above.

OTHER INFORMATION

Accounting standards and critical accounting policies

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the UK and IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. The accounting policies are consistent with those applied in 2024 except for the recent accounting developments as set out in note 1 on pages 133 to 135. The critical accounting estimates and judgements and those that are most significant in connection with our financial reporting are set out in note 1 on pages 133 to 135.

Auditor's report

The Independent Auditor's Report issued by KPMG LLP on the consolidated results of the Group, as set out in the financial statements, was unqualified and contained no exceptions or emphasis of matter. See pages 111 to 127 for more details.

2024 financial review

The financial review for the year ended 31 December 2024 can be found on pages 58 to 64 of our Annual Report and Accounts on Form 20-F filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission on 13 March 2025.

Additional Non-Financial Disclosures

NON-FINANCIAL AND SUSTAINABILITY INFORMATION STATEMENT

Unilever's Sustainability Statement can be found on pages 213 to 277 of the Annual Report and Accounts. The statement incorporates requirements for non-financial and sustainability reporting, including sections 414CA and 414CB of the Companies Act 2006, our UK Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting disclosure, the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS) and our Climate Transition Action Plan progress report. It includes our climate-related financial disclosures, as required by the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) Listing Rules 6.6.6R(8), which are consistent with the four recommendations and 11 recommended disclosures of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD).

The table below provides a summary of non-financial matters and references the relevant sections of the Annual Report and Accounts. Further information on these matters is available on our website, including our human rights policies and due diligence approach. In the following pages, we provide our Section 172 disclosure and our employee statistics reporting.

Non-financial matters and relevant sections of Annual Report	Page reference
Environmental matters, including Climate	
■ Sustainability Review ■ Climate, including: Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures, UK Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting, and our Climate Transition Action Plan: Annual Progress ■ Pollution ■ Water ■ Biodiversity and Ecosystems ■ Resource Use and Circular Economy	■ Governance: pages 51 and 214. ■ Risks and Impacts: pages 29, 31, 216 and 219. This is supported by a detailed scenario analysis: page 224. ■ Due diligence and policies: pages 215 and 221. ■ Position and performance (including relevant non-financial KPIs): pages 29 to 30, and 48, with further details for Climate: pages 229 to 234, Pollution: page 236, Water: page 238, Biodiversity and Ecosystems: page 242, and Resource Use and Circular Economy: pages 243 to 245. ■ Climate Transition Action Plan: Annual Progress is outlined in Climate Actions disclosures: pages 227 to 229. For more details, refer to www.unilever.com/files/ctap.pdf. Refer to note 1 of the consolidated financial statements for further information relating to any considerations of physical and transition climate risks on the current valuation of our assets and liabilities. ■ Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures, pages 273 to 275, outlines how our TCFD disclosures are mapped across the relevant sections of the Sustainability Statement. ■ UK Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting: Global Scope 1 and 2 emissions, including measurement methodology and proportion of energy consumption/emissions relating to the UK, are outlined on pages 214, 219, 231 to 233. Actions relating to energy efficiency are set out on page 227.
Social and Employee matters, including Human Rights	
■ Our People & Organisation ■ Own Workforce ■ Workers in the Value Chain ■ Consumers and End-Users ■ Approach to Human Rights (including Affected Communities)	■ Governance: pages 51, 60, 76, 214 and 255 to 260. ■ Risks and Impacts: pages 29, 31, 216 and 249. ■ Due diligence and policies: pages 60, 76, 215 and 251. ■ Position and performance (including relevant non-financial KPIs): pages 16, 29 and 30, with further details for Own Workforce: pages 256 to 260, and for Workers in the Value Chain: pages 254 and 261. ■ Approach to Human Rights: pages 251 to 254. For further details refer to www.unilever.com/sustainability/respect-human-rights.
Business Conduct matters, including anti-corruption and bribery	
■ Our People & Organisation ■ Business Conduct	■ Governance: pages 51 and 214. ■ Risks and Impacts: pages 29, 31, 216 and 266. ■ Due diligence and policies: pages 215, 251, 266 to 267. ■ Position and performance (including relevant non-financial KPIs): pages 16, 30, 76, and 268 to 270. ■ Prevention and detection of corruption and bribery: page 268. Our Code and Code Policies set out Unilever's zero-tolerance approach towards corruption and bribery. Our partners must adhere to Unilever's anti-corruption and bribery policies, as defined in the Responsible Partner Policy.

SECTION 172 STATEMENT

Under Section 172 of the UK Companies Act 2006 ('Section 172'), directors must act in the way that they consider, in good faith, would be most likely to promote the success of their company. In doing so, our Directors must have regard to stakeholders and the other matters set out in Section 172. Our Section 172 statement includes the information set out on pages 60 to 61 of the Governance Report. This identifies our key stakeholders, provides examples of how the business engaged with them during 2025, and includes details on how our Directors have taken steps to understand the needs and priorities of these stakeholders when setting Unilever's strategy and taking decisions concerning the business. This may be by direct engagement or via their delegated committees and forums, and the relevance of each stakeholder group may vary depending on the matter at hand. See the Review of the Year section on pages 6 to 30 for further details.

EMPLOYEE DIVERSITY

As part of our disclosure to comply with the UK Corporate Governance Code 2024 and the Companies Act 2006, the table below shows our workforce diversity by gender and work level as at 31 December 2025. This excludes employees of The Magnum Ice Cream Company, who are no longer employees of Unilever – refer to the roll forward of total Unilever employees from 31 December 2024 to 31 December 2025 on page 257.

Gender statistics	2025			2024		
	Female	Male	Not reported ^(c)	Female	Male	Not reported ^(c)
Board	4	6	0	4	5	0
	40%	60%	0%	44%	56%	0%
Unilever Leadership Executive (ULE)	4	8	0	4	9	0
	33%	67%	0%	31%	69%	0%
Senior management ^(a)	23	57	0	31	65	0
	29%	71%	0%	32%	68%	0%
Management ^(b)	7,858	6,469	7	8,999	7,472	5
	55%	45%	0%	55%	45%	0%
Total workforce	35,762	60,295	35	44,313	75,530	197
	37%	63%	0%	37%	63%	0%

(a) Employees in senior management roles one work level below ULE (based on internal reporting definitions).

(b) Employees in management roles including ULE and senior management.

(c) 'Not reported' includes those categorised as 'Other', 'Unspecified' or 'Prefer not to say'.

Employees who are statutory directors of the corporate entities included in this Annual Report and Accounts: 494 (63%) males and 286 (37%) females (see Group Companies on pages 192 to 200).

Governance Report

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Governance Report Overview

Our commitment to strong corporate governance is the basis for our leadership and values in changing times and is a vital component of our growth strategy. This Report provides details of our governance structures, our Board and Executive leadership, and discusses key matters that arose in the year.

Ian Meakins
Chair

INTRODUCTION AND UNILEVER'S STRUCTURE

The corporate governance statement for Unilever PLC (Unilever or the Company) is set out here. The following pages outline our governance structure, introduce the members of our Board, and highlight the Unilever Leadership Executive (ULE). We discuss the Board's operations and key activities throughout the year as well as our engagement with stakeholders. We also include the statutory information required across the jurisdictions where Unilever is listed.

Unilever, incorporated in England and Wales in 1894, is the parent company of the Unilever Group. Unilever's shares are traded through its Equity Shares (Commercial Companies) category listing on the London Stock Exchange (ULVR) and its listing on the Amsterdam Exchange Index on Euronext (UNA). Unilever's shares are also traded on the New York Stock Exchange (UL) in the form of American Depositary Shares, with one American Depositary Share representing one Unilever ordinary share. Unilever publishes financial information on a quarterly basis and these reports are available at www.unilever.com/investors. Details of the quarterly dividends for the financial year ended 31 December 2025, and other shareholder information, are included on pages 151 and 201. Unilever's significant subsidiaries are set out in note 27 on page 183, and Unilever's subsidiaries are detailed on pages 192 to 200, with branches also listed on page 200.

The Board of Unilever has implemented standards of corporate governance and disclosure policies applicable to a UK incorporated company, with listings in London, New York and Amsterdam.

Application of the provisions of the 2024 UK Corporate Governance Code (the 'Code')

In respect of the year ended 31 December 2025, Unilever was subject to the Code (available at www.frc.org.uk). The Board is pleased to confirm that Unilever applied the principles and complied with all the provisions of the Code throughout 2025.

Our Governance Framework, setting out the Board and Committee responsibilities, is on page 51. The leadership role of our Board and the ULE are explained in Operation of the Board on pages 56 and 57. The ways in which Unilever ensures compliance with the Code can be found as follows:

Board leadership and Company purpose	page
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Unilever also complied with the Listing Standards of the New York Stock Exchange applicable to foreign private issuers.

See page 64 for further information.

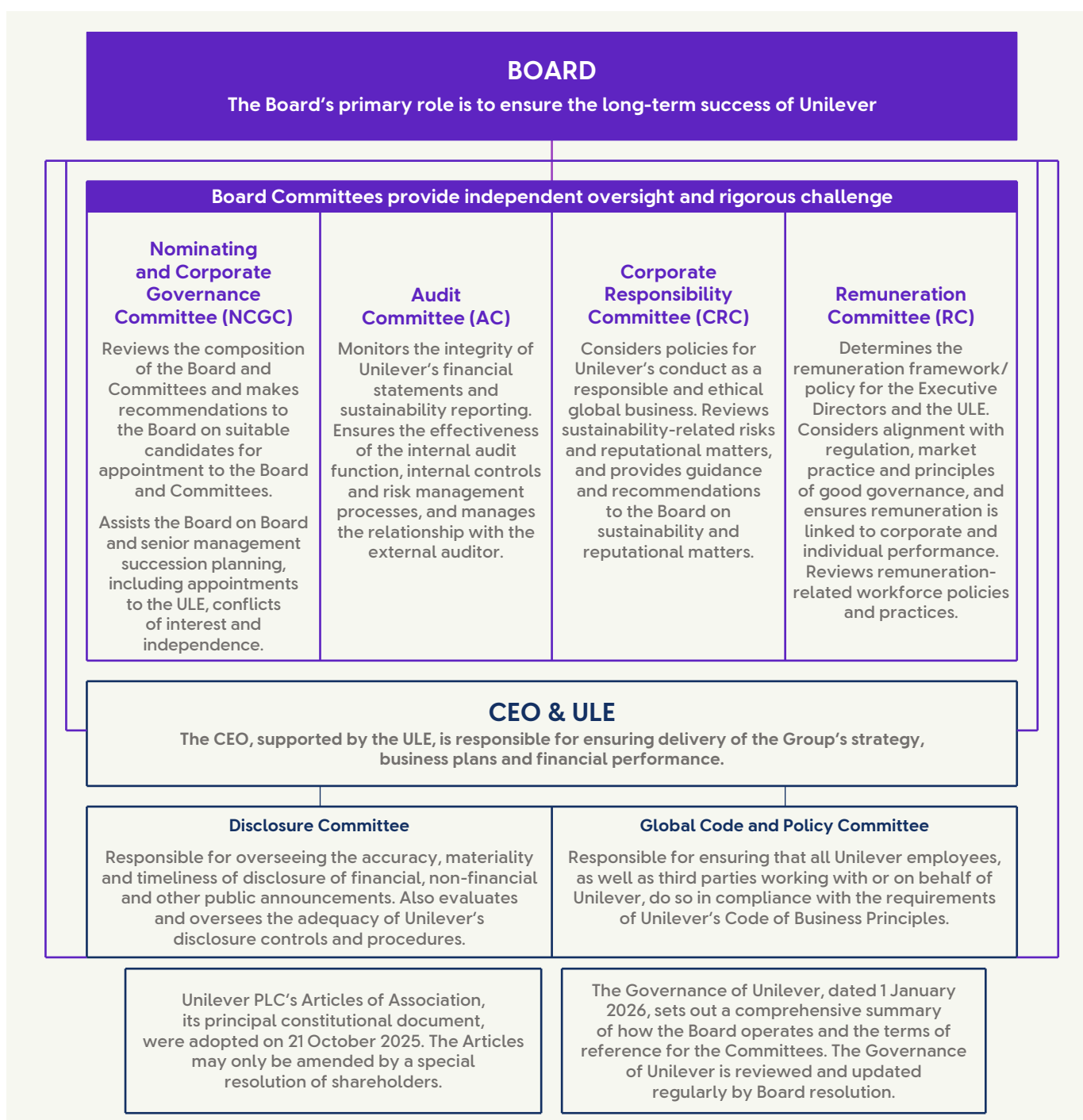
UNILEVER'S GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

The Board has ultimate responsibility for the management, general affairs, culture, direction, performance and long-term success of Unilever. In particular, the Board has responsibility for the development of strategy, material acquisitions and divestments, material capital expenditure, the Company's capital structure and other financing matters. It should ensure that Unilever has the necessary resources, policies and practices in place to meet its objectives and to measure performance against them.

The Board discharges some of its responsibilities directly and others through four principal Committees: the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee, the Audit Committee, the Corporate Responsibility Committee and the Remuneration Committee. The Board is also supported by two management

committees: the Disclosure Committee and the Global Code and Policy Committee. A summary of each Committee's remit is set out below, with further details provided in the Governance of Unilever. The Reports of each of the principal Committees are available on pages 65, 70, 75 and 78. The Report of the Audit Committee includes a description of the risk management and internal control arrangements for the Group. The Unilever Leadership Executive (ULE) supports the CEO in his work, and members of the ULE attend Board meetings on relevant items by invitation (see below and on page 56).

The formal powers of the Board are set out in the Articles of Association of Unilever. The Articles of Association and the Governance of Unilever are available at www.unilever.com/investors/corporate-governance.



Board of Directors

The Board has ultimate responsibility for the management, general affairs, culture, direction, performance and long-term success of Unilever.



Ian Meakins

Chair and Non-Executive Director

Nationality British
Appointed 1 September 2023
Appointed Chair 1 December 2023
Chair of NCGC

Current external appointments

Compass Group plc (Chair).

Previous experience

Rexel SA (Chair); Ferguson plc (CEO); Travelex Holdings Ltd (CEO); Alliance UniChem (CEO).



Fernando Fernandez

Chief Executive Officer

Nationality Argentinian
Appointed 1 January 2024
Appointed CEO 1 March 2025

Current external appointments

None.

Previous experience

Unilever PLC (CFO); Beauty & Wellbeing (President); Latin America (EVP); Brazil (EVP); Philippines (SVP); Global Hair Care (SVP).



Srinivas Phatak

Chief Financial Officer

Nationality Indian
Appointed CFO 16 September 2025

Current external appointments

Coats Group plc (NED).

Previous experience

Unilever PLC (Acting CFO); Unilever PLC (Deputy CFO and Group Controller); Hindustan Unilever Ltd (CFO); VP Finance Supply Chain Americas; UniOps (Head of Financial Services).



Adrian Hennah

Non-Executive Director

Nationality British
Appointed November 2021
Chair of AC and member of NCGC

Current external appointments

J Sainsbury plc (NED); Oxford Nanopore Technologies plc (NED); Council of Imperial College, London (Independent Member of Council).

Previous experience

Reckitt Benckiser Group plc (Executive Director & CFO); RELX plc (NED).



Susan Kilsby

Vice Chair/Senior Independent Director

Nationality American/British
Appointed August 2019
Chair of RC and member of AC

Current external appointments

COFRA Holding AG (NED); Fortune Brands Innovations (Chair); Diageo plc (SID); UK Takeover Panel.

Previous experience

NHS England (NED); BBA Aviation (SID); BHP plc (SID); L'Occitane International (NED); Keurig Green Mountain (NED); Coca-Cola HBC AG (NED); Goldman Sachs International (NED); Shire plc (Chair); Credit Suisse, Mergers & Acquisitions, EMEA (Chair).



Ruby Lu

Non-Executive Director

Nationality Chinese
Appointed November 2021
Member of AC and CRC

Current external appointments

Yum China Holdings, Inc. (NED);
Volvo Car AB (Board member);
Kuaishou Technology (NED).

Previous experience

iKang Healthcare Group (NED);
BlueCity Holdings Limited (NED);
UniChem (CEO).



Judith McKenna

Non-Executive Director

Nationality American/British
Appointed March 2024
Chair of CRC and member of RC

Current external appointments

Delta Air Lines, Inc. (NED).

Previous experience

Walmart International (President & CEO); Walmart US (EVP & COO);
Walmex (Chair); Flipkart (Director & Compensation Committee Chair); PhonePe (Director & Compensation Committee Chair).



Nelson Peltz

Non-Executive Director

Nationality American
Appointed July 2022
Member of RC

Current external appointments

Madison Square Garden Sports Corp. (NED); Triun Fund Management L.P. (CEO & Founding Partner).

Previous experience

The Wendy's Company (Non-Executive Chair); Legg Mason, Inc. (NED); Janus Henderson Group plc (NED); Invesco Ltd (NED); The Procter & Gamble Company (NED); Sysco Corporation (NED); Ingersoll Rand plc (NED); H.J. Heinz Company (NED); Triarc Companies, Inc. (CEO & Chair).



Benoît Potier

Non-Executive Director

Nationality French
Appointed January 2025
Member of AC and CRC

Current external appointments

Air Liquide (Chair of the Board); Siemens AG (NED, Supervisory Board).

Previous experience

Air Liquide (CEO); Danone (NED); Michelin (NED).



Zoe Yujnovich

Non-Executive Director

Nationality Australian/British
Appointed March 2025
Member of NCGC and CRC

Current external appointments

National Grid plc (CEO).

Previous experience

Shell plc (Integrated Gas and Upstream Director); Rio Tinto (President & CEO of the Iron Ore Company of Canada).

Appointment to the Board

On 7 October 2025, we announced that Belén Garijo López would be appointed to the Board. Please see page 65 for further details.

Key

NCGC is the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee

AC is the Audit Committee

RC is the Remuneration Committee

CRC is the Corporate Responsibility Committee

NED is Non-Executive Director

Unilever Leadership Executive (ULE)

The ULE is responsible for execution of strategy and day-to-day management of Unilever. The ULE comprises:



Fernando Fernandez

Chief Executive Officer

Nationality Argentinian
Joined ULE April 2022
Joined Unilever 1988
Appointed CFO 1 January 2024
Appointed CEO 1 March 2025

Current external appointments
None.

Previous experience

Unilever PLC (CFO); Beauty & Wellbeing (President); Latin America (EVP); Brazil (EVP); Philippines (SVP); Global Hair Care (SVP).



Srinivas Phatak

Chief Financial Officer

Nationality Indian
Joined ULE September 2025
Joined Unilever 1999
Appointed CFO 16 September 2025

Current external appointments
Coats Group plc (NED).

Previous experience

Unilever PLC (Acting CFO); Unilever (Deputy CFO and Group Controller); Hindustan Unilever Ltd (CFO); VP Finance Supply Chain Americas; UniOps (Head of Financial Services).



Eduardo Campanella

Business Group President, Home Care

Nationality Brazilian
Joined ULE January 2024
Joined Unilever 2003

Current external appointments
None.

Previous experience

Home Care (Chief Marketing Officer); Home Care Latin America & Brazil (VP); Personal Care (VP and Digital Champion Mexico & Caribbean); Personal Care (Marketing Director and Digital Champion Brazil); Ice Cream (Regional Marketing Director); Hair Care (Marketing Manager); Spreads (Regional Marketing Manager).



Reginaldo Ecclissato

President, 1 Unilever Markets

Nationality Brazilian/Italian
Joined ULE January 2022
Joined Unilever 1991

Current external appointments

The Magnum Ice Cream Company (NED); Unilever Fima, Lda. (Board member); Gallo Worldwide, Lda. (Board member).

Previous experience

IDH (Supervisory Board Member); Unilever (Chief Business Operations & Supply Chain Officer); Mexico, Caribbean & Central America (EVP); North America & Latin America (EVP Supply Chain); Home Care for the Americas (VP Supply Chain).



Fabian Garcia

Business Group President, Personal Care

Nationality American
Joined ULE January 2020
Joined Unilever 2020

Current external appointments
Wells Fargo Corporation (Board member); Council on Foreign Relations in the US (Member).

Previous experience

Unilever North America (President); Revlon (President & CEO); Colgate-Palmolive (COO, President of Asia/Pacific Division, EVP Latin America); P&G (President of Asia Pacific Fragrance & Beauty Category, General Manager of Taiwan, General Manager of Max Factor, Japan); Kimberly-Clark Corporation (NED); Arrow Electronics (NED).



Prakash Kakkad

Chief Legal Officer & Group Company Secretary

Nationality British
Joined ULE March 2026
Joined Unilever 2023

Current external appointments

Pre-Emption Group Independent Member (Financial Reporting Council), Non-Council Member – Company Law Committee (The Law Society).

Previous experience

Unilever (General Counsel, Corporate and Deputy Group Secretary); BHP Group (Head of Group Governance, Global); Barclays plc (VP, Corporate Legal); Herbert Smith Freehills Kramer (Senior Associate, Corporate).



Priya Nair

**CEO & Managing Director,
Hindustan Unilever Limited**

Nationality Indian
Joined ULE January 2024
Joined Unilever 1995

Current external appointments
None.

Previous experience

Business Group President, Beauty & Wellbeing; Unilever Beauty & Wellbeing (Global CMO); Beauty & Personal Care (EVP South Asia); Home Care (Director & CCVP South Asia).



Heiko Schipper

Business Group President, Foods

Nationality Dutch
Joined ULE May 2024
Joined Unilever 2024

Current external appointments
None.

Previous experience

Bayer (Member of Board of Management & President, Consumer Health Division); Nestlé (Member of Group Executive Board & CEO Nestlé Nutrition).



Willem Uijen

**Chief Supply Chain and
Operations Officer**

Nationality Dutch
Joined ULE January 2025
Joined Unilever 1999

Current external appointments
IDH (Member of the Supervisory Board); Zero 100 (Member of the Advisory Board).

Previous experience

Unilever (Chief Procurement Officer); Hindustan Unilever (Executive Director of Supply Chain); South Asia, South East Asia & Australasia (Head of Supply Chain); Home Care (VP Supply Chain); Home Care, Latin America (VP Supply Chain); Mexico & Caribbean (VP Supply Chain).



Mairéad Nayager

Chief People Officer

Nationality Irish
Joined ULE June 2024
Joined Unilever 2024

Current external appointments
None.

Previous experience

Haleon plc (Chief HR Officer); Diageo plc (Chief HR Officer).



Richard Slater

Chief R&D Officer

Nationality British
Joined ULE April 2019
Joined Unilever 2019

Current external appointments

Future Origins, Inc. (NED); Prime Minister's Council for Science & Technology (Member); Leverhulme Trust (Board member).

Previous experience

GSK plc (Head of R&D, Consumer Healthcare, now Haleon plc); Reckitt Benckiser Group plc (Head of R&D, Health, Personal Care and Wellbeing); Reckitt Benckiser Group plc (senior R&D roles across Health, Personal Care and Home Care); The Boots Company plc (various R&D and Supply roles).

Beauty & Wellbeing Business Group

Following the appointment of Priya Nair as Chief Executive Officer & Managing Director of Hindustan Unilever Limited, oversight of the Beauty & Wellbeing Business Group has been led by Fernando Fernandez.

Changes since 2025 year-end

Esi Eggleston Bracey left her role as Chief Growth and Marketing Officer of Unilever on 31 January 2026.

Leandro Barreto has been appointed as Chief Marketing Officer, Unilever, and Beauty & Wellbeing. He is not a member of the Unilever Leadership Executive.

Maria Varsellona left her role as Chief Legal Officer and Group Secretary of Unilever on 28 February 2026.

Prakash Kakkad was appointed Chief Legal Officer and Group Company Secretary and a member of the Unilever Leadership Executive with effect from 1 March 2026.

Operation of the Board

ROLE OF THE CHAIR

The Chair leads the Board and is responsible for its overall effectiveness in directing the Unilever Group. The Chair sets the Board's agenda, ensures the Directors receive accurate, timely and clear information, promotes and facilitates constructive relationships and effective contribution of all the Executive and Non-Executive Directors, and fosters a culture of openness and debate.

BOARD AND COMMITTEE MEETINGS

There were six scheduled Board meetings in 2025. The meetings were held in the UK or virtually.

When there is a Board meeting, the Non-Executive Directors usually also meet without the Executive Directors present. The Chair, or in his absence, the Senior Independent Director (SID), chairs such meetings. The Group Company Secretary supports the Board to ensure it has the policies, processes, information, time and resources to function effectively and efficiently.

Attendance during the year at each of the Committee meetings is set out below. Further information is provided in the relevant Committee reports.

RELATIONSHIP WITH UNILEVER LEADERSHIP EXECUTIVE

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. The roles of the ULE members are set out on pages 54 and 55. The ULE meets regularly to discuss all aspects of the business, including strategy, the allocation of resources, investment, M&A opportunities, culture, financial performance and non-financial performance. Members of the ULE are regularly required to attend Board meetings to update the Board on performance and other matters. There is an annual Board meeting to discuss strategy and there are regular updates at Board meetings between these times.

The Board has also delegated certain finance matters to both the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer in order to facilitate the efficient conduct of such matters.

BOARD AND COMMITTEE ATTENDANCE

Position	Board	NCGC	AC	CRC	RC
Chair					
Ian Meakins	6/6	5/5	–	–	5/5
Non-Executive Directors					
Adrian Hennah	6/6	5/5	9/9	–	–
Susan Kilsby	6/6	–	9/9	3/3	2/2
Ruby Lu	6/6	–	9/9	5/5	–
Judith McKenna	5/6	–	–	4/5	5/5
Nelson Peltz	5/6	–	–	–	5/5
Benoît Potier ¹	6/6	–	8/9	4/5	–
Zoe Yujnovich ²	5/5	4/4	–	4/4	–
Executive Directors					
Fernando Fernandez	6/6	–	–	–	–
Srinivas Phatak ³	2/2	–	–	–	–
Former Directors					
Andrea Jung ⁴	2/2	2/3	–	–	3/3
Hein Schumacher ⁵	1/1	–	–	–	–

1. Joined the Board as a Non-Executive Director on 1 January 2025 and was appointed to the AC and the CRC.
2. Joined the Board as a Non-Executive Director on 1 March 2025 and was appointed to the NCGC and CRC.
3. Appointed as CFO on 16 September 2025.
4. Stepped down as a Non-Executive Director on 30 April 2025.
5. Stepped down as a Director on 1 March 2025.

NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS' ROLE

The Non-Executive Directors exercise objective judgement in respect of Board decisions, providing scrutiny and challenge to hold management to account. Non-Executive Directors offer strategic guidance and specialist advice based on the breadth of experience and knowledge they bring to the Board.

Non-Executive Directors are required to have sufficient time available to discharge their responsibilities effectively and to continuously develop their knowledge of the business. Their role incorporates the review of information in advance of Board meetings to ensure that thorough preparation for, and debate at, Board meetings is possible.

On appointment, the Non-Executive Directors complete an induction process, which includes meetings with the ULE, senior members of management, advisers, and the internal and

external auditors. These include understanding key risk areas in the business and providing insight into the culture of the organisation.

Non-Executive Directors have full access to senior management and take opportunities to meet them on a regular basis. There is also an opportunity to visit Unilever's operations in person, which gives Non-Executive Directors the ability to meet members of the workforce from different levels of the organisation. This is regularly supplemented throughout each year with ongoing updates and information on key matters relating to the business, including governance, sustainability, risk management and regulatory issues, as well as updates on the business itself. In 2025, the Board considered presentations on developments in relation to safety, R&D, cyber security and human rights.

All Directors are expected to attend each Board meeting and each Committee meeting of which they are members,

OPERATION OF THE BOARD

unless there are exceptional reasons preventing them from participating. Only members of the Committees are entitled to attend Committee meetings, but others may attend at the Committee Chair's discretion. Executive Directors attend Committee meetings by invitation only.

If Directors are unable to attend a Board or Committee meeting, they have the opportunity beforehand to discuss any agenda items with the Chair or the relevant Committee Chair.

BOARD APPOINTMENT

The report of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee on pages 65 to 69 describes the work of the Committee, including in relation to Board appointments and recommendations for re-election. The procedure for the nomination and appointment of Directors is also contained within the document entitled 'Appointment procedure for PLC Directors', which is available on our website at unilever.com. Directors may be appointed by a simple majority vote of shareholders at a general meeting, or on an interim basis by the Board (in which case they will offer themselves for election at the next AGM).

COMPOSITION, BALANCE AND INDEPENDENCE OF THE BOARD

As at 31 December 2025, the Unilever Board comprised ten Directors: the Chair, two Executive Directors and seven independent Non-Executive Directors.

The balance of Directors on the Board ensures that no individual or small group of Directors can dominate the decision-making process. The biographies on pages 52 and 53, and the table on page 68 in the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee Report, demonstrate a Board with a broad range of sector experience, skills and knowledge. All Non-Executive Directors are considered to have the appropriate skills, knowledge, experience and character to bring objective and constructive judgement and valuable insights to the Board's deliberations.

The Chair carries out an annual review of the performance of the Directors, which is facilitated externally every three years. This is in addition to a thorough review of the Non-Executive Directors' and their related or connected persons' relevant relationships in line with best practice guidelines in the UK and US.

The Board has determined that all the Non-Executive Directors were independent in accordance with the applicable corporate governance requirements during the period covered by this report.

The Chair was considered to be independent on appointment and is committed to ensuring that the Board continues to comprise a majority of independent Non-Executive Directors.

BOARD SUSTAINABILITY PROCESSES AND SKILLS

Sustainability is important for our consumers and our wider stakeholder base, including suppliers, customers and employees. The Board and the Unilever Leadership Executive provide leadership on sustainability as part of the Company's strategic focus. All Directors are engaged in sustainability matters.

The areas considered by the Board in 2025 are set out in the Stakeholder Engagement section on pages 60 and 61.

The governance of sustainability, covering social, human rights, business conduct and environmental matters, is detailed in the Sustainability Statement and this Governance Report. The Corporate Responsibility Committee, under the Board's governance, primarily handles these issues. The Chief Corporate Affairs and Communications Officer attends all Corporate Responsibility Committee meetings, ensuring external expertise is included as needed. The Committee Chair ensures that the Board receives relevant information in the form of briefing

materials and access to external expertise, in particular when specific matters are under consideration for Board approval. The Chair reports the Committee's considerations to the Board, which are then discussed in Board meetings.

The Chief Corporate Affairs and Communications Officer reports to the CEO on all sustainability matters relating to our four priority areas: climate, nature, plastics and livelihoods. The Chief Supply Chain and Operations Officer, who is responsible for key social and environmental issues within Unilever's Supply Chain, reports to the CFO. This ensures that both executive directors are closely involved in assessing the impacts, risks and opportunities related to social and sustainability matters.

The CEO and CFO have a wide range of knowledge and skills on sustainability topics from previous leadership roles. The Non-Executive Directors bring significant experience in social and sustainability issues from various industries, including retail, energy, technology, financial, and other industrial sectors. The recruitment of new Non-Executive Directors focuses on their skills and experience as set out in the matrix on page 68, which encompasses sustainability to ensure a diverse range of views.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Directors have a statutory duty to avoid actual or potential conflicts of interest. Under Articles 88 to 92 of the Articles of Association of the Company, there are procedures in place to identify and, if applicable, authorise any conflicts of interest. Unless authorised by the Board, together with compliance with any restrictions that have been required of such a Director, a Director may not take part in the decision-taking process of the Board in respect of any situation in which he or she has a conflict of interest.

The interests of new Directors are reviewed during the recruitment process and authorised (if appropriate) by the Board at the time of their appointment. Directors have a continuing duty to update the Board on any changes to their external appointments, which are also reviewed by the Board on a regular basis.

Unilever recognises that the Executive Directors acting as directors of other companies is beneficial from a personal development perspective and, therefore, also beneficial to the Group. The number of external directorships of listed companies is generally limited to one per Executive Director to reduce the risk of excessive commitment, and prior approval is required from the Chair.

BOARD EVALUATION

Each year, the Board formally assesses its own performance, including with respect to its composition and how effectively its members work together to achieve objectives. In 2025, an external evaluation of the effectiveness of the Board and its Committees was conducted by the consultancy firm No 4. There is no other connection between No 4 and Unilever PLC or any of the Directors of Unilever PLC.

The evaluation was informed by independent feedback from each of the Directors, as well as observation through No 4's attendance at a Board meeting in October 2025. The effectiveness of the Board and each Committee, including their key strengths and areas for development, were assessed. The overall findings for the Board were positive, with a strong level of satisfaction reported among Board members. The resulting priorities for future focus, compiled by No 4, have been communicated to the Board.

The outcomes of such evaluations are taken into consideration when assessing Directors for proposed re-election, as well as in relation to Board composition.

The outcome of the evaluation of the Board's Committees is referred to in each Committee Report.

WORKFORCE ENGAGEMENT

The Board believes that taking into account feedback from the workforce widens the range of its views when making business decisions. Given Unilever's global footprint and scope of operations, the Board believes that the most effective way of organising its engagement with employees is to share the responsibility among all Non-Executive Directors. This enables all Directors to participate and provides employees with access to a broad range of Board members.

Unilever's Workforce Engagement Policy provides for workforce engagement in a variety of ways, both face-to-face and virtually, through sessions with Non-Executive Directors, engaging with employee representatives, site visits, and employee surveys such as UniVoice (see below for further information). These engagement activities cover the entire workforce demographic in terms of geography, Business Groups, length of service, work level/seniority, and both supply chain and office staff.

In 2025, the Non-Executive Directors participated in four workforce engagement events held virtually. A wide range of topics was discussed, including those that are personal to the workforce and those of a more business and strategic nature. Topics included: reward and executive pay, safety, cultural transformation, and the Beauty & Wellbeing business.

Employee survey results from 2025 showed that engagement improved further, remaining over industry benchmarks. However, challenges were identified in relation to employees being able to manage competing business priorities in the most effective way and, within a complex organisation, the efficiency of some processes could be improved. In 2026, the ULE will implement a top-down programme to address these issues and assist employees to maximise the use of their time.

The Board evaluates the effectiveness of workforce engagement on an annual basis, and feedback is also sought from employees who take part in workforce engagement sessions, thereby creating a feedback loop between the Board and employees.

Please also see 'Engaging with own workforce and workforce representatives' on page 255 of the Sustainability Statement.

There were no representatives of Unilever's employees or other workers serving on the Board or the ULE.

SHAREHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

The Board values open and meaningful discussions with our shareholders on all matters.

The CFO has lead responsibility for shareholder engagement, with active involvement from the CEO and supported by the Investor Relations department.

The CEO and CFO regularly meet with investors. In 2025, the CEO and CFO held roadshows after Unilever's quarterly, half-year and full-year results, with meetings across the US, the UK, several other European countries and Asia. In addition, the CEO and CFO attended a number of investor conferences in the UK, the US and France, which included meetings and discussions with over 100 investors and counterparties.

Additionally, the Chair met with the majority of our top 50 shareholders in February and March regarding the announcement on 25 February 2025 to appoint Fernando Fernandez as CEO.

The Board receives regular briefings on investor reactions to Unilever's quarterly, half-year and full-year results announcements, and on any issues raised by shareholders that are relevant to their responsibilities. We maintain a frequent dialogue with our principal institutional shareholders and regularly collect feedback.

Private shareholders are encouraged to give feedback via shareholder.services@unilever.com. Our shareholders are also welcome to raise any issues directly with the Chair or the SID. The Chair, the Executive Directors and other Directors are available to answer questions from the shareholders at the AGM each year.

GENERAL MEETINGS

At the AGM, the Chair and the CEO give their thoughts on governance aspects of the preceding year and on the Group's strategy, together with a review of the performance of the Group over the last year.

General meetings are called by notice in writing to shareholders. Where shareholders hold shares through a nominee, the notice is provided to them by the nominee. ADS holders receive notice through Deutsche Bank, the Company's US listing agent. The AGM is called on no less than 21 clear days' notice and general meetings are called on no less than 14 clear days' notice. All shareholders are entitled to attend general meetings of the Company, subject to compliance with any reasonable safety and security precautions which may be put in place, and (where shareholders hold through a nominee) the correct appointment documentation. Details of how to appoint a proxy and how to vote by proxy are included in the notice of meeting.

At the 2025 AGM, all resolutions were put to a poll. With the exception of the vote on the Directors' Remuneration Report, all resolutions were passed with in excess of 80% of votes cast in favour. With respect to the Directors' Remuneration Report, 72.29% of votes were cast in favour of Resolution 2 to receive and adopt the Directors' Remuneration Report. As required by the UK Corporate Governance Code, Unilever published a statement on 30 October 2025 in relation to this vote.

Following the AGM, we contacted our largest shareholders, representing 46.3% of the share register, as well as other shareholders that voted against the Directors' Remuneration Report and several proxy agencies. In total, 22 meetings were held to gain insight into shareholder views and concerns regarding Directors' remuneration.

Shareholders who opposed the Directors' Remuneration Report at the 2025 AGM consistently cited two key concerns. Firstly, the disapplication of time pro-rata on three outstanding long-term incentive awards for the former CEO, Alan Jope, and the former CFO, Graeme Pitkethly, who retired from Unilever PLC in 2022 and 2023 respectively. Secondly, the approach taken to setting fixed pay for Fernando Fernandez on his appointment as CEO.

The Board acknowledges that the disapplication of time pro-rata on three awards for the former CEO and former CFO were exceptional decisions taken in order to mitigate the impact of disruption to the business at a time of significant change and uncertainty. Unilever has publicly confirmed that it will apply time pro-rata to outstanding awards for future Director exits, in accordance with market practice and the remuneration policy. This was demonstrated by the treatment of outstanding long-term incentive awards for the former CEO, Hein Schumacher, where time pro-rata was applied to all unvested awards when Hein left Unilever in March 2025. In dialogue with shareholders and proxies, it has been understood and recognised that the non-pro-rata of awards to former Directors is a legacy decision and not an ongoing issue.

On the approach to setting pay on appointment, it is understood that some shareholders prefer to see phased progression over time as opposed to a more significant salary uplift from the outset. The Board took this feedback into account when determining fixed pay for Srinivas Phatak on his appointment as CFO in September 2025. His salary has been set at a lower level than the previous CFO's salary. Unilever intends to gradually move pay to the appropriate position relative to the market over the next two to three years, subject to performance and the wider external and internal context.

Unilever will continue to meet with shareholders regularly on remuneration-related matters.

BOARD FOCUS

During the year, the Board considered a comprehensive programme of regular matters drawn from the schedule of matters reserved for the Board and the immediate and prospective operating environment.

The Board also conducted a two-day Strategy Review exercise in October 2025, including presentations and engagement sessions with ULE members and other senior management. This focused in particular on:

- the macro environment and opportunities for growth;
- the continued development of Unilever's go-to-market operations in key markets;
- Unilever's financial growth model and delivery (see page 4 for more information); and
- a review of Desire at Scale in respect of each of our four Business Groups (see also pages 2 to 4 for Unilever's strategy).

In addition to the Board's principal decisions in 2025, considered on pages 60 and 61, the list of matters set out below is indicative of the oversight provided by the Board:

Strategy and business plan

- approved the demerger of The Magnum Ice Cream Company;
- approved the cancellation of treasury shares;
- approved the consolidation (or the subdivision and consolidation) of ordinary shares in Unilever in connection with the demerger of The Magnum Ice Cream Company;
- approved the acquisition of the Dr. Squatch premium personal care brand;
- reviewed Unilever's strategy at Business Group level; and
- reviewed the R&D strategy, including the Group's innovation pipeline.

Operational performance and financial management

- regularly reviewed Unilever Group operational and financial performance and delivery against strategic objectives, business plans (including budget and forecast), financial and non-financial KPIs, and against analysts' consensus and market guidance;
- considered and approved quarterly dividends;
- approved a share buyback in 2025 totalling €1.5 billion; and
- considered and approved the issuance of new shares to be used to settle the vesting of share awards granted to employees under various employee share plans.

Governance and external reporting

- considered feedback from the Audit Committee in relation to significant judgements, the fair, balanced and understandable assessment, going concern basis of preparation, the viability statement, and the reporting of non-financial KPIs with respect to sustainability reporting;
- approved each of the quarterly results and the Annual Report and Accounts and Form 20-F;
- approved the notice of meeting for the AGM;
- oversaw consultation and communication with shareholders on executive pay; and
- considered the work of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee on Board composition and approved the appointments of directors (see also page 66).

Culture and stakeholders

- reviewed the 2025 workforce engagement programme covering both employees and employee representatives, and considered feedback from the sessions; and
- regularly reviewed investor feedback reports and analysts' reports.

Sustainability

- reviewed the sustainability strategy and performance, including regulatory developments in sustainability reporting requirements.

Political and regulatory environment

- received updates on emerging legislation and regulation.

Risk and internal controls

- considered feedback from the Audit Committee on its assessment of the ongoing effectiveness of the Group's internal controls; and
- reviewed findings from the assessment of the Group's register of principal risks and focus risks and approved the related risk management plans.

Stakeholder engagement and Principal Board Decisions

SECTION 172: COMPANY AND BOARD ENGAGEMENT WITH STAKEHOLDERS

The information set out below explains how the Board and the wider Company consider and engage with stakeholders. This forms our Section 172 statement under the UK Companies Act 2006. Unilever at a glance on page 3 details the six stakeholder groups we have identified as critical to our future success: shareholders, our people, consumers, customers, suppliers & business partners, and planet & society. Throughout the Strategic Report, we have provided examples of how we engage with, and create value for, our stakeholders. Where relevant, the principle decisions of the Board are also set out below, and the Directors confirm that the deliberations of the Board incorporated appropriate consideration of the matters detailed in Section 172 of the Companies Act 2006.

Unilever stakeholders	How Unilever engages with stakeholders	How the Board interacts on stakeholder issues
Shareholders We aim to deliver top-third total shareholder return with market-making SASSY brands. See pages 58 and 81	- Quarterly results broadcasts. - Conference presentations. - Meetings and calls about aspects of business performance, consumer trends and sustainability issues. - Senior leaders and our Board speak directly to shareholders on a broad range of issues. For example, in 2025, we discussed our Directors' Remuneration Report for 2024 and our proposed new Directors' Remuneration Policy with investors.	- AGM. - Meetings with shareholders on performance and key issues. - The Board approve all quarterly results announcements and dividends. - Unilever Investor Relations provide analysts' reports and investor feedback to the Board.
2025 Board engagement The Board considered all aspects of the demerger of The Magnum Ice Cream Company (TMICC) and provided approval for the demerger. The demerger was considered to be in the best interests of shareholders and completed on 6 December 2025. The Board also considered and approved the appointments of the Chair and Chief Executive Officer on the board of directors of TMICC. Further details of the demerger are provided on pages 12 and 13. The Board, working closely with the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee, approved the appointments of the new Chief Executive Officer who was appointed with effect from 1 March 2025 and the new Chief Financial Officer who was appointed on 16 September 2025. Further details are given in the report of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee. The Board also considered the vote in relation to the Directors' Remuneration Report at the 2025 Annual General Meeting, which had a 72% vote in favour. Further details are on page 58 of this Governance Report. In addition, the Board considered the new Directors' Remuneration Policy, which is being put to shareholders for approval at the 2026 Annual General Meeting. Investor feedback was sought and considered in relation to the new Directors' Remuneration Policy.		
Our People 96,000 talented people give their skills and time in Unilever offices, factories and R&D laboratories. See page 16	- Through our UniVoice survey, we engaged with around 73,000 office- and factory-based employees in 2025 on topics such as culture, engagement, strategy, safety, careers and sustainability. - We continued our sessions with the CEO and ULE members to provide our workforce with regular information on the Company and decisions made by the leadership team, such as financial performance, strategy and reward. This helps ensure that employees are aligned with the Company's financial performance and strategy. - At a market level, we held regular, leader-led virtual town hall meetings to engage employees on locally relevant topics and issues.	- Review of UniVoice survey 2025 results and feedback to ULE on key issues. - The CEO, together with other senior members of management including the CFO and ULE members, provide direct answers on the 'Unilever Live' open Q&A sessions, including the quarterly results briefings and performance updates.
2025 Board engagement The Board members participated in workforce engagement sessions, further details of which are provided on page 58. Together with the UniVoice survey, these sessions informed a cascade for employees on prioritisation and efficiency.		
Consumers We aim to create Desire at Scale by elevating brands through science, aesthetics, sensorials, being shared by others, young-spirited and relevant in culture (SASSY brands). See pages 17 to 28	- We use consumer research from marketing research partners, engaging them through regular surveys and panels as well as ad hoc research. - We engage with our consumers and end-users through a range of communications channels on a continuous basis, reaching over 3 million consumer contacts in 2025 through our various platforms.	- Board papers and presentations capturing consumer trends. - Regular updates from Business Groups on opportunities and portfolio choices in line with consumer trends.
2025 Board engagement The strategy for Desire at Scale was reviewed by the Board in conjunction with reviews of the Business Groups. Consumer research supported this strategy. The Board approved the continued roll-out of this strategy to generate growth by creating Desire at Scale through SASSY brands. The Board also approved the people elements of this, through a winning culture and attracting the best talent, and the organisational elements through AI and technology, together with productivity and simplicity.		

How the Board interacts on stakeholder issues

Unilever stakeholders How Unilever engages with stakeholders

Customers

We partner with large and small retailers across different trading environments around the world to grow categories.

See pages 19, 22, 25 and 28

- We use the Advantage Group Survey across global markets to help us understand how we can improve our customers' experience of working with Unilever.
- Our customers across different channels and trading environments partner with our customer development teams to grow categories, connecting regularly to turn consumer and shopper insights into growth plans. We create Joint Business Plans with key customers for mutual benefit.

- Business Groups provide feedback to the Board on customer landscape and priorities.
- Direct engagement with key customers during region and market visits by Board members.

2025 Board engagement

There is regular, ongoing investment in all aspects of Unilever's supply chain capabilities for customers globally, supporting delivery excellence and product availability. The Board undertook a review of customer service levels across all channels, including in particular digital capabilities. Unilever continued to achieve increasing levels of customer service and satisfaction, and the Board supported ongoing investment and capabilities in this area. The stakeholder engagement reinforced the Company's approach in relation to customers.

Suppliers & Business Partners

We collaborate with suppliers worldwide to source essential materials and secure critical services.

See pages 19, 22, 25 and 28

- Our Supply Chain and Procurement teams maintain frequent and transparent communication with suppliers and business partners, fostering strong and reliable relationships.
- Each year, we conduct the annual Partner to Win survey to gain insights into our suppliers' experiences and identify areas for improvement.
- We uphold a Responsible Partner Policy, which sets out mandatory requirements that all supply chain partners must meet.

- The Board receives regular reports in relation to supply chain matters, ensuring robust governance and continuous improvement across our operations.

2025 Board engagement

The Board reviewed and approved the 2025 Modern Slavery Act Statement, which is available on unilever.com. The Corporate Responsibility Committee also reviewed the Company's approach to Human Rights. Both the Modern Slavery Act Statement and the work we do on Human Rights support our committed supplier base, as they reinforce the commitment of Unilever and its suppliers to our Code of Business Principles, which can be found on unilever.com. The Board reviewed ongoing investment in the supply chain, particularly in technology and simplification. Together with the processes detailed above, these initiatives strengthen our supply chain resilience and reinforce our commitment to responsible and sustainable business practices.

Planet & Society

We are taking more focused, urgent and systemic action in four priority areas: climate, nature, plastics and livelihoods.

See page 29

- As part of our sustainability double materiality assessment on pages 216 to 218, we analyse insights from our key stakeholders to make sure we are focusing on the most important impacts, risks and opportunities. These insights inform our approach and reporting.
- Throughout the year, we continued our partnerships with other businesses, advocating for policy change on a range of social and environmental issues, including increased levels of national climate ambition and a Global Plastics Treaty.

- Our Chief Corporate Affairs and Communications Officer provides reports to the Board.
- The Board reviews updates to the Climate Transition Action Plan and progress with respect to it, based on reports provided by the Chair of the Corporate Responsibility Committee.
- Senior representatives of Unilever's corporate sustainability team attended key policy milestones to advance our sustainability priorities.

2025 Board engagement

During the year, the Audit Committee and the Board reviewed and approved the first Sustainability Statement of Unilever PLC, included in the Annual Report and Accounts 2024. The Audit Committee has subsequently reviewed and approved the updates to the Sustainability Statement for inclusion in this Annual Report and Accounts 2025 (see page 72 of the Audit Committee Report). The Board has approved the 2025 Sustainability Statement. Stakeholder engagement continues to influence the Company's sustainability agenda and provides important support for it.

The Corporate Responsibility Committee reviewed the Company's strategy to invest in reducing the use of plastics. Following this review, and discussion at Board level, the Company continues to invest in research and development in this area in support of its ambitious targets to reduce plastic waste. Further details are in the Sustainability Statement on pages 243 to 246.

Additional Information

Additional disclosures

The following disclosures are made in compliance with the Financial Conduct Authority's UK Listing Rule 6.6.1:

UK Listing Rule 6.6.1

Interest capitalised by the Group during the year	None	Details of where a shareholder has agreed to waive future dividends	As at 2 March 2026, Fidelity held 256,281 ordinary shares of 3 1/2p of Unilever PLC on behalf of the Company to be used in satisfaction of employee share scheme ('ESS') obligations. Fidelity has agreed to waive, on an ongoing basis, any dividends payable in respect of such shares. As at 2 March 2026, the Trustee of the Company's Employee Benefit Trust ('EBT') held 1,062,865 ordinary shares of 3 1/2p of Unilever PLC. The Trustee of the EBT has agreed to waive, on an ongoing basis, any dividends payable on shares it holds in trust for use under the Company's ESS. The practice of Fidelity and the Trustee of the EBT is to abstain from voting on the shares that they hold. Details of the employee share schemes can be found on pages 79, 99 to 101 and 104.
Publication of unaudited financial information, profit forecast or profit estimate	Not applicable		
Details of any long-term incentive schemes under Listing Rule 9.3.2R(2)	Not applicable		
Director waiver of emoluments	Not applicable		
Director waiver of future emoluments	Not applicable		
Allotments for cash of equity securities made during the year	None		
Allotments for cash of equity securities made by a major unlisted subsidiary during the year	Not applicable		
Details of participation of parent undertaking in any placing made during the year	Not applicable		
Details of relevant material contracts in which a Director or controlling shareholder was interested during the year	Not applicable		
Contracts for the provision of services by a controlling shareholder during the year	Not applicable		See above
Statements relating to controlling shareholders and ensuring company independence	Not applicable	Details of where a shareholder has agreed to waive future dividends	

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT AND IMPORTANT EVENTS

Certain information required to be included in the Directors' Report has been included in the Strategic Report given its strategic importance to Unilever. This includes information in respect of important events that have occurred since the end of the financial year (page 183), an indication of likely future developments in the business of the Group (pages 19, 22, 25 and 28), and an indication of activities of the Group in the field of research and development (page 206).

no agreements providing for compensation for loss of office or employment as the result of a takeover of Unilever PLC. There are no controlling shareholders of Unilever PLC.

APPOINTMENT OF DIRECTORS

The rules governing the appointment and retirement of directors are set out in the appointment procedure for PLC Directors, available on our website, and are summarised in the report of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee.

DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO THE EXTERNAL AUDITOR

Each of the Directors who held office at the date of approval of this report confirms that, to the best of each of the Directors' knowledge and belief, and having made appropriate enquiries, all information relevant to enabling the auditors to provide their opinions on the Company's consolidated and parent company accounts has been provided. Furthermore, each of the Directors has taken all reasonable steps to ensure their awareness of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of any such information. This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006.

POWERS OF THE DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors is responsible for the management of the business of the Company and may exercise all powers of the Company, subject to applicable legislation and regulation and the Company's Articles. See page 51 for further details.

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

Details of the Company's engagement with stakeholders are given on pages 60 and 61.

DIRECTORS' SHARE INTERESTS

Details of the Directors' interests in shares can be found in the Directors' Remuneration Report on pages 100 to 101 and 103.

DIRECTORS' INDEMNITIES AND DIRECTORS' AND OFFICERS' INSURANCE

The power to indemnify Directors, together with former Directors, the Group Company Secretary and the directors of subsidiary companies, is provided for in the Company's Articles of Association.

CONTRACTS OF SIGNIFICANCE

During the year, no Director had any interest in any shares or debentures in the Company's subsidiaries, or any material interest in any contract with the Company or a subsidiary being a contract of significance in relation to the Company's business. No member of the Group is party to any significant agreement that takes effect, alters or terminates upon a change of control or following a takeover of Unilever PLC. In addition, there are

Unilever maintains appropriate D&O insurance to the extent permitted by law. In addition, Unilever has granted indemnities to each Director and the Group Company Secretary, together with former Directors and Company Secretaries of Unilever and the directors of subsidiary companies, whereby the Company indemnifies these individuals in respect of any proceedings brought by third parties against them personally in their capacity as Directors or Officers of the Company or any Group company. These "qualifying third-party indemnity provisions" were in force during the course of the financial year ended 31 December 2025

and remained in force at the date of this report. The Company would also fund ongoing costs in defending a legal action as they are incurred rather than after judgement has been given. In the event of an unsuccessful defence in an action against them, individual Directors would be liable to repay the Company for any damages and to repay defence costs to the extent funded by the Company. Neither the indemnity nor the D&O insurance cover provides cover in the event a Director or Officer is proved to have acted fraudulently or dishonestly.

In addition, the Company provides indemnities (including, where applicable, a qualifying pension scheme indemnity provision) to the Directors of three subsidiaries, each of which acts or acted as trustee of a Unilever UK pension fund. Appropriate trustee liability insurance is also in place. As above, these indemnities were in force during the course of the financial year ended 31 December 2025 and remained in place at the date of this report.

POLITICAL DONATIONS

At the 2025 AGM, shareholders passed a resolution to authorise the Company and its subsidiaries to make political donations to political parties or independent election candidates, to other political organisations, or to incur political expenditure (in each case as defined in the Companies Act 2006). As the authority granted at the 2025 AGM will expire, renewal of this authority will be sought at this year's AGM. Further details are available in the Notice of AGM on the Company's website.

It is the policy of the Company not to make such political donations or to incur political expenditure (within the ordinary meaning of those words), and the Directors have no intention of changing that policy. However, as the definitions used in the Companies Act 2006 are broad, it is possible that normal business activities, which might not be thought to be political donations or expenditure in the usual sense, could be caught. On that basis, the authority is sought purely as a precaution.

The Board members have each confirmed compliance with Unilever's Code of Business Principles, as is required on an annual basis, and that there has been no political activity or payments by the Unilever Group.

SHARES

Share capital

Unilever's issued share capital on 31 December 2025 was made up of £76,335,183 split in to 2,181,005,247 ordinary shares of 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ p each and each carrying one vote. There were no securities in issuance that carry special rights with regard to the control of Unilever.

Share issues, purchase of shares and share capital consolidation

Unilever's issued share capital on 1 January 2025 was made up of £78,446,584, split in to 2,521,497,338 ordinary shares of 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ p each, and each carrying one vote. A total of 43,550,481 Unilever ordinary shares were held in treasury at 1 January 2025, representing 1.73% of Unilever's issued share capital.

At the 2025 AGM held on 30 April 2025, Unilever's Directors were authorised to:

- issue new shares, up to a maximum of £25,666,666 nominal value (which at the time represented approximately 33% of Unilever's issued ordinary share capital);
- disapply pre-emption rights up to a maximum of £3,850,000 nominal value (which at the time represented approximately 5% of Unilever's issued ordinary share capital) for general corporate purposes and an additional 5% authority in connection with an acquisition or specified capital investment; and
- make market purchases of its ordinary shares, up to a maximum of 247,500,000 ordinary shares (which at the time represented just under 10% of PLC's issued ordinary share capital) and within the price limits prescribed in the resolution.

Unilever undertook a €1.5 billion share buyback programme in 2025. The purpose of the share buyback programme was to reduce the capital of Unilever, and Unilever bought back 27,815,955 Unilever ordinary shares of 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ p each, with an aggregate market value equivalent of €1,499,999,964, which are held in treasury. The shares repurchased in 2025 comprised 1.10% of Unilever's issued share capital as at 30 November 2025. Outside of this share buyback programme, no other company within the Group purchased any Unilever ordinary shares or American Depositary Shares during 2025. During 2025, there were 3,500,000 Unilever ordinary shares of 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ p each issued in satisfaction of employee share scheme awards.

As at 30 November 2025, Unilever's share capital was made up of 2,524,997,338 ordinary shares of 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ p each. A total of 71,366,436 were held as treasury shares as at this date, representing 2.83% of Unilever's issued share capital. On 3 December 2025, Unilever cancelled 13,288,138 treasury shares.

As part of the demerger of TMICC, shareholders approved a share consolidation of the ordinary shares of Unilever PLC at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on 21 October 2025. The demerger subsequently took effect on 6 December 2025. Following the demerger, on 9 December 2025, the ordinary shares of 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ p of Unilever PLC were consolidated in the ratio of 8 new Unilever shares of 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ p each for every 9 existing ordinary shares. As a result, as at 9 December 2025, the ordinary share capital of Unilever PLC was £78,142,064, comprising 2,232,630,400 ordinary shares of Unilever PLC of 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ p each, and of which 51,625,153 were held in treasury.

On 10 December 2025, Unilever cancelled the remaining 51,625,153 treasury shares.

Right to hold and transfer ordinary shares or exercise voting rights

Unilever's constitutional documents place no limitations on the right to hold or transfer Unilever ordinary shares. There are no limitations on the right to hold or exercise voting rights on the ordinary shares of Unilever imposed by English law. Unilever is not aware of any agreements between holders of securities that may result in restrictions on transfer or voting rights. Please also see page 211.

SIGNIFICANT SHAREHOLDERS OF UNILEVER

As far as Unilever is aware, the only holders of more than 3% of, or 3% of voting rights attributable to, Unilever's ordinary share capital ('Disclosable Interests') on 31 December 2025, were BlackRock, Inc. with a shareholding of 8.5%, The Vanguard Group, Inc. with a shareholding of 5.4% and Wellington Management Company LLP with a shareholding of 3.1%.

No Disclosable Interests have been notified to Unilever between 1 January 2026 and 2 March 2026 (being a date not more than one month prior to the date of the Company's Notice of Annual General Meeting). As far as Unilever is aware, between 1 January 2023 and 2 March 2026, only The Vanguard Group, Inc., BlackRock, Inc., and Wellington Management Company LLP have held more than 3% of, or 3% of voting rights attributable to, Unilever's ordinary shares.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES, FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK

Details of the Group's accounting policies, together with post-balance sheet events and details of financial instruments and risk (including the Group's objectives, policies and processes for managing its capital; its financial risk management objectives; details of its financial instruments and hedging activities; and its exposures to price, credit liquidity and cash flow risk), are provided in notes 1, 16, 18 and 26 on pages 134, 166, 175 and 183 respectively to the Financial Statements.

EMPLOYMENT OF DISABLED PEOPLE

Unilever has a range of employment policies that clearly detail the standards, processes, expectations and responsibilities of its people and the organisation. These policies are designed to ensure that everyone – including those with existing or new disabilities and people of all backgrounds – is treated equally throughout the recruiting process and during their career at Unilever. This includes access to appropriate training, development opportunities or job progression.

EMPLOYMENT SHARE PLANS

The Company operates a number of employee share plans, details of which are set out in note 4C to the Financial Statements on page 147 and in the Directors' Remuneration Report on pages 97 to 98 and 99 to 101.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Transactions with related parties are conducted in accordance with agreed transfer pricing policies and include sales to joint ventures and associates. Other than those disclosed in note 23 to the consolidated financial statements (and incorporated herein as above), there were no related party transactions that were material to the Group or to the related parties concerned that are required to be reported in 2025, or in 2026 up to 2 March 2026 (the latest practicable date for inclusion in this report).

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE COMPLIANCE

We conduct our operations in accordance with internationally accepted principles of good governance and best practice, while ensuring compliance with the corporate governance requirements applicable in the countries in which we operate. Unilever is subject to corporate governance requirements (legislation, codes and/or standards) in the UK and the US, and in this section, we report on our compliance against these.

United Kingdom

In 2025, Unilever has applied the principles and complied with the provisions of the UK Corporate Governance Code. Further information on how Unilever has applied the five overarching categories of principles can be found on the following pages – (i) Board Leadership: pages 56 to 61; (ii) Division of Responsibilities: pages 56 and 57; (iii) Composition, Succession and Evaluation: pages 57 to 59; (iv) Audit, Risk and Internal Controls: pages 71 to 73; and (v) Remuneration: pages 78 to 108. The UK Corporate Governance Code is available on the Financial Reporting Council's (FRC) website.

Risk management and control

Our approach to risk management and systems of internal control is in line with the recommendations in the FRC's revised guidance, 'Risk management, internal control and related financial and business reporting' (the Risk Guidance). It is Unilever's practice to review acquired companies' governance procedures and align them to the Group's governance procedures as soon as is practicable.

Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions

Information on GHG emissions can be found on page 231.

Employee involvement and communication

Unilever's UK companies maintain formal processes to inform, consult and involve employees and their representatives. A National Consultative Forum, comprising employees and management representatives from key locations, meets regularly to discuss issues relating to Unilever sites in the UK. We recognise collective bargaining at a number of sites and engage with employees via the Sourcing Unit Forum, which includes national officer representation from the three recognised trade unions.

A European Works Council, embracing employee and management representatives from countries within Europe, has been in existence for several years and provides a forum for discussing issues that extend across national boundaries. See page 58 for further details on how the Board has engaged with the workforce.

Equal opportunities

Consistent with our Code of Business Principles, Unilever ensures that all applications for employment are given full and fair consideration, and that everyone is given access to training, development and career opportunities. Every effort is made to re-skill and support employees who become disabled while working within the Group.

United States

Unilever is listed on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE). As such, Unilever must comply with the requirements of US legislation, regulations enacted under US securities laws, and the Listing Standards of the NYSE that are applicable to foreign private issuers, copies of which are available on their websites.

We comply with the Listing Standards of the NYSE applicable to foreign private issuers. We are required to disclose any significant ways in which our corporate governance practices differ from those required of US domestic companies listed on the NYSE. Our corporate governance practices are primarily based on the requirements of the UK Listing Rules and the UK Corporate Governance Code but substantially conform to those required of US domestic companies listed on the NYSE. The only significant way in which our corporate governance practices differ from those required of US domestic companies under Section 303A Corporate Governance Standards of the NYSE is that the NYSE rules require that shareholders must be given the opportunity to vote on all equity compensation plans and material revisions thereto, with certain limited exemptions. The UK Listing Rules require shareholder approval of equity compensation plans only if new or treasury shares are issued for the purpose of satisfying obligations under the plan, or if the plan is a long-term incentive plan in which a director may participate. Amendments to plans approved by shareholders generally only require approval if they are to the advantage of the plan participants.

For the year ended 31 December 2025, and for the current year up to 2 March 2026, there was no erroneously awarded compensation to the directors of Unilever.

All senior executives and senior financial officers have declared their understanding of and compliance with Unilever's Code of Business Principles and the related Code Policies. No waiver from any provision of the Code of Business Principles (published on our website) or Code Policies was granted in 2025 to any of the persons falling within the scope of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) requirements.

Risk management and control

Following a review by the Disclosure Committee, Audit Committee and the Board, the CEO and CFO concluded that the design and operation of the Group's disclosure controls and procedures, including those defined in the US Securities Exchange Act of 1934 – Rule 13a – 15(e), as at 31 December 2025, were effective. Unilever is required by Section 404 of the US Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 to report on the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting. This requirement is reported on in the 'Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting' section on page 212.

The Directors' Report has been approved by the Board, and signed on its behalf by Prakash Kakkad, Chief Legal Officer and Group Company Secretary.



Report of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee

The Committee was engaged in two Non-Executive Director appointments, the appointments of the new Chief Executive Officer and the new Chief Financial Officer, and changes to the Unilever Leadership Executive.

Ian Meakins

Chair of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee

I am pleased to present the report of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee for the year ended 31 December 2025.

Andrea Jung, a Non-Executive Director who was also our Vice Chair and Senior Independent Director, retired from the Board at the conclusion of the AGM of the Company held on 30 April 2025. Susan Kilsby was appointed as Vice Chair and Senior Independent Director in her place with immediate effect at that time. We give our thanks to Andrea for her service to Unilever.

The Committee had reviewed the requirements for Non-Executive Directors in 2024, and two further Non-Executive Directors, Benoît Potier and Zoe Yujnovich, joined on 1 January 2025 and 1 March 2025 respectively. Their appointments were confirmed by shareholders at the 2025 AGM.

Hein Schumacher stepped down as Chief Executive Officer and as a Board Director on 1 March 2025 and left the Company on 31 May 2025. As mentioned in my Chair's statement:

- Fernando Fernandez was appointed Chief Executive Officer with effect from 1 March 2025;
- Srinivas Phatak, who had been Unilever's Acting CFO, became Chief Financial Officer on 16 September 2025; and
- On 7 October 2025, we announced that Belén Garíjo López would be appointed to the Board. This appointment is expected to take effect during 2027.

The Committee considers that the Board's current size, with the additional Board members appointed or announced in 2025, and its collective experience are effective for the running of the Company. The Committee will maintain the size and experience of the Board under review on a continuous basis.

The Committee has also been involved in the consideration of positions on the Unilever Leadership Executive (ULE) during the year. At the end of July 2025, Rohit Jawa, Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director of Hindustan Unilever Limited, stood down. Priya Nair took on the role of Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director of Hindustan Unilever Limited with effect from 1 August 2025. We are currently in the process of a search to find a successor to Priya Nair for the role of Business Group President, Beauty & Wellbeing.

With effect from 31 December 2025, Esi Eggleston Bracey stood down from her role as Chief Growth and Marketing Officer and left the Company on 31 January 2026. The role of Chief Marketing Officer, Unilever, and Beauty & Wellbeing is now undertaken by Leandro Barreto.

In addition, Maria Varsellona stood down from the role of Chief Legal Officer and Group Secretary and left the Company on 28 February 2026. With effect from 1 March 2026, the role of Chief Legal Officer and Group Company Secretary is now undertaken by Prakash Kakkad.

The Committee reviewed and approved the nature of the workforce engagement activities that the Board undertook in the year, and details of these are set out on page 58.

In 2026, the Committee will look at Board composition in the context of the ongoing transformation of the Company and, in conjunction with this, it will also continue to review the long-term succession plans for the Board and the ULE.

I would like to thank the members of the Committee for their commitment and contribution throughout the year.

Ian Meakins

Chair of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee

COMMITTEE MEMBERS AND ATTENDANCE

	Attendance
Ian Meakins Chair	5/5
Adrian Hennah	5/5
Andrea Jung (member until 30 April 2025)	2/3
Zoe Yujnovich (member from 1 May 2025)	4/4

The Chair of the Board, Ian Meakins, chairs the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee. Adrian Hennah and Zoe Yujnovich are independent Non-Executive Directors and members of the Committee. The Chief Legal Officer and Group Company Secretary is secretary to the Committee. The CEO and the Chief People Officer regularly attend meetings and other members of senior management attend the meetings when invited to do so.

There were five meetings of the Committee in 2025, and the table above shows attendance at meetings of the Committee in the year. Andrea Jung stepped down from the Committee in April 2025. Given the changes in the Committee membership this year, attendance is expressed as the number of meetings attended out of the total number each Director was eligible to attend during their respective tenure on the Committee.

ROLE OF THE COMMITTEE

The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee is primarily responsible for:

- periodically assessing the structure, size and composition of the Board;
- evaluating the balance of skills, experience, independence, diversity and knowledge of the Board;
- ongoing succession planning (including the development of a diverse pipeline for succession);
- drawing up selection criteria and appointment procedures for Directors;
- reviewing the feedback in respect of the role and functioning of the Board Committees arising from Board and Board Committee evaluations;
- periodically reviewing and assessing Unilever's practices and procedures in relation to workforce engagement; and
- considering current and developing corporate governance matters, which it brings to the attention of the Board where deemed necessary.

The Committee's terms of reference are set out in the Governance of Unilever, which can be found on the Company's website.

ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMITTEE

During the year, the Committee:

- recommended the election and re-election of Directors at the 2025 AGM, following a review of their performance and, where relevant, their independence;
- reviewed the composition of the Board and its Committees, taking into account the experience, skills, knowledge, diversity and attributes of the Directors and the length of tenure of the Non-Executive Directors, resulting in changes to the Committee memberships;
- appointed Egon Zehnder to support the Committee in the search for new Non-Executive Directors, culminating in the appointment of Belén Garjón López. Egon Zehnder is an independent search firm that has undertaken several non-executive searches for Unilever. Egon Zehnder does not have any connection to the Directors or Unilever except for normal course recruitment processes;
- appointed Spencer Stuart to support the Committee in the search for a new Chief Financial Officer. Spencer Stuart is an independent search firm that has undertaken a number of executive and senior management searches for Unilever.

Spencer Stuart does not have any connection to the Directors or Unilever except for normal course recruitment purposes;

- kept under review best practice guidelines and preferences of certain institutional investors in relation to overboarding to ensure continued compliance;
- reviewed the ULE succession plan and talent pipeline;
- conducted an annual review of the diversity policy applicable to the Board;
- conducted a review of workforce engagement activities in the year and the plan for the following year, as well as the terms of reference for the Committee and the annual work plan for the Committee;
- considered the process and timetable for the Board evaluation and maintained oversight of the process (see page 57 for further information);
- received updates on current and emerging corporate governance legislation, regulation and best practice guidelines, including in relation to directors' duties; and
- considered the Committee's report for inclusion in the 2024 Annual Report and Accounts.

APPOINTMENT AND REAPPOINTMENT OF DIRECTORS TO THE BOARD

All Directors (unless they are retiring) are nominated by the Board for election or re-election at the AGM each year on the recommendation of the Committee. The Committee takes into consideration the outcomes of the Chair's discussions with each Director on individual performance and the evaluation of the Board and its Committees. Non-Executive Directors normally serve for a period of up to nine years.

The Board appointed Benoît Potier as an independent Non-Executive Director with effect from 1 January 2025. He was therefore put forward for election by shareholders for the first time at the 2025 AGM.

The Board also appointed Zoe Yujnovich as an independent Non-Executive Director with effect from 1 March 2025. She was therefore put forward for election by shareholders for the first time at the 2025 AGM.

The Committee proposed the election or re-election of all Directors, other than those retiring, at the 2025 AGM.

All the Directors proposed were appointed by shareholders by a simple majority vote at the 2025 AGM.

The Committee reviews the composition of the Board Committees. The Committee recommended in April 2025 that Zoe Yujnovich be appointed a member of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee, that Benoît Potier be appointed a member of the Audit Committee, that Benoît Potier and Zoe Yujnovich be appointed members of the Corporate Responsibility Committee and that Susan Kilsby be appointed as Chair of the Remuneration Committee. The Board also appointed Susan Kilsby as Vice Chair of the Board and Senior Independent Director.

In February 2025, we also announced that, with effect from 1 March 2025, Hein Schumacher would step down as CEO and as a director and Hein left the Company on 31 May 2025. Fernando Fernandez was appointed CEO with effect from 1 March 2025.

On 16 September 2025, we announced that Srinivas Phatak was appointed by the Board as Chief Financial Officer. Srinivas's appointment as a director will be put to shareholders at the AGM in 2026.

OVERBOARDING

As part of the annual evaluation process for each Director, full consideration was given to the number of external positions held to ensure that the time commitment required did not compromise the Director's commitment to Unilever. The views of various investor bodies and the approach of certain institutional investors with respect to overboarding were taken into account.

The Committee did not identify any instances of overboarding. The full list of external appointments held by our Directors can be found in their biographies on pages 52 and 53. The CEO currently has no external appointments and the CFO is a Non-Executive Director of one external company. The Committee considers that the appointments of the Non-Executive Directors and the broad range of experience from these appointments benefit Unilever.

The Committee concluded that all individual Directors had sufficient time to commit to their appointment as a Director of Unilever and did so.

BOARD DIVERSITY POLICY

Unilever's Board Diversity Policy, which is reviewed by the Committee each year, is available on the Company's website. This commitment is in line with Unilever's Code of Business Principles, and in compliance with the 2024 UK Corporate Governance Code and the Companies Act 2006, and is embedded in the way we do business and conduct ourselves at all levels of the organisation. 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.

The Board supports the recommendations of the FTSE Women Leaders Review on gender diversity and the Parker Review on ethnic diversity. Specifically:

- As at 31 October 2025, female representation within our Unilever Leadership Executive (ULE) and ULE direct reports (excluding administrative and support roles) stood at 31% (including Executive Directors) and 34% respectively. This compared to 31% female representation on the ULE (including Executive Directors) and 40% female ULE direct reports as at 31 October 2024.
- These figures formed the basis of our 2025 FTSE Women Leaders submission, made on 30 November 2025, and included Ice Cream employees due to the revised demerger timeline. For Board gender reporting, we submitted data for the Chair of the Company, the CEO, the CFO and Senior Independent Director, and have met the FTSE Women Leaders Review recommendation of having a woman in the Chair or Senior Independent Director role.
- We continued to meet the Parker Review expectation of at least one ethnic minority Board member. As at 31 December 2025, ethnic minority representation on the Board (including Executive Directors) was 30% while ethnic minority representation on the ULE was 50% (including Executive Directors).
- As at 31 December 2025, senior management working in the UK (ULE and ULE direct reports) comprised 32% minority ethnic leaders, 52% white, and 16% for whom data was not disclosed. This compares with the 2024 position, in which 24% of senior management were minority ethnic, 52% white and 24% undisclosed, following the Parker Review's transition to a UK-only reporting basis. In light of this progress, our ambition is to maintain at least 32% minority ethnic representation in UK senior management by 31 December 2027, in line with the Parker Review requirements.
- Please also refer to the information on gender reporting on page 48.

WORKFORCE ENGAGEMENT POLICY

There were no changes to the Workforce Engagement Policy in the year.

SUCCESSION PLANNING

Board

The Committee reviews the adequacy and effectiveness of succession planning processes, and the Board reviews the succession plan in conjunction with the Committee.

The succession plan is based on merit and objective criteria. The Board should comprise a majority of Non-Executive Directors who are independent of Unilever, free from any conflicts of interest and able to allocate sufficient time to carry out their responsibilities effectively. With respect to composition, regard is given to the Board Diversity Policy and the Board should also have sufficient understanding of the markets and business where Unilever is active in order to understand any relevant key trends and developments.

The Board has had regard to the skills and experience matrix (see following page) in making appointments to the Board in 2025 as well as the tenure of the existing Board members. Given the changes to the Company's portfolio and management structures, recent Board appointments have had particular focus on transformation, sector experience and current or recent executive experience. All Board appointments consider the relevance of the experience of the Board member to a consumer goods business and to wider stakeholder interests including sustainability matters. The Board believes that a Board with a range of skills, experience, independence and knowledge of the Unilever Group enhances decision-making, which is beneficial to Unilever's long-term success and is in the interests of its stakeholders. The Board also considers personal attributes such as critical assessment, judgement, honesty and the ability to develop trust and forge relationships.

As can be seen in the biographies on pages 52 and 53, and the tables on page 68, the Board meets this overall profile.

ULE

In conjunction with the Committee, the Board reviews the succession plan for the ULE. In line with the Board succession plan approach, the succession plan for the ULE is also based on merit and objective criteria.

Developing an internal talent pipeline for senior leadership roles is important for Unilever and, alongside this, external recruitment of senior management is key to develop capabilities and broaden management experience.

With respect to internal succession, the plan identifies potential successors who are considered able to fulfil the roles in the short term and those in the longer term. Development initiatives for senior executives are put in place and usually include executive mentoring and coaching. Senior managers and executives are encouraged to take on a non-executive directorship role as part of their personal development.

Skills and experience matrix

	Fernando Fernandez	Adrian Hennah	Susan Kilsby	Ruby Lu	Judith McKenna	Ian Meakins	Nelson Peltz	Srinivas Phatak	Benoît Potier	Zoe Yujnovich
Business growth and leadership of large global corporations	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Strategy, corporate transactions and transformation	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
International experience (including emerging markets)	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Financial expertise	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
FMCG and consumer insights	■	■	■		■	■	■	■		
Technology, digital and innovation				■				■	■	■
Marketing and sales channels	■				■	■	■			
Risk management and operational excellence (including sustainability and community)	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Society, politics and geopolitics	■	■	■			■	■			■
Science and innovation			■	■		■			■	■
People, culture and reward		■	■	■	■	■	■		■	■
Corporate governance	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■

As required by the UK FCA Listing Rules, the tables below show that as at 31 December 2025, we had 40% female Board members (including Executive Directors) against the target of 40%. The position of Senior Independent Director is held by a female, and two Board members are from a minority ethnic background. As at the same date, there was a 12-member ULE, including Executive Directors, of which four (33%) were women.

We collect both gender and ethnicity data directly from Board and ULE members annually on a self-identifying basis in a questionnaire. This data is used for statistical reporting purposes and provided with consent. Board members are asked to identify their gender and ethnicity based on the categories set out in the tables below.

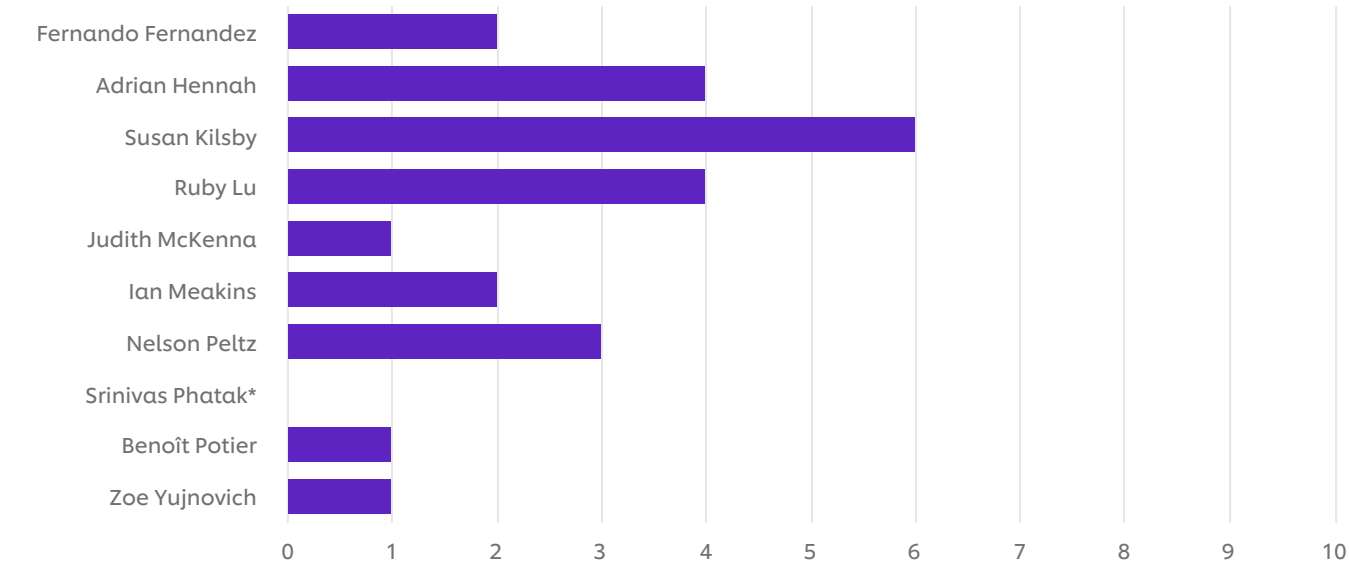
Gender representation on the Board and ULE as at 31 December 2025

	Number of Board members	Percentage of the Board	Board (CEO, CFO, SID and Chair)	Number of ULE members	Percentage of the ULE
Men	6	60	3	8	67
Women	4	40	1	4	33
Other	–	–	–	–	–
Not specified/prefer not to say	–	–	–	–	–

Ethnicity representation on the Board and ULE as at 31 December 2025

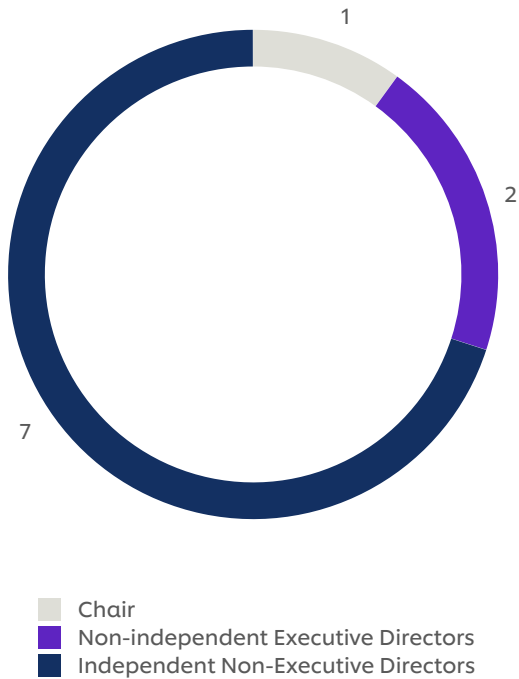
	Number of Board members	Percentage of the Board	Board (CEO, CFO, SID and Chair)	Number of ULE members	Percentage of the ULE
White British or other White (including minority-white groups)	7	70	2	4	33
Mixed/Multiple Ethnic Groups	–	–	–	2	17
Asian/Asian British	2	20	1	2	17
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British	–	–	–	1	8
Other ethnic group, including Arab	1	10	1	3	25
Not specified/prefer not to say	–	–	–	–	–

Board tenure as at 31 December 2025



* Srinivas Phatak joined the Board on 16 September 2025.

Board independence as at 31 December 2025



The Non-Executive Directors (including the Chair) comprised 80% of the Board of Directors as at 31 December 2025.

COMMITTEE EVALUATION

The Committee carried out an evaluation of its activities which was facilitated by the consultancy firm No 4.

The results of this evaluation were discussed by the Committee in January 2026. Feedback was also provided to the Board with respect to this evaluation of the Committee. The Committee concluded that it had operated effectively, in particular in relation to Board and ULE appointments. The Committee would continue to focus on this key area, as well as its other responsibilities for corporate governance.

Ian Meakins
Chair of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee

Adrian Hennah
Zoe Yujnovich



Report of the Audit Committee

We focused this year on the demerger of our Ice Cream business, share capital consolidation, cyber security and ESRS reporting, in addition to our usual reporting and control responsibilities.

Adrian Hennah
Chair of the Audit Committee

On behalf of the Audit Committee, I am pleased to present the Committee's report for the year ended 31 December 2025.

In 2025, the Committee consisted of four members: Susan Kilsby, Ruby Lu, Benoît Potier (appointed in January 2025), and me as Chair.

The Committee believes it has carried out its duties effectively throughout the year and maintained a high standard of independent oversight. It has had good support and collaboration from management, the Internal Audit team and the external auditors, KPMG.

2025 marked another year of change for the company, with in particular the implementation of a global productivity programme and completion of the demerger of our Ice Cream business on 6 December 2025. The Committee's primary focus has been to maintain the integrity of Unilever's financial and non-financial reporting and ensure the adequacy of its internal controls. We also sought reassurance from management on the Company's principal and emerging risks, including risk appetite and associated mitigation.

This year, we continued to focus on topics that are subject to regulatory change, including the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS), the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB) and Corporate Governance Reform. In preparation for compliance with provision 29 of the revised UK Corporate Governance Code, applicable from 1 January 2026, the Committee discussed with management the identification and assurance of material controls, as well as reviewing the nature and number of principal risks, which have now been approved by the Board (see pages 32 to 37).

The Committee also allocated considerable time to other risk management topics, including cyber security and demerger of our Ice Cream business, as well as discussing developments in international taxation, pensions and treasury.

In addition to the formal meetings, Committee members visited the R&D facility at Port Sunlight, UK, and the US Prestige business, Paula's Choice, in Seattle.

In September 2025, the Board appointed a new Chief Financial Officer, Srinivas Phatak, after an extensive internal and external search. The Audit Committee was involved in advising the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee and the Board on the selection of the CFO, as well as the appointment of a new Chief Auditor, Pamela Dickson, who joined in June 2025 with over 30 years of Unilever operational experience.

KPMG continued to provide assurance on ESRS sustainability reporting in 2025 as part of their scope of services. Management has made good progress in actioning improvement areas identified during the first year of ESRS reporting. The Sustainability Statement is on pages 214 to 270.

As part of the standard five-year rotation for external audit partners as required by UK regulation, Jonathan Downer has been appointed to succeed Jonathan Mills as lead engagement partner following completion of the 2025 audit. On behalf of the Committee, I would like to thank Jon Mills and look forward to Jonathan bringing a fresh perspective to our audit process from the 2026 financial year.

Adrian Hennah
Chair of the Audit Committee

COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP AND ATTENDANCE

	Attendance
Adrian Hennah Chair	9/9
Susan Kilsby	9/9
Ruby Lu	9/9
Benoît Potier	8/9

The Audit Committee is comprised only of independent Non-Executive Directors, with a quorum requirement of two such members. The Audit Committee was chaired by Adrian Hennah. The other members are Susan Kilsby, Ruby Lu and Benoît Potier.

The Board is satisfied that the Audit Committee members are competent in financial matters and have recent, relevant experience. For the purposes of the US Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, Adrian Hennah is the Committee's financial expert.

Other attendees at Committee meetings included the Chief Financial Officer (CFO), Chief Auditor, Group Controller, General Counsel Corporate and Deputy Group Company Secretary, and the external auditors, KPMG. Throughout the year, Committee members met periodically without others present and offered separate private sessions with the CFO, Chief Auditor and the external auditors to discuss issues in greater detail.

There were nine scheduled Committee meetings during the year. Attendance at these meetings is shown above.

CODE OF BUSINESS PRINCIPLES

All actions by Executive Directors, Non-Executive Directors or any Unilever employees are required to comply with the Code of Business Principles. This includes, in accordance with the US Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and the SEC requirements, the relevant provisions in relation to a code of ethics for Senior Financial Officers. No waivers have been requested or granted for this.

ROLE OF THE COMMITTEE

The role and responsibilities of the Audit Committee are set out in written terms of reference, which the Committee reviews annually, considering relevant legislation and recommended good practice. The terms of reference are contained within 'The Governance of Unilever,' available on our website.

The Committee's responsibilities include, but are not limited to, the following matters:

- oversight of the integrity of Unilever's financial statements;
- review of Unilever's half-yearly and annual financial statements (including clarity and completeness of disclosure) and trading statements for quarter 1 and quarter 3;
- review of Unilever's non-financial statements and the Sustainability Statement;
- oversight of risk management and internal control arrangements;
- oversight of compliance with legal and regulatory requirements;
- oversight of external auditors' performance, objectivity, qualifications and independence;
- approval process of non-audit services;
- recommendation to the Board of the external auditors' nomination for shareholder approval, and approval of their fees, see note 25 on page 182; and
- performance of the internal audit function.

All relevant matters arising are brought to the attention of the Board.

Committee Reviews

To help the Committee meet its oversight responsibilities, focused knowledge sessions are organised throughout the year. In 2025, these included the demerger of our Ice Cream business, cyber security, sustainability reporting and Global Business Services, which provide financial control automation and process centralisation.

In addition, Committee members visited the Port Sunlight R&D facility and the US Prestige business, Paula's Choice, gaining insights into advancements in our manufacturing and product development, premium market challenges, and risk and control management for recently acquired businesses.

The Committee also received presentations from management and discussed risk management activities, preparation of the financial statements, the overall control environment, and operation of financial reporting controls.

Special focus has been given to:

- the separation and demerger of our Ice Cream business: The Committee was actively involved in providing oversight on the separation process. This included financial and non-financial reporting impacts, presentation in the Annual Report and Accounts and historical financial information audits. The Committee also considered the nature of the separation, key risks, and the potential areas where the separated Ice Cream business and the retained Unilever company could hold different views. To support its assessment and recommendations to the Board, the Committee was supported by management and external financial and legal experts.
- Cyber Security: The Committee was provided with updates on the Cyber Security Programme including compliance with evolving legislation. The Company's cyber security posture, considering the changing threat environment, was assessed and challenged by the Committee against the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) framework. Any cyber security operational incidents and threats were highlighted and discussed. For further details, please refer to our cyber security governance and processes on page 207.
- Treasury & Tax Update: Management provided an update on Group Treasury priorities, including the impact of the demerger of the Ice Cream business, notably the share consolidation and share cancellations, as well as developments in economically volatile markets. The Committee also reviewed ongoing developments in international tax, and management of tax risks and compliance.

In addition, the Committee discussed the control environment of acquired businesses such as Liquid I.V. and Nutrafol, which are not integrated into the main legacy Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) systems, as well as the work done in tax, treasury and pension matters.

REPORTING AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Committee reviewed, prior to publication, quarterly financial press releases together with the associated internal quarterly reports from the CFO and the Disclosure Committee and, with respect to the full-year results, the external auditor's report. It also reviewed the Annual Report and Accounts and the Annual Report on Form 20-F 2025. These reviews incorporated the accounting policies, significant judgements and estimates underpinning the financial statements as disclosed in note 1 on page 133.

Particular attention was paid to the following significant matters in relation to the financial statements:

- **Demerger of our Ice Cream business:** The Committee discussed the approach and impact of the separation and ultimate demerger of our Ice Cream business on the discontinued operations disclosure.
- **Sustainability Reporting:** The Committee discussed governance, assurance plans and progress made on previously identified improvement areas. It also reviewed planned simplifications for Unilever's ESRS disclosures and the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD), and approved KPMG's Sustainability Assurance Strategy and the plan for 2025.
- **UK Corporate Governance Code:** Published on 22 January 2024, the Code introduced a limited set of changes, most notably relating to a material controls declaration, which will be required for reporting years commencing 1 January 2026. Unilever will adopt these changes for the 2026 financial year when they come into effect. During 2025, the Committee approved management's approach to the identification of material controls. Management has reviewed this extensively and discussed learnings with the Committee to establish the approach that will be followed in 2026.
- **Presentation of non-underlying items:** The Committee considered management's responses to its review and observations made by the external auditor. There were no comments from the SEC.
- **Indirect tax provisions and contingent liabilities:** Refer to notes 19 and 20 on pages 177 and 178. The Committee agreed that the tax provisions and judgements around the likelihood, as well as the disclosures, are appropriate in the Annual Report and Accounts 2025 and the Annual Report on Form 20-F 2025.
- **Revenue recognition:** The Committee reviewed the adequacy of the policy around the cut-off and appropriateness of rebate accruals.

For each of the above areas, the Committee considered the key facts and judgements outlined by management. Members of management attended the applicable section of the Committee meeting to answer questions or challenges posed by the Committee. The Committee's feedback has been incorporated into the final approach. These matters were also discussed with the external auditors. See pages 111 to 127 for further information.

The Committee specifically discussed with the external auditor how management's judgement and assertions were challenged and how professional scepticism was demonstrated during the audit of these areas. This included the disclosures for each matter noted above. The Committee is satisfied that the relevant accounting policies are in place in relation to these significant matters and that management has correctly applied these policies.

In addition to the matters noted above, our external auditors, as required by auditing standards, also consider the risk of management override of controls. Nothing has come to our or their attention to suggest any material misstatement with respect to suspected or actual fraud.

At the request of the Board, the Committee undertook to:

- review the appropriateness of adopting the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual and half-yearly financial statements;
- assess whether the business was viable in accordance with the UK Corporate Governance Code. The assessment included a review of the principal and emerging risks facing Unilever, their potential impact and how they were being managed, together with a discussion as to the appropriate period for the assessment. The Committee recommended to the Board that there is a reasonable expectation the Group will be able to continue in operation and meet its liabilities as they fall due over the three-year period (consistent with the period of the strategic plan for Unilever PLC) of the assessment; and
- consider whether the Unilever Annual Report and Accounts 2025 was fair, balanced and understandable, and whether

it provided the necessary information for shareholders to assess the Group's year-end position and performance, business model and strategy. To make this assessment, the Committee reviewed drafts of the Annual Report and financial statements to ensure key messages were aligned with the Company's position, performance and strategy. The Committee also reviewed the processes and controls that are the basis for its preparation. The Committee was satisfied that, taken as a whole, the Unilever Annual Report and Accounts 2025 is fair, balanced and understandable.

Regulator Correspondence

During the year, the UK Financial Reporting Council (FRC) reviewed the Company's Annual Report and Accounts for the year ended 31 December 2024 in accordance with the FRC's Operating Procedures for Corporate Reporting Review. The FRC conducted a limited scope review of the supplier finance arrangements disclosure in the annual accounts and did not raise any questions. The FRC published this on its website in December 2025, noting that it did not enter into substantive correspondence with Unilever. In 2025, Unilever did not receive any formal notifications or communications from the US Securities Exchange Commission.

SUSTAINABILITY

The CSRD and the ESRS require large companies operating in the European Union to report on their sustainability performance and engage limited assurance work from an external auditor. The CSRD sets out the requirements, while the ESRS provides detailed standards for reporting on a range of environmental, social and governance matters.

During 2025, the Committee received quarterly updates from management and KPMG on assurance planning, benchmarking and key regulatory developments. These updates included information on planned simplifications under the EU Omnibus, which impact the CSRD, Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive (CSDDD) and EU Taxonomy. A more substantial review of the scope of reporting is planned for 2026. In 2025, the Committee reviewed proposals relating to the presentation of the demerger of our Ice Cream business given its significance and limited reporting precedence or guidance. In 2026, we will review the impact of the demerger on the double materiality assessment (DMA), targets and baseline values.

The Committee approved the output of the 2025 DMA in October and was satisfied it continues to reflect Unilever's material impacts, risks and opportunities relating to sustainability matters. The Committee also reviewed the non-financial disclosures, including ESRS disclosures in this Annual Report and Accounts.

During the year, the Climate Action 100+ Group discussed how to accelerate the sustainability agenda. In future years, we expect further mandatory non-financial reporting standards applicable to the Group, including the EU Omnibus and international sustainability standards being developed by the ISSB.

RISK MANAGEMENT & INTERNAL CONTROLS (ASSURANCE)

The Committee reviewed Unilever's overall approach to risk management, risk appetite and control, and its processes, outcomes and disclosure. The assessment was undertaken through a review of:

- the yearly report detailing the risk identification and assessment process, together with risk areas identified by management;
- reports from senior management on risk areas for which the Committee had oversight responsibilities: treasury, tax and pensions, information security, data privacy, legal and regulatory compliance, and the project management of business transformation;
- the Quarterly Risk and Control Status Reports, including Code of Business Principles cases relating to fraud and financial crimes;

- a summary of control deficiencies identified through controls testing activities together with action plans to address underlying causes;
- management's improvements to reporting through further automation and centralisation; and
- the annual financial plan and Unilever's dividend policy and dividend proposals.

The Committee reviewed the application of the requirements under Section 404 of the US Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 with respect to internal controls over financial reporting. In fulfilling its responsibilities in relation to risk management and internal controls, the Committee met regularly with senior members of management and is satisfied with the key judgements made.

The Committee has completed its 2025 review on both risk management and internal controls and was satisfied that the process was effective. Where specific areas for improvement were identified, adequate mitigating controls were in place, and sustainable process improvements were underway. Where controls have been impacted by ongoing transformation, such as the demerger of our Ice Cream business, actions have been taken to ensure these are appropriately designed and implemented. The Committee will continue to ensure that appropriate procedures are in place for detecting and preventing fraud.

INTERNAL AUDIT

The Committee reviewed Internal Audit's plan, which focused on Unilever's risk areas, including cyber security, financial control processes, and product safety and quality, and ensured the necessary resources were in place to complete the plan effectively. The Internal Audit team is compliant with the new Global Internal Audit Standards (GIAS), which came into effect in January 2025. The team has taken steps to prepare for the incoming 'topical requirements' in 2026 on cyber security and third parties. The use of data and analytics continues to enable the team to deliver audits efficiently and with impact.

The Committee reviewed quarterly and year-end summary reports, including the results of audit activities and the completion status of agreed actions. During the year, the Chief Auditor and her leadership team visited several of the audited markets. Most audits have taken a hybrid approach of both virtual and physical presence.

Every five years, the Committee engages an independent third party to perform an effectiveness review of the function. This was last completed in 2022 and is planned for 2027. In 2025, the Committee evaluated Internal Audit's performance and confirmed its effectiveness. During the year, the Chief Auditor had multiple interactions with Committee members as part of Committee preparation and onboarding.

AUDIT OF THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS

KPMG, Unilever's external auditors and an independent registered public accounting firm, reported in depth to the Committee on the scope and outcome of the annual audit. This included their audit of internal controls over financial reporting as required by Section 404 of the US Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. Their reports included audit and accounting matters, governance and control, and accounting developments. Additionally, KPMG provided assurance on Unilever's compliance with the CSRD, ensuring that the sustainability information disclosed is sufficient and appropriate to support a limited assurance conclusion.

The Committee held independent meetings with the external auditors during the year and reviewed, agreed, discussed and challenged their audit plan. This included the materiality applied, and the scope and assessment of the Group's financial reporting risk profile.

The Committee discussed the views and conclusions of KPMG regarding management's treatment of significant transactions and areas of judgement during the year. The Committee considered these and is satisfied with the treatment in the financial statements.

EXTERNAL AUDITORS

KPMG have been the Group's auditors since 2014, and shareholders approved their reappointment as the Group's external auditors at the 2025 AGM.

The Committee confirms that the Group is in compliance with The Statutory Audit Services for Large Companies Market Investigation (Mandatory Use of Competitive Tender Processes and Audit Committee Responsibilities) Order 2014, which requires Unilever to tender the audit every ten years.

The last tender for the audit of the Annual Report and Accounts was performed in 2022, during which the decision to reappoint KPMG was unanimously recommended by the Committee and approved by the Board of Unilever PLC. At present, we are satisfied with the effectiveness of our current auditors and have no plans to re-tender before 2032. This position is re-evaluated each year.

Both Unilever and KPMG have safeguards to protect auditor independence and objectivity, such as audit partner rotation and the restriction on non-audit services as described below. KPMG issued a formal letter to the Committee outlining the general procedures to safeguard independence and objectivity, disclosing all relationships with the Company, and confirming their audit independence.

Each year, the Committee assesses the effectiveness of the external audit process, which includes discussing feedback from Committee members and stakeholders at all levels across Unilever. Interviews are also held with key senior management within Unilever and KPMG.

In 2025, KPMG continued to provide assurance on ESRS sustainability reporting as part of their scope of services.

The Committee also reviewed the statutory audit, other audit and non-audit services provided by KPMG and compliance with Unilever's documented approach, which prescribes in detail the types of engagements listed below, for which the external auditors can be used:

- statutory audit services, including audit of subsidiaries;
- other audit services – audits not required by law or regulation;
- non-audit services – work that our external auditors are best placed to undertake, which may include:
 - services required by law or regulation to be performed by the audit firm; and
 - services where knowledge obtained during the audit is relevant to the service, such as bond issue comfort letters.

Unilever has for many years maintained a policy that prescribes in detail the types of engagements for which the external auditors can be used, with all other engagements being prohibited. The policy is aligned with both UK and SEC regulations and is updated as necessary.

Audit Fees

All non-audit services are pre-approved by the Audit Committee in line with the non-audit service policy. The Committee further reviews all non-audit services on a quarterly basis to ensure the scope of service aligns with the list of pre-approved services included in the policy and that the fees are deemed appropriate, as authorised by Group management in line with the table of authorities. These authorities are reviewed regularly and updated as necessary.

The Company has taken appropriate steps to ensure that KPMG LLP is independent of the Company and has obtained written confirmation that it complies with guidelines on independence issued by the relevant accountancy and auditing bodies. Although, during the year, the Company engaged KPMG LLP for certain audit-related, non-audit services, the Committee concluded that KPMG LLP remains independent to provide objectivity in the conduct of the current audit.

Use of auditors for non-audit work

The Committee recognises that the use of audit firms for non-audit services can potentially give rise to conflicts of interest. The Group has a formal policy regarding its use of audit firms for non-audit services. The Committee, in addition to being responsible for the oversight of our auditor on behalf of the Board, also has the responsibility for monitoring how the policy is implemented.

In 2025, approved non-audit fees were around 84% of the annual statutory audit fees. The increase (FY24: 52%) was primarily driven by the work undertaken in respect of the demerger of our Ice Cream business. The Committee concluded that provision of these services by KPMG would not compromise audit quality or threaten auditor independence and is in accordance with standard practice. KPMG also sought and received approval from the UK FRC to be engaged for these same services, as it was likely that for FY25, the non-audit fees subject to the FRC fee cap requirements, would exceed 70% of the average statutory audit fee for the previous three years. The Committee is satisfied that the overall levels of audit-related and non-audit fees, and the nature of services provided, are such that they will not compromise the objectivity and independence of our auditor. Further details are given in note 25 to the financial statements on page 182.

EVALUATION OF THE COMMITTEE

The Committee carried out an assessment of its effectiveness and performance in the year, facilitated by the consultancy firm No 4.

The Committee considered the output from that process at its meeting in January 2026. Feedback was also provided to the Board as part of its overall Board evaluation. The Committee concluded that it is performing effectively and will remain focused on internal control and external reporting. The area of evolving sustainability reporting requirements and cyber security will continue to receive attention by the Committee.

Adrian Hennah
Chair of the Audit Committee

Susan Kilsby
Ruby Lu
Benoît Potier



Report of the Corporate Responsibility Committee

Beyond our reporting and control responsibilities, we focused this year on key areas of corporate and reputational risk, including litigation, sustainability, business integrity, and health, safety and wellbeing.

Judith McKenna
Chair of the Corporate Responsibility Committee

On behalf of the Corporate Responsibility Committee, I am pleased to present our report for 2025.

During the year, the Committee continued to provide rigorous governance and oversight of Unilever's most material corporate responsibility issues, at a time of increasing scrutiny from consumers, regulators and wider stakeholders. We worked closely with management and the Board to oversee key areas of reputational risk and business integrity, including litigation and sustainability. In addition, the health, safety and wellbeing of employees is fundamental to everything we do. We ensured these matters were appropriately considered and resourced within Unilever's broader risk management and decision-making frameworks.

As part of our mandate to support responsible and sustainable business practices, the Committee reviewed developments in emerging regulation, human rights, social-first marketing, cyber security and geopolitics. Our discussions focused on how effectively Unilever's policies, controls and governance arrangements remain fit for purpose. We also addressed strengthening the organisation's ability to manage risk while responding to changing stakeholder expectations and market dynamics.

Unilever has long been recognised for its work in sustainable business, and in 2025 our focus remained on four priority areas of climate, nature, plastics and livelihoods. The Committee monitored progress against these priorities, tested the robustness of management's plans and the focus of the innovation pipeline, and supported the disciplined execution of Unilever's sustainability strategy and targets. We recognised both the opportunities and trade-offs involved in delivering long-term value in a rapidly evolving regulatory and stakeholder environment.

In July 2025, I assumed the role of Chair following the retirement of Susan Kilsby from the Committee. On behalf of the Committee, I would like to thank Susan for her exceptional leadership and contribution. The Committee is well positioned to continue its work with clarity of purpose and strong governance foundations. I would also like to express our appreciation to Unilever's management team for its ongoing commitment and constructive engagement on the issues within our remit.

The Committee enters 2026 with strengthened governance practices, clear business and sustainability priorities, and a sharpened focus on areas of reputational risk and resilience. These foundations position Unilever well to navigate an increasingly complex external environment, and I look forward to working closely with my fellow Committee members and management in the year ahead.

Judith McKenna
Chair of the Corporate Responsibility Committee

COMMITTEE MEMBERS AND ATTENDANCE

	Attendance
Judith McKenna Chair (Chair from 1 May 2025)	4/5
Susan Kilsby Former Chair (member until 30 April 2025)	3/3
Ruby Lu	5/5
Benoît Potier	4/5
Zoe Yujnovich (member from 1 May 2025)	4/4

This table shows the membership of the Committee together with their attendance. If Directors are unable to attend a meeting, they have the opportunity to discuss any agenda items beforehand with the Committee Chair. Attendance is expressed as the number of meetings attended out of the number eligible to be attended.

The Corporate Responsibility Committee comprises four Non-Executive Directors: Judith McKenna (Chair), Ruby Lu, Benoît Potier and Zoe Yujnovich. Susan Kilsby (Former Chair) retired from the Committee in April 2025.

The Chief R&D Officer and the Chief Corporate Affairs and Sustainability Officer attend the Committee meetings. The Board Chair, the Chief Legal Officer and Group Company Secretary, and subject matter experts from litigation, business integrity, safety, health and wellbeing, and supply chain may also join the Committee's discussions. Other members of management may join at the Chair's invitation.

ROLE OF THE COMMITTEE

The Corporate Responsibility Committee oversees Unilever's conduct as a responsible global business. A core part of its remit is its governance and oversight on key areas of corporate reputation and risk management.

Part of this responsibility is reviewing and managing sustainability-related risks, opportunities and trends that are material to Unilever. The Committee also reviews and provides recommendations to the Board about the Climate Transition Action Plan (CTAP), which sets out the actions Unilever intends to take to reduce the business's direct and indirect emissions and make progress on our net zero goal by 2039.

The Committee oversees business integrity, health, safety and wellbeing, as well as significant litigation matters with potential reputational risk for the Company. The Committee also has oversight of Unilever's conduct regarding corporate and societal obligations, and its reputation as a responsible company. This includes Unilever's Code of Business Principles and third-party compliance with our Responsible Partner Policy.

The Committee considers the Company's influence and impact on stakeholders. Central to this is the identification of external developments and risks that are likely to impact Unilever's corporate reputation and to ensure that appropriate and effective policies and practices are in place, ensuring that both Unilever's direct employees and those working within the Company's value chain comply with the expected standards of conduct.

The Committee's discussions are informed by the experience of the Unilever Leadership Executive, which is accountable for driving responsible and sustainable growth through Unilever's operations, Business Groups, value chain and brands. The Chief R&D Officer leads on behalf of management, with further senior leaders invited to the Committee as relevant to share their perspectives and insights on key issues, challenges and external developments.

The Committee's terms of reference are set out at: www.unilever.com/investors/corporate-governance.

HOW THE COMMITTEE HAS DISCHARGED ITS RESPONSIBILITIES

In 2025, the Committee's principal activities were as follows:

Navigating a changing external landscape

As a business, we continue to navigate growing economic, environmental and social challenges. Many of the challenges, such as climate change, nature degradation and plastic pollution, are compounded by growing geopolitical divides and economic difficulties. At the same time, there is an increase in the nature and complexity of litigation matters requiring the utmost diligence and awareness of emerging risks, and capacity to respond.

Overseeing Code of Business Principles compliance

Our consumers trust us to do business with integrity. Maintaining our reputation and continued business success requires the highest standards of behaviour and compliance. The Code and associated Code Policies set out the ethical standards of conduct expected of all Unilever employees. Any breach is classified as a legal and compliance risk to the business (see page 37).

The Corporate Responsibility Committee oversees the Code and Code Policies, including those related to anti-corruption and bribery, ensuring they remain fit for purpose and are appropriately applied, including the mechanisms for implementing the Code and Code Policies.

In 2025, the Committee approved updates to our Code of Business Principles to improve clarity, make it easier for employees to raise concerns, and strengthen controls for sourcing, quality and recordkeeping. Three additional policies were also updated to address AI-related risks in intellectual property, data privacy and marketing.

The Committee actively reviews an analysis of investigations into non-compliance with the Code and Code Policies, including those related to anti-corruption and bribery, and discusses any trends or learnings arising from these investigations. The Committee noted the significant improvement in investigation process and case closure times. There were no material matters in the context of the Unilever Group.

This year, the Committee acknowledged the continued progress in employees being able to raise concerns and the strong recognition of Business Integrity in the UniVoice survey.

Responsible Partner Policy (RPP) compliance

Extending Unilever's business principles to suppliers and distributors is essential if Unilever is to do business with integrity, demonstrate high standards and fight corruption in all forms. The Responsible Partner Policy (RPP) sets out Unilever's requirements that third parties conduct business with integrity and with respect for human rights and core labour principles. Breaches of third-party compliance can pose a risk to the business.

The Committee rigorously examines Unilever's compliance processes and programmes, and management of the risk of external business partnerships. In addition, the Committee tracks compliance with Unilever's RPP to identify any trends or process improvements. This year, the Committee focused on the new compliance system, strengthening governance, extending coverage to suppliers of non-integrated spends, as well as sharpening audits and enhanced anti-bribery and sanctions screening.

Promoting safety and security

Safety, Health and Environment (SHE) remain fundamental to Unilever. Unilever is focused on promoting a safety-first culture, and "Unilever is committed to my safety" was the top-rated question in our UniVoice survey.

The Committee oversees Unilever's approach to safety. It reviewed performance, including the Total Recordable Frequency Rate (TRFR), as reported under one of the Health and Safety Metrics. The Committee noted continued reductions in injuries, fatalities and risk exposure, driven by data-led prioritisation, strengthened road safety and process safety programmes, and enhanced digital and cultural interventions.

Global security risks remained manageable amid rising youth-led activism, persistent (though regionally shifting) theft patterns, and strengthened capabilities across site security, investigations, partner oversight and field operations. Looking ahead, focused resilience planning and enhanced readiness measures will support continuity through major upcoming events and heightened geopolitical volatility, including contentious election cycles in key markets.

Improving the health and wellbeing of employees

The Committee holds responsibility for the health and wellbeing of Unilever employees, and protection from hazards. In a time of public health threats, natural disasters, geopolitical conflicts and increasing global burden of chronic health conditions, proactive and focused management is essential to optimise employee wellbeing.

This year, the Committee commended the meaningful improvements in the health and wellbeing of employees, reflecting the impact of Unilever's long-term commitment to prevention-led programmes. Unilever's global Healthier U initiative now reaches more than 59,000 employees across 56 countries and is delivering independently validated gains in overall health, quality of life and reduced time away from work. These outcomes underscore the strong foundations Unilever has built to support a resilient, high-performing workforce.

The Committee will support management in continued prioritisation, embedding a culture of psychological safety and constructive challenge, and sustaining investment in prevention-led approaches that help every colleague thrive.

Respecting and promoting human rights

Respect for human rights remains a foundation of Unilever's business, serving to reduce risk, enhance reputation and support brand growth. While we acknowledge that business can contribute to positive human rights outcomes, we must ensure that we are first addressing any harm and the ongoing human rights challenges that continue to be found in every global value chain.

The Committee evaluated the Human Rights strategy, governance and accountability, focusing on priorities and potential risks to ensure clarity and alignment with our ambition and legal obligations, including conducting heightened human rights due diligence, proportionate to the potential risks.

The Committee also reviewed Unilever's 2025 Modern Slavery Statement. The statement is part of Unilever's legislative requirement to annually publish a statement describing the steps taken to prevent modern slavery in the business and supply chain. In 2024, the Statement focused on the continued implementation of our forced labour action plan, engagement with rightsholders and programme evaluation.

Delivering ambitious new sustainability goals

Unilever's sustainability strategy focuses on four priorities: climate, nature, plastics and livelihoods. These priorities are of material importance to the business, and where we have the potential to make the biggest impact.

The Committee discussed operational delivery and performance management, as well as opportunities to leverage Unilever's brands to drive retailer activation and consumer preference for sustainability. The Committee also discussed material sustainability-related risks and opportunities for the business.

Sustainability Reporting Risks

This year, the Committee discussed the new reporting requirements under the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS) and the proposed approach, including consolidating existing reporting requirements on Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures and the Climate Transition Action Plan.

The Committee provided guidance on potential reputational risks that may arise from the ESRS sustainability statement.

Sustainability Progress Index (SPI)

Unilever's Reward Framework includes a Performance Share Plan (PSP). This long-term incentive plan is linked to financial performance, as well as performance against sustainability goals (see pages 99 to 100).

To come to a view on Unilever's performance on its sustainability goals for the purposes of reward, the Committee and the Remuneration Committee (RC) jointly evaluate performance against a Sustainability Progress Index (SPI).

2025 SPI outcome

SPI performance is determined by four equally weighted KPIs and targets – one for each of Unilever's sustainability pillars. In making their assessment, the Committee and the RC review quantitative and qualitative progress across the sustainability pillar and delivery against the respective sustainability targets.

The Committee considers the performance outcome of SPI and provides relevant input and guidance to the RC in relation to the recommendation on SPI outcome. This joint assessment forms part of the RC's overall recommendation on the SPI outcome (see page 97).

Sustainability Progress Index 2026–2028

As agreed in 2023 during the Directors' Remuneration Policy review, from SPI 2024–2026 onwards, the SPI will be assessed using four metrics aligned with Unilever's sustainability focus areas. Each target will have a numeric performance range (threshold and maximum) that will drive the outcome, and the target will be disclosed prospectively for a three-year period.

The Committee and the RC reviewed and approved the targets for 2028, as they relate to PSP 2026–2028, including the shift on plastics to focus on paper-based flexible packaging.

EVALUATION OF THE CORPORATE RESPONSIBILITY COMMITTEE

As part of Unilever's governance, Unilever undertakes an evaluation of its Committees every year. In 2025, the evaluation was conducted by the consultancy firm No 4 and was overseen by the Chair of the Company and the Chief Legal Officer and Group Company Secretary.

Feedback was provided to the Board, including Committee members, as part of its evaluation of the overall effectiveness of the Board. It was concluded that the Committee is performing effectively.

Judith McKenna

Chair of the Corporate Responsibility Committee

Ruby Lu

Benoît Potier

Zoe Ujnovich



Directors' Remuneration Report

We believe our new Policy will equip us with the right remuneration tools to serve our global business effectively, incentivise the delivery of our strategic objectives and drive top-third shareholder returns.

Susan Kilsby
Chair of the Remuneration Committee

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On behalf of the Remuneration Committee, I am pleased to present Unilever's Directors' Remuneration Report for the financial year ended 31 December 2025. It describes the 2025 remuneration outcomes under the current Directors' Remuneration Policy, as well as outlining our proposals for a new Policy, for which we are seeking shareholder approval at the 2026 AGM.

Unilever remains committed to ongoing shareholder dialogue. At the AGM on 30 April 2025, 72.29% of votes were cast in favour of the Directors' Remuneration Report. Following the AGM, the

Company engaged with shareholders to gain deeper insight into views on our approach to remuneration. This consultation included our largest shareholders – representing 46.3% of the share register – as well as other shareholders who voted against the Remuneration Report and several proxy agencies. Further detail is set out on page 108.

We would like to thank all of the shareholders and proxy agencies for their valuable feedback, which was taken into account when considering our approach to remuneration policy and practice. Further details on the outcome of this consultation, as well as how it impacted our approach, are set out on page 81.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR CHANGES

Hein Schumacher stepped down as CEO and as a Board Director with effect from 1 March 2025 by mutual agreement and left the Company on 31 May 2025. Fernando Fernandez was appointed CEO on 1 March 2025, having served as CFO since 1 January 2024.

The remuneration package for Fernando Fernandez on appointment and departure terms for Hein Schumacher were disclosed last year in the 2024 Directors' Remuneration Report. See pages 96 and 109 of that report respectively for further details.

Srinivas Phatak was appointed to the Board and Unilever Leadership Executive as CFO on 16 September 2025, following a thorough internal and external search process. His remuneration on appointment comprised fixed pay of €1,175,000, maximum annual bonus opportunity of 180% of fixed pay and maximum Performance Share Plan (PSP) opportunity of 320% of fixed pay, all in line with the current Directors' Remuneration Policy. The fixed pay for Srinivas Phatak has been set at a lower level than the previous CFO's salary.

The Committee took into account previous shareholder feedback in determining the departure terms for Hein Schumacher and in setting remuneration for the appointment of Srinivas Phatak. More details are set out on page 108.

BUSINESS AND PERFORMANCE CONTEXT

We have outperformed markets and achieved progress on many fronts during 2025. We delivered broad-based underlying sales growth (USG) and volume growth (UVG) despite relatively subdued markets, with growth accelerating during the year. Operating profit growth was comfortably above the top third of peers, and flat on prior year despite material currency headwinds. We focused our portfolio on higher-growth categories, accelerated our global marketing shift to drive Desire at Scale and delivered on our commitment to drive volume growth, positive mix and strong gross margin. We also landed a strong innovation plan, drove improvements in key emerging markets and successfully completed the demerger of our Ice Cream business.

We come from a position of strength, with sharper focus and disciplined execution, and we believe with the right structure we can drive higher performance. The actions taken by Fernando since his appointment in March 2025 have strengthened the foundations for improved performance in the years ahead. We are confident in his ability to deliver Unilever's financial ambitions and deliver top-third total shareholder returns.

2025 INCENTIVE OUTCOMES

2025 annual bonus

Despite strong performance as outlined above, the formulaic outcome under the 2025 annual bonus plan was determined as 70% of target opportunity for the Executive Directors, which highlights the stretching targets we have set for ourselves. Cash performance was ahead of target, with cash conversion at around 100%. While the USG and underlying operating profit (UOP) outcomes scored below our stretching target, the Committee believes that performance has been strong in light of market factors. In particular, USG of 3.6% and UVG of 1.6% are in the top third of our peers and there has been improvement in turnover-weighted market share compared to the prior year.

The UOP outcome has been negatively impacted by the exceptional devaluation of the dollar against the euro in 2025. On a constant currency basis, UOP was up 8.7% in the year, with overheads and productivity delivery ahead of plan, restructuring costs below budget and an increase in brand and marketing investment. While the Committee believes the formulaic score does not fully reflect the strong performance delivery, it is committed to measuring UOP based on actual currency outcomes and has therefore not made any adjustment to the formulaic bonus outcome for Executive Directors.

2023–2025 Performance Share Plan (PSP)

The formulaic outcome under the 2023–2025 PSP was determined at 135% of target opportunity. This was driven by strong ROIC performance at 19.0%, ahead of the maximum of the target range. Cumulative free cash flow of €20.1bn was also delivered above target. There was significant over-delivery against the sustainability targets in 2025 which produced an above-target outcome across the three-year performance period. Against the Competitiveness measure, the three-year outcome was below target but performance has improved each year and for 2025, 58% of the business won market share, ahead of the three-year target. The Committee reviewed the overall PSP outcome within the broader performance context and determined that the vesting outcome of 135% of target was appropriate.

REMUNERATION POLICY REVIEW

We are reviewing our Remuneration Policy a year earlier than the usual three-year timeframe, which is a reflection of our desire to act decisively and at pace to set the organisation up for success. We have consulted extensively with our largest shareholders, key institutional investors and proxy advisers to understand their views on our remuneration structures and challenges, as well as the wider market context. We received support for our proposals from the majority of those consulted. More details are set out later in my letter on how we engaged shareholders and how their views helped to shape the new Remuneration Policy.

We strongly believe this is the right time to review the Policy to ensure that it best supports our strategy, with the ultimate goal to deliver top-third shareholder returns. Further context is set out below.

Delivering shareholder value through a high-performance culture

Following the appointment of Fernando Fernandez as CEO in March 2025, the strategy has been redefined to ensure that leaders and teams are fully focused on our core business priorities. These priorities are designed to deliver market outperformance through volume growth and gross margin expansion. Our agenda is clear: desirable and superior brands, flawless execution and a company fully aligned on how we win – in every category, every geography, every day.

Fernando is committed to being a frontline CEO and, throughout 2025, has focused much of his time on market agendas to reinforce the strategy and stay connected to innovation and execution on the ground. This also reflects our Play to Win cultural transformation that we have been implementing throughout the business, sharpening focus on individual and collective performance, productivity improvements and outperforming competitors. We have used the productivity programme as an opportunity to further streamline our organisation model and ways of working at a market level, giving more direct accountability to sales and marketing teams for swift customer and consumer-facing decisions. We have also implemented a new global performance management process linked to significantly more differentiated bonus outcomes – nearly half of participants in the most recent cycle received an individual performance rating materially above or below target compared to only 1 in 6 people in previous cycles.

To achieve our ambition of sustainable growth, we need the right remuneration tools to continue to attract the best people across all regions, with differentiated reward for high performance.

Uncompromising on talent in a highly competitive global market

We also need to address the increasing challenges we face in attracting high-calibre talent across all regions in a very competitive global market. We need the best people in the top roles in order to drive growth.

The changes we have made to support our strategic direction, particularly in the US and other priority growth areas, require us to build our talent base and structure reward appropriately within that global context. The US is a critical growth engine, having delivered 12 consecutive quarters of volume growth and five consecutive quarters above 4%. Beauty & Wellbeing, which is another strategic focus for Unilever, is also primarily driven out of the US. The US (together with India) comprises 32% of total Unilever turnover, and in the medium term is expected to grow to 45% of total Unilever turnover, which would require revenue growth to significantly outstrip competitors in these geographies. To support this ambition, it is essential that we are able to attract the best talent in these growth markets and with the industry and local knowledge required for the roles. It will therefore be of increasing importance that we can compete effectively in the US talent market.

We currently have no US-based individuals on the top executive team and only 7% of the next level of leadership are US-based. This is a reflection of the challenges we are having in attracting senior US talent into Unilever, in a competitive market with a limited number of potential candidates. To achieve our stated ambition, we believe we will need 20 to 30 new hires in the US across the top three tiers of Unilever. Achieving this will require competitive compensation aligned with market expectations.

The structure and quantum of remuneration at Executive Director level effectively sets a ceiling on pay for other senior talent. Given that the governance and pay environment is considerably more restrictive in the UK than elsewhere, our current remuneration structure does not allow us to compete effectively for the best talent globally. Particularly for US-based roles, when benchmarking against general industry survey data and disclosed US executive pay, there is a significant gap in long-term incentive opportunity and total compensation. We have been in the market over the past year and have seen live examples of US candidates whose current pay packages are unaffordable without creating significant relativity or pay compression issues. In addition, these candidates often have less restrictive pay structures (e.g. no bonus deferral and less onerous shareholding requirements). Below are just three examples of a wider pool of external US candidates, whose compensation packages were unaffordable in our current remuneration structure.

Candidate 1: With only a modest uplift, the package would have been close to Unilever's CFO pay. Our bonus deferral structure and post-vesting retention period on PSP would have also necessitated substantial one-off payments to bridge the cash flow impact.

Candidate 2: The candidate's current pay was higher than our CFO and close to our CEO's total pay. The candidate also received significant housing and schooling support. Target long-term incentive (restricted stock, matching shares and performance shares) was 66% higher than Unilever's and target bonus was 40% higher. Substantial one-off payments would also have been required to offset the loss of expatriate benefits and bridge the cash flow impact of bonus deferral and retention periods.

Candidate 3: Significantly higher target remuneration, with share options and performance shares, as well as significantly higher benefits. With our current levels of incentive opportunities, a fixed pay package well in excess of our current CEO's pay would have been required just to match the candidate's current package.

The current limits on incentive structures at Unilever are a competitive disadvantage as we work to attract strong succession candidates for the top jobs. We also wish to avoid paying more than is necessary in fixed, non-performance-based pay to match a candidate's total pay package, purely as a result of the current limitations we have on incentive opportunities.

Global pay benchmarking peer group

We are not proposing any changes to our pay benchmarking group, which was set in 2024 and supported by 97.7% of shareholders at our 2024 AGM. This peer group comprises 20 talent competitors from across the sector. It is well balanced, with only one-third from the US and the rest being UK and European companies. There were no Asian or Latin American listed companies that met the size and sector criteria.

We recently reviewed our pay benchmarking peer group to assess the impact of the demerger of our Ice Cream business. The peer group remains appropriate as Unilever is still above median on market capitalisation and above upper quartile on revenue. This peer group is used by the Committee to evaluate the market competitiveness of total remuneration.

The table below shows that Unilever is one of the largest companies in the peer group in terms of market capitalisation, revenue, headcount and geographical complexity.

Global pay benchmarking peer group – Unilever ranks at upper quartile for size and complexity

Company	Revenue (€m)	Market Cap (€m)	Employees	Countries with product sales
Nestlé				
PepsiCo				
LVMH				
Procter & Gamble				
Unilever				
AB InBev				
Coca-Cola				
L'Oréal				
Mondelēz				
British American Tobacco plc				
Heineken				
Median				
Danone				
Kraft Heinz				
Henkel				
Colgate-Palmolive				
Kimberly-Clark				
Diageo				
Reckitt Benckiser				
Haleon				
Pernod-Ricard				
Beiersdorf				
Unilever rank	5th of 21	7th of 21	5th of 21	5th of 21

Ensuring pay levels are commensurate with Unilever's size and complexity

For a number of years, total pay levels for our Executive Directors have been materially below market levels. Our current Policy states that our intention is to pay 'at or around median' of our global peer group. We have not achieved this due to our incentive levels being materially below those of our peers.

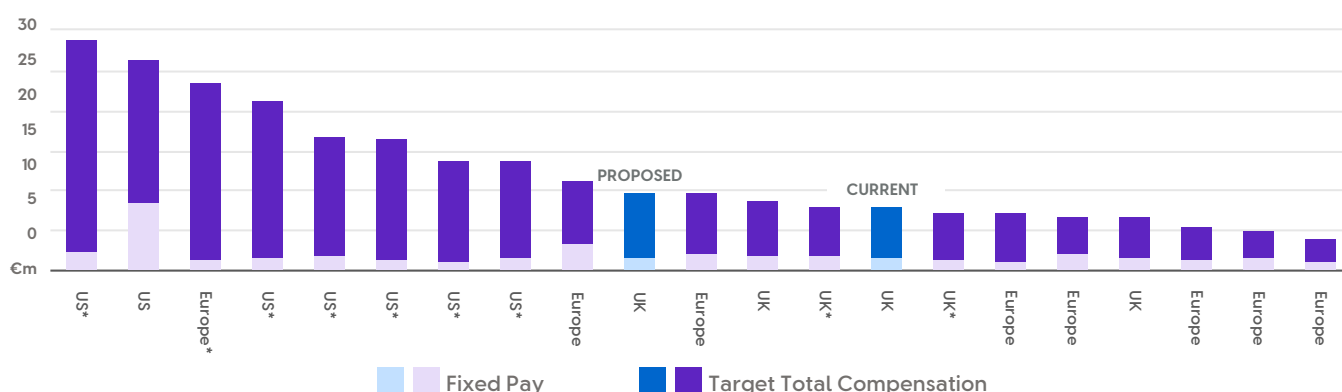
We believe that Executive Directors at Unilever should be paid at least at the median of our global peer group, given the size and complexity of our business and the highly competitive market in which we operate. Unilever is the 5th largest company by revenue out of 21 global peers (including Unilever). Our Policy proposals re-position the CEO and CFO's total target compensation opportunity at market median, delivered through

higher long-term incentives that will only pay out if stretching performance conditions are met.

The Committee also considered our proposals versus the FTSE 10, as a secondary reference point to ensure we are within typical UK norms. Unilever is currently the 4th largest company listed in the UK by market capitalisation and the proposed total opportunity for the CEO is ranked around the upper quartile of this group, noting that there is only a 2% gap between the median and upper quartile. We are also aware that a number of these companies are also seeking shareholder approval for a new Policy which may reduce our competitiveness further.

Proposed total target compensation for the CEO is illustrated below at median versus our global peer group.

GLOBAL PAY BENCHMARKING PEER GROUP – CEO TARGET COMPENSATION OPPORTUNITY



* Long-term incentives at these peer companies include restricted shares and/or share options.

TSR peer group

A different peer group is used to measure Unilever's relative TSR performance. This comprises 18 international companies in the consumer goods/staples sector with whom Unilever competes for market share. There is significant crossover with the global pay benchmarking peer group, except that it includes more US-listed businesses and does not include alcohol/tobacco/luxury companies that are subject to different market forces.

The TSR peer group for 2026 is unchanged and consists of: Beiersdorf, Church & Dwight, Coca-Cola, Colgate-Palmolive, Danone, Estée Lauder, General Mills, Haleon, Henkel, Kenvue, Kimberly-Clark, Kraft Heinz, L'Oréal, Mondelēz, Nestlé, PepsiCo, Procter & Gamble, and Reckitt Benckiser.

Note that the global pay benchmarking peer group provides a more conservative median total target remuneration number (~15% lower) than the TSR peer group.

Key changes proposed under the new Policy

We are re-committing to our Performance Share Plan as the most effective long-term incentive to drive a high-performance culture and long-term growth for shareholders. We are not changing any of the performance measures or weightings under the incentive plans. We are also retaining the same global pay benchmarking peer group.

Our proposed Policy changes result in total target remuneration positioned at the median of our global benchmarking peer group. This is entirely consistent with the market positioning under our existing Policy, previously agreed with shareholders, and is commensurate with Unilever's size and complexity after accounting for the demerger of our Ice Cream business.

We have designed the package to deliver median total target remuneration through a lower headline salary and lower short-term pay, but higher long-term incentives and more upside opportunity for outperforming targets. This means that a greater proportion of remuneration is variable (from 78% to 82% of total target remuneration) and focused on driving long-term performance (from 44% to 57% of total target remuneration).

- **Base salary will be reduced and a pension allowance introduced at 1% of base salary** (aligned with the rate available to the wider workforce). Overall fixed pay will remain at current levels but variable pay will be a multiple of base salary rather than fixed pay previously.
- **No change to target bonus opportunity; maximum bonus increased from 1.5x to 2x target** to align with typical market practice and incentivise outperformance.
- **Short-term target compensation reduced by 6%**, with incentives based on the lower salary after being decoupled from fixed pay.
- **Target PSP increased from 200% of fixed pay to 350% of base salary** (with maximum PSP increasing from 400% of fixed pay to 700% of base salary) to provide a market-competitive total remuneration opportunity, subject to delivering sustainable long-term improvements in performance.
- **Shareholding requirement increased from 500% of fixed pay to 700% of base salary (for the CEO)** to align with the maximum PSP opportunity and ensure strong alignment of executive and shareholder interests. These requirements continue to apply in full for two years on cessation of employment.
- **Bonus deferral removed once the shareholding requirement is met**, as we believe the exceptionally high shareholding requirement is the most appropriate tool to manage alignment with shareholders' interests.
- **Malus and clawback provisions strengthened** to ensure a robust approach to risk management and enforceability.

Shareholder engagement

We undertook comprehensive consultation with our largest shareholders, key institutional investors and proxy advisers during the second half of 2025 and early 2026 in respect of the review of the Remuneration Policy. We had discussions with around 30 shareholders and proxy advisers during this time. Shareholder feedback was broadly supportive of the policy proposals in principle. These conversations reaffirmed the relevance and validity of the current performance measures and the importance of a rigorous approach to target setting to ensure sufficient levels of stretch given the increased incentive opportunity. They also reaffirmed the policy's emphasis on long-term variable pay through the existing Performance Share Plan.

As a result of our constructive and largely supportive discussions with shareholders, as well as some concerns about the impact of removing bonus deferral on the Company's ability to apply clawback, the Committee decided to undertake an external legal review of our malus and clawback provisions to ensure adequate risk management. Under the new policy, the malus triggers have been tightened and the clawback triggers have been extended to match those for malus. In addition, there has been a comprehensive review of supporting policy and procedural documentation to ensure we have a robust position in terms of our ability to enforce the policy in practice. The changes include creating stronger employee awareness of the purpose and operation of malus and clawback.

Shareholder feedback also led the Committee to increase the shareholding requirement under the new Policy, to reflect the higher maximum PSP opportunity and ensure even stronger alignment with shareholder interests over the long term.

Finally, shareholder consultation provided the Committee with a clear view on certain elements of disclosure that should be explained in detail. These included the approach to target setting, the nature of the challenge in relation to talent attraction and global competitiveness, and the rationale for the global pay benchmarking peer group.

Performance measures and target setting

We are not proposing to make any changes to our performance measures and weightings. We believe these measures remain well aligned to our strategic aims and are the most critical drivers of consistent and competitive growth. See page 99 for more detail on the measures and how they link to strategy. Performance measures were changed in 2024 to better align with shareholder feedback, including the introduction of relative TSR and sales growth in the PSP and the inclusion of restructuring costs in the profit measure under the bonus plan. These changes have been well supported by our shareholders.

Our investment case sets out our commitment to deliver mid-single-digit USG growth through a step-up in volumes at improved gross margins, generating top-third shareholder returns (see the value creation plan on page 13). Volume is incentivised through the USG measure, ensuring the right balance of price and volume. Total category market share is incentivised through the executive team's individual goals, which are directly linked to bonus. Gross margin is incentivised through the UOP measure, ensuring the right balance of growth and price.

The Committee carefully considers targets following consistent and rigorous analysis of a number of factors:

- Historical position: targets compared to prior-year targets and past outcomes;
- Future expectations: forecast performance and scenario testing of upside opportunities and downside risk;
- Peer performance: historical and anticipated performance of peers in the context of market and sector trends, as well as market practice on ranges versus target; and
- Market perspective: analyst views on the forecast performance of Unilever and peers.

Our bonus targets cascade to many thousands of employees, and the PSP targets apply to nearly 400 senior leaders, and we ensure these targets act as an effective incentive for all.

The financial targets for the 2026 bonus plan, based on USG growth, UOP growth less restructuring, and free cash flow, will be disclosed in next year's Directors' Remuneration Report.

The financial targets for 2026–2028 PSP awards are shown on page 99. The Committee discussed and agreed targets over three separate meetings, following the approach outlined above. We set the maximum of target ranges for financial measures at or beyond the top end of our reference set of market and peer data points, taking account of expectations of performance in our peer group.

It should also be noted that 55% of the PSP award (based on USG and TSR) has 25% of maximum vesting at threshold and 45% of the award (based on ROIC and SPI) has zero vesting at threshold. In total, this means 13.75% of maximum vests for threshold performance, which is significantly below typical market practice (20%–25% for the FTSE 30).

We are confident these targets provide significant levels of stretch for our business and are ambitious relative to market conditions and comparable peer performance, as set out below. As mentioned by our CEO during our results presentation on 12 February 2026, in the context of slower markets, we guided towards the bottom end of our USG range (between 4% and 6%) for 2026, which highlights our belief that the environment for the next PSP award is more challenging than the expectations we had when we set the targets in 2025.

USG

25% of the PSP award is based on USG performance.

Our USG target range has been set such that threshold vesting (50% of target, or 25% of maximum) occurs for USG of 3% and maximum vesting (200% of target) for USG of 6.3%.

This performance range is:

- Aligned and directly linked to the delivery of our stated value creation plan to deliver mid-single-digit growth in USG, with the maximum set above our guidance of 4–6%.
- Stretching versus consensus of ~4% (which would deliver a below target outcome) and recent Unilever performance (3.6% in 2025 and 4.2% in 2024).
- Stretching versus global consumer peer companies' performance – our USG threshold for 2026 is set above the level of the median actual USG performance achieved by our peers in 2025. Our maximum of 6.3% is in excess of the highest consensus forecast within our peer group (average at 3%).
- Stretching versus known PSP ranges at UK-listed consumer peer companies (noting that disclosure of prospective targets is weaker in many geographies). Compared to FTSE consumer peers who provide clear prospective disclosure, the maximum performance we require for the PSP to fully vest is beyond the maximum of the equivalent ranges disclosed for 2025 awards.

ROIC

30% of the PSP award is based on ROIC performance.

The proposed targets for the 2026–2028 PSP are unchanged at 18.5%–19.5%, fully in line with our stated ambition to deliver ROIC in the high teens, as we continue to invest in line with our capital allocation policy. These targets have been progressively stretched in each of our last three PSP cycles. As a company, we are not targeting an ever-increasing ROIC, as this would limit our investment opportunities and prevent us from investing in value-accretive projects. We are comfortable that seeking to maintain this strong and stretching ROIC goal, alongside growing USG and shareholder value, is an effective incentive.

TSR

30% of the PSP award is based on relative TSR performance.

The peer group used to measure our relative TSR performance is unchanged from prior years (see previous section on peer groups). We have reviewed the TSR peer group in the context of the demerger of our Ice Cream business and are comfortable

this remains appropriate. For the relative TSR measure, threshold vesting will remain at median versus the peer group and maximum at upper quartile. This vesting schedule is in line with typical UK practice. However, it is materially more challenging than many of our global peers (around half of our peers set threshold below median, typically at lower quartile).

Sustainability Progress Index (SPI)

15% of the PSP award is based on SPI performance.

Rapid changes in societal expectations, consumer preferences and regulation underline the continued importance of Unilever's sustainability agenda – protecting and enhancing the value of our business through innovation, operational efficiency and supply chain resilience.

Across the four key focus areas, we have set progressively more stretching targets each year in service of our long-term sustainability strategy. In setting these targets, we also consider the competitive context to ensure that we are challenging ourselves appropriately compared to peers. More detail on the 2026–2028 SPI targets is set out on pages 99 to 100.

In summary

We believe the proposed Policy delivers appropriate total compensation commensurate with the size and complexity of our business, noting that our market capitalisation is closer to the upper quartile of our peer group. In accordance with the key principle of pay for performance, we have rebalanced the package with a higher proportion of variable pay and long-term performance than before, and a simpler and more transparent pay structure that allows direct comparison with peers. The focus on outperformance, with more upside pay opportunity in return for delivery against ambitious targets, is consistent with our strategy. The intention is to balance the realities of the global talent market while recognising the corporate governance expectations of a FTSE-listed business.

We have made significant changes to Unilever over the past year: the appointment of a new CEO and CFO, the sharpening of our strategy and culture to include a stronger focus on the US market, the demerger of our Ice Cream business, and responding to heightened global competition for senior talent. This represents a natural and appropriate inflection point to reset our remuneration framework to fully support the delivery of superior performance.

We believe our new Policy will equip us with the right remuneration tools to serve our global business effectively, incentivise the delivery of our strategic objectives and drive top-third shareholder returns.

NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR FEES

Following a detailed review, the Committee decided to increase the Chair fee by 10% to £800,000 per year, effective 1 April 2026. This is market-competitive versus the FTSE 30, recognising that the size of Unilever is considerably above the upper quartile of this group.

Personally, and on behalf of the Committee and the entire Board, I would like to thank all shareholders who shared their perspectives on our proposals, as well as those who provided feedback on last year's Directors' Remuneration Report and the subsequent vote. We have taken this feedback into account in designing our Policy proposals and in the way pay was implemented over the past year. We will continue to seek out and listen to your views to help us shape what is right for the business, now and over the long term.

Thank you for your valued input and support.

Susan Kilsby

Chair of the Remuneration Committee

Committee summary

COMMITTEE MEMBERS AND ATTENDANCE

	Attendance
Susan Kilsby (Chair from 1 May 2025)	2/2
Andrea Jung (Chair until 30 April 2025)	3/3
Judith McKenna	5/5
Ian Meakins	5/5
Nelson Peltz	5/5

This table shows the membership of the Remuneration Committee together with their attendance at scheduled meetings during 2025. Attendance is expressed as the number of meetings attended out of the number eligible to attend.

The Committee is comprised of four Non-Executive Directors, including Andrea Jung as Chair until 30 April 2025 and Susan Kilsby from 1 May 2025.

Other attendees at Committee meetings in 2025 included the Committee Secretary, Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Chief People Officer, Interim Head of Reward, Chief Reward Officer, EVP Strategy & Performance, Head of Executive Compensation, Chief Corporate Affairs & Sustainability Officer, Chief R&D Officer, and advisers to the Committee (see below).

No individual Executive Director was present when their own remuneration was being determined, to ensure there was no conflict of interest.

ROLE OF THE COMMITTEE

The Committee's remit is to determine the remuneration and benefits of the Directors and other members of the Unilever Leadership Executive. It also has responsibility for the design and terms of all-employee share-based incentive plans and Executive cash- or share-based incentive plans. Finally, it sets the Remuneration Policy for, and is responsible for the performance evaluation of, the Unilever Leadership Executive and Executive Directors.

The Committee's terms of reference are contained within 'The Governance of Unilever', which is available on our website.

As part of the independent Board evaluation carried out in 2025, the performance of the Committee was assessed. Following this evaluation, the Committee noted the positive development of the Committee under its new Chair, including the improvements in process and structure. Discussions in Committee meetings were observed to be open and robust. Overall, the Committee members concluded that the Committee is performing effectively, with the opportunity for continuous improvement in the way in which management papers are presented for consideration.

ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMITTEE

During 2025, the Committee met eight times and its activities included:

- determining the annual bonus outcome for 2024;
- determining the result of the 2022–2024 Performance Share Plan (PSP) awards for the CFO, former Executive Directors, and the Unilever Leadership Executive (ULE);
- assessing Sustainability Progress Index (SPI) performance outcomes and setting measures and targets together with the Corporate Responsibility Committee (CRC);
- determining the remuneration terms for the outgoing CEO and the promotion of the CFO as his successor in March 2025;
- determining the remuneration terms for the appointment of the new CFO in September 2025;
- reviewing the impact of the demerger of our Ice Cream business on outstanding incentive awards and other remuneration matters;
- setting the 2026 annual bonus and 2026–2028 PSP performance measures and targets;
- reviewing the Directors' Remuneration Policy; and
- reviewing the remuneration context for the wider workforce.

ADVISERS

While it is the Committee's responsibility to exercise independent judgement, it requests advice from management and professional advisers, as appropriate, to ensure its decisions are fully informed given the internal and external environment.

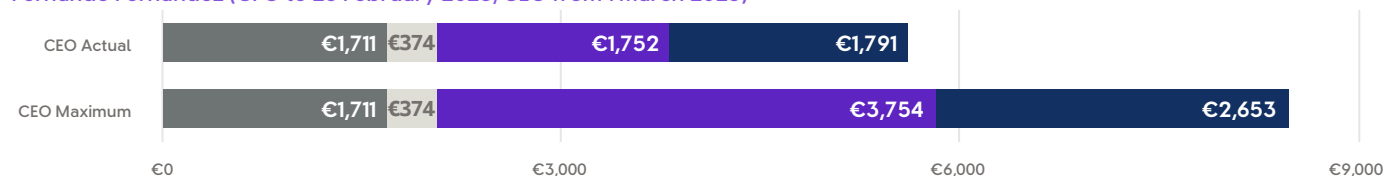
PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (PwC) was appointed by the Committee to provide independent advice on various matters. During 2025, the wider PwC network firms have also provided other tax and consultancy services to Unilever, including tax compliance and other tax-related services, cyber security and IT services, and merger and acquisition and wider advisory support. PwC is a member of the Remuneration Consultants Group and, as such, voluntarily operates under the Remuneration Consultants Group's code of conduct in relation to executive remuneration consulting in the UK, which is available at www.remunerationconsultantsgroup.com.

Given that PwC operates under this code, the Committee is satisfied that the advice of the PwC engagement partner and team was objective and independent. They do not have connections with Unilever that might impair their independence. The Committee reviewed the potential for conflicts of interest and judged that there were appropriate safeguards against such conflicts. In addition, the Committee conducts annual reviews with each Executive Director and member of the ULE to ensure there are no personal conflicts. The fees paid to PwC in relation to advice provided to the Committee in the year to 31 December 2025 were £209,700. This figure is calculated based on time spent and expenses incurred for the majority of advice provided, but on occasion, for specific projects, a fixed fee may be agreed.

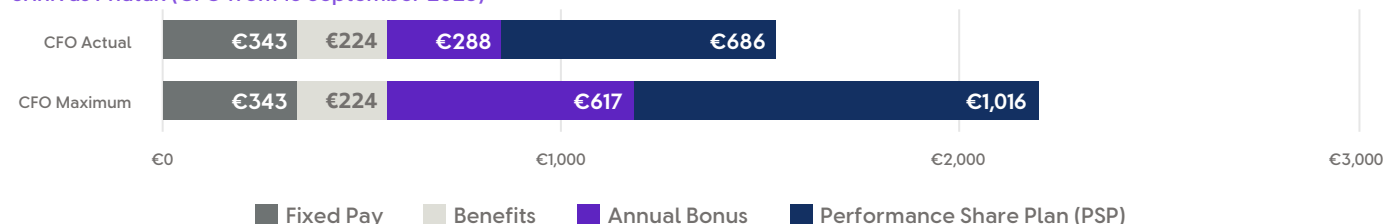
2025 remuneration at a glance

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR REMUNERATION IN 2025

Fernando Fernandez (CFO to 28 February 2025; CEO from 1 March 2025)



Srinivas Phatak (CFO from 16 September 2025)



All figures in the table are in €'000.

The CEO chart includes fixed pay and actual bonus paid to Fernando Fernandez for both his role as CFO (1 January 2025 to 28 February 2025) and as CEO (from 1 March 2025). The actual PSP value relates to awards granted prior to his appointment to the Board.

The CFO chart includes fixed pay and actual bonus paid to Srinivas Phatak, pro-rated to reflect his time as CFO (from 16 September 2025). The actual PSP value relates to awards granted prior to his appointment to the Board.

2025 Annual Bonus Outcome

Performance against the targets for each of the measures is set out below. All target ranges are structured on a linear basis between steps from threshold up to maximum.

Performance measure	Weighting	Threshold 0%	Interval 50%	Target ^(b) 100%	Maximum 150%	Outcome % of target
Underlying sales growth at constant FX rates (USG)	40%	1.5%	3.0%	4.5%	6.0%	71%
Underlying operating profit growth less restructuring costs at current FX rates (UOP) ^(a)	30%	0%	1.3%	4.6%	8.1%	26%
Free cash flow (FCF) at current FX rates ^(c)	30%	€5.3bn	€5.7bn	€6.2bn	€6.7bn	113%
Formulaic outcome			70%			70%

(a) UOP less restructuring refers to the measurement of profit incorporating restructuring investments, meaning that the level of restructuring spend directly impacts the performance measurement of management.

(b) The impact of the demerger of our Ice Cream business on targets and actuals for 2025 has been set out on the next page.

(c) FCF targets and actuals exclude the impact of cash taxes paid on disposals and India GST payments and refunds.

2023–2025 Performance Share Plan Outcome

Performance against the targets for each of the measures is set out below. All target ranges are straight line between threshold and maximum.

Performance measure	Weighting	Threshold 0%	Actual ^(a)	Target ^(a) 100%	Maximum 200%	Outcome % of target
Competitiveness: % business winning	25%	45%	48.0%		60%	39%
Cumulative free cash flow (€bn) (current FX rates excluding cash tax on disposal)	25%	€15.3bn	€20.1bn		€21.3bn	160%
Underlying return on invested capital (ROIC) (exit year %)	25%	14.8%	19.0%		18.8%	200%
Sustainability Progress Index (Committee assessment of SPI progress)	25%	0%	140%		200%	140%
Formulaic outcome			135%			135%

(a) The impact of the demerger of our Ice Cream business on targets and actuals for 2025 has been set out on the next page.

Malus and clawback provisions were not applied to Executive Director remuneration during the year ended 31 December 2025.

Impact of Ice Cream demerger

Targets for 2026 incentive awards and beyond have been set based on the remaining Unilever business excluding Ice Cream, unless otherwise stated.

For in-flight awards, targets have been adjusted to reflect the impact of the demerger of our Ice Cream business in a fair and proportionate way, and to ensure targets retained an equivalent stretch as they did when originally set. This means that sales and profit measures include Ice Cream to the point of separation and exclude thereafter to measure growth on a like-for-like basis, while for FCF and ROIC, Ice Cream has been excluded from targets and actuals for 2025 to reflect the actual balance sheet position. It is the Committee's view that this approach is the most appropriate way to assess performance on a like-for-like basis.

	Adjustment to targets	Treatment in actuals
2025 annual bonus		
Underlying sales growth at constant FX rates (USG)	No	Includes Ice Cream until November 2025; 2024 adjusted to remove December 2024 Ice Cream result
Underlying operating profit growth less restructuring costs at current FX rates (UOP)	No	Includes Ice Cream until November 2025; 2024 adjusted to remove December 2024 Ice Cream result
Free cash flow (FCF) at current FX rates	Yes – the target range was adjusted downwards by €0.2bn to remove Ice Cream for 2025	Excludes Ice Cream
2023 – 2025 PSP		
Competitiveness: % business winning	No	Includes Ice Cream
Cumulative free cash flow (€bn) (current FX rates excluding cash tax on disposal)	Yes – the target range was adjusted downwards by €0.2bn to remove Ice Cream for 2025	Includes Ice Cream for 2023–2024; excludes Ice Cream for 2025
Underlying return on invested capital (ROIC) (exit year %)	Yes – each year after 2024 that was set including Ice Cream was adjusted upward by 80bps to exclude Ice Cream	Excludes Ice Cream
Sustainability Progress Index (SPI)	No	Includes Ice Cream
2024 – 2026 PSP		
Underlying return on invested capital (ROIC) average	Yes – each year after 2024 that was set including Ice Cream was adjusted upward by 80bps to exclude Ice Cream. The average of three years moves the target range up by 50bps	Excludes Ice Cream
2025 – 2027 PSP		
Underlying return on invested capital (ROIC) average	Yes - each year after 2024 that was set including Ice Cream was adjusted upward by 80bps to exclude Ice Cream. The average of three years moves the target range up by 30bps	Excludes Ice Cream

2026 remuneration at a glance

KEY CHANGES UNDER 2026 REMUNERATION POLICY

- Fixed pay separated into base salary and pension allowance, with incentives calculated on base salary element only
- Annual bonus maximum opportunity set at 2x target
- Bonus deferral retained (50% of bonus deferred into shares for three years), but no deferral once shareholding requirement met
- Increase to target and maximum PSP opportunity; total target compensation positioned at the median of the global peer group
- Shareholding requirement increased to match higher maximum long-term incentive opportunity; removal of five-year deadline; all vested PSP awards held until shareholding requirement met
- Malus triggers broadened and clawback triggers aligned to mirror the expanded malus triggers

Implementation of the new Remuneration Policy for Executive Directors

Elements of remuneration	Summary of Policy for Executive Directors	Implementation in 2026							
Base salary	■ Paid in cash	Effective 1 January 2026: ■ CEO (Fernando Fernandez): €1,621,622 ■ CFO (Srinivas Phatak): €1,058,559							
Pension	■ Eligible to participate in the Group’s defined contribution plan or receive a cash allowance in lieu of pension								
Benefits	■ Include death, disability and medical benefits, Directors’ liability insurance and actual tax return preparation costs; Other benefits may be provided in the future where it is considered necessary by the Committee and/or required by legislation								
Annual bonus	■ Maximum opportunity: 300% of base salary ■ Business performance multiplier of between 0% and 200% of target amount ■ 50% of net bonus deferred into shares for three years until the shareholding requirement is met ■ Dividend equivalents may be earned ■ Subject to clawback, malus, recovery, ultimate remedy and discretion provisions	Target/Maximum award: ■ CEO: 150%/300% of base salary ■ CFO: 120%/240% of base salary Performance measures: ■ Underlying sales growth (USG) at constant FX: 40% ■ Underlying operating profit (UOP) growth less restructuring costs at current FX: 30% ■ Free cash flow (FCF) at current FX: 30%							
Performance Share Plan (PSP)	■ Maximum opportunity: 700% of base salary ■ 50% of maximum vests at target ■ Vests after three years, with additional two-year retention period ■ Dividend equivalents may be earned to the extent that the award vests, and in respect of the retention period ■ Subject to clawback, malus, recovery, ultimate remedy and discretion provisions	Target/Maximum award: ■ CEO: 350%/700% of base salary ■ CFO: 300%/600% of base salary Performance measures: ■ Underlying sales growth (USG) at constant FX: 25% ■ Relative total shareholder return (TSR) versus bespoke peer group: 30% ■ Underlying return on invested capital (ROIC): 30% ■ Sustainability Progress Index: 15%							
Malus and clawback	Malus (adjustment before bonus is paid or share award vests) applies during the three-year deferral/vesting period for deferred bonuses/PSP awards respectively. Clawback (recovery of bonus already paid or share award already delivered) can be applied for up to three years from the bonus payment date/deferred bonus share award, and up to two years from vesting or the start of any retention period (whichever is later) for PSP awards. Malus and clawback triggers include: <table><tr><td>Downward restatement of results</td></tr><tr><td>Error in calculation or misleading data or corporate failure</td></tr><tr><td>Material failure of risk management resulting in financial loss</td></tr><tr><td>Gross misconduct/negligence</td></tr><tr><td>Material breach of Unilever’s Code of Business Principles, any Unilever Code Policy, employee contract or expected standards</td></tr><tr><td>Breach of restrictive covenants</td></tr><tr><td>Conduct by the individual that results in significant losses or serious reputational damage to Unilever or materially adverse to the interests of the Group</td></tr></table>		Downward restatement of results	Error in calculation or misleading data or corporate failure	Material failure of risk management resulting in financial loss	Gross misconduct/negligence	Material breach of Unilever’s Code of Business Principles, any Unilever Code Policy, employee contract or expected standards	Breach of restrictive covenants	Conduct by the individual that results in significant losses or serious reputational damage to Unilever or materially adverse to the interests of the Group
Downward restatement of results									
Error in calculation or misleading data or corporate failure									
Material failure of risk management resulting in financial loss									
Gross misconduct/negligence									
Material breach of Unilever’s Code of Business Principles, any Unilever Code Policy, employee contract or expected standards									
Breach of restrictive covenants									
Conduct by the individual that results in significant losses or serious reputational damage to Unilever or materially adverse to the interests of the Group									

Illustration of remuneration delivery timeframes

The timeframe for each element of remuneration is outlined below:

	Performance year	+1 year	+2 years	+3 years	+4 years
Base salary					
Pension and benefits					
Annual bonus	Performance period	Deferral period			
PSP	Performance period			Retention period	
Malus & clawback	Malus & clawback period				

◆ 50% of bonus paid in cash and 50% deferred into shares held for three years. 100% of bonus paid in cash once minimum shareholding requirement is achieved.

◇ PSP vests after three years and is released after a further two-year retention period.

Directors' Remuneration Policy 2026

POLICY REPORT

The following sets out our new Directors' Remuneration Policy. It fundamentally continues our existing policy, with some key proposed updates to how the policy is implemented, which are discussed below.

The new Remuneration Policy will be presented for approval by shareholders at the 2026 AGM and, if approved, will apply to payments made after that date. It will replace the existing Remuneration Policy in its entirety. It is intended that the new Remuneration Policy will apply for three years, although the Committee may seek approval for a new policy earlier if it is considered appropriate. The supporting information section provides the rationale for updates to the existing Remuneration Policy, where appropriate, as well as some information as to any changes to our approach to implementation. Remuneration payments and payments for loss of office to Directors can only be made if they are consistent with the approved Remuneration Policy, or if an amendment to that Policy authorising the payment has been approved by shareholders.

Legacy arrangements

For the duration of this new Remuneration Policy, entitlements arising before its adoption will continue to be honoured in line with the approved Remuneration Policy under which they were granted, or their contractual terms.

Awards granted under a previous Remuneration Policy will continue to operate under the terms of that policy and the relevant plan rules. Further details of the terms of the awards made are included in the Directors' remuneration reports for their respective years. This provision will cease to apply once all of these awards have vested, been exercised or been forfeited as appropriate, as per the relevant policy and plan rules. Additional details are set out below. The Committee reserves the right to make any remuneration payments and payments for loss of office (including exercising any relevant discretions), notwithstanding that they are not in line with the new Remuneration Policy. This applies where the terms of the payment were agreed before the new Remuneration Policy came into effect, or at a time when the relevant individual was not a Director of Unilever and, in the opinion of the Committee, the payment was not in consideration for the individual becoming a Director of Unilever. For these purposes, 'payments' include the Committee satisfying awards of variable remuneration and, in relation to an award over shares, the terms of the payment are 'agreed' at the time the award is granted.

Base salary

Purpose and link to strategy Supports the recruitment and retention of Executive Directors of the calibre required to implement our strategy. Reflects the individual's skills, experience, performance and seniority within the Group, and the size and complexity of the role.	Performance measures n/a
Operation Set by the Board on the recommendation of the Committee and generally reviewed once a year, with any changes usually effective from 1 January (although changes may be made at any other time if the Committee considers that is appropriate). Base salary is paid in cash and is generally paid monthly. Base salary is set at an appropriate level to attract and retain Executive Directors of the required calibre, taking into account: ■ our policy generally to pay total compensation at around the median of an appropriate peer group of other global consumer companies of a similar financial size and complexity to Unilever;^(a) ■ the individual's skills, experience and performance; ■ the size and complexity of the role; ■ the individual's time in role; and ■ pay and conditions across the wider organisation.	Opportunity Any increases will normally be in line with, or below, the range of increases awarded to other employees within the Group. Increases may be above this level, or applied more frequently, in certain circumstances, such as: ■ where there is, in the Committee's opinion, a significant change in an Executive Director's scope or role; ■ where a new Executive Director has been appointed to the Board at a rate lower than the typical market level and becomes established in the role; and ■ where it is considered necessary to reflect significant changes in market practice. The maximum aggregate increase for the current Executive Directors during the time in which this policy applies will be no higher than 25% for each Executive Director. Supporting information The only change to the previous Remuneration Policy is to split the previous consolidated fixed pay element into separate base salary and pension elements.

(a) The global pay benchmarking peer group includes Anheuser-Busch InBev, Beiersdorf, British American Tobacco, Coca-Cola, Colgate-Palmolive, Danone, Diageo, Haleon, Heineken, Henkel, Kimberly-Clark, Kraft Heinz, L'Oréal, LVMH, Mondelēz, Nestlé, PepsiCo, Pernod Ricard, Procter & Gamble, and Reckitt Benckiser. The peer group used for pay benchmarking purposes is reviewed regularly and companies are added and/or removed at the Committee's discretion to ensure that it remains appropriate. The peer group for 2026 remains unchanged from previous years.

Pension

Purpose and link to strategy

Provides retirement benefits to Executive Directors.

Operation

Executive Directors are eligible to participate in the Group's defined contribution plan or receive a cash allowance in lieu of employer's pension contributions.

Opportunity

The maximum pension opportunity for Executive Directors will be no higher than the default employer pension contribution for all employees in the location the Executive Director is based. For the UK, this is currently 11% of base salary.

Performance measures

n/a

Supporting information

This is a new section compared to the previous Remuneration Policy. Previously, a separate pension value was not provided because it was incorporated within fixed pay.

Benefits

Purpose and link to strategy

Provides certain benefits on a cost-effective basis to aid attraction and retention of Executive Directors.

Operation

Benefits include provision of death, disability and medical benefits, Directors' liability insurance and actual tax return preparation costs. Other benefits may be provided in the future where it is considered necessary by the Committee and/or required by legislation. In the event that Unilever were to require an existing or new Executive Director to relocate, Unilever may pay appropriate relocation allowances for a specified time period of no more than three years. This may cover costs such as (but not limited to) relocation, cost of living, housing benefit, home leave, tax and social security equalisation and education assistance. Executive Directors are entitled to participate on the same terms as all UK employees in the Unilever PLC ShareBuy Plan.

Opportunity

Based on the cost to Unilever of providing the benefit and dependent on individual circumstances. Relocation allowances – the level of such benefits would be set at an appropriate level by the Committee, taking into account the circumstances of the individual and typical market practice. Awards under the all-employee Unilever PLC ShareBuy Plan may be up to HMRC-approved limits. The only change in the value of the current benefits (for single figure purposes) will reflect changes in the costs of providing those benefits.

Performance measures

n/a

Supporting information

There are no changes relative to the previous Remuneration Policy.

Annual bonus

Purpose and link to strategy

Incentivises year-on-year delivery of short-term financial, strategic and operational objectives selected to support our annual business strategy and the ongoing enhancement of shareholder value. The ability to recognise performance through annual bonus enables us to manage our cost base flexibly and react to events and market circumstances.

Operation

Each year, the Executive Directors may have the opportunity to participate in the annual bonus plan. The Executive Directors are set a target opportunity that is assessed against the business performance multiplier of up to 200% of target opportunity at the end of the year. Executive Directors are required to defer 50% of their bonus into shares or share awards for three years, until they have met the shareholding requirement, after which point the annual bonus may be paid fully in cash. Deferred bonus awards can earn dividends or dividend equivalents during the vesting period and may be satisfied in cash and/or shares. Deferral may be effected under the Unilever Share Plan 2017, or by such other method as the Committee determines. Recovery, discretion, ultimate remedy, malus and clawback provisions apply (see details on page 89).

Opportunity

The maximum annual bonus opportunity under this Policy is 300% of base salary. The normal target bonus opportunity is 50% of maximum. Achievement of threshold performance normally results in a payout of 0% of the maximum opportunity.

Performance measures

The business performance multiplier is based on a range of business metrics set by the Committee on an annual basis to ensure they are appropriately stretching for the delivery of threshold, target and maximum performance.

These performance measures may include underlying sales growth (USG), underlying operating profit (UOP) growth (less restructuring costs) and free cash flow (FCF), along with any other measures chosen by the Committee, as appropriate. The Committee also sets the weightings of the respective metrics on an annual basis.

The Committee has discretion to adjust the formulaic outcome of the business performance multiplier, if it believes this better reflects the underlying performance of Unilever. In any event, the overall business performance multiplier will not exceed 200% of target. The use of any discretion will be fully disclosed in the Directors' Remuneration Report for the year to which discretion relates.

The Committee may introduce non-financial measures in the future, subject to a minimum of 70% of targets being financial in nature. Performance is normally measured over the financial year.

Supporting information

The maximum opportunity has been increased to 300% of base salary, with target opportunity as a % of salary remaining the same as under the current Remuneration Policy. The target bonus opportunity has been reduced from 67% to 50% of maximum, linked to base salary instead of the higher fixed pay amount that applied under the previous Remuneration Policy.

Performance Share Plan (PSP)

Purpose and link to strategy

Incentivises delivery of long-term financial, strategic and operational objectives of the Company and aligns the experience of shareholders and the Executive Directors. Rewards performance of the Executive Directors while controlling costs due to pre-determined performance measures and a maximum outcome. Also acts as a retention tool given PSP awards vest after three years.

Operation

Under the PSP, the Executive Directors are granted rights to receive free shares on vesting (awards), which normally vest after three years, to the extent performance conditions (see performance measures section on the right) are achieved. Upon vesting, the Executive Directors normally have an additional two-year retention period (during which shares cannot be sold) such that there is a five-year duration between the grant of the award and release of the shares. Clawback, malus, recovery, ultimate remedy and discretion provisions apply (see details below).

Opportunity

The maximum annual grant available under this Policy to each Executive Director in any given year is 700% of base salary. At target, 50% of maximum vests. 0% of the award will vest for below threshold performance.

The amount payable for threshold performance will be disclosed for each metric in the relevant Directors' Remuneration Report. Dividend equivalents may be earned (in cash or additional shares) on the award when and to the extent that the award vests. Dividends or dividend equivalents will also be payable in respect of dividends paid during the retention period.

Performance measures

The Committee sets performance measures for each PSP award. These will be assessed over the three financial years starting with the financial year in which the award is granted.

The performance measures for the PSP grants in 2026 will be:

- Underlying sales growth (USG) (25%)
- Relative total shareholder return (TSR) (30%)
- Average underlying return on invested capital (ROIC) (30%); and
- Sustainability Progress Index (SPI) (15%).

The Committee retains the discretion to change these measures and/or weighting for future grants, based on strategic priorities for Unilever at that time. The Committee will ensure that the targets set are appropriately rigorous for the delivery of threshold, target and maximum performance.

The Committee retains the discretion to adjust the formulaic outcome of these performance measures to reflect its assessment of the underlying long-term performance. The use of any discretion will be fully disclosed and explained in the Directors' Remuneration Report for the year to which discretion relates.

Supporting information

The maximum opportunity has been increased to 700% of base salary.

Clawback, malus, recovery, ultimate remedy and discretion

Clawback:

Clawback is the recovery of payments made under the annual bonus (including deferred bonus shares) or vested PSP awards. The Committee may decide to apply clawback for up to three years from the bonus payment date/award of deferred bonus shares, and up to two years from vesting or the start of any retention period (whichever is later) for PSP awards.

Clawback may apply to all or part of a participant's payment or award and may be effected, among other means, by reducing outstanding awards, or requiring the return of the net value of vested awards/bonus to Unilever.

Malus:

Malus is the adjustment of bonus, unvested deferred bonus awards or unvested PSP awards. The Committee may apply malus to reduce an award or determine that it will not vest or only vest in part.

Malus applies to deferred bonus awards during the three-year deferral period and to unvested PSP awards during the vesting period and retention period. The annual bonus will also be subject to malus on the same grounds as apply for deferred bonus awards and unvested PSP awards. This power is an addition to the normal discretion to adjust awards and the additional sustainability test outlined in the policy table.

Clawback and Malus triggers:

Clawback and malus may be applied in the event of any of the following:

- a significant downward restatement of the financial results of Unilever;
- error in calculation or misleading data or corporate failure;
- the Group suffering a material failure of risk management resulting in financial loss;
- gross misconduct or gross negligence;
- material breach of Unilever's Code of Business Principles, any of the Unilever Code Policies, the employee's contract or standards reasonably expected of a person in their position;
- breach of restrictive covenants by which the individual has agreed to be bound, or conduct by the individual which results in significant losses or serious reputation damage to Unilever or is materially adverse to the interests of the Group; and
- other exceptional circumstances which the Company considers justify and/or require the operation of malus and/or clawback.

Malus and clawback may be applied in respect of any variable remuneration at any time, even where the variable remuneration does not relate to performance for the year in which the trigger event occurred or came to light. The malus and clawback periods are purposefully designed to align with respective deferral, vesting and holding periods. These are considered appropriate timeframes to review whether any trigger events have occurred under the malus and clawback provisions.

Recovery:

Recovery applies to payments of variable remuneration which have been made in error as a result of a required accounting restatement.

The Committee may require repayment of any amount of erroneously awarded variable remuneration in the event Unilever is required to prepare an accounting restatement due to material non-compliance with a financial reporting requirement under securities law in the United States. Any recovery will be in accordance with the Unilever Recovery Policy.

Ultimate remedy:

PSP awards are subject to ultimate remedy. Upon vesting of an award, the Committee shall have the discretionary power to adjust the value of the award if the award, in the Committee's opinion taking all circumstances into account, produces an unfair result. In exercising this discretion, the Committee may take into account Unilever's performance against non-financial measures.

These powers are in addition to the normal discretion to adjust awards.

Ultimate remedy, malus and clawback will not apply to an award which has been exchanged following a change of control, and clawback will not apply where an award vests on a change of control.

Committee discretion to amend targets/measures:

For PSP awards and annual bonus, the Committee may change a performance measure or target (including replacing a measure) in accordance with the award's terms or if anything happens which causes the Committee reasonably to consider it appropriate to do so. The Committee may also adjust the number or class of shares subject to PSP and deferred bonus awards if certain corporate events (e.g. rights issues) occur.

The Committee will continue to review targets on all unvested awards in the event of any material acquisitions or disposals that were not included in the financial plan, or were not anticipated at the time of target setting. The Committee may make adjustments if deemed appropriate to ensure that all targets remain relevant and equally stretching in light of any M&A activity, other corporate events, or any other event the Committee considers to be material, that was not foreseen at the time of target setting.

Minimum shareholding requirement

The remuneration arrangements applicable to our Executive Directors require them to build and retain a personal shareholding in Unilever to align their interests with those of Unilever's long-term shareholders. The requirement under the new Remuneration Policy has been increased to align with the maximum PSP opportunity at 700% of base salary for the CEO and 600% of base salary for the CFO.

All shares beneficially owned and any awards not subject to performance conditions (but, for example, subject to retention or deferral periods) count towards the shareholding requirement (on an estimated net of tax basis if tax is expected to be payable). Executive Directors will be required to retain all shares vesting from any share awards (net of any sales to cover tax) until their minimum shareholding requirements have been met in full.

Any Executive Director who leaves employment is required to maintain 100% of their minimum shareholding requirement for two years after leaving. These shares will be held in the Company nominee vested accounts. If the leaver has not yet met their shareholding requirements on departure, they will be required to retain the shares they do own up to these limits. The Committee can waive this requirement in certain exceptional personal circumstances (e.g. death, disability, ill health).

When calculating an Executive Director's personal shareholding, the following methodology is used:

- base salary at the date of measurement;
- shares in Unilever PLC will qualify provided they are personally owned by the Executive Director, by a member of their immediate family, or by certain corporate bodies, trusts or partnerships, as required by law from time to time (each a 'connected person');
- shares or entitlements to shares that are subject only to the Executive Director remaining in employment will qualify on a net of tax basis (including deferred bonus awards); and
- shares awarded on a conditional basis will not qualify until the moment of vesting (i.e. once the precise number of shares is fixed after the vesting period has elapsed).

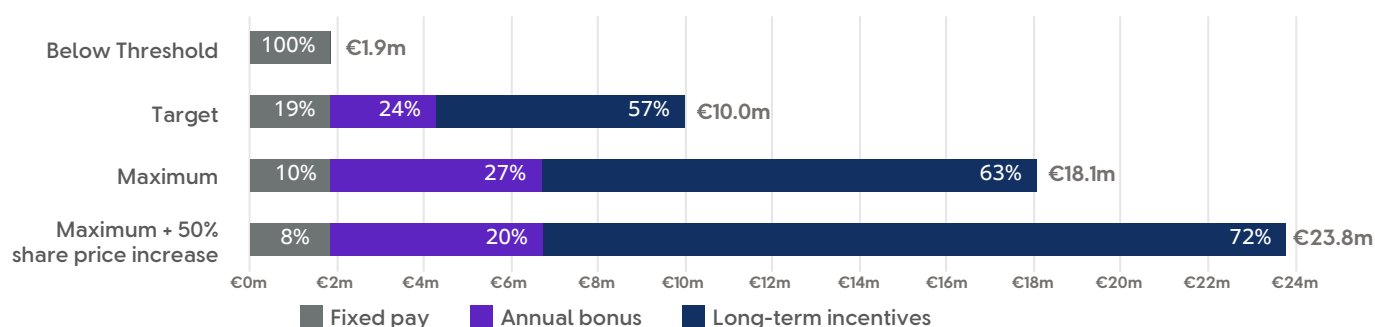
Remuneration scenarios: our emphasis on performance-related pay

As set out under the new Remuneration Policy, the total remuneration package for the Executive Directors should be competitive with other global companies, and a significant proportion of pay should be at risk and subject to stretching performance conditions.

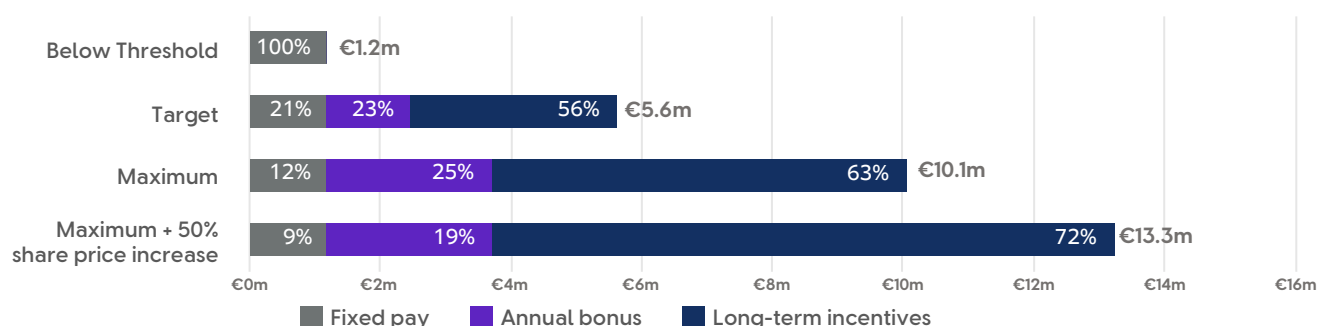
The Committee takes into account the impact of different performance scenarios when determining the remuneration opportunity and payouts for Executive Directors, and believes the level of remuneration is appropriate for the level of performance delivered and the value that would be delivered to shareholders.

The following charts show the hypothetical value of Executive Director remuneration in the first full year of the new Remuneration Policy, assuming below threshold, target and maximum performance scenarios.

CEO: FERNANDO FERNANDEZ



CFO: SRINIVAS PHATAK



Details of fixed elements of remuneration for CEO and CFO and assumptions for scenario charts

Fixed remuneration	Assumptions as follows (for actual Executive Director pay details, please see the Directors' Remuneration Report below): - Base salary for CEO effective from 1 January 2026 = €1,621,622. - Base salary for CFO effective from 1 January 2026 = €1,058,559. - Pension is 11% of base salary or €178,378 for the CEO and €116,441 for the CFO. - Estimated benefits are €105,174 for CEO and €26,013 for the CFO based on the value reported for 2025, excluding one-off relocation or localisation costs, annualised for a full year.	
Variable remuneration	Below threshold	No 2026 annual bonus payout and no vesting under the PSP.
	On target	Target payout of the 2026 annual bonus (150% of base salary for the CEO and 120% of base salary for the CFO). 50% of the bonus would be deferred for three years (unless the minimum shareholding requirement is achieved). Target vesting of 2026 awards under the PSP (350% of base salary for the CEO and 300% of base salary for the CFO).
	Maximum	Maximum payout of the 2026 annual bonus (300% of base salary for the CEO and 240% of base salary for the CFO). 50% of the bonus would be deferred for three years (unless the minimum shareholding requirement is achieved). Maximum vesting under 2026 awards under the PSP (700% of base salary for the CEO and 600% of base salary for the CFO).
	Maximum with 50% share price increase	As per maximum above, and in addition shows the impact of a share price increase of 50% from the date of grant to the date of vesting of the PSP award.
	Notes to variable remuneration	Dividends, dividend equivalents and (except as described above) share price movements are ignored for the purposes of the illustrations above.

Approach to target setting

Performance measures are selected to align with Unilever's short-term performance targets and long-term business strategy objectives. Unilever's primary business objective is to create value in a sustainable way. Performance measures focus management on the delivery of top-line revenue growth, bottom-line profit growth and commercially critical sustainability goals, which Unilever believes will build shareholder value over the longer term and benefit all of our stakeholders. The measures chosen for the incentives will support the delivery of this objective, with distinct measures for each of the short- and longer-term incentive programmes.

The Committee sets performance targets for incentive plans, taking into account internal budgets, business priorities and external forecasts so that the targets are sufficiently stretching. Good performance results in target payout, while maximum payout is only achieved for delivering exceptional performance. More detail on the approach to target setting and the targets determined for 2026 PSP awards is contained in the Chair's letter on page 81 to 82.

REMUNERATION POLICY FOR NEW HIRES

Area	Policy and operation
Overall	The Committee will pay new Executive Directors in accordance with the approved Remuneration Policy and all its elements as set out above. The terms of service contracts will not be more generous overall than those of the current CEO and CFO, summarised in the 'service contracts' paragraph below. The ongoing annual remuneration arrangements for new Executive Directors will therefore comprise base salary, pension, benefits, annual bonus and PSP. For internal promotions, any variable remuneration element awarded in respect of a prior role may be paid out according to its original terms.
Base salary	Base salary would be set at an appropriate level to attract and retain Executive Directors of the required calibre, in line with our Remuneration Policy.
Pension and benefits	Pension and benefits provision would be in line with the approved relevant Remuneration Policy. Where appropriate, the Executive Director may also receive relocation benefits or other benefits reflective of normal market practice in their employment location. In addition, the Committee may agree that Unilever will pay certain allowances linked to repatriation on termination of employment.
Incentive awards	Incentive awards would be made under the annual bonus and PSP, in line with the relevant Remuneration Policy, and off-cycle PSP awards may be made on hiring for the year of appointment. All incentive awards are subject to the normal maximum as set out in the relevant Remuneration Policy, excluding any buy-out awards (see below).
Buy-out awards	The Committee may grant awards to compensate Executive Directors hired from outside Unilever for any bonus or awards they lose by leaving previous employers, broadly on a like-for-like basis. Incoming Executive Directors will be required to retain all shares vesting from any share awards until their minimum shareholding requirements have been met in full. If a buy-out award is required, the Committee would aim to reflect the nature, timing and value of awards forgone in any replacement awards. Awards may be made in cash, shares or any other method as deemed appropriate by the Committee. Where possible, share awards will be replaced with share awards. Where performance measures applied to the forfeited awards, performance measures will be applied to the replacement award, or the award size will be discounted accordingly. In establishing the appropriate value of any buy-out, the Committee would also take into account the value of the other elements of the new remuneration package. The Committee would aim to minimise the cost to Unilever, although buy-out awards are not subject to a formal maximum. Any awards would be broadly no more valuable than those being replaced.

SERVICE CONTRACTS

Policy in relation to Executive Director service contracts and payments in the event of loss of office

Service contracts and notice period	Current Executive Directors' service contracts are not for a fixed duration but are terminable upon notice (12 months' notice from Unilever, six months' notice from the Executive Director). Starting dates of the service contracts for Executive Directors are: ■ Fernando Fernandez (CEO): 1 March 2025 (signed on 24 October 2023 as CFO, amended 24 February 2025 to reflect CEO appointment from 1 March 2025); ■ Srinivas Phatak (CFO): 16 September 2025 (signed 18 September 2025). Service contracts are available for shareholders to view at the AGM or on request from the Group Company Secretary.
Termination payments	A payment in lieu of notice can be made, to the value of no more than 12 months' base salary, pension and other benefits (unless dictated by applicable law).
Other elements	■ The Executive Directors may, at the discretion of the Board, remain eligible to receive an annual bonus for the financial year in which they cease employment. Such annual bonus will be determined by the Committee taking into account time in employment and performance. ■ Treatment of share awards is as set out in the section on leaver provisions below. ■ Any outstanding all-employee share arrangements will be treated in accordance with HMRC-approved terms. ■ Other payments, such as legal or other professional fees, settlement of potential legal claims, repatriation or relocation costs and/or outplacement fees, may be paid if it is considered appropriate. Additional payments may be permitted at the proposal of the Committee if the Committee considers not allowing such a payment would be manifestly unreasonable given the circumstances. ■ The Committee reserves the discretion to approve gifts to Executive Directors who are retiring or who are considered by the Board to be otherwise leaving in good standing (e.g. those leaving office for any reason other than termination by Unilever or in the context of misconduct). If the value of any gift for any one Executive Director exceeds £5,000, it will be disclosed in the relevant Directors' Remuneration Report. Where a tax liability is incurred on any such gift, the Committee has the discretion to approve the payment of such liability on behalf of the Executive Director in addition to the value of the gift.

LEAVER PROVISIONS IN SHARE PLAN RULES

	'Good leavers' as determined by the Committee in accordance with the plan rules*	Leavers in other circumstances	Change of control
PSP awards	Awards will normally vest following the end of the original performance period, taking into account performance and (unless the Board on the proposal of the Committee determines otherwise) pro-rated for time in employment. Alternatively, the Board may determine that awards shall vest upon termination, based on performance at that time and pro-rated for time in employment (unless the Board on the proposal of the Committee determine otherwise). If an Executive Director dies or leaves due to ill health, injury or disability, awards will normally vest at the time of death or leaving at the target level of vesting (in case of death pro-rated for time in employment if the Executive Director had previously left as a good leaver).	Awards will normally lapse upon termination.	Awards will vest based on performance at the time of the change of control and the Board, on the proposal of the Committee, has the discretion to pro-rate for time. Alternatively, Executive Directors may be required to exchange the awards for equivalent awards over shares in the acquiring company. The retention period of a PSP award will end on a change of control.
Deferred bonus awards	Unvested deferred bonus awards will continue in effect and vest on the normal timescale unless the Executive Director is terminated for misconduct or breach of the terms of their employment, unless the Committee decides otherwise.		Unvested deferred bonus awards vest in full.

* An Executive Director will usually be treated as a good leaver if they leave due to ill health, injury or disability, retirement with Unilever's agreement, redundancy, or death in service. The Board may decide to treat an Executive Director who leaves in other circumstances as a good leaver. An Executive Director will not be treated as a good leaver if they choose to leave for another job elsewhere unless the Board determines otherwise or if they are summarily dismissed. In deciding whether or not to treat an Executive Director as a good leaver, the Board will have regard to their performance in the role. If Unilever is affected by a demerger, special distribution or other transaction, which may affect the value of awards, the Committee may allow PSP awards and/or deferred bonus awards to vest early over such number of shares as it shall determine (to the extent any performance measures have been met), and awards may be pro-rated to reflect the acceleration of vesting at the Committee's discretion.

NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS' POLICY

Key aspects of Unilever's 2026 fee policy for Non-Executive Directors

Approach to setting fees	Non-Executive Directors receive annual fees from Unilever. The Board determines Non-Executive Director fee levels, which are limited to the aggregate amount permitted by the Company's articles of association, as approved by shareholders from time to time (which is currently €5 million per year). Unilever's policy is to set fees at a level which is sufficient to attract, motivate and retain high-class talent of the calibre required to direct the strategy of the business, without paying more than necessary. The fees are set taking into account: ■ the commitment and contribution expected by the Group; and ■ fee levels paid in other global companies, including FTSE comparators and other non-UK-listed peers. Additional allowances may be made available to the Non-Executive Directors where appropriate, to reflect exceptional or one-off time commitment or duties. Any allowances would, when added to aggregate Non-Executive Director fees for the relevant year, be made within the limit in the Company's articles of association, as set out above.
Operation	Unilever applies a modular fee structure for Non-Executive Directors to fairly reflect the roles and responsibilities of the Chair and committee membership. Our basic philosophy is to pay the Chair an all-inclusive fee. Other Board members receive a basic fee and additional fees for being Senior Independent Director and for chairing or membership of various committees. Occasionally the Board may decide to pay fees in other currencies, based on exchange rates it determines, provided total Non-Executive Director fees stay within the shareholder-approved annual limits. Part of the fee may be delivered in Unilever shares instead of cash. The 2026 fee structure can be found in the Directors' Remuneration Report on page 102. The fee structure may vary from year to year within the terms of this Policy. Fees are normally reviewed annually but may be reviewed less frequently.
Other items	Non-Executive Directors are encouraged to build up a personal shareholding of at least 100% of their total annual fees over the five years from appointment. Non-Executive Directors are not entitled to participate in any of the Group's incentive plans. All reasonable travel and other expenses incurred by the Non-Executive Directors in the course of performing their duties are considered to be business expenses and are reimbursed, together with any tax payable. Expenses are also reimbursed for the attendance of a Non-Executive Directors' spouse or partner when Unilever invites them. Other benefits or additional payments may be provided in the future if, in the view of the Board, this is considered appropriate. Such benefits and/or payments would be within the total annual limits as approved by shareholders as described above. The Committee reserves the discretion to approve gifts to Non-Executive Directors who are retiring or are considered by the Board to be otherwise leaving in good standing (e.g. those leaving office for any reason other than termination by Unilever or in the context of misconduct). If the value of any gift for any one Non-Executive Director exceeds £5,000, it will be disclosed in the relevant Directors' Remuneration Report. Where a tax liability is incurred on any such gift, the Committee has the discretion to approve the payment of such liability on behalf of the Non-Executive Director in addition to the value of the gift.

Non-Executive Director New Hires

In the event of hiring a new Non-Executive Director, the Committee will align the remuneration package with the new Remuneration Policy as set out above.

Non-Executive Directors' Letters of Appointment

The terms of engagement for Non-Executive Directors are set out in letters of appointment, which each Director signs upon appointment. Non-Executive Directors are currently appointed for a one-year term. Reappointment is subject to satisfactory performance, re-nomination at the Board's discretion (on the recommendation of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee), and re-election at annual shareholder meetings. It is Unilever's expectation that all Non-Executive Directors serve for a minimum of three years.

The letters of appointment allow for Unilever to terminate a Non-Executive Director's appointment in cases of gross misconduct, failure to perform their duties competently, conduct bringing Unilever into disrepute, bankruptcy or where the Non-Executive Director is prevented from occupying such a position by law. The letters do not contain provision for notice periods or compensation if the Non-Executive Directors' appointments are terminated by Unilever. The Non-Executive Directors may terminate their engagement upon three months' notice. Except in exceptional circumstances, the Board will not propose Non-Executive Directors for re-nomination when nine years have elapsed since the date of their appointment. Letters of appointment are available for inspection on request from the Group Company Secretary.

In considering appointments to the Board, the Directors and Unilever give due consideration to the time commitment required to fulfil the role appropriately.

All Non-Executive Directors were reappointed to the Board at the 2025 AGM.^(a)

Non-Executive Director	Date first appointed to the Board	Effective date of current appointment ^(b)
Adrian Hennah	1 November 2021	1 May 2025
Susan Kilsby	1 August 2019	1 May 2025
Ruby Lu	1 November 2021	1 May 2025
Judith McKenna	1 March 2024	1 May 2025
Ian Meakins	1 September 2023	1 May 2025
Nelson Peltz	20 July 2022	1 May 2025
Benoît Potier	1 January 2025	1 May 2025
Zoe Yujnovich	1 March 2025	1 May 2025

(a) As noted on page 65, Andrea Jung retired from the Board at the 2025 AGM. Benoît Potier was appointed to the Board with effect from 1 January 2025, and Zoe Yujnovich was appointed to the Board with effect from 1 March 2025.

(b) The unexpired term for all Non-Executive Directors' letters of appointment is the period up to the 2026 AGM, as they all, unless they are retiring, submit themselves for annual reappointment.

ENGAGING WITH OUR COLLEAGUES

The Committee is periodically updated on matters impacting the compensation of the workforce, including salary reviews and the operation of annual bonus schemes. Particular topics of interest for the Committee include the living wage and the general alignment of incentives and rewards with Unilever's culture.

Unilever takes the views of its employees seriously. On an ongoing basis, we conduct the 'Rate-My-Reward' satisfaction survey to gauge the views of employees across all levels and locations around the world on the different parts of their reward package, which helps to identify changes in sentiment over time and opportunities for local interventions. In addition, we ask employees to score the perceived fairness of their reward package each year as part of the annual engagement survey. For 2025, our reward score on a global basis was in line with external benchmarks.

ENGAGING WITH OUR SHAREHOLDERS

We maintain open and regular dialogue with our shareholders on remuneration matters, including with our largest investors and shareholder representative bodies, when we are considering making material changes to our Remuneration Policy. Accordingly, shareholders have been consulted extensively and their views have been influential in shaping this new Remuneration Policy. More detail on shareholder views on the new Policy is included in the Committee Chair's letter on page 81. Their feedback informed our proposals on the level of shareholding requirement relative to the new PSP maximum opportunity, as well as our decision to leave the fundamental structure, performance measures and weightings under the bonus plan and PSP unchanged.

ANNUAL REPORT ON REMUNERATION

This section, including the 'At a glance' on page 84, sets out how the Remuneration Policy (approved by shareholders at the AGM on 1 May 2024 and available on our website) was implemented in 2025.

The Remuneration Policy operated as intended in 2025.

IMPLEMENTATION OF 2024 POLICY DURING 2025

Single figure of remuneration for 2025 for Executive Directors (audited)

The table below sets out in a single figure the total amount of remuneration received by each Executive Director in the year ended 31 December 2025, compared to the prior year.

	Fernando Fernandez CEO/CFO (€'000) ^(a)	Fernando Fernandez CFO (€'000) ^(b)	Hein Schumacher CEO (€'000) ^(c)	Hein Schumacher CEO (€'000)	Srinivas Phatak CFO (€'000) ^(d)
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025
(A) Total fixed pay	1,711	1,175	308	1,850	343
(B) Other benefits ^(e)	374	751	0	316	224
Fixed pay & benefits subtotal	2,085	1,926	308	2,166	567
(C) Annual bonus ^(f)	1,752	1,720	324	3,386	288
(D) PSP ^(g)	1,791	1,478	0	0	686
Variable Remuneration subtotal	3,543	3,198	324	3,386	974
Total Remuneration (A+B+C+D)	5,628	5,124	632	5,552	1,541
Proportion fixed	37.0%	37.6%	48.8%	39.0%	36.8%
Proportion variable	63.0%	62.4%	51.2%	61.0%	63.2%

- (a) Fernando Fernandez was CFO for the period 1 January 2025 to 28 February 2025 and appointed CEO effective 1 March 2025. The numbers reflect both roles on a pro-rated basis and include fixed pay and benefits of €479,000 and variable pay of €177,000 in respect of his role as CFO.
- (b) Fernando Fernandez was CFO in 2024. The numbers relate to his CFO service as disclosed in the 2024 Directors' Remuneration Report on page 103.
- (c) Hein Schumacher stepped down as CEO with effect from 1 March 2025.
- (d) Srinivas Phatak was appointed CFO effective 16 September 2025. The single figure of remuneration for 2025 reflects the period 16 September 2025 to 31 December 2025 and does not include remuneration paid during his prior appointment as Interim CFO before he was appointed an Executive Director.
- (e) Benefits include relocation costs for Fernando Fernandez and localisation support for Srinivas Phatak as set out below.
- (f) In line with the 2025 Remuneration Policy, 50% of the 2025 net annual bonus will be deferred into shares that must be held for a period of three years.
- (g) The 2025 data for Fernando Fernandez includes the vesting on 12 February 2026 of 17,327 shares of the 2023–2025 PSP (awarded on 10 March 2023 when not an Executive Director). The data for Srinivas Phatak includes the vesting of 5,917 shares of the 2023–2025 PSP (awarded on 10 March 2023 when not an Executive Director). These values are calculated by multiplying the number of shares granted (including additional shares in respect of accrued dividends to 31 December 2025) by the level of vesting (% of target award) and the closing share price on 12 February 2026 (£53.55). Values have been translated into euros using the exchange rate at 12 February 2026 (€1 = £0.8709).

Unless stated otherwise, amounts for 2025 have been translated into euros using the average exchange rate over 2025 (€1 = £0.8547).

Amounts for 2024 have been translated into euros using the average exchange rate over 2024 (€1 = £0.8481).

We do not grant our Executive Directors any personal loans or guarantees.

(A) Fixed pay (audited)

Fixed pay set in euros and paid in 2025: Fernando Fernandez – €1,710,521 and Srinivas Phatak – €342,708.

(B) Other benefits (audited)

For 2025, this comprises:

	Fernando Fernandez CEO(€) ^(a)	Srinivas Phatak CFO(€) ^(a)
	2025	2025
Medical benefits and actual tax return preparation costs	88,694	4,560
Death and disability	16,480	3,027
Relocation/Localisation support ^(b)	268,354	216,530
Total	373,528	224,117

- (a) The numbers in this table are translated where necessary using the average exchange rate over 2025 of €1 = £0.8547.
- (b) Relocation support relates to expenses incurred in 2025 in relation to Fernando Fernandez's move to the UK. For Srinivas Phatak, the cost of support provided to localise in the UK is shown, following the end of his international assignment on appointment as CFO.

(C) Annual bonus (audited)

Performance outcomes for the 2025 annual bonus are shown in the 'At a glance' section on page 84. Actual bonus outcomes are set out below.

	Target bonus % of fixed pay	Bonus outcome as % of target	Bonus outcome as % of fixed pay	Fixed pay (€'000)	Bonus outcome (€'000)	% Bonus deferred into shares
Fernando Fernandez ^(a)	146%	70%	102%	1,711	1,752	50%
Srinivas Phatak ^(b)	120%	70%	84%	343	288	50%

- (a) Fernando Fernandez served as CFO (1 January 2025 to 28 February 2025) and CEO (from 1 March 2025). The target bonus % and bonus outcome reflect this on a pro-rated basis (i.e. 2 months of target bonus at 120% and 10 months at 150% applied to the relevant fixed pay number).
(b) Srinivas Phatak was appointed CFO on 16 September 2025. The bonus outcome reflects this on a pro-rated basis.

50% of the net annual bonus earned is deferred into shares (€464,237 for Fernando Fernandez and €76,287 for Srinivas Phatak). Shares are deferred for three years and not subject to performance or service conditions, in line with the Remuneration Policy.

(D) Long-term incentive 2023–2025 PSP (audited)

This includes PSP shares (operated under the Unilever Share Plan 2017) granted to Fernando Fernandez and Srinivas Phatak on 10 March 2023.

Performance outcomes for the 2023–2025 PSP are shown in the 'At a glance' section on page 84. Further detail on the outcome for the SPI measure is below.

Outcome of SPI for 2023–2025 PSP (unaudited):

The SPI is an assessment of the business's sustainability performance, made jointly by the Corporate Responsibility Committee (CRC) and the Committee, that captures quantitative and qualitative elements. The SPI is assessed against four metrics aligned to priority areas. For 2025, 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 2023–2025 PSP, the SPI outcome is calculated by taking a simple average of the SPI outcomes across the three years of the performance period. The in-year and 2023–2025 SPI outcomes are set out below.

Priority	Anchor metric	Target	2025 actual ^(a)	Outcome ^(b)
Climate ^(c)	The percentage change in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from energy and refrigerant use in our operations in the given period in 2025, in comparison to the same period in 2015.	(76.0%)	(76.6%)	above target
Nature	The cumulative total hectares of land, forests and oceans (as measured by ocean floor area) that Unilever programmes help protect and/or regenerate.	700k	931k	significantly above target
Plastics	The percentage change in the total tonnes of virgin plastics used in the packaging for our products sold between 2019 (baseline) and 2025.	(26.0%)	(29.0%)	significantly above target
Livelihoods	The percentage of our procurement spend in the financial year that is with suppliers who have signed the Living Wage promise by the end of that financial year.	35.0%	41%	significantly above target
Annual SPI outcome				190%
Average SPI outcome for 2023–2025 PSP ^(d)				140%

- (a) Includes Ice Cream for the full performance period.
(b) Assessed by the Remuneration Committee and the CRC. For the 2024–2026 and future PSP awards, formulaic target ranges have been set for each of the SPI measures. The 2023–2025 PSP was the final award for which SPI targets were set without an accompanying threshold and maximum range. In assessing the SPI outcome for 2023–2025, the Remuneration Committee and CRC considered performance above/below target using the same width of ranges as applicable to the successive 2024–2026 PSP award. The formulaic performance outcome against this range was then assessed and the Committee determined that this was a fair and appropriate outcome in the context of overall sustainability performance.
(c) Both target and 2025 actual GHG emissions are measured on a SBTi basis.
(d) SPI outcome for 2023–2025 PSP is a simple average of 190% for 2025, 115% for 2024 and 115% for 2023. SPI 2023 and 2024 outcomes can be found in the relevant Directors' Remuneration Reports.

Value of payout under PSP (audited)

The table below shows the details of the 2023–2025 PSP vests:

		Number of shares granted	Number of shares vested	Value of vested shares (€'000)
Fernando Fernandez	Awarded 10 March 2023	11,675	17,327	1,791
Srinivas Phatak	Awarded 10 March 2023	3,987	5,917	686

The number of shares vested includes dividend equivalents accrued through to 31 December 2025.

The Unilever PLC share price used to calculate the value at vesting is at 12 February 2026 (£53.55), translated into euros using the exchange rate for 12 February 2026 (€1 = £0.8709).

The estimated values attributable to share price growth since the awards were granted are €430,110 for Fernando Fernandez and €164,854 for Srinivas Phatak.

SCHEME INTERESTS AWARDED DURING 2025 (AUDITED)

PSP share awards made in 2025

Basis of award ^(a)	The following numbers of performance shares were awarded on 7 March 2025 (vesting on or around 16 February 2028): CEO: 65,573 Maximum vesting results in 200% of the awards vesting. Dividend equivalents may be earned (in cash or additional shares) on the award when and to the extent that the award vests.																	
Maximum face value of awards ^(b)	CEO: €7,068,658																	
Threshold vesting (% of target award)	0% of the award vests for threshold performance for the ROIC and SPI measures. 50% of the award vests at threshold performance against the USG and relative TSR measures.																	
Performance period	1 January 2025–31 December 2027 (with a requirement to hold vested shares for a further two-year retention period)																	
Performance measures	Performance measures, weightings and targets for the period 2025–2027 were disclosed in full in last year's Directors' Remuneration Report and are summarised below (all measured on a straight-line basis between threshold and maximum): <table><tr><td>25% on underlying sales growth (USG) average</td><td>Target range: 3.4%–6.0%</td></tr><tr><td>30% on relative total shareholder return (TSR)^(c)</td><td>Target range: median – upper quartile</td></tr><tr><td>30% on underlying return on invested capital (ROIC) average^(d)</td><td>Target range: 18.5%–19.5%</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">15% on Sustainability Progress Index (SPI):^(e)</td></tr><tr><td>■ Climate: percentage change in greenhouse gas emissions from energy and refrigerant use in operations vs 2015</td><td>■ Target range: -75% to -85%</td></tr><tr><td>■ Nature: cumulative total hectares of land, forests and oceans protected/regenerated through Unilever programmes</td><td>■ Target range: 1m–1.5m hectares</td></tr><tr><td>■ Plastics: percentage change in total tonnes of virgin plastic used in our product packaging vs 2019</td><td>■ Target range: -30% to -40%</td></tr><tr><td>■ Livelihoods: percentage of our procurement spend with suppliers who have signed the Living Wage Promise</td><td>■ Target range: 50%–60%</td></tr></table>		25% on underlying sales growth (USG) average	Target range: 3.4%–6.0%	30% on relative total shareholder return (TSR) ^(c)	Target range: median – upper quartile	30% on underlying return on invested capital (ROIC) average ^(d)	Target range: 18.5%–19.5%	15% on Sustainability Progress Index (SPI): ^(e)		■ Climate: percentage change in greenhouse gas emissions from energy and refrigerant use in operations vs 2015	■ Target range: -75% to -85%	■ Nature: cumulative total hectares of land, forests and oceans protected/regenerated through Unilever programmes	■ Target range: 1m–1.5m hectares	■ Plastics: percentage change in total tonnes of virgin plastic used in our product packaging vs 2019	■ Target range: -30% to -40%	■ Livelihoods: percentage of our procurement spend with suppliers who have signed the Living Wage Promise	■ Target range: 50%–60%
25% on underlying sales growth (USG) average	Target range: 3.4%–6.0%																	
30% on relative total shareholder return (TSR) ^(c)	Target range: median – upper quartile																	
30% on underlying return on invested capital (ROIC) average ^(d)	Target range: 18.5%–19.5%																	
15% on Sustainability Progress Index (SPI): ^(e)																		
■ Climate: percentage change in greenhouse gas emissions from energy and refrigerant use in operations vs 2015	■ Target range: -75% to -85%																	
■ Nature: cumulative total hectares of land, forests and oceans protected/regenerated through Unilever programmes	■ Target range: 1m–1.5m hectares																	
■ Plastics: percentage change in total tonnes of virgin plastic used in our product packaging vs 2019	■ Target range: -30% to -40%																	
■ Livelihoods: percentage of our procurement spend with suppliers who have signed the Living Wage Promise	■ Target range: 50%–60%																	

- (a) Award made on 7 March 2025. CEO award is based on 200% of fixed pay. As the CFO was appointed as Executive Director on 16 September 2025, there was no award in respect of his Executive Director service.
- (b) Face value is calculated by multiplying the number of shares granted on 7 March 2025 (including decimals) by the Unilever PLC share price on that day of (£46.07) by the maximum vesting of 200%, and then translating into euros using an average exchange rate over 2025 of €1 = £0.8547 (rounded).
- (c) The TSR peer group for 2025 consists of: Beiersdorf, Church & Dwight, Coca-Cola, Colgate-Palmolive, Danone, Estée Lauder, General Mills, Haleon, Henkel, Kenvue, Kimberly-Clark, Kraft Heinz, L'Oréal, Mondelēz, Nestlé, PepsiCo, Procter & Gamble, and Reckitt Benckiser.
- (d) As noted on page 85, the ROIC target range for 2025–2027 has been adjusted upwards by 30bps to exclude Ice Cream.
- (e) Performance against SPI targets is externally assured by an independent third party, though not audited. Scope 1 and 2 GHG target is SBTi validated.

Annual bonus deferral share awards made in 2025

Basis of award ^(a)	The following numbers of annual bonus deferral shares were awarded on 24 March 2025: CEO: 8,490 Annual bonus deferral shares accrue dividends.
Face value of awards ^(b)	CEO: €446,879
Deferral period	24 March 2025–24 March 2028.
Performance measures	No performance measures.

- (a) Deferral made on 24 March 2025. CEO deferral is based on 50% of the net bonus for 2024, as set out on page 104 of the 2024 Directors' Remuneration Report. The CFO was appointed as Executive Director on 16 September 2025, and there was no deferral of bonus paid in 2025.
- (b) Face values are calculated by multiplying the number of shares granted on 24 March 2025 (including decimals) by the Unilever PLC share price on that day of £44.99 and translating into euros using an average exchange rate over 2025 of €1 = £0.8547 (rounded).

IMPLEMENTATION OF NEW POLICY DURING 2026

A summary of how the new Directors' Remuneration Policy is intended to be operated during 2026 is outlined below.

Base salary

As described in the Chair's letter on page 78 and in the Policy report on pages 87 to 93, the total remuneration package has been rebalanced under the new Policy to put more emphasis on long-term variable pay. As a result, the previous fixed pay element has been separated into a lower base salary element, on which short- and long-term incentives will be calculated, and a separate pension allowance.

No base salary increases are therefore proposed for 2026. The total amount of base salary and pension will be the same as the amount of fixed pay that applied for 2025 for both Executive Directors.

The base salaries for 2026 are €1,621,622 for the CEO and €1,058,559 for the CFO.

Pension

The maximum pension opportunity for Executive Directors is 11% of base salary. This is in line with the default employer pension contribution for employees who are in the Unilever defined contribution plan in the UK.

Annual bonus

Target annual bonus opportunities for 2026 are 150% and 120% of base salary for the CEO and CFO respectively. The maximum annual bonus opportunity is 200% of target.

The following sets out the performance measures and weightings for the 2026 annual bonus plan, as well as the business performance and the behaviours that they drive.

Weighting	Performance measure	Link to strategy
40%	Underlying sales growth (USG) at constant FX rates	Clear, simple and well-understood measure supporting the achievement of Unilever's growth ambition.
30%	Underlying operating profit growth (UOP) at current FX rates (less restructuring costs)	Provides a focus on absolute profitability as an indicator of driving shareholder value.
30%	Free cash flow (FCF) at current FX rates	Provides clear focus on the achievement of Unilever's cash generation ambition.

The details of 2026 bonus targets have not been disclosed in this Directors' Remuneration Report as, in the opinion of the Committee, they are commercially sensitive. However, full details on specific targets and the extent to which they have been met will be disclosed in next year's Directors' Remuneration Report.

Performance Share Plan (PSP)

Target PSP grants for 2026 will be 350% and 300% of base salary for the CEO and CFO respectively. The maximum PSP opportunity is 200% of target.

The following sets out the performance measures and weightings for the 2026 PSP, as well as the business performance and the behaviours that they drive.

Weighting	Performance measure	Link to strategy
25%	Underlying sales growth (USG) at constant FX rates	The primary driver of value creation in our multi-year financial growth model. Delivering consistently higher growth will be a key unlocker of shareholder value. While the USG measure in the annual bonus ensures focus on in-year delivery, the PSP measure focuses on cumulative and sustained importance.
30%	Relative total shareholder return (TSR) versus a bespoke peer group	Aligns remuneration with shareholders' experience and allows us to measure relative performance. The proposed vesting schedule is in line with UK norms, with threshold vesting (50% of target) for median performance (Unilever ranked 10th), rising to maximum vesting (200% of target) for upper quartile performance (Unilever ranked 5th).
30%	Average underlying return on invested capital (ROIC)	Supports disciplined investment of capital within the business and encourages acquisitions that create long-term value. This measure is especially relevant for members of the Unilever Leadership Executive (ULE) who make investment decisions.
15%	Unilever Sustainability Progress Index (SPI)	Unilever's sustainability goals play a critical role in future-proofing our business, ensuring focus and urgency in the areas where we can deliver the most impact. The Corporate Responsibility Committee and Remuneration Committee agreed four SPI targets to assess progress towards a number of related sustainability goals (see page 30 for more details). These targets support Unilever's overall strategy (see page 5) and address principal risks such as climate and nature, plastic packaging and business operations (see pages 33 to 34). SPI targets are set over a three-year period and disclosed prospectively.

2026–2028 PSP performance targets

Measure	Weighting	Vesting at threshold (% of target)	Threshold	Maximum (200% of target)
Underlying sales growth (USG) at constant FX rates (average)	25%	50%	3.0%	6.3%
Relative total shareholder return (TSR) versus a bespoke peer group ^(a)	30%	50%	10th (median)	1st - 5th (upper quartile)
Average underlying return on invested capital (ROIC)	30%	0%	18.5%	19.5%
Unilever Sustainability Progress Index (SPI) ^(b)	15%	0%		
Climate: The percentage change in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from energy and refrigerant use in our operations in the given period in the reporting year, in comparison to the same period in 2015. ^(c)			(80%)	(90%)
Nature: The total hectares of land where Unilever programmes help protect and restore natural ecosystems and help implement regenerative agriculture practices from 1 January 2021 to 31 December of the reporting year.			1.25m hectares	1.75m hectares
Plastics: kT of paper flexible packaging launched by 2028.			7.4kT	13.7kT
Livelihoods: The total number of smallholder farmers in Unilever's supply chain who have received help from Unilever to access livelihoods programmes since 1 January 2024, reported annually as a cumulative total as of 31 December of the reporting year.			300,000	320,000

All measures are straight line between threshold and maximum.

(a) The TSR peer group for 2026 is unchanged and consists of: Beiersdorf, Church & Dwight, Coca-Cola, Colgate-Palmolive, Danone, Estée Lauder, General Mills, Haleon, Henkel, Kenvue, Kimberly-Clark, Kraft Heinz, L'Oréal, Mondelēz, Nestlé, PepsiCo, Procter & Gamble, and Reckitt Benckiser.

(b) Performance against SPI targets are externally assured by an independent third party, though not audited.

(c) Scope 1 and 2 GHG target is SBTi validated.

DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION REPORT

The targets for the 2026–2028 PSP award represent significant levels of stretch. The rationale for the financial targets is set out in the Remuneration Committee Chair's letter on page 82. The 2026–2028 SPI targets are evaluated via progress on material quantified targets, which align with the four key sustainability priorities for Unilever: climate, nature, plastics and livelihoods.

Rationale for SPI targets

Climate (existing metric): We are aiming to reduce our operational Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 80%–90% by 2028, compared to the 2015 baseline. This is a 5% step-up from the previous SPI target and maintains focus and momentum against our longer-term target to reduce absolute operational GHG emissions (Scope 1 and 2) by 100% by 2030 from a 2015 baseline. No adjustments to our 2030 GHG targets or baseline values were made for the demerger of our Ice Cream business, which remained part of the Group until 6 December 2025. This will be assessed in 2026 following the demerger. As a result, our forward-looking GHG target may be adjusted following completion of this assessment.

Nature (existing metric): The 2026–2028 SPI target of 1.25m–1.75m hectares is a step-up from the prior SPI target of 1m–1.5m hectares, compared to the 2021 baseline. This is an important milestone towards our 2030 Unilever goals to protect and regenerate 2m hectares by 2030, covering approximately 50% of our land and key crop sourcing footprint.

Plastic (new metric): This is a new measure for 2026–2028 and is designed to accelerate our transition to paper-based packaging. Flexible plastic packaging pollution, including sachets, is an industry-wide challenge and a priority for Unilever. Since 2021, Unilever has invested in a dedicated R&D team to develop alternative materials for plastic flexibles. We will focus on new paper-based flexible packaging, targeting between 7.4kT–13.7kT, to be launched by 2028.

Livelihoods (new metric): Our current SPI targets on living wage end in 2027. While we have made strong progress, we are currently reviewing our strategy on how best to drive action on living wages with our suppliers and in the wider industry. This new SPI target is an extension of our existing smallholder farmer Unilever goal and will focus on helping 300,000–320,000 smallholder farmers (covering around 95% of our footprint) who grow our 12 priority crops (representing around 80% of our agricultural footprint) to increase their income through our livelihoods programmes. This is a significant increase on the 170,000 smallholder farmers reported in 2025.

See the metrics and targets section of the Sustainability Statement – on Climate on page 229, Biodiversity and Ecosystems on page 241, Resource Use and Circular Economy on page 243, and Workers in the Value Chain on page 261 – for more detail on metrics and basis of preparation.

MINIMUM SHAREHOLDING REQUIREMENT AND EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SHARE INTERESTS

Under the current Remuneration Policy, Executive Directors are required to build and retain a personal shareholding in Unilever within five years of appointment to align their interests with those of Unilever's shareholders. Executive Directors are required to maintain at least 100% of their minimum shareholding requirement for two years after leaving (or if less, their actual shareholding). ULE members are also required to build a shareholding of 400% of fixed pay, and the requirement is 250% of fixed pay for the management layer below ULE.

Executive Directors will be required to retain all shares vesting from any awards made since their appointment (after deduction of tax) until their minimum shareholding requirements have been met in full. If Executive Directors fail to achieve 100% of the shareholding requirement by the relevant time, they are not permitted to sell any shares. Unilever retains the right to block the sale of their shares until the required level of shareholding has been obtained.

Executive Directors' shareholdings are ring-fenced to ensure they meet the minimum shareholding requirement, including for two years after leaving employment. This means that even if the shares are vested, they are blocked until the end of the minimum shareholding requirement period (excluding any shares above the minimum shareholding requirement).

The share price for the relevant measurement date will be based on the average closing share prices and the euro/sterling/US dollar exchange rates from the 61 calendar days prior to and including the measurement date.

The table below shows the Executive Directors' (and if applicable their 'connected persons') interest in Unilever PLC ordinary shares and share ownership against the minimum shareholding requirements as at 31 December 2025. Note that, subject to the approval of the new Remuneration Policy, these shareholding requirements will increase in 2026 to 700%/600% of base salary for the CEO and CFO respectively.

Executive Directors' and their connected persons' interests in shares and share ownership (audited)

	Share ownership guideline as a % of fixed pay (as at 31 December 2025)	Have guidelines been met (as at 31 December 2025)	Actual share ownership as a % of fixed pay (as at 31 December 2025) ^(a)
Fernando Fernandez	500%	Yes	861%
Srinivas Phatak ^(b)	400%	No	231%
Hein Schumacher ^(c)	500%	No	74%

(a) Calculated using the methodology set out on the previous page and the headline fixed pay as at 31 December 2025 or date of stepping down from the Board if earlier.

(b) Srinivas Phatak has five years from the date of his appointment to achieve his personal shareholding requirement.

(c) Hein Schumacher stepped down as CEO with effect from 1 March 2025. In accordance with the Remuneration Policy, he is required to retain all of his current shareholding for a period of two years from the date of his departure.

Executive Directors' share interests as at 31 December 2025 (audited)

The total interests of Executive Directors (including those of any connected persons) in Unilever PLC ordinary shares, or scheme interests in relation to those shares were:

	Beneficially owned shares	Share awards with performance conditions ^(a)	Shares awards without performance conditions ^(b)	Total scheme interests ^(c)
CEO: Fernando Fernandez	283,529	119,141	23,755	402,670
CFO: Srinivas Phatak	49,295	15,842	0	65,137
Hein Schumacher ^(d)	24,811	150,583	11,036	175,394

- (a) Awards under the Performance Share Plan excluding dividend equivalents. Dividend equivalents are subject to the same underlying performance conditions as the original share awards.
- (b) Awards under the annual bonus deferral scheme excluding any re-invested dividends. These are included in the beneficially owned total.
- (c) The sum of beneficially owned shares and share awards with performance conditions.
- (d) For Hein Schumacher, the values reflect the shareholdings at 1 March 2025, when he stepped down as CEO.

There are no awards of shares in the form of options.

During the period between 1 January and 2 March 2026, the following changes in interests have occurred:

- As detailed on page 97, on 12 February 2026, Fernando Fernandez acquired 17,327 shares and Srinivas Phatak acquired 5,917 shares following the vests of their 2023–2025 PSP awards.
- On 12 February 2026, Fernando Fernandez sold 17,327 shares at a price of £52.50.

The voting rights of the Directors (Executive and Non-Executive) and ULE members who hold interests in the share capital of Unilever PLC are the same as for other holders of the class of shares indicated. As at 2 March 2026, none of the Directors' (Executive and Non-Executive) or other ULE members' shareholdings amounted to more than 1% of the issued shares in that class of share (except Nelson Peltz, who owns 1.3% of the Unilever PLC issued share capital including via Trian Fund Management as a connected person). On page 63, the full share capital of Unilever PLC has been described. Pages 146 and 147 set out how many shares Unilever held to satisfy the awards under the share plans.

PAYMENTS TO FORMER DIRECTORS (AUDITED)

The table below shows the 2025 payments to former Directors as follows:

- To Alan Jope in accordance with arrangements as disclosed in the 2022 Directors' Remuneration Report;
- To Graeme Pitkethly in accordance with arrangements as disclosed in the 2023 Directors' Remuneration Report; and
- To Hein Schumacher in accordance with arrangements as disclosed in the 2024 Directors' Remuneration Report.

There have been no payments for loss of office during the year.

	Alan Jope (€'000)	Graeme Pitkethly (€'000)	Hein Schumacher (€'000)
Fixed pay ^(a)	0	0	1,784
Benefits ^(b)	39	24	162
Bonus ^(c)	0	0	324
PSP ^(d)	0	0	0
Total	39	24	2,270

- (a) As disclosed in the 2024 Directors' Remuneration Report, Hein Schumacher received fixed pay from 1 March 2025 to 31 May 2025, and pay in lieu of notice (PILON) for the period 1 June 2025 to 24 February 2026. Refer to the single figure table on page 96 for the period 1 January 2025 to 28 February 2025.
- (b) Includes tax preparation costs for Alan Jope and Graeme Pitkethly. For Hein Schumacher, this includes death, disability and medical benefits, tax preparation, legal costs and relocation fees.
- (c) As disclosed in the 2024 Directors' Remuneration Report, Hein Schumacher received a bonus pro-rated for the period 1 March 2025 to 30 April 2025, and the amount reflects the performance outcome of 70%. Refer to the single figure table on page 96 for the period 1 January 2025 to 28 February 2025. In line with the current Directors' Remuneration Policy, 50% of the net annual bonus is deferred into shares and 17,340 bonus deferral shares were granted in March 2025.
- (d) Details of the 2022–2024 PSP awards to Alan Jope and Graeme Pitkethly that vested in February 2025 were disclosed in the 2024 Directors' Remuneration Report. Hein Schumacher did not have a 2022–2024 PSP award. The vesting of 2023–2025 PSP awards will be disclosed in the 2026 Directors' Remuneration Report.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE POLICY FOR NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS (AUDITED)

As disclosed in the 2024 Directors' Remuneration Report (Chair's letter on page 97), the Board increased the Chair fee to £725,000 per year, effective 1 April 2025, and announced a review of fees for other Non-Executive Director roles. Following the review, effective 1 April 2025, the basic Non-Executive Director fee was increased to £105,000 per year, and the Chair of the Remuneration Committee fee was increased to £40,000 per year. As set out on page 82, effective 1 April 2026, the Chair fee will increase to £800,000 per year, the basic Non-Executive Director fee will increase to £110,000 per year and the Chair of the Corporate Responsibility Committee fee will increase to £40,000 per year. All changes are set out in the table below.

Non-Executive Director fees are set and paid in GBP. The table below outlines the current fee structure shown in our reporting currency of EUR and GBP, using the average exchange rate over 2025 (£1 = €1.1699) (rounded).

Roles and responsibilities	2026		2025	
	Annual Fee €	Annual Fee £	Annual Fee €	Annual Fee £
Basic Non-Executive Director Fee ^{(a)(b)}	128,689	110,000	122,840	105,000
Chair (all-inclusive) ^{(c)(d)}	935,920	800,000	848,178	725,000
Vice Chair/Senior Independent Director (SID)	46,796	40,000	46,796	40,000
Chair of Audit Committee and Chair of Remuneration Committee ^(e)	46,796	40,000	46,796	40,000
Chair of Corporate Responsibility Committee ^(f)	46,796	40,000	40,947	35,000
Chair of Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee	35,097	30,000	35,097	30,000
Member of Audit Committee	29,248	25,000	29,248	25,000
Member of Corporate Responsibility Committee and Member of Remuneration Committee	23,398	20,000	23,398	20,000
Member of Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee	17,549	15,000	17,549	15,000

(a) Increased from £95,000 to £105,000 per year, effective 1 April 2025. The pro-rated amount paid in 2025 was £102,500 (€119,915).

(b) To be increased from £105,000 to £110,000 per year, effective 1 April 2026. The pro-rated amount to be paid in 2026 is £108,750 (€127,227).

(c) Increased from £660,000 to £725,000 per year, effective 1 April 2025. The pro-rated amount paid in 2025 was £708,750 (€829,167).

(d) To be increased from £725,000 to £800,000 per year, effective 1 April 2026. The pro-rated amount to be paid in 2026 is £781,250 (€913,984).

(e) Increased from £35,000 to £40,000 per year, effective 1 April 2025. The pro-rated amount paid in 2025 was £38,750 (€45,334).

(f) To be increased from £35,000 to £40,000 per year, effective 1 April 2026. The pro-rated amount to be paid in 2026 is £38,750 (€45,334).

All reasonable travel and other expenses incurred by Non-Executive Directors in the course of performing their duties are considered to be business expenses and so are reimbursed.

SINGLE FIGURE OF REMUNERATION IN 2025 FOR NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS (AUDITED)

The table below shows a single figure of remuneration for each of our Non-Executive Directors for the years 2024 and 2025.

Non-Executive Director	2025			2024		
	Fees ^{(a)(b)} €'000	Benefits ^{(a)(c)} €'000	Total remuneration €'000	Fees ^(a) €'000	Benefits ^{(a)(c)} €'000	Total remuneration €'000
Adrian Hennah	184	–	184	171	–	171
Andrea Jung ^(d)	74	27	101	218	–	218
Susan Kilsby	225	75	300	169	–	169
Ruby Lu	173	70	243	157	–	157
Judith McKenna	178	119	297	125	–	125
Ian Meakins	829	10	839	778	–	778
Nelson Peltz	143	40	183	136	–	136
Benoît Potier	173	17	190	–	–	–
Zoe Ujnovich	136	1	137	–	–	–
Total	2,115	359	2,474	1,754	–	1,754

(a) Where relevant, amounts for 2024 have been translated into euros using the average exchange rate over 2024 (£1 = €1.1791). Amounts for 2025 have been translated into euros using the average exchange rate over 2025 (£1 = €1.1699).

(b) All Non-Executive Directors serving after 1 April 2025 have received an increase to their basic Non-Executive Director fee as disclosed above. Current Committee Chair and membership roles are set out on page 56.

(c) In accordance with the Remuneration Policy, benefits consist of expense reimbursements that are considered taxable benefits-in-kind in the UK, such as Non-Executive Directors' travel, accommodation and subsistence expenses in connection with attendance at Board meetings, and the taxes paid thereon.

(d) Retired from the Board at the May 2025 AGM.

We do not grant our Non-Executive Directors any personal loans or guarantees or any variable remuneration, nor are they entitled to any severance payments.

PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN REMUNERATION OF NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS (AUDITED)

The table below shows the five-year history of year-on-year percentage change for fees and other benefits for the Non-Executive Directors who were Non-Executive Directors at any point during 2025. Please see page 106 for a comparison of the percentage change in remuneration of Unilever PLC employees.

Non-Executive Director	Total Remuneration ^(a)				
	% change from 2024 to 2025	% change from 2023 to 2024	% change from 2022 to 2023	% change from 2021 to 2022	% change from 2020 to 2021
Adrian Hennah	7.6	(3.4)	26.4	566.7	–
Andrea Jung	(53.7)	2.4	6.5	11.1	32.8
Susan Kilsby	77.5	20.7	(9.1)	22.2	(3.0)
Ruby Lu	54.8	10.6	(7.8)	569.6	–
Judith McKenna	137.6	–	–	–	–
Ian Meakins	7.8	755.0	–	–	–
Nelson Peltz	34.6	3.0	144.4	–	–
Benoît Potier	n/a				
Zoe Yujnovich	n/a				

(a) Non-Executive Directors receive an annual fixed fee and do not receive any Company performance-related payments. The year-on-year % changes are therefore due to changes in Committee Chair or memberships, mid-year appointments or retirements, fee increases (in line with policy and as disclosed in applicable Directors' Remuneration Reports), travel costs and changes in the average sterling-to-euro exchange rate.

NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN SHARES (AUDITED)

Non-Executive Directors are encouraged to build up a personal shareholding of at least 100% of their annual fees over the five years from appointment. The table below shows the interests in Unilever PLC ordinary shares as at 31 December 2025 of Non-Executive Directors and their connected persons. This is set against the minimum shareholding recommendation.

There has been no change in these interests between 1 January 2026 and 2 March 2026.

Non-Executive Director	Shares held at 31 December 2025 ^(a)	Actual share ownership as a % of NED fees (as at 31 December 2025)
Adrian Hennah	3,555	107%
Andrea Jung	4,576	344%
Susan Kilsby	2,000	49%
Ruby Lu	–	–%
Judith McKenna	–	–%
Ian Meakins	23,143	154%
Nelson Peltz ^(b)	28,604,168	1,103,049%
Benoît Potier	–	–%
Zoe Yujnovich	2,222	91%

(a) Date of retirement from the Board if earlier than 31 December 2025.

(b) Share ownership also includes shares held by Trian Fund Management as a connected person.

REMUNERATION IN THE WIDER CONTEXT

The Committee upholds its obligation under Section 172 of the UK Companies Act 2006 (see pages 60 to 61) to consider the impact of what we do on our multiple stakeholders. These considerations shape the way the Committee looks at pay and sets pay rates for our Executive and Non-Executive Directors relative to our wider workforce. We will continue to advance these initiatives over the years ahead to enhance the livelihoods of all our employees. See www.unilever.com/sustainability for further details.

Commitment to fair pay

Fairness in the workplace is a core pillar of our Code of Business Principles. As part of our Framework for Fair Compensation, we are committed to paying a fair wage to all direct employees, which we achieved in 2020. In 2021, we achieved our first global independent accreditation as a living wage employer. In 2024, we were awarded our second global independent accreditation as a living wage employer. To maintain this standard, Unilever annually reviews direct employees' pay and benefits against an independent living wage benchmark, with corrective action being taken as necessary. The data disclosed includes all employees who are integrated into Unilever's global reward structure and human resources information system.

Our Framework for Fair Compensation outlines the Company's position on wages for direct employees and includes principles such as fair and liveable compensation, market-based compensation and non-discrimination in compensation. Accountability for implementation of this framework sits with the Chief People Officer. The framework is publicly available and applied locally through compensation policies and procedures.

Information on Unilever's gender pay gap % for 2025 can be found under Own Workforce on page 260.

Alignment of executive pay with the wider workforce

Remuneration arrangements throughout the Group are based on the same principle: that reward should support our business strategy and be sufficient to attract and retain high-performing individuals by paying competitively. As a global organisation with employees working at different levels and in many countries, the way we apply this principle varies by geography and seniority.

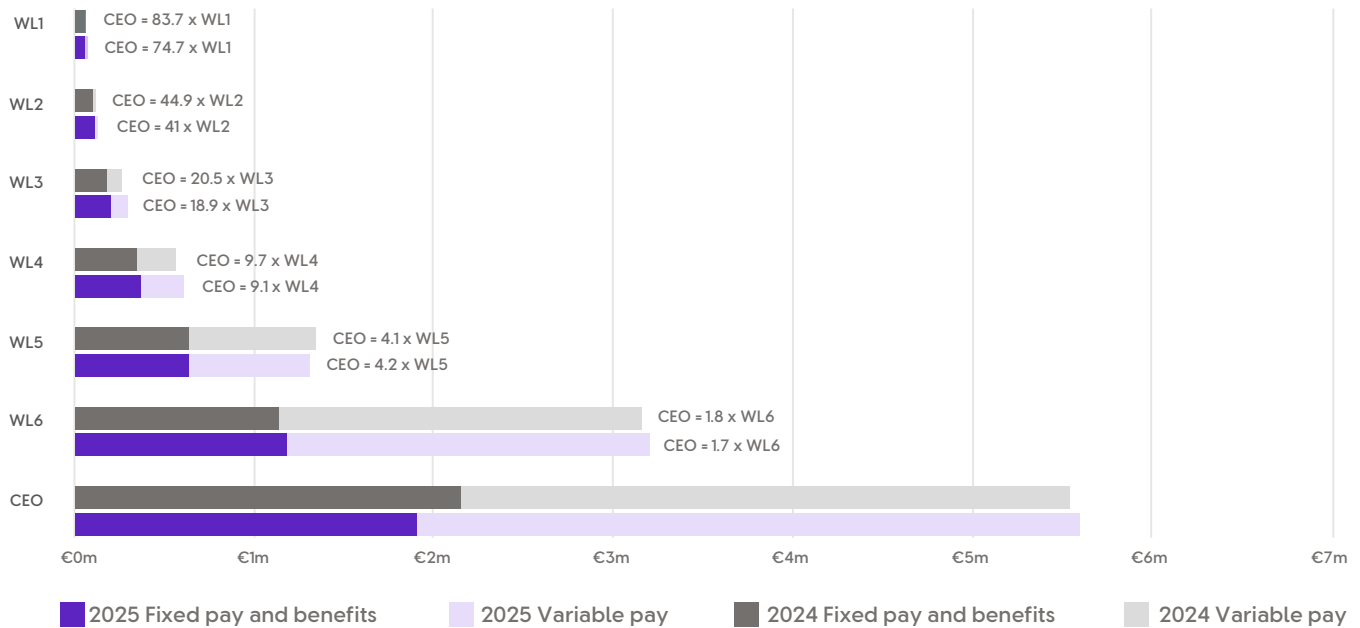
	Executive Directors	Below the Board
Base salary	When determining Executive Director pay, the Committee considers Group-wide employee pay arrangements, including the average global pay review budget for management. Typically pay increases are at or below the average percentage increase for the wider UK population.	The average salary increase for the wider workforce globally in 2025 was 6.54%. Salaries take account of local inflation and market competitiveness.
Benefits	Benefits are aligned to market practice.	Benefits are competitive and aligned to local market practice. There is a focus on enabling employee choice wherever possible to ensure that benefits cater for a wide range of needs and circumstances.
Pension	Pension allowance of 11% of base salary (if the new Remuneration Policy is approved), aligned to the default employer contribution for UK employees.	Pension arrangements reflect local market practice.
Annual bonus	Executive Directors have a significant portion of their total remuneration delivered in variable short- and long-term incentives, reflecting their ability to influence and deliver the strategic objectives of the business. The annual bonus is based on performance against financial measures only (no individual performance element). 50% of bonus is deferred into shares held for three years (until the shareholding requirement is met, if the new Remuneration Policy is approved).	All managers participate in the same annual bonus scheme, with the same performance measures, weightings and structure. The majority of employees across the world are eligible to participate in some form of short-term incentive (annual bonus, sales incentive or manufacturing bonus). Under the annual bonus, a multiplier based on performance against individual goals is applied to the business performance outcome, to allow effective differentiation of high and low performance. For the ULE, the individual performance element is based on business or function-wide strategic objectives. For Business Group Presidents on the ULE, the business performance element is based on 75% Business Group performance and 25% Unilever Group performance, whereas for Functional Heads, the business performance element is based fully on Unilever Group.
Long-term incentives	Executive Directors participate in the PSP. Awards vest after three years, subject to stretching performance conditions. Executive Director awards are subject to a two-year post-vesting retention period to further strengthen alignment with shareholder interests. Executive Directors must also retain a significant shareholding in Unilever (including for two years after leaving the Company), meaning they may not sell shares realised under the PSP until they have met this requirement.	Senior managers participate in the PSP with the same performance measures, weightings and targets as the Executive Directors. Lower levels of management are eligible to receive an annual award of restricted shares. Wherever possible, all other employees have the opportunity to participate in the global share purchase plan called SHARES, which is offered in more than 80 countries. Through these initiatives, we continue to encourage our employees to adopt an owner's mindset with the goal of achieving our growth ambition, so they can share in the long-term success of Unilever.

Other disclosures related to Directors' remuneration (unaudited)

Unilever regularly looks at pay ratios throughout the Group, and between each work level (WL), and we have disclosed this for a number of years. The following table provides a detailed breakdown of the fixed and variable pay elements for each of our UK work levels, showing how each work level compares to the CEO in 2025 (with equivalent 2024 figures for comparison purposes).

For 2025, the CEO data used is the total of fixed and variable pay for Hein Schumacher (€632,000 for the period 1 January 2025 to 28 February 2025) and Fernando Fernandez (€4,972,000 for the period 1 March 2025 to 31 December 2025), as set out in the single figure table and supporting notes on page 96. The 2024 CEO data is the applicable data for Hein Schumacher from the single figure table for Executive Directors on page 103 of the 2024 Directors' Remuneration Report.

CEO Pay Ratio Comparison (split by fixed pay and benefits/variable pay)



The year-on-year comparison reflects a reduction in fixed pay and an increase in variable pay for the CEO for 2025. The 2025 bonus outcome was lower than in 2024 but 2025 included a PSP vest whereas the prior CEO was ineligible to participate in the 2022–2024 PSP cycle. The CEO has a higher weighting on performance-related pay compared to other employees. Across the organisation, total pay has slightly increased compared to 2024 for lower work levels (up to WL4) and is broadly similar for higher work levels. The numbers are also impacted by fluctuations in the exchange rates used to convert pay denominated in pounds sterling to euros for reporting purposes. Where relevant, amounts for 2024 have been translated using the average exchange rate over 2024 (€1 = £0.8481), and amounts for 2025 have been translated using the average exchange rate over 2025 (€1 = £0.8547).

Annual bonus and PSP for UK employees were calculated using:

- Target annual bonus values considered for the respective year.
- PSP values calculated at target for the relevant employee work level, i.e. 50% of target bonus for WL2 and 100% of target bonus for WL3–6.

Fixed pay figures reflect all elements of pay (including allowances) and benefits paid in cash. The data disclosed excludes employees who are not integrated into Unilever's global reward structure and human resources information system.

CEO pay ratio comparison

The table below is included to meet UK requirements and shows how salary and pay and benefits for the CEO compares to UK employees at the 25th percentile, median and 75th percentile.

Year		25th percentile	Median percentile	75th percentile
Year ended 31 December 2025	Salary:	£44,762	£53,141	£74,984
	Pay and benefits:	£62,794	£77,719	£119,448
	Pay ratio (Option A):	76:1	62:1	40:1
Year ended 31 December 2024	Salary:	£39,179	£47,699	£66,057
	Pay and benefits:	£53,620	£66,215	£100,517
	Pay ratio (Option A):	88:1	71:1	47:1
Year ended 31 December 2023	Salary:	£40,968	£49,224	£67,565
	Pay and benefits:	£52,551	£65,305	£103,527
	Pay ratio (Option A):	100:1	81:1	51:1
Year ended 31 December 2022	Salary:	£36,802	£44,478	£60,788
	Pay and benefits:	£49,868	£61,553	£93,612
	Pay ratio (Option A):	92:1	75:1	49:1
Year ended 31 December 2021	Salary:	£34,560	£42,668	£58,869
	Pay and benefits:	£48,229	£60,306	£90,335
	Pay ratio (Option A):	87:1	70:1	47:1
Year ended 31 December 2020	Salary:	£34,298	£41,010	£55,000
	Pay and benefits:	£45,713	£55,751	£80,670
	Pay ratio (Option A):	67:1	55:1	38:1
Year ended 31 December 2019	Salary:	£38,510	£45,154	£59,988
	Pay and benefits:	£50,689	£61,086	£87,982
	Pay ratio (Option A):	83:1	69:1	48:1

Option A was used to calculate the pay and benefits of employees at the 25th percentile, median and 75th percentile. This is the most accurate methodology, as it is based on the total full-time equivalent total reward for all UK employees of the Group for the relevant financial year. Figures are calculated by reference to full-time equivalent employees as at 31 December 2025. The data disclosed excludes employees who are not integrated into Unilever's global reward structure and human resources information system.

Benefits for UK employees include any pension arrangements, while Executive Directors are not entitled to pension benefits under the current Remuneration Policy.

Variable pay figures for UK employees are calculated on the basis set out in the paragraph for other work levels below the 'CEO pay ratio comparison' table on page 105. The reason for this is it would be unduly onerous to recalculate these figures when, based on a sample, the impact of such recalculation is expected to be minimal.

The median pay ratio has decreased in 2025 compared to the prior year due to the change in CEO. Pay, reward and progression policies within Unilever are consistent as the Remuneration Policy is applicable across our circa 12,500 managers throughout the business worldwide.

Percentage change in remuneration of Executive Directors (CEO/CFO)

The table below shows the five-year history of year-on-year percentage change for fixed pay, other benefits (excluding pension), and bonus for the CEO, CFO and Unilever PLC employees (based on total full-time equivalent total reward for the relevant financial year) pursuant to UK requirements. The figures for the Executive Directors are based on the single figure table on page 96. There is no data for Srinivas Phatak as he was appointed CFO on 16 September 2025 and there is no prior-year comparator.

In accordance with the regulations, we are required to show the percentage change in pay for Directors compared to the pay of our Unilever PLC entity employees only, which is a relatively small and unrepresentative proportion of our total UK workforce. We believe it is more meaningful to consider the mandatory disclosure on pay ratios on page 105, which compares the CEO's pay to the pay of all of our UK employees, and also the voluntary additional disclosure on pay ratios split by all UK work levels on page 105.

The respective changes in fees for our Non-Executive Directors are included in the table 'Percentage change in remuneration of Non-Executive Directors' on page 103.

		Fixed pay	Other benefits (not including pension)	Bonus
% change from 2024 to 2025 ^(a)	CEO: Hein Schumacher ^(b)	(83.4%)	(100.0%)	(90.4%)
	CEO: Fernando Fernandez ^(c)	45.6%	(50.2%)	1.9%
	CFO: Srinivas Phatak	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Unilever PLC employees ^(d)	(16.6%)	(9.4%)	(43.6%)
% change from 2023 to 2024	CEO: Hein Schumacher	71.5%	1.6%	81.8%
	CFO: Fernando Fernandez	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Unilever PLC employees	12.2%	26.8%	20.3%
% change from 2022 to 2023	CEO: Alan Jope	(50.0%)	(56.9%)	(56.8%)
	CEO: Hein Schumacher	3480.6%	n/a	n/a
	CFO	6.0%	31.3%	(8.3%)
	Unilever PLC employees	0.2%	(12.1%)	(19.2%)
% change from 2021 to 2022	CEO	1.8%	34.2%	67.0%
	CFO	1.7%	2.1%	67.0%
	Unilever PLC employees	(4.3%)	7.4%	57.0%
% change from 2020 to 2021	CEO	1.7%	35.7%	71.6%
	CFO	1.8%	23.7%	71.7%
	Unilever PLC employees	(19.3%)	(2.2%)	(10.6%)

(a) All 2025 figures are based on the single figure table on page 96. The figures for Fernando Fernandez reflect his service as CFO (from 1 January 2025 to 28 February 2025) and as CEO (from 1 March 2025).

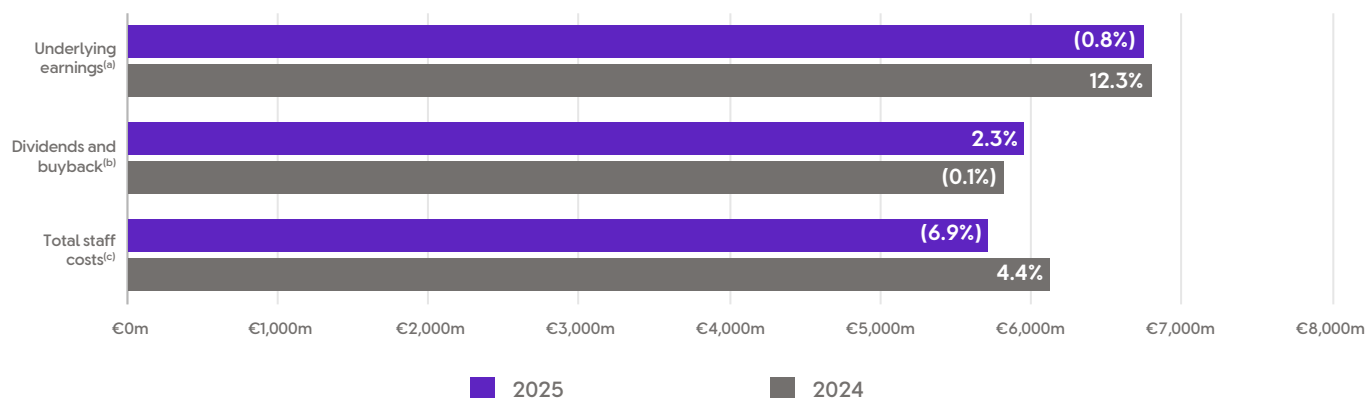
(b) The decrease in fixed pay and bonus for Hein Schumacher is because he stepped down as CEO with effect 1 March 2025 (bonus also reflects the lower outcome of 70% compared to 122% in 2024). No benefits are shown in the 2025 single figure table (please refer to page 101).

(c) The increase in fixed pay and bonus for Fernando Fernandez is because he was promoted to CEO with effect from 1 March 2025 (bonus reflects the higher target for CEO but offset by the lower outcome of 70% compared to 122% in 2024). Benefits have fallen due to lower relocation costs.

(d) For Unilever PLC employees, fixed pay numbers include cash-related benefits employees receive as part of their total compensation, to ensure we can accurately compare fixed pay for them against that of the CEO and CFO. The reductions in fixed pay and benefits for 2025 compared to 2024 reflect changes to the number and grade profile of PLC employees (which is a very small group of employees), and in addition the change in bonus reflects a lower outcome compared to 2024. Figures are also affected by changes in the average sterling-to-euro exchange rate. The data disclosed excludes employees who are not integrated into Unilever's global reward structure and human resources information system.

RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF SPEND ON PAY

The chart below shows the relative spend on pay compared with dividends paid to Unilever shareholders and underlying earnings. Underlying earnings represents the underlying profit attributable to Unilever shareholders and provides a good reference point to compare spend on pay. The chart shows the percentage of movement in underlying earnings, dividends and total staff costs versus the previous year.



- (a) In calculating underlying profit attributable to shareholders, net profit attributable to shareholders is adjusted to eliminate the post-tax impact of non-underlying items in operating profit and any other significant unusual terms within net profit but not operating profit (see note 7 on page 151 for details). 2023 and 2024 comparators have been re-presented to reflect the demerger of our Ice Cream business.
- (b) Includes share buyback of €1,510 million in 2025 and €1,508 million in 2024. Includes dividends on ordinary share capital during the year and not the dividend in specie relating to the demerger of our Ice Cream business.
- (c) 2023 and 2024 comparators have been re-presented to reflect the demerger of our Ice Cream business.

CEO SINGLE FIGURE TEN-YEAR HISTORY

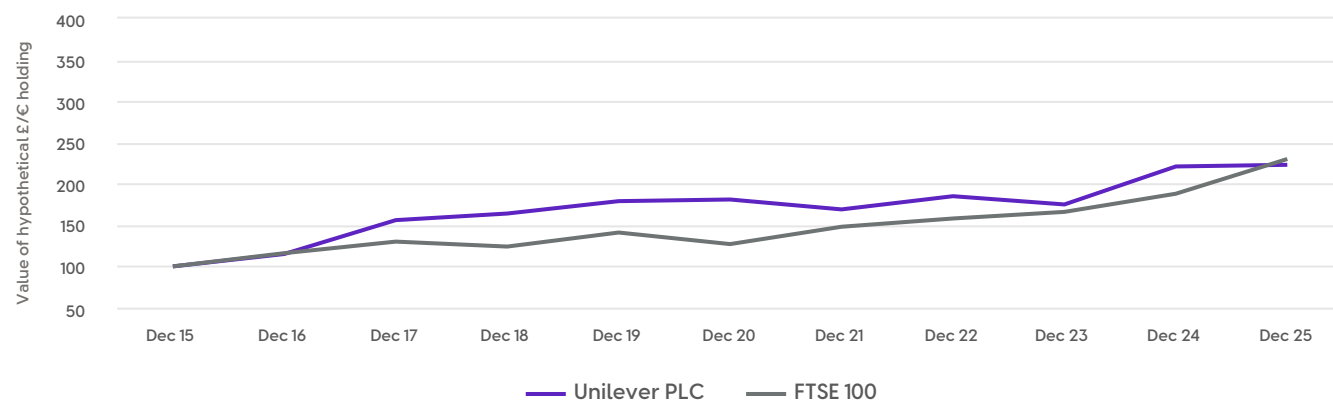
The table below shows the ten-year history of the CEO single figure of total remuneration.

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
CEO single figure of total remuneration (€'000) ^(a)	8,370	11,661	11,726	4,894	3,447	4,890	5,395	6,070	5,552	5,604
Annual bonus outcome (% maximum)	92%	100%	51%	55%	32%	54%	89%	77%	81%	47%
GSIP performance shares vesting outcome (% maximum) ^(b)	35%	74%	66%	60%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
MCIP matching shares vesting outcome (% maximum) ^(c)	47%	99%	88%	n/a	42%	44%	35%	44%	n/a	n/a
PSP performance shares vesting outcome (% maximum)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	32%	n/a	68%

- (a) 2023 figure is based on the combined single figure of remuneration for Alan Jope and Hein Schumacher, as set out on page 132 of the 2023 Directors' Remuneration Report. 2025 figure is based on the combined single figure of remuneration for Hein Schumacher (€632,000 for the period 1 January 2025 to 28 February 2025) and Fernando Fernandez (€4,972,000 for the period 1 March 2025 to 31 December 2025), as set out in the single figure table and supporting notes on page 96.
- (b) Global Share Incentive Plan (GSIP). Last CEO award was for the performance period ended 2019.
- (c) Management Co-Investment Plan (MCIP). Last performance period ended in 2023.

Ten-year historical TSR performance

The graph below includes growth in the value of a hypothetical £100 investment over ten years' FTSE 100 comparison, based on 30-trading-day average values. The FTSE 100 Index is the most relevant index in the UK and where we have our principal listing. Unilever is a constituent of this index.



SHAREHOLDER VOTING

Unilever is committed to ongoing shareholder dialogue and takes an active interest in voting outcomes. In the event of a substantial vote against a resolution in relation to Directors' remuneration, Unilever seeks to understand the reasons for any such vote.

Following the AGM on 30 April 2025, 72.29% of votes were cast in favour of the Directors' Remuneration Report. While the Board was pleased that the resolution received majority support, the Company recognises the importance of understanding the reasons behind votes against. Following the AGM, the Company contacted its largest shareholders – representing 46.3% of the share register – as well as other shareholders who voted against the Remuneration Report and several proxy agencies. In total, we held 22 meetings to gain deeper insight into shareholder views and concerns regarding Directors' remuneration.

Shareholders who opposed the 2024 Directors' Remuneration Report consistently cited two key concerns. Firstly, the disapplication of time pro-ratio on three outstanding long-term incentive awards for the former CEO, Alan Jope, and the former CFO, Graeme Pitkethly, who retired from the Company in 2022 and 2023 respectively. Secondly, the approach taken to setting fixed pay for Fernando Fernandez on his appointment as CEO.

The Company acknowledges that the disapplication of time pro-ratio on three awards for the former CEO and former CFO were exceptional decisions taken in order to mitigate the impact of the disruption to the business at a time of significant change and uncertainty. The Company has publicly confirmed that it will apply time pro-ratio to outstanding awards for future Director exits, in accordance with market practice and the Remuneration Policy. This was demonstrated by the recent treatment of outstanding long-term incentive awards for the former CEO, Hein Schumacher, where time pro-ratio was applied to all unvested awards when Hein left the Company in March 2025. In dialogue with shareholders and proxies, it has been understood and recognised that the non-pro-ratio of awards to former Directors is a legacy decision and not an ongoing issue.

On the approach to setting pay on appointment, the Company understands that some shareholders prefer to see phased progression over time as opposed to a more significant salary uplift from the outset. The Board took this feedback into account when determining fixed pay for Srinivas Phatak on his appointment as CFO in September 2025. His salary was set at a lower level than the previous CFO's salary, with the intention to gradually move pay to the appropriate position relative to the market over the next two to three years, subject to performance and the wider external and internal context.

We would like to thank all of the shareholders and proxy agencies who spent time engaging with us recently and those who continue to engage with us over the coming months. The Company will continue to meet with shareholders regularly on remuneration-related matters and their perspectives are critical inputs into the Board's discussions and decision-making.

The following table sets out the actual voting in respect of the 2024 Directors' Remuneration Report and 2023 Remuneration Policy.

Voting outcome	For	Against	Withheld
2024 Directors' Remuneration Report (2025 AGM)	72.29%	27.71%	2,222,529
2024 Directors' Remuneration Policy (2024 AGM)	97.69%	2.31%	2,918,626

The Directors' Remuneration Report has been approved by the Board, and signed on its behalf by Prakash Kakkad, Chief Legal Officer and Group Company Secretary.

Financial Statements

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Unilever Ice Cream Demerger

All figures are presented on a continuing operations basis. For Unilever, this comprises of four Business Groups: Beauty & Wellbeing, Personal Care, Home Care and Foods.

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and Accounts in accordance with applicable law and regulations. The Directors are also required by the UK Companies Act 2006 to prepare accounts for each financial year that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Unilever Group and PLC as at the end of the financial year, and of the profit or loss and cash flows for that year.

The Directors consider that, in preparing the accounts, the Group and PLC have used the most appropriate accounting policies, consistently applied and supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates. They also confirm that all International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), and UK-adopted international accounting standards, which they consider to be applicable, have been followed. In accordance with Disclosure Guidance and Transparency Rule ('DTR') 4.1.5R and 4.1.16R, the financial statements will form part of the annual financial report prepared using the single electronic reporting format under DTR 4.1.17R and 4.1.18R. The auditor's report on these financial statements provides no assurance over whether the annual financial report has been prepared in accordance with those requirements. The Directors are also responsible for preparing the Annual Report and Accounts, including the consolidated financial statements, in the European single electronic format in accordance with the requirements as set out in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/815 with regard to regulatory technical standards on the specification of a single electronic reporting format.

The Directors have responsibility for ensuring that PLC keeps accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy their financial position, and which enable the Directors to ensure that the accounts comply with all relevant legislation. They are also responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and have a general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the Group, and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

This statement, which should be read in conjunction with the Independent Auditor's Report, is made with a view to distinguishing for shareholders the respective responsibilities of the Directors and of the auditors in relation to the accounts.

A copy of the financial statements of the Unilever Group is available at www.unilever.com/investors. The Directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the website, and the work carried out by the auditors does not involve consideration of these matters. Accordingly, the auditors accept no responsibility for any changes that may have occurred to the financial statements since they were initially placed on the website. Legislation in the UK and the Netherlands governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS AND DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

UK law sets out additional responsibilities for the Directors of PLC regarding disclosure of information to auditors. To the best of each of the Directors' knowledge and belief, and having made appropriate enquiries, all information relevant to enabling the auditors to provide their opinions on PLC's consolidated and parent company accounts has been provided. Each of the Directors has taken all reasonable steps to ensure their awareness of any relevant audit information and to establish that Unilever PLC's auditors are aware of any such information.

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

Under company law, the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Group and parent company and of the Group's profit or loss for that period.

Under applicable law and regulations, the directors are also responsible for preparing a Strategic Report, Directors' Report, Directors' Remuneration Report and Corporate Governance Statement that complies with that law and those regulations.

Each of the Directors confirms that, to the best of his or her knowledge:

- The Unilever Annual Report and Accounts 2025, taken as a whole, is fair, balanced and understandable, and provides the information necessary for shareholders to assess the Company's position and performance, business model and strategy;
- The Financial Statements, which have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), and UK-adopted international accounting standards, give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the Company and the undertakings included in the consolidation taken as a whole; and
- The Management Report includes a fair review of the development and performance of the business and the position of PLC and the undertakings included in the consolidation taken as a whole, together with a description of the principal risks and uncertainties that they face.

The Directors and their roles are listed on pages 52 to 55.

GOING CONCERN

The activities of the Group, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, performance, financial position, its cash flows, liquidity position and borrowing facilities, are described on pages 1 to 46. In addition, we describe in notes 15 to 18 on pages 161 to 176 the Group's objectives, policies and processes for managing its capital; its financial risk management objectives; details of its financial instruments and hedging activities; and its exposures to credit and liquidity risk. Although not assessed over the same period as going concern, the viability of the Group has been assessed on page 38.

The Group has considerable financial resources together with established business relationships with many customers and suppliers in countries throughout the world. As a consequence, the Directors believe that the Group is well placed to manage its business risks successfully for at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements.

After making enquiries, the Directors consider it appropriate to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing this Annual Report and Accounts.

INTERNAL AND DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Please refer to pages 32 to 37 for a discussion of Unilever's principal risk factors and to pages 31 to 38 for commentary on the Group's approach to risk management and control.

KPMG LLP’s Independent Auditor’s Report

To the members of Unilever PLC

1. Our opinion is unmodified

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Group’s and of the Parent Company’s affairs as at 31 December 2025, and of the Group’s and Parent Company’s profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK-adopted international accounting standards; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

What our opinion covers

We have audited the Group and Parent Company financial statements of Unilever PLC (“the Company”) for the year ended 31 December 2025 (“FY25”) included in the Unilever Annual Report and Accounts 2025, which comprise:

Group

- Consolidated income statement;
- Consolidated statement of comprehensive income;
- Consolidated statement of changes in equity;
- Consolidated balance sheet;
- Consolidated cash flow statements; and
- Notes 1 to 27 to the Group financial statements, including the accounting information and policies in note 1.

Parent Company (Unilever PLC)

- Income statement;
- Statement of comprehensive income;
- Statement of changes in equity;
- Balance sheet;
- Statement of cash flows; and notes 1 to 17 to the Parent Company financial statements, including the accounting information and policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (“ISAs (UK)”) and applicable law. Our responsibilities are described below. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is a sufficient and appropriate basis for our opinion. Our audit opinion and matters included in this report are consistent with those discussed and included in our reporting to the Audit Committee (“AC”).

We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities under, and we remain independent of the Group in accordance with, UK ethical requirements including the FRC Ethical Standard as applied to listed public interest entities.

2. Overview of our Audit

Factors driving our view of risks		Key Audit Matters	Vs FY24	Item
	Following the conclusion of our FY24 audit, and considering developments affecting the Group since then, we have performed a risk assessment for our FY25 audit.	Revenue recognition – rebates (Group)	↔	4.1
	The demerger of Unilever’s Ice Cream business on 6 December 2025 and the continued roll-out of the productivity programme have the aim to make Unilever a simpler and more focused group. Alongside the changing macroeconomic environment throughout the year, these have formed a key part of our audit risk assessment, in particular, the impact of the Ice Cream demerger which we have recognised as a Key Audit Matter (refer to 4.3 below).	Indirect tax contingent liabilities in Brazil (Group)	↔	4.2
	We continue to have a focus on revenue recognition, and more specifically, the recognition of rebates (which is netted against revenue) as a Key Audit Matter (see 4.1 below).	Ice Cream Demerger (Group and Parent)	n/a	4.3
	We have not observed a change in the risk associated with the Indirect tax contingent liabilities in Brazil (see 4.2 below).	Investments in subsidiaries (Parent)	↔	4.4
	The carrying amount of investment in subsidiaries held at cost in Unilever PLC’s accounts continues to be a material proportion of its total company assets and hence continues to be a Key Audit Matter for the Unilever PLC accounts only (see 4.4 below).			
Audit Committee Interaction	During the year, the AC met nine times. KPMG are invited to attend all AC meetings and are provided with an opportunity to meet with the AC in private sessions without the Executive Directors being present. For each Key Audit Matter, we have set out communications with the AC in section 4, including matters that required particular judgement for each.			
	The matters included in the Report of the Audit Committee on page 72 are materially consistent with our observations of those meetings.			

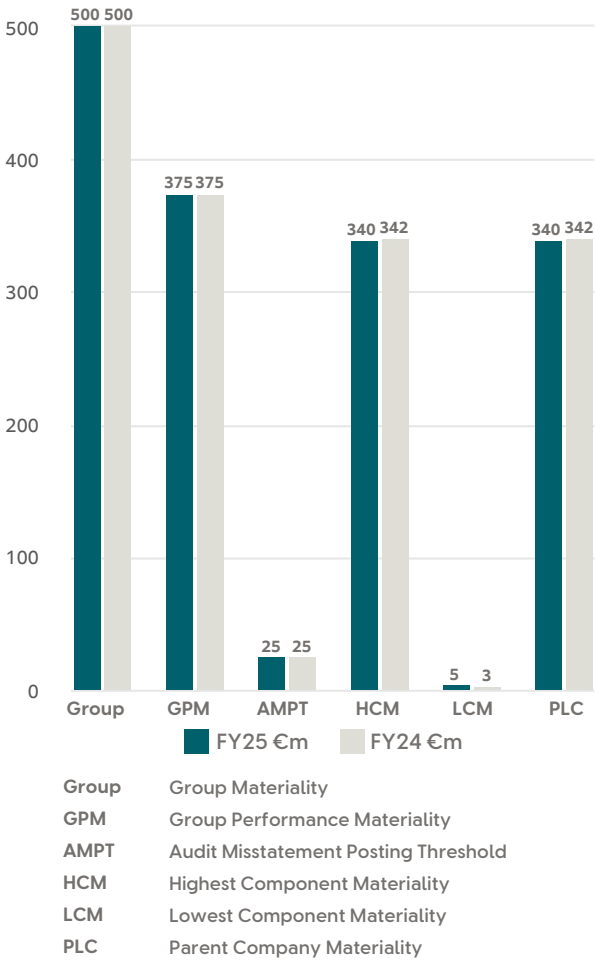
2. Overview of our Audit (continued)

Our Independence	We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities under, and we remain independent of the Group in accordance with, UK ethical requirements including the FRC Ethical Standard as applied to listed public interest entities.	Total audit fee	€46.4m
			Total audit fee includes €14.9m related to non-statutory audits
	We have not performed any non-audit services during FY25 or subsequently which are prohibited by the FRC Ethical Standard.	Audit-related fees (including interim review)	€2.6m
		Other services	€10.1m
	Audit Tenure	Non-audit fee as a % of total audit and audit-related fee %	20.6%
	We were first appointed as auditor by the shareholders for the year ended 31 December 2014. Following a competitive tender process undertaken in FY22, we were again appointed as auditors by the shareholders in the 2025 Annual General Meeting for the year ended 31 December 2025. The period of total uninterrupted engagement is for the 12 financial years ended 31 December 2025.	Date first appointed	14 May 2014
		Uninterrupted audit tenure	12 years
	The Group engagement partner is required to rotate every five years. As these are the fifth set of the Group's financial statements signed by Jonathan Mills, he will be required to rotate off after the FY25 audit.	Next financial period which requires a tender	2034
		Tenure of Group engagement partner	5 years
	The average tenure of component engagement partners is three years, with the shortest being one and the longest being six years.	Average tenure of component engagement partners	3 years

2. Overview of our Audit (continued)

Materiality (Item 6 below)	The scope of our work is influenced by our view of materiality and our assessed risk of material misstatement.
	We have determined overall materiality for the Group financial statements as a whole at €500m (FY24: €500m) and for the Parent Company financial statements as a whole at €340m (FY24: €342m).
	Consistent with FY24, we have determined that the Group’s normalised profit before tax from continuing operations (‘PBTCO’) remains the benchmark for the Group. As such, we based our Group materiality on the Group’s normalised PBTCO of €8,946m, of which it represents 5.59% (FY24: 5.11%).
	Materiality for the Parent Company financial statements was determined with reference to a benchmark of Parent Company total assets of which it represents 0.35% (FY24: 0.38%).
	Consistent with FY24, we determined that total assets remains the benchmark for the Parent Company as it is most appropriate and reflective of the business, being a holding company.

Materiality levels used in our audit



2. Overview of our Audit (continued)

Group scope (Item 7 below)

We have performed risk assessment procedures to determine which of the Group's components are likely to include risks of material misstatement to the Group financial statements, what audit procedures to perform at these components and the extent of involvement required from our component auditors around the world.

We scoped:

- 2 components (Hindustan Unilever Limited (India) and the US component (United States of America)) as quantitatively significant components;
- 10 components as components where special audit considerations were necessary; and
- 30 other components where we performed procedures to obtain further audit coverage.

Certain Group transactions originate in various countries and are processed in the Group's operating centres in China, India, Mexico, Philippines and Poland. We have established audit teams to perform centralised testing on behalf of our component teams in these locations. We tested the relevant key controls that operate in these operating centres. Other procedures that were performed centrally are set out in more detail in item 7 below.

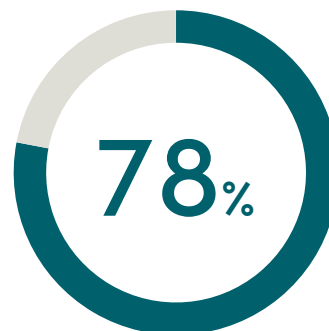
In addition, for the remaining components for which we performed no audit procedures, we have performed analysis at an aggregated Group level to re-examine our assessment that there is not a reasonable possibility of a material misstatement in these components.

We consider the scope of our audit, as communicated to the Audit Committee, to be an appropriate basis for our audit opinion.

Coverage of Group Financial Statements

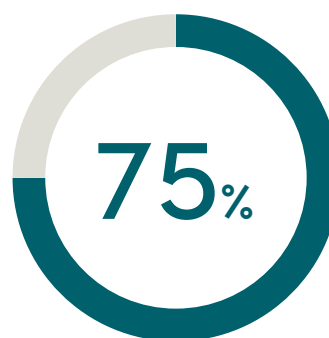
Our audit procedures covered 78% (FY24: 78%) of Group revenue

Group revenue



We performed audit procedures in relation to components that accounted for 75% (FY24: 65%) of Group profit before tax

Group profit before tax



The impact of climate change on our audit

In planning our audit, we considered the potential impacts of risks arising from climate change on the Group's business and its financial statements. The Group has set out its targets under its Climate Transition Action Plan (CTAP) to reduce operational emissions by 100% by 2030, reduce energy and industrial GHG emissions, and forest, land and agriculture (FLAG) GHG emissions both from their value chain by 42.0% and by 30.3%, respectively, by 2030 from a 2021 baseline as disclosed on page 30. As set out on page 214, the Group has not made adjustments to baseline values, base years or targets for the demerger of the Ice Cream business. However, as disclosed on page 214 the Group will reassess in 2026 following the demerger.

While the Group has set these targets, in note 1 to the consolidated financial statements, the Directors have stated that they have considered the impact of climate change risks and identified goodwill and indefinite-life intangibles, property, plant and equipment and defined benefit plan assets as balance sheet line items that could potentially be significantly impacted. They have reviewed these line items in detail and concluded that the impact of climate-related risk is immaterial due to the actions they are taking to mitigate against those risks. Therefore, they do not believe that there is a material impact on the financial reporting judgements and estimates and as a result, the valuations of the Group's assets and liabilities have not been significantly impacted by these risks as at 31 December 2025.

As part of our audit, we have performed a risk assessment to determine whether the potential impacts of climate change may materially affect the financial statements and our audit. We did this by making inquiries of management and inspecting internal and external reports in order to independently assess the climate-related risks and their potential impact. We held discussions with our own climate change professionals to challenge our risk assessment.

The most likely potential impact of climate risk and plans on these financial statements would be on the forward-looking assessments of long-term assets.

We have considered the sensitivity of the assumptions used in the impairment testing of goodwill and indefinite-life intangible assets. The outcomes of the impairment tests are not considered to be sensitive. As a result of this, and the relative size of other long-term assets which could be impacted by climate change risks, we determined that climate-related risks did not have a significant impact on our audit and there is no significant impact of these risks on our Key Audit Matters.

We have also read the Group's disclosures of climate-related information in the Strategic Report and considered consistency with the financial statements and our audit knowledge.

3. Going concern, viability and principal risks and uncertainties

The directors have prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis as they do not intend to liquidate the Group or the Parent Company or to cease their operations, and as they have concluded that the Group's and the Parent Company's financial position means that this is realistic. They have also concluded that there are no material uncertainties that could have cast significant doubt over their ability to continue as a going concern for at least a year from the date of approval of the financial statements ("the going concern period").

Going concern

We used our knowledge of the Group, its industry, and the general economic environment to identify the inherent risks to its business model and analysed how those risks might affect the Group's and Parent Company's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period. The risks that we considered most likely to adversely affect the Group's and Parent Company's available financial resources over this period were:

- Subdued consumer demand;
- Higher currency depreciation against the euro; and
- Geopolitical developments.

We also considered less predictable but realistic second order impacts, such as business transformation and portfolio management failure and the loss of all material litigation cases which could result in a rapid reduction of available financial resources.

We considered whether these risks could plausibly affect the liquidity in the going concern period by assessing the degree of downside assumption that, individually and collectively, could result in a liquidity issue, taking into account the Group's and Parent Company's current and projected cash and facilities (a reverse stress test).

We also considered whether the going concern disclosure in note 1 to the financial statements gives a full and accurate description of the directors' assessment of going concern.

Our conclusions

- We consider that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate;
- We have not identified, and concur with the directors' assessment that there is not, a material uncertainty related to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Group's or Parent Company's ability to continue as a going concern for the going concern period;
- We have nothing material to add or draw attention to in relation to the directors' statement on page 110 on the use of the going concern basis of accounting with no material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt over the Group's and Parent Company's use of that basis for the going concern period, and we found the going concern disclosure on page 133 and 187 to be acceptable; and
- The related statement under the UK Listing Rules set out on page 110 is materially consistent with the financial statements and our audit knowledge.

However, as we cannot predict all future events or conditions and as subsequent events may result in outcomes that are inconsistent with judgements that were reasonable at the time they were made, the above conclusions are not a guarantee that the Group or the Parent Company will continue in operation.

Disclosures of emerging and principal risks and longer-term viability

Our responsibility

We are required to perform procedures to identify whether there is a material inconsistency between the directors' disclosures in respect of emerging and principal risks and the viability statement, and the financial statements and our audit knowledge.

Based on those procedures, we have nothing material to add or draw attention to in relation to:

- the directors' confirmation within the Viability Statement on page 38 that they have carried out a robust assessment of the emerging and principal risks facing the Group, including those that would threaten its business model, future performance, solvency and liquidity;
- the Principal Risks disclosures describing these risks and how emerging risks are identified and explaining how they are being managed and mitigated; and
- the directors' explanation in the Viability Statement of how they have assessed the prospects of the Group, over what period they have done so and why they considered that period to be appropriate, and their statement as to whether they have a reasonable expectation that the Group will be able to continue in operation and meet its liabilities as they fall due over the period of their assessment, including any related disclosures drawing attention to any necessary qualifications or assumptions.

We are also required to review the Viability Statement set out on page 38 under the UK Listing Rules.

Our reporting

We have nothing material to add or draw attention to in relation to these disclosures.

We have concluded that these disclosures are materially consistent with the financial statements and our audit knowledge.

Our work is limited to assessing these matters in the context of only the knowledge acquired during our financial statements audit. As we cannot predict all future events or conditions, and as subsequent events may result in outcomes that are inconsistent with judgements that were reasonable at the time they were made, the absence of anything to report on these statements is not a guarantee as to the Group's and Parent Company's longer-term viability.

4. Key Audit Matters

What we mean

Key Audit Matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements and include the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement (whether or not due to fraud) identified by us, including those which had the greatest effect on:

- the overall audit strategy;
- the allocation of resources in the audit; and
- directing the efforts of the engagement team.

We include below the Key Audit Matters in decreasing order of audit significance together with our key audit procedures to address those matters and our results from those procedures. These matters were addressed, and our results are based on procedures undertaken, for the purpose of our audit of the financial statements as a whole. We do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

4.1 Revenue recognition – Rebates (Group)

Financial Statement Elements			Our assessment of risk vs FY24	Our results
	FY25	FY24		
			↔	Our assessment of the risk is similar to FY24
Rebate accruals	€3,481m	€3,815m		FY25: Acceptable FY24: Acceptable

Description of the Key Audit Matter

Rebates Fraud Risk

Revenue is measured net of rebates, price reductions, incentives given to customers, promotional couponing and trade communication costs (together referred to as “discounts” or “rebates”).

Certain discounts for goods sold in the year are only finalised when the precise amounts are known and revenue therefore includes an estimate of variable consideration. The variable consideration represents the portion of discounts that are not directly deducted on the invoice and is complex as a result of diversity in the terms of contractual arrangements with customers. Rebate accruals represent the portion of the variable consideration due back to customers not yet invoiced.

Within revenue recognition, we identified rebates as a Key Audit Matter, as the rebate accruals are significant in a number of markets and directly impact revenue recognition.

There is a risk that revenue may be materially overstated due to fraud perpetrated by incompletely recognising rebate accruals, as a result of the pressure management may feel to achieve performance targets. This would manifest through override of processes to record rebates or reverse them, or the posting of fraudulent journal entries.

This is considered to be an area which had a significant effect on our overall audit strategy and allocation of resources in planning and completing our audit as significant effort was required in evaluating the contractual arrangements and the related rebate accruals.

Our response to the risk

Our procedures to address the risk included:

- **Risk Assessment:** We performed a retrospective review to assess the accuracy of the Group's rebate accruals by comparing, for the Group's relevant markets, the prior-year rebate accruals to actual spend incurred. Where we identified significant differences, we instructed our component audit teams to understand the business rationale. We analysed the results of our comparison in aggregate and over time to identify trends that could suggest management bias.
- **Controls:** We evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of certain internal controls related to the revenue process including controls over the rebate agreements, calculation of the rebate accrual and controls over rebate claims. Where control deficiencies were identified, we identified and evaluated and, where relevant, relied upon the compensating controls.
- **Test of Detail:** We tested a selection of recorded rebate accruals and payments/settlements after 31 December 2025 and assessed whether the accruals were recorded in the appropriate period.
- **Journals:** We critically assessed manual journals recorded to rebate accounts to identify unusual or irregular items and obtained underlying documentation for those identified as unusual or irregular.

Communications with the Unilever PLC's Audit Committee

Our discussions with and reporting to the Audit Committee included:

- Our approach to the audit of rebates including planned substantive procedures and the extent of our control reliance
- A retrospective review on the prior year-end accruals in markets we considered higher risk
- Our conclusions on the appropriateness of the methodology and value of the rebate accruals as at the year-end

Areas of particular auditor judgement

We did not identify any areas of particular auditor judgement.

Our results

The results of our testing were satisfactory (FY24: satisfactory).

Further information in the Annual Report and Accounts: See the Report of the Audit Committee on page 72 for details on how the Audit Committee considered revenue recognition as an area of significant attention, page 136 for the accounting policy on revenue recognition, and note 2 for the financial disclosures.

4. Key Audit Matters (continued)

4.2 Indirect tax contingent liabilities in Brazil (Group)

Financial Statement Elements			Our assessment of risk vs FY24	Our results
	FY25	FY24		
Contingent liabilities disclosed (regarding a 2001 corporate reorganisation)	€3,557m	€3,230m	↔ Our assessment of the risk is similar to FY24	FY25: Acceptable FY24: Acceptable

Description of the Key Audit Matter

Taxation dispute outcome

The Group has reported contingent liabilities for indirect taxes relating to disputes with the Brazilian tax authorities related to a 2001 corporate reorganisation. The total amount of the tax assessments received in respect of this matter is €3,557m as of 31 December 2025. There also remains the possibility of further material tax assessments related to the same matter for periods not yet assessed.

We identified the evaluation of the indirect tax contingent liabilities in Brazil related to a 2001 corporate reorganisation as a Key Audit Matter. In Brazil, there is a high degree of complexity involved in the local indirect tax regimes (both state and federal) and jurisprudence. Due to these complexities, there is a high degree of judgement applied by the Group with respect to the uncertainty of the outcome of this matter. Complex auditor judgement and specialised skills were required in evaluating the possible future outcomes of investigations by the authorities for assessments received to ascertain if a liability exists, and in evaluating if the exposure of possible material tax assessments related to the same matter for periods not yet assessed can be estimated.

Our response to the risk

Our procedures to address the risk included:

- **Controls:** We evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of certain internal controls related to the indirect tax process including controls related to the assessment of the outcome of investigations if a liability exists, and around evaluating exposure to possible material tax assessments for periods not yet assessed.
- **Our Tax Expertise:** We involved local indirect tax professionals with specialised skills and knowledge, who assisted in:
 - Assessing the appropriateness of the classification as contingent liabilities compared to the nature of the exposures, applicable regulations and related correspondence with the tax authorities; and
 - Assessing the confirmations received from the Group's external lawyers, considering any impact of legal precedent, case law and any historical and recent judgements passed by the court authorities which could impact likelihood of outflow of economic resources.
- **Retrospective Review:** We inspected assessments received from tax authorities and compared their consistency, occurrence and amounts retrospectively over time to previous management estimates made in the periods this matter was not yet assessed.
- **Evaluating Transparency:** We evaluated the adequacy of the Group's disclosures in respect of indirect tax contingent liabilities in Brazil.

Communications with the Unilever PLC's Audit Committee

Our discussions with and reporting to the Audit Committee included:

- Our approach to the audit of the indirect tax contingent liabilities in Brazil including details of planned substantive procedures and the extent of our control reliance
- Our conclusions on the appropriateness of the in-year movements in the related contingent liabilities disclosures
- The adequacy of the disclosure of the contingent liabilities disclosed related to the Brazil indirect tax dispute

Areas of particular auditor judgement

We identified the following as the areas of particular auditor judgement:

- The assessment of the outcome of investigations by the authorities, if a liability exists and in making an estimate of any economic outflows.

Our results

The results of our testing were satisfactory (FY24: satisfactory) and we considered the Brazilian indirect tax contingent liability disclosures to be acceptable (FY24: acceptable).

Further information in the Annual Report and Accounts: See the Report of the Audit Committee on page 72 for details on how the Audit Committee considered indirect tax provisions and contingent liabilities as an area of significant attention, page 177 to 178 for the accounting policy on provisions and contingent liabilities respectively, and notes 19 and 20 for the financial disclosures.

4. Key Audit Matters (continued)

4.3 Ice Cream demerger (Group and Parent)

Financial Statement Elements			Our assessment of risk vs FY24		Our results
	FY25	FY24			
Total gain on the demerger after tax	€3,373m	–	+	New KAM for FY25	FY25: Acceptable
Profit after taxation from discontinued operations	€425m	–			
Equity investment in TMICC	€1,655m	–			
Loss on demerger (Parent)	€(2,992)m	–			

Description of the Key Audit Matter

Accounting treatment

As set out in note 21, on 6 December 2025, Unilever completed the separation of its Ice Cream business, now known as The Magnum Ice Cream Company N.V. ("TMICC"), an independent listed company. The separation was affected through a demerger of 80.15% of Unilever's holding in TMICC to Unilever shareholders. Unilever has retained a 19.85% shareholding, which has been recognised as an equity investment. The Group derecognised net assets of €4,015m and recognised a gain on demerger of €3,373m.

The Ice Cream trading results for the period to 6 December have been presented as part of discontinued operations and the comparative results have been restated on a consistent basis.

At the demerger date, an equity distribution was measured at the fair value of the assets to be distributed (the "deemed dividend distribution"), and the assets and liabilities of the Ice Cream business were derecognised from the balance sheet, with the difference recognised in the consolidated income statement as a gain on demerger. The Parent Company recognised a loss on demerger of €2,992m, being the difference between the value of the deemed dividend distribution of €6,752m and the cost of investment of €9,744m.

We do not consider any accounting treatment relating to the demerger to possess significant risk of material misstatement, as there are no underlying significant judgements or areas of significant estimation uncertainty. However, we have identified the Ice Cream demerger as a Key Audit Matter owing to its pervasive impact on the financial statements and the significant, material nature of the transaction during the period. This required a significant allocation of resources in the audit, including the need to involve our valuation and tax specialists.

Communications with the Unilever PLC's Audit Committee

Our discussions with and reporting to the Audit Committee included:

- Our approach to the audit of the gain on demerger in the Group and the loss on demerger in the Parent Company including details of planned substantive procedures and the extent of our control reliance
- Our conclusions on the appropriateness of the accounting applied to various topics including the accounting for the retained stake in TMICC

Areas of particular auditor judgement

We did not identify any areas of particular auditor judgement.

Our results

The results of our testing were satisfactory and we considered the Ice Cream demerger disclosures to be acceptable.

Our response to the risk

Our procedures to address the risk included:

- **Accounting Analysis:** We evaluated the Group's accounting conclusions, in particular the accounting judgements around the demerger and the accounting for the retained stake in TMICC.
- **Comparing Valuations:** With the assistance of our valuation specialists, we critically challenged the Group's valuation of the deemed dividend distribution by comparing the quoted share price of TMICC at close on the date of listing against the valuation point selected by management.
- **Tests of Detail:** We independently recalculated the gain on demerger in the Group and the loss on demerger in the Parent.
- **Controls:** We evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of certain internal controls relating to the allocation of revenue and costs to discontinued operations.
- **Evaluating Transparency:** We evaluated the adequacy of the Group's (see note 21) and Parent's (see note 3) disclosures in respect of the Ice Cream demerger.

Further information in the Annual Report and Accounts: See the Report of the Audit Committee on page 72 for details on how the Audit Committee considered the Ice Cream disposal as an area of significant attention, page 134 for the accounting policy on disposals, and note 21 and Parent Company note 3 for the financial disclosures.

4. Key Audit Matters (continued)

4.4 Investments in subsidiaries (Parent Company)

Financial Statement Elements			Our assessment of risk vs FY24		Our results
	FY25	FY24	↔	Our assessment of the risk is similar to FY24	FY25: Acceptable FY24: Acceptable
Investments in subsidiaries	€94,776m	€88,035m			

Description of the Key Audit Matter

Low risk, high value

The carrying amount of the investments in subsidiaries held at cost less impairment represent 98% (2024: 98%) of Unilever PLC total company assets.

We do not consider the recoverability of these investments to be at a high risk of significant misstatement, or to be subject to a significant level of judgement. However, due to their materiality in the context of the Parent Company financial statements, this is considered to be an area which had significant effect on our audit strategy and allocation of resources in planning and completing our audit of Parent Company.

Our response to the risk

We performed the tests below rather than seeking to rely on any of the Company's controls because the nature of the balance is such that we would expect to obtain audit evidence primarily through the detailed procedures described.

Our procedures to address the risk included:

- **Assessing the Group impairment work:** We assessed the conclusions reached in the Group's impairment workings in relation to the recoverability of Unilever PLC's investments in subsidiaries. We assessed whether the conclusions reached gave rise to any indications of impairment which would be appropriate in assessing the recoverability of Parent Company's investment in subsidiaries.
- **Our sector experience:** We evaluated the current level of trading, including identifying any indications of a downturn in activity considering our knowledge of the Group and the industry.
- **Benchmarking assumptions:** We challenged key assumptions used in the impairment analyses of the Group's cash-generating units by benchmarking assumptions such as discount rates and growth rates to external data points, using our own valuation specialist, and performing sensitivity analysis.

Communications with the Unilever PLC's Audit Committee

Our discussions with and reporting to the Audit Committee included:

- Our approach to the audit of the recoverability of the Parent Company's investments in subsidiaries including details of planned substantive procedures and the extent of our control reliance
- An assessment of indicators of impairment from the conclusion reached in the Group impairment workings or company specific adjustments

Areas of particular auditor judgement

We identified the following as the areas of particular auditor judgement:

- The assessment of the assumptions used in determining the recoverable value of the CGU to which the investments belong, and assessing whether an impairment exists.

Our results

The results of our testing were satisfactory (FY24: satisfactory) and we found that the Parent Company's conclusion that there is no impairment of its investments in subsidiaries to be acceptable (FY24: acceptable).

Further information in the Annual Report and Accounts: See page 187 for the accounting policy on Investments in subsidiaries, and note 5 to the Parent Company financial statements for the financial disclosures.

5. Our ability to detect irregularities, and our response

Fraud – Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to fraud

Fraud risk assessment	To identify risks of material misstatement due to fraud ("fraud risks"), we assessed events or conditions that could indicate an incentive or pressure to commit fraud or provide an opportunity to commit fraud. Our risk assessment procedures included: ■ Enquiring of directors, the Audit Committee, internal audit and inspection of policy documentation as to the Group's high-level policies and procedures to prevent and detect fraud, including the internal audit function, and the Group's channel for "whistleblowing", as well as whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud. ■ Reading Board and Audit Committee minutes. ■ Considering remuneration incentive schemes and performance targets for management and directors including USG/UOP targets. ■ Using analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships. ■ Using our own forensic professionals with specialised skills and knowledge to assist us in identifying the fraud risks based on discussions of the circumstances of the Group.
Risk communications	We communicated identified fraud risks throughout the audit team and remained alert to any indications of fraud throughout the audit. This included communication from the Group auditor to component auditors of relevant fraud risks identified at the Group level and requesting component auditors to perform procedures at the component level to report to the Group auditor any identified fraud risk factors or identified or suspected instances of fraud.
Fraud risks	As required by auditing standards, and taking into account possible pressures to meet performance targets, we performed procedures to address the risk, in particular: ■ The risk that Group and component management may be in a position to make inappropriate accounting entries; and ■ The risk that revenue is materially overstated due to fraud through manipulation of the rebate accrual recognised. We did not identify any additional fraud risks.
Link to KAMs	Further detail in respect of fraud risks identified over the risk that revenue may be overstated due to fraud through manipulation of the rebate accrual is contained within the Key Audit Matter disclosures in item 4.1 of this report.
Procedures to address fraud risks	In determining the audit procedures, we took into account the results of our evaluation and testing of the operating effectiveness of the Group-wide fraud risk management controls. For further details in respect to the Group-wide risk management controls, refer to the report of the Audit Committee on page 70. We also performed procedures including: ■ Identifying manual journal entries to test at the Group level and for selected in-scope components based on risk criteria, such as management postings and timing being after the closure of the general ledger, and comparing the identified entries to supporting documentation. ■ Assessing whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias.

5. Our ability to detect irregularities, and our response (continued)

Laws and regulations – Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement relating to compliance with laws and regulations

Laws and regulations risk assessment	We identified areas of laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the financial statements from our general commercial and sector experience, through discussion with the directors and other management (as required by auditing standards) and from inspection of the Group's regulatory and legal correspondence. We also discussed with the directors and other management the policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations and we made use of our forensic professionals with specialised skills and knowledge to assist us in evaluating the facts and circumstances.
Risk communications	We communicated identified laws and regulations throughout our team and remained alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout the audit. This included communication from the Group auditor to component auditors of relevant laws and regulations identified at the Group level, and a request for component auditors to report to the Group audit team any instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that could give rise to a material misstatement at the Group level.
Direct laws context and link to Audit	The potential effect of these laws and regulations on the financial statements varies considerably. The Group is subject to laws and regulations that directly affect the financial statements including financial reporting legislation (including related companies' legislation), distributable profits legislation and taxation legislation. We assessed the extent of compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related financial statement items.
Most significant indirect law/regulation areas	The Group is subject to many laws and regulations where the consequences of non-compliance could have a material effect on amounts or disclosures in the financial statements, for instance through the imposition of fines or litigation. We identified the following areas as those most likely to have such an effect: ■ Competition legislation (reflecting the Group's involvement in a number of ongoing investigations by national competition authorities) ■ Employment legislation (reflecting the Group's significant and geographically diverse workforce) ■ Health and safety regulation (reflecting the nature of the Group's production and distribution processes) ■ Consumer product law such as product safety and product claims (reflecting the nature of the Group's diverse product base) ■ Contract legislation (reflecting the Group's extensive use of trademarks, copyright and patents) ■ Data privacy (requirements from existing data privacy laws) ■ Environmental regulation (reflecting nature of the Group's production and distribution processes) ■ Compliance with sanctions (reflecting the Group's dealings in various geographies with active sanctions) Auditing standards limit the required audit procedures to identify non-compliance with these laws and regulations to enquiry of the directors and other management and inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any. Therefore, if a breach of operational regulations is not disclosed to us or evident from relevant correspondence, an audit will not detect that breach.
Link to KAMs	Further detail in respect of Brazil indirect tax is set out in the Key Audit Matter disclosures in item 4.2 of this report. Indirect tax contingent liabilities in Brazil are disclosed in note 20 to the Group financial statements on page 178.

Context

Context of the ability of the Audit to detect fraud or breaches of law or regulation	Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. For example, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely the inherently limited procedures required by auditing standards would identify it. In addition, as with any audit, there remained a higher risk of non-detection of fraud, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls. Our audit procedures are designed to detect material misstatement. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance or fraud and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations.
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6. Our determination of materiality

The scope of our audit was influenced by our application of materiality. We set quantitative thresholds and overlay qualitative considerations to help us determine the scope of our audit and the nature, timing and extent of our procedures, and in evaluating the effect of misstatements, both individually and in the aggregate, on the financial statements as a whole.

€500M (FY24: €500m) Materiality for the Group Financial Statements as a whole	What we mean A quantitative reference for the purpose of planning and performing our audit. Basis for determining materiality and judgements applied Materiality for the Group financial statements as a whole was set at €500m (FY24: €500m). This was determined with reference to a benchmark of Group's normalised PBTCO. Consistent with FY24, we determined that Group's normalised PBTCO remains the main benchmark for the Group as we consider profit before tax, excluding certain identified items, as a key indicator of performance and the basis for earnings, and therefore the primary focus of a reasonable investor. We have inspected analyst consensus data and other investor commentary for signals of alternate significant influencers of economic decisions. No revisions to our calculation methodology resulted therefrom. We normalised the Group's PBTCO by adding back adjustments that do not represent the normal, continuing operations of the Group. The items we adjusted for were gains and losses on the sale of group companies, impairment expenses and the restructuring cost related to the Group's productivity programme. As such, we based our Group materiality on Group normalised PBTCO of €8,946m (FY24: €9,780m). Our Group materiality of €500m was determined by applying a percentage to the Group's normalised PBTCO. When using a benchmark of Group's normalised PBTCO to determine overall materiality, KPMG's approach for public interest entities considers a guideline range of up to 5% of the measure. In setting overall Group materiality, we applied a percentage of 5.59% (FY24: 5.11%) to the benchmark. When determining this percentage, we considered the scale of the business, the level of judgement and precision in the Group's key accounting judgements, as well as how the level of materiality compares to other relevant benchmarks such as total assets, of which it represents 0.71% (FY24: 0.63%) and total revenue, of which it represents 0.99% (FY24: 0.82%). Materiality for the Parent Company financial statements as a whole was set at €340m (FY24: €342m), determined with reference to a benchmark of Parent Company total assets, of which it represents 0.35% (FY24: 0.38%).
€375M (FY24: €375m) Performance materiality	What we mean Our procedures on individual account balances and disclosures were performed to a lower threshold, performance materiality, so as to reduce to an acceptable level the risk that individually immaterial misstatements in individual account balances add up to a material amount across the financial statements as a whole. Basis for determining performance materiality and judgements applied We have considered performance materiality at a level of 75% (FY24: 75%) of materiality for Group financial statements as a whole to be appropriate. The Parent Company performance materiality was set at €255m (FY24: €256m), which equates to 75% (FY24: 75%) of materiality for the Parent Company financial statements as a whole. We applied this percentage in our determination of performance materiality because we did not identify any factors indicating an elevated level of risk.
€25M (FY24: €25m) Audit misstatement posting threshold	What we mean This is the amount below which identified misstatements are considered to be clearly trivial from a quantitative point of view. We may become aware of misstatements below this threshold which could alter the nature, timing and scope of our audit procedures, for example if we identify smaller misstatements which are indicators of fraud. This is also the amount above which all misstatements identified are communicated to Unilever PLC's Audit Committee. Basis for determining the audit misstatement posting threshold and judgements applied We set our audit misstatement posting threshold at 5% (FY24: 5%) of our materiality for the Group financial statements. We also report to the Audit Committee any other identified misstatements that warrant reporting on qualitative grounds.

The overall materiality for the Group financial statements of €500m (FY24: €500m) compares as follows to the main financial statement caption amounts:

	Total Group Revenue		Group profit before tax (normalised)		Total Group Assets	
	FY25	FY24	FY25	FY24	FY25	FY24
Financial statement caption	€50,503m	€60,761m	€8,946m	€9,780m	€70,471m	€79,750m
Group Materiality as % of caption	0.99%	0.82%	5.59%	5.11%	0.71%	0.63%

7. The scope of our Audit

Group scope	What we mean															
	How the Group auditor determined the procedures to be performed across the Group.															
	We performed risk assessment procedures to determine which of the Group's components are likely to include risks of material misstatement to the Group financial statements and which procedures to perform at these components to address those risks.															
	In total, we identified 584 (FY24: 552) components, having considered our evaluation of the Group's operational structure, the Group's legal structure, geographical locations, the existence of common business activities and our ability to perform audit procedures centrally.															
	Of those, we identified 2 (FY24: 2) quantitatively significant components which contained the largest percentages of either total revenue or total assets of the Group, for which we performed audit procedures.															
	We also identified 10 (FY24: 13) components that required special audit consideration, owing to Group risks relating to either revenue recognition (rebates), or Brazil indirect tax residing in these components.															
	Additionally, having considered qualitative and quantitative factors, we selected an additional 30 (FY24: 27) components with accounts and disclosures contributing to the specific risks of material misstatement of the Group financial statements.															
	The below summarises where we performed audit procedures, with the prior-year comparatives indicated in brackets:															
	<table><tr><th>Component type</th><th>Number of components where we performed audit procedures</th><th>Range of materiality applied</th></tr><tr><td>Quantitatively significant components</td><td>2 (2)</td><td>€190m – €215m (€190m – €212m)</td></tr><tr><td>Components requiring special audit consideration</td><td>10 (13)</td><td>€8m – €128m (€9m – €120m)</td></tr><tr><td>Other components where we performed procedures</td><td>30 (27)</td><td>€5m – €340m (€3m – €342m)</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>42 (42)</td><td></td></tr></table>	Component type	Number of components where we performed audit procedures	Range of materiality applied	Quantitatively significant components	2 (2)	€190m – €215m (€190m – €212m)	Components requiring special audit consideration	10 (13)	€8m – €128m (€9m – €120m)	Other components where we performed procedures	30 (27)	€5m – €340m (€3m – €342m)	Total	42 (42)	
	Component type	Number of components where we performed audit procedures	Range of materiality applied													
Quantitatively significant components	2 (2)	€190m – €215m (€190m – €212m)														
Components requiring special audit consideration	10 (13)	€8m – €128m (€9m – €120m)														
Other components where we performed procedures	30 (27)	€5m – €340m (€3m – €342m)														
Total	42 (42)															
The Group also operates shared service centres ('operating centres') that are relevant to our audit in India, Mexico, Poland, the Philippines and China. These operating centres perform accounting and reporting activities alongside related controls and support the Group's operating entities. Together, these operating centres process a substantial portion of the Group's transactions, the outputs of which relate to financial information of the reporting components they service and therefore they are not separate reporting components. Each of the operating centres were subject to specific risk-focused audit procedures, predominantly the testing of transaction processing and key manual process level controls operated in the operating centres. We also performed audit procedures over the significant accounts of the entities of business units that use the operating centres. We involved component auditors in performing the audit work on all 42 (FY24: 42) components. We performed audit procedures on the items excluded from the normalised Group profit before tax used as the benchmark for our materiality. We set the component materialities having regard to the mix of size and risk profile of the Group across the components. We also performed the audit of the Parent Company. Our audit procedures covered 78% (FY24: 78%) of Group revenue and we performed audit procedures in relation to components that accounted for 75% (FY24: 65%) of total profits and losses that made up the Group profit before tax and 69% (FY24: 69%) of Group total assets excluding goodwill and intangible assets. Goodwill and intangible assets accounted for 49% (FY24: 51%) of Group's total assets and procedures over these, mainly in relation to testing for impairment, were directly performed by the group auditor. We have also performed audit procedures centrally across the Group, in the following areas: ■ Consolidation of the financial information; ■ Testing of IT systems and configurations; ■ Journal entry analysis; ■ Using technology to perform a 3-way sales match over invoices (3-way invoice to order and delivery document, including on-invoice rebate deductions) to verify the accuracy and timeliness of revenue recorded; ■ For some components, using technology to perform a line-by-line analysis of the unwind of prior-year rebate accruals to retrospectively assess accuracy and identify risks; ■ Certain uncertain tax positions; ■ Actuarial assumptions to determine the Group's Defined Benefit Obligations; and ■ Climate considerations and impact on the financial statements. The group auditor also communicated to the component auditors the result of certain audit procedures performed centrally but relevant to the component auditors, such as the result of the central testing of IT systems and configurations.																

7. The scope of our Audit (continued)

Group scope (continued)	For the remaining components, for which we performed no audit procedures, no component represented more than 0.7% (FY24: 0.9%) of Group total revenue, or 2.1% (FY24: 1.7%) of Group total assets (excluding goodwill and intangibles), or 2.4% (FY24: 4.4%) of total profits and losses that made up the Group profit before tax. We performed analysis at an aggregated Group level to re-examine our assessment that there is not a reasonable possibility of a material misstatement in these components. Impact of controls on our Group audit Unilever relies on the effectiveness of internal controls over financial reporting at the Group level, in various shared services centres ('operating centres') and at country level, and operates both automated and manual controls. We identified a number of key finance IT systems relevant to our Group audit including the main ERP finance system, the consolidation system, and other specific IT systems that support automated controls across the Group. The majority of these finance IT systems are maintained centrally and are used by many of the 42 in-scope components. Our central IT auditors assisted us in evaluating general IT controls for these systems, as well as automated controls and system generated reports relied upon by management in financial reporting. For finance IT systems, automated controls and system generated reports maintained at country level, our country IT auditors assisted component auditors in their evaluation. Our central testing audit teams evaluated the design and operating effectiveness of key manual process level controls in the Group's operating centres. Component auditors further evaluated the design and operating effectiveness of key manual controls that operate at country level to address specific local financial reporting risks that could impact the group audit opinion. This controls testing covered the key transactional processes of the Group. Results from all testing were communicated to the group audit team and considered as part of our audit. At the Group level, we evaluated the design and operating effectiveness of key controls in processes operated centrally at the Group. Impact of the above on our audit: ■ In the majority of audit areas, we relied on general IT controls, automated controls and manual controls in determining our audit approach, which reduced the extent of our substantive testing. ■ We identified control deficiencies during the audit, however, for certain control deficiencies identified, compensating controls were identified and evaluated and, where relevant, relied upon. ■ The control deficiencies identified did not lead to significant changes to our planned audit approach. Scope of Parent Company audit For the audit of the Unilever PLC company financial statements, the scope of the audit work performed was mainly substantive due to its profile of being a holding company.
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7. The scope of our Audit (continued)

Group auditor oversight	What we mean The extent of the Group auditor's involvement in work performed by component auditors. As part of establishing the overall Group audit strategy and plan, we conducted the risk assessment and planning discussion meetings at the Group level and also with our component auditors to discuss Group audit risks relevant to the components, including the Key Audit Matters in respect of Revenue recognition (rebates), Brazil indirect tax and the Ice Cream demerger. Instructions We instructed the component auditors as to the significant areas to be covered, including the relevant risks and the information to be reported back. We worked with our component auditors throughout the audit to maintain an active dialogue and to determine the overall audit response. We also released audit notices on a regular basis (as needed) to component auditors to provide continuous updates regarding the overall audit. Virtual meetings and calls We held regular virtual meetings with the component auditors in key locations and majority of the other locations in scope for group reporting. These meetings were held to understand the business, any updates to the risk assessment and any issues and findings. The findings reported to us were discussed in more detail with component auditors and any further work required was then performed either by the group auditor or by the component auditors, as appropriate. Global conferences In 2025, we hosted two virtual conferences, one in June and one in October. These conferences emphasised key areas of the group audit instructions and allowed for the sharing of risk assessment considerations and group updates and allowed us to enhance our understanding of the component audits and two-way communication. ■ In June, the conference covered key group developments, the origins of risk and key messages regarding independence, data analytics, controls and group team's involvement with components. ■ In October, the conference built on the risk assessment discussions over key audit focus areas (including the separation of the Ice Cream business and rebates). It also covered reminders for component reporting, and an overview of data and analytics tools used in the Unilever audit. Site visits We visited the following audit teams during the year in-person to assess the audit risks and strategy: ■ Operating centre: India, Poland, China and the Philippines ■ Component auditors: India, the US, Canada, China, Spain, Italy, Singapore, Indonesia, Mexico, Chile, Bangladesh and South Africa At these visits and meetings, the results of the planning procedures and/or further audit procedures communicated by us were discussed in more detail, and any further work required by us was then performed by the component auditors. Review of work papers We inspected the work performed by the component auditors for the purpose of the Group audit and evaluated the appropriateness of conclusions drawn from the audit evidence obtained and consistencies between communicated findings and work performed, with a particular focus on areas of component level risk assessment and Group significant audit risks.
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8. Other information in the Annual Report

The directors are responsible for the other information presented in the Annual Report together with the financial statements. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly in this audit report, we do not express an audit opinion or, except as explicitly stated below, any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

All other information	
Our responsibility Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether, based on our financial statements audit work, the information therein is materially misstated or inconsistent with the financial statements or our audit knowledge.	Our reporting Based solely on that work, we have not identified material misstatements or inconsistencies in the other information.
Strategic Report and Directors' Report	
Our responsibility and reporting Based solely on our work on the other information described above, we report to you as follows: ■ we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report; ■ in our opinion, the information given in those reports for the financial year is consistent with the financial statements; and ■ in our opinion, those reports have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.	
Directors' Remuneration Report	
Our responsibility We are required to form an opinion as to whether the part of the Directors' Remuneration Report to be audited has been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.	Our reporting In our opinion, the part of the Directors' Remuneration Report to be audited has been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.
Corporate Governance Disclosures	
Our responsibility We are required to perform procedures to identify whether there is a material inconsistency between the financial statements and our audit knowledge, and: ■ the directors' statement that they consider that the annual report and financial statements taken as a whole is fair, balanced and understandable, and provides the information necessary for shareholders to assess the Group's position and performance, business model and strategy; ■ the section of the annual report describing the work of the Audit Committee, including the significant issues that the Audit Committee considered in relation to the financial statements, and how these issues were addressed; and ■ the section of the annual report that describes the review of the effectiveness of the Group's risk management and internal control systems.	Our reporting Based on those procedures, we have concluded that each of these disclosures is materially consistent with the financial statements and our audit knowledge.
We are also required to review the part of the Corporate Governance Statement relating to the Group's compliance with the provisions of the UK Corporate Governance Code specified by the UK Listing Rules for our review.	We have nothing to report in this respect.
Other matters on which we are required to report by exception	
Our responsibility Under the Companies Act 2006, we are required to report to you if, in our opinion: ■ adequate accounting records have not been kept by the Parent Company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or ■ the Parent Company financial statements and the part of the Directors' Remuneration Report to be audited are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or ■ certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or ■ we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.	Our reporting We have nothing to report in these respects.

9. Respective responsibilities

Directors' responsibilities

As explained more fully in their statement set out on page 110, the directors are responsible for: the preparation of the financial statements including being satisfied that they give a true and fair view; such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; assessing the Group and Parent Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and using the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Group or the Parent Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue our opinion in an auditor's report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but does not guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

A fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities.

The Company is required to include these financial statements in an annual financial report prepared under Disclosure Guidance and Transparency Rule 4.1.17R and 4.1.18R. This auditor's report provides no assurance over whether the annual financial report has been prepared in accordance with those requirements.

10. The purpose of our Audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Jonathan Mills (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor

Chartered Accountants
15 Canada Square
London E14 5GL
4 March 2026

Consolidated Financial Statements

Unilever Group

Consolidated income statement

for the year ended 31 December

	Notes	€ million 2025	€ million 2024 ^(a)	€ million 2023 ^(a)
Turnover	2	50,503	52,479	51,680
Operating profit	2	9,037	8,829	8,998
of which: (loss)/gain on disposal of group companies ^(b)		(36)	(229)	491
Net finance costs	5	(503)	(520)	(409)
Pensions and similar obligations		123	83	121
Finance income		398	391	393
Finance costs		(1,024)	(994)	(922)
Net monetary loss arising from hyperinflationary economies	1	(68)	(201)	(169)
Share of net profit of joint ventures and associates	11	245	250	228
Other income/(loss) from non-current investments and associates		(17)	13	(22)
Profit before taxation from continuing operations		8,693	8,371	8,627
Taxation	6A	(2,481)	(2,332)	(1,990)
Net profit from continuing operations		6,213	6,039	6,637
Profit after taxation from discontinued operations		425	330	503
Gain on disposal of discontinued operations	21	3,373	–	–
Net profit from discontinued operations		3,798	330	503
Total net profit		10,011	6,369	7,140
Attributable to:				
Non-controlling interests		542	625	653
Shareholders' equity		9,469	5,744	6,487
Total profit attributable to shareholders' equity arises from:				
Continuing operations		5,682	5,430	6,002
Discontinued operations		3,787	314	485
Total profit attributable to non-controlling interests arises from:				
Continuing operations		531	609	635
Discontinued operations		11	16	18
Earnings per share	7			
Basic earnings per share (€)		4.33	2.59	2.90
Basic earnings per share (€) from continuing operations		2.60	2.45	2.68
Basic earnings per share (€) from discontinued operations		1.73	0.14	0.22
Diluted earnings per share (€)		4.32	2.58	2.89
Diluted earnings per share (€) from continuing operations		2.59	2.44	2.67
Diluted earnings per share (€) from discontinued operations		1.73	0.14	0.22

(a) The 2024 and 2023 comparatives have been restated from those previously published to reflect the demerger of our Ice Cream business (see note 21).

(b) 2024 net loss arises from the disposals of our Russian business, Elida Beauty, Pureit and Qinyuan. 2023 includes a gain of €497 million related to the disposal of Suave.

Note references in the consolidated income statement, consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity, consolidated balance sheet and consolidated cash flow statement relate to notes on pages 133 to 183, which form an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income

for the year ended 31 December

	Notes	€ million 2025	€ million 2024 ^(a)	€ million 2023 ^(a)
Net profit		10,011	6,369	7,140
Other comprehensive income from continuing operations	6C			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss, net of tax:				
Gains/(losses) on equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		(14)	60	(28)
Remeasurement of defined benefit pension plans	15B	137	226	(510)
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss, net of tax:				
Gains/(losses) on cash flow hedges		(111)	122	(29)
Currency retranslation gains/(losses)	15B	(2,239)	1,113	(1,316)
Other comprehensive income from continuing operations		(2,227)	1,521	(1,883)
Other comprehensive income from discontinued operations		508	402	(143)
Total comprehensive income		8,292	8,292	5,114
Attributable to:				
Non-controlling interests		187	712	524
Shareholders' equity		8,105	7,580	4,590

(a) The 2024 and 2023 comparatives have been restated from those previously published to reflect the demerger of our Ice Cream business (see note 21).

Note references in the consolidated income statement, consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity, consolidated balance sheet and consolidated cash flow statement relate to notes on pages 133 to 183, which form an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

for the year ended 31 December

€ million	Called up share capital	Share premium account	Unification reserve	Other reserves	Retained profit	Total	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
31 December 2022	92	52,844	(73,364)	(10,804)	50,253	19,021	2,680	21,701
Profit or loss for the period	–	–	–	–	6,487	6,487	653	7,140
Other comprehensive income, net of tax:								
Equity instruments gains/(losses)	–	–	–	(27)	–	(27)	(1)	(28)
Cash flow hedges gains/(losses)	–	–	–	(27)	–	(27)	–	(27)
Remeasurements of defined benefit pension plans	–	–	–	–	(508)	(508)	(2)	(510)
Currency retranslation gains/(losses) ^(a)	–	–	–	(1,629)	294	(1,335)	(126)	(1,461)
Total comprehensive income	–	–	–	(1,683)	6,273	4,590	524	5,114
Dividends on ordinary capital	–	–	–	–	(4,327)	(4,327)	–	(4,327)
Cancellation of treasury shares ^(c)	(4)	–	–	5,282	(5,278)	–	–	–
Repurchase of shares ^(d)	–	–	–	(1,507)	–	(1,507)	–	(1,507)
Movements in treasury shares ^(e)	–	–	–	75	(98)	(23)	–	(23)
Share-based payment credit ^(f)	–	–	–	–	212	212	–	212
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	–	–	–	–	–	–	(521)	(521)
Hedging (gain)/loss transferred to non-financial assets	–	–	–	117	–	117	–	117
Other movements in equity	–	–	–	2	17	19	(21)	(2)
31 December 2023	88	52,844	(73,364)	(8,518)	47,052	18,102	2,662	20,764
Profit or loss for the period	–	–	–	–	5,744	5,744	625	6,369
Other comprehensive income, net of tax:								
Equity instruments gains/(losses)	–	–	–	60	–	60	–	60
Cash flow hedges gains/(losses)	–	–	–	210	–	210	–	210
Remeasurements of defined benefit pension plans	–	–	–	–	269	269	(5)	264
Currency retranslation gains/(losses) ^(a)	–	–	–	406	891	1,297	92	1,389
Total comprehensive income	–	–	–	676	6,904	7,580	712	8,292
Dividends on ordinary capital	–	–	–	–	(4,320)	(4,320)	–	(4,320)
Repurchase of shares ^(d)	–	–	–	(1,508)	–	(1,508)	–	(1,508)
Movements in treasury shares ^(e)	–	–	–	25	(120)	(95)	–	(95)
Share-based payment credit ^(f)	–	–	–	–	324	324	–	324
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	–	–	–	–	–	–	(712)	(712)
Hedging (gain)/loss transferred to non-financial assets	–	–	–	(54)	–	(54)	–	(54)
Other movements in equity	–	–	–	80	(119)	(39)	(97)	(136)
31 December 2024	88	52,844	(73,364)	(9,299)	49,721	19,990	2,565	22,555
Profit or loss for the period	–	–	–	–	9,469	9,469	542	10,011
Other comprehensive income, net of tax:								
Equity instruments gains/(losses)	–	–	–	(14)	–	(14)	–	(14)
Cash flow hedges gains/(losses)	–	–	–	(196)	–	(196)	(2)	(198)
Remeasurements of defined benefit pension plans	–	–	–	–	180	180	(4)	176
Currency retranslation gains/(losses) ^(a)	–	–	–	(1,258)	(76)	(1,334)	(349)	(1,683)
Total comprehensive income	–	–	–	(1,468)	9,573	8,105	187	8,292
Dividends on ordinary capital	–	–	–	–	(4,453)	(4,453)	–	(4,453)
Non-cash dividend to shareholders ^(b)	–	–	–	–	(6,752)	(6,752)	–	(6,752)
Cancellation of treasury shares ^(c)	(3)	–	–	3,770	(3,767)	–	–	–
Repurchase of shares ^(d)	–	–	–	(1,510)	–	(1,510)	–	(1,510)
Movements in treasury shares ^(e)	–	–	–	1	(152)	(151)	–	(151)
Share-based payment credit ^(f)	–	–	–	–	284	284	–	284
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests ^(g)	–	–	–	–	–	–	(728)	(728)
Hedging (gain)/loss transferred to non-financial assets	–	–	–	(58)	–	(58)	1	(57)
Other movements in equity ^(h)	–	–	–	300	(225)	75	32	107
31 December 2025	85	52,844	(73,364)	(8,264)	44,229	15,530	2,057	17,587

- (a) Includes a hyperinflation adjustment of €17 million in relation to Argentina and Turkey (2024: €880 million, primarily reflects the effect of significant inflationary pressures, particularly in Argentina, compared with 2025, 2023: €308 million).
- (b) A non-cash dividend was distributed to shareholders in connection with the demerger of our Ice Cream business. The distribution was settled through the transfer of the Company's equity interest in the demerged entity, measured at fair value and recognised directly in equity with no associated cash outflow.
- (c) During 2025, 13,288,138 PLC ordinary shares held as treasury shares were cancelled before share consolidation and 51,625,153 cancelled after share consolidation. During 2023, 112,746,434 PLC ordinary shares held as treasury shares were cancelled. The amount paid to repurchase these shares was initially recognised in other reserves and is transferred to retained profit on cancellation.
- (d) Repurchase of shares reflects the cost of acquiring ordinary shares as part of the share buyback programmes announced on 10 February 2022, 8 February 2024 and 13 February 2025.
- (e) Includes purchases and sales of treasury shares, other than the share buyback programme and the transfer from treasury shares to retained profit of share-settled schemes arising from prior years and differences between purchase and grant price of share awards.
- (f) The share-based payment credit relates to the non-cash charge recorded against operating profit in respect of the fair value of share options and awards granted to employees.
- (g) Includes a non-cash dividend of €199 million by Hindustan Unilever Limited to its minority shareholders.
- (h) Includes the impact on the minority liability and non-controlling interest following the acquisition of Dr. Squatch and Minimalist, and the step-up acquisitions of Nutrafal, Welly and Equilibra.

Consolidated balance sheet

for the year ended 31 December

	Notes	€ million 2025	€ million 2024
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Goodwill	9	17,709	22,311
Intangible assets	9	17,055	18,590
Property, plant and equipment	10	8,992	11,669
Pension asset for funded schemes in surplus	4B	4,462	4,164
Deferred tax assets	6B	1,146	1,280
Financial assets	17A	3,065	1,571
Other non-current assets	11	976	971
		53,405	60,556
Current assets			
Inventories	12	4,043	5,177
Trade and other current receivables	13	7,346	6,011
Current tax assets		329	373
Cash and cash equivalents	17A	3,941	6,136
Other financial assets	17A	1,121	1,330
Assets held for sale		286	167
		17,066	19,194
Total assets		70,471	79,750
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities	15C	2,582	6,987
Trade payables and other current liabilities	14	16,939	16,690
Current tax liabilities		1,439	678
Provisions	19	589	831
Liabilities held for sale		113	48
		21,662	25,234
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities	15C	25,696	25,066
Non-current tax liabilities		303	585
Pensions and post-retirement healthcare liabilities:			
Funded schemes in deficit	4B	100	173
Unfunded schemes	4B	844	1,021
Provisions	19	539	571
Deferred tax liabilities	6B	3,603	4,342
Other non-current liabilities	14	137	203
		31,222	31,961
Total liabilities		52,884	57,195
Equity			
Shareholders' equity		15,530	19,990
Non-controlling interests		2,057	2,565
Total equity		17,587	22,555
Total liabilities and equity		70,471	79,750

Note references in the consolidated income statement, consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity, consolidated balance sheet and consolidated cash flow statement relate to notes on pages 133 to 183, which form an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

These financial statements have been approved by the Directors and signed on their behalf by Fernando Fernandez.

F Fernandez on behalf of The Board of Directors
4 March 2026

Consolidated cash flow statement

for the year ended 31 December

	Notes	€ million 2025	€ million 2024 ^(a)	€ million 2023 ^(a)
Net profit from continuing operations		6,213	6,039	6,637
Taxation		2,481	2,332	1,990
Share of net profit of joint ventures/associates and other (income)/loss from non-current investments		(228)	(263)	(206)
Net monetary loss arising from hyperinflationary economies		68	201	169
Net finance costs	5	503	520	409
Operating profit from continuing operations		9,037	8,829	8,998
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment		1,353	1,370	1,148
Changes in working capital:		116	(188)	753
Inventories		(281)	(190)	282
Trade and other receivables ^(b)		(2,620)	(211)	731
Trade payables and other liabilities ^(b)		3,017	213	(260)
Pensions and similar obligations less payments		(74)	(54)	(251)
Provisions less payments		(130)	289	(171)
Elimination of losses/(profits) on disposals		58	259	(440)
Non-cash charge for share-based compensation		255	292	192
Other adjustments		157	116	97
Cash flow from continuing operating activities		10,772	10,913	10,326
Income tax paid on continuing operations		(2,720)	(2,452)	(1,933)
Net cash flow from continuing operating activities		8,052	8,461	8,393
Cash flow from operations attributable to discontinued operations		475	1,231	1,235
Income tax paid from discontinued operation		(177)	(173)	(202)
Net operating cash flows attributable to discontinued operations		298	1,058	1,033
Total cash flows from operating activities		8,350	9,519	9,426
Interest received		352	370	223
Purchase of intangible assets		(174)	(233)	(241)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(1,417)	(1,381)	(1,194)
Disposal of property, plant and equipment		126	15	15
Acquisition of businesses and investments in joint ventures and associates		(1,674)	(734)	(100)
Disposal of businesses, joint ventures and associates		107	910	436
Acquisition of other non-current investments		(111)	(166)	(533)
Disposal of other non-current investments		239	59	62
Dividends from joint ventures, associates and other non-current investments		243	261	239
Sale/(purchase) of financial assets		(85)	476	(318)
Net cash flow used in continuing investing activities		(2,394)	(423)	(1,411)
Net investing cash flows attributable to discontinued operations		(724)	(202)	(883)
Total cash outflow used in investing activities		(3,118)	(625)	(2,294)
Dividends paid on ordinary share capital		(4,453)	(4,319)	(4,363)
Interest paid		(1,018)	(929)	(751)
Net change in short-term borrowings		(2,228)	575	(506)
Additional financial liabilities		4,278	4,234	4,418
Repayment of financial liabilities		(3,547)	(3,846)	(3,470)
Capital element of lease rental payments		(301)	(342)	(349)
Repurchase of shares	24	(1,510)	(1,508)	(1,507)
Other financing activities ^(c)		(1,105)	(694)	(556)
Net cash flow used in continuing financing activities		(9,884)	(6,829)	(7,084)
Net financing cash flows attributable to discontinued operations		3,070	(112)	(109)
Total cash flow used in financing activities		(6,814)	(6,941)	(7,193)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(1,582)	1,953	(61)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		5,950	4,045	4,225
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes		(498)	(48)	(119)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	17A	3,870	5,950	4,045

(a) The 2024 and 2023 comparatives have been re-presented to reflect the demerger of our Ice Cream business (see note 21).

(b) Net working capital includes the gross-up impact in receivables and payables arising due to the transitional service arrangement between Unilever and The Magnum Ice Cream Company.

(c) Comprises of minority dividend payment, and payments for step-up acquisitions.

The cash flows of pension funds (other than contributions and other direct payments made by the Group in respect of pensions and similar obligations) are not included in the Group cash flow statement.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements Unilever Group

1. Accounting information and policies

BASIS OF CONSOLIDATION

Group companies included in the consolidated financial statements for 2025 are Unilever PLC ('PLC') and all subsidiary undertakings, which are those entities controlled by PLC. Control exists when the Group has the power to direct the activities of an entity so as to affect the return on investment.

The net assets and results of acquired businesses are included in the consolidated financial statements from their respective dates of acquisition, being the date on which the Group obtains control.

The results of disposed businesses are included in the consolidated financial statements up to their date of disposal, being the date control ceases.

Intra-group transactions and balances are eliminated.

COMPANY LEGISLATION AND ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), and UK-adopted international accounting standards. The consolidated financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. These financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise indicated.

GOING CONCERN

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

The Group has considerable financial resources together with established business relationships with many customers and suppliers in countries throughout the world.

The Directors considered the Group's overall financial position, exposure to principal risks and future business forecasts. Specifically, they ensured that the expected cash flows from those forecasts were sufficient to cover its obligations for the next 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements. This also included sensitivity considerations should the Group face an adverse environment leading to reduced sales growth and operating margins versus forecasts. We describe in notes 15 to 18 on pages 161 to 176 the Group's objectives, policies and processes for managing its capital; its financial risk management objectives; details of its financial instruments and hedging activities; and its exposures to credit and liquidity risk. The Group has credit facilities available to raise short-term financing if necessary.

In conclusion, the Group is well placed to manage its business risks successfully and meet its obligations for at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies adopted are the same as those which were applied for the previous financial year except as set out below under the heading 'Recent accounting developments'.

Accounting policies are included in the relevant notes to the consolidated financial statements. These are presented as text highlighted in grey on pages 133 to 183. The accounting policies below are applied throughout the financial statements.

FOREIGN CURRENCIES

The consolidated financial statements are presented in euros.

Items included in the financial statements of individual group companies are recorded in their respective functional currency, which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which each entity operates.

Foreign currency transactions in individual group companies are translated into functional currency using exchange rates at the date of the transaction. Foreign exchange gains and losses from settlement of these transactions, and from translation of monetary assets and liabilities at year-end exchange rates,

are recognised in the income statement except when deferred in equity as qualifying hedges.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the balances in individual group companies are translated from their functional currency into euros. Apart from the financial statements of group companies in hyperinflationary economies (see below), the income statement, the cash flow statement and all other movements in assets and liabilities are translated at average rates of exchange as a proxy for the transaction rate, or at the transaction rate itself if more appropriate. Assets and liabilities are translated at year-end exchange rates.

The financial statements of group companies whose functional currency is the currency of a hyperinflationary economy are adjusted for inflation and then translated into euros using the balance sheet exchange rate. Amounts shown for prior years for comparative purposes are not modified. To determine the existence of hyperinflation, the Group assesses the qualitative and quantitative characteristics of the economic environment of the country, such as the cumulative inflation rate over the previous three years.

Effective from 1 January 2024, the functional currency of the Group's ultimate parent company, Unilever PLC ('PLC') changed from sterling to euro. There was no impact on the presentation of the Group results or restatements to the Group financial statements as a result of this change.

As at 31 December 2023, the ordinary share capital of PLC was translated to euro using the historical rate at the date the shares were issued (see note 15B on page 162).

The effect of exchange rate changes during the year on net assets of foreign operations is recorded in equity. For this purpose, net assets include loans between group companies and any related foreign exchange contracts where settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future.

The Group applies hedge accounting to certain exchange differences arising between the functional currencies of a foreign operation and the functional currency of the parent entity, regardless of whether the net investment is held directly or through an intermediate parent. Differences arising on retranslation of a financial liability designated as a foreign currency net investment hedge are recorded in equity to the extent that the hedge is effective. These differences are reported within profit or loss to the extent that the hedge is ineffective.

Cumulative exchange differences arising since the date of transition to IFRS of 1 January 2004 are reported as a separate component of other reserves. In the event of disposal or part disposal of an interest in a group company either through sale or as a result of a repayment of capital, the cumulative exchange difference is recognised in the income statement as part of the profit or loss on disposal of group companies.

HYPERINFLATIONARY ECONOMIES

The Argentinian economy was designated as hyperinflationary from 1 July 2018 and the Turkish economy was designated as hyperinflationary from 1 July 2022. As a result, application of IAS 29 'Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies' has been applied to all Unilever entities whose functional currency is the Argentinian peso or the Turkish lira. The application of IAS 29 includes:

- adjustment of historical cost non-monetary assets and liabilities for the change in purchasing power caused by inflation from the date of initial recognition to the balance sheet date;
- adjustment of the income statement for inflation during the reporting period;
- translation of income statement at the period-end foreign exchange rate instead of an average rate; and
- adjustment of the income statement to reflect the impact of inflation and exchange rate movement on holding monetary assets and liabilities in local currency.

The main effects on the Group consolidated financial statements (including discontinued operations) for 2025 are:

€ million	Argentina	Turkey	Total
Total assets increase/(reduction)	(199)	(20)	(219)
Turnover increase/(reduction)	(90)	(16)	(106)
Operating profit increase/(reduction)	(54)	(46)	(100)
Net monetary gain/(loss)	(46)	(10)	(56)

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES HELD FOR SALE AND DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

A disposal group is classified as held for sale or distribution when its carrying amount is expected to be recovered principally through a sale or distribution to shareholders rather than through continuing use. A discontinued operation is a component of the Group that has been disposed of or is classified as held for sale or distribution and represents a separate major line of business. In accordance with IFRS 5, the results of discontinued operations are presented separately in the consolidated income statement, consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of cash flows and related notes. Comparative information is re-presented to exclude the results of discontinued operations.

The Ice Cream business met the criteria to be classified as held for distribution in December 2025, following the Board's formal approval of the demerger. At that point, the distribution was considered highly probable and the internal separation of the Ice Cream territories had been completed, meaning the business was available for distribution in its current condition. As a former reportable segment and major line of business, all Ice Cream activities have been treated as discontinued operations in both current and comparative periods.

In line with IFRS 5, we have disclosed separately in the income statement, statement of comprehensive income and cash flow statement results arising from continuing and discontinued operations. 2023 and 2024 comparatives have been re-presented on the same basis. There has been no change to the 2023 and 2024 balance sheet related amounts, including where balance sheet line item reconciliations have been disclosed within the notes. Further details and a breakdown of discontinued operations are provided in note 21.

CLIMATE CHANGE

In preparing these consolidated financial statements, we have considered the impact of both physical and transition climate change risks, and any planned mitigations, on the current valuation of our assets and liabilities. We have identified risks and opportunities that could in the future be material to our business, for example carbon tax or land use regulations. Where possible we have performed quantitative assessments of these risks and opportunities based on various scenarios for the years 2030, 2039 and 2050. These potential financial impacts are based on high-level quantitative assessments and do not include any assumptions on the impact of actions that we would undertake to mitigate against these climate-related risks. Therefore, these quantifications do not represent any type of financial forecast and thus are not directly incorporated into any projections of long-term cash flows.

To determine if there is a material impact on the financial reporting judgements and estimates as of the reporting period, we have reviewed each balance sheet line item and identified those line items that have the potential to be significantly impacted by climate-related risks and our plans to mitigate against these risks. Those line items that have the potential to be significantly impacted have then been reviewed in detail to confirm:

- that the growth rates and projected cash flows, used in assessing whether our goodwill and indefinite-life intangibles are impaired, are consistent with our climate-related risk assumptions and the actions we are taking to mitigate against those risks; and
- that the useful lives of our property, plant and equipment are appropriate given the potential physical and obsolescence risks associated with climate change and the actions we are taking to mitigate against those risks.

In addition, it should be noted that climate-related risks could affect the financial position of our defined benefit pension plan assets. The Trustees operate diversified investment strategies and are continuously assessing investment risks. The Trustees consider climate risk as one of the key investment risks and are continually evolving their investments to lower the overall climate risk.

From our review of key financial statement areas, including impairment assessments, cash flow forecasts and asset valuations, we have not identified any material impact on financial reporting judgements or estimates as at 31 December 2025. Based on the Group's overall financial position, its exposure to principal risks which include climate change, and its future business forecasts, the Group is well placed to manage these risks and meet its obligations. Consequently, we have not identified any significant impact from climate-related risks on the Group's going concern assessment or on its viability over the next three years.

For many years, Unilever has driven an ambitious sustainability agenda. In 2024, we launched an updated business strategy focusing on resource

allocation, accelerating long-term priorities and delivering systemic impact. Delivery of our strategy is supported by our Climate Transition Action Plan (CTAP), which outlines our mitigation, adaptation and advocacy actions to address climate-related risks. The CTAP is being reviewed in 2026 as a result the demerger of Ice Cream and to consider impacts beyond 2030. The costs and benefits of existing actions are embedded into the cost structures of the Business Groups and therefore are not all separately identifiable. None of these actions have significantly impacted the value of the Group's assets or their useful lives, and while there is still much to do, our aim is to continue to reduce our exposure to climate-related risks without impacting the value of the Group's assets. However, we recognise that the climate emergency is intensifying, with scientific consensus indicating that the 1.5°C threshold has now been reached, and that governments are responding with increasingly urgent and science-aligned policy targets. We will continue to closely monitor evolving regulatory developments and assess any resulting implications on the valuations of our assets and liabilities in future years.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and judgements in the application of accounting policies that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and judgements are continuously evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future period affected.

The following estimate is considered by management to have the most significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year:

- Measurement of defined benefit obligations – the valuations of the Group's defined benefit pension plan obligations are dependent on a number of assumptions. These include discount rates, inflation and life expectancy of scheme members. Details of these assumptions and sensitivities are in note 4B.

The following judgements are those that management believe have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the Group's financial statements:

- Utilisation of tax losses and recognition of other deferred tax assets – the Group operates in many countries and is subject to taxes in numerous jurisdictions. Management uses judgement to assess the recoverability of tax assets such as whether there will be sufficient future taxable profits to utilise losses. See note 6B.
- Likelihood of occurrence of provisions and contingent liabilities – events can occur where there is uncertainty over future obligations. Judgement is required to determine if an outflow of economic resources is probable, or possible but not probable. Where it is probable, a liability is recognised and further judgement is used to determine the level of the provision. Where it is possible but not probable, further judgement is used to determine if the likelihood is remote, in which case no disclosures are provided; if the likelihood is not remote then judgement is used to determine the contingent liability disclosed. Unilever does not have provisions and contingent liabilities for the same matters. External advice is obtained for any material cases. See notes 6A, 19 and 20.
- Non-cash distribution to owners – the demerger of the Ice Cream business was executed through a distribution of shares in The Magnum Ice Cream Company (TMICC) to Unilever shareholders on 6 December 2025. A liability for the non-cash distribution was recognised when the distribution was authorised and no longer at the Group's discretion, measured at the fair value of the assets to be distributed at that date. The distribution was settled on completion of the demerger, at which point the disposal group was derecognised. Judgement was required in determining the fair value of the Ice Cream business at the distribution date for the purpose of recognising the non-cash dividend in accordance with IFRIC 17 Distributions of Non-cash Assets to Owners. Management determined fair value with reference to the TMICC share price over a five-day period following listing. The resulting non-cash gain is recognised within profit or loss, within the result from discontinued operations. See note 21.
- Accounting for the retained stake in TMICC – management applied judgement in determining that Unilever does not hold significant influence over TMICC, and therefore TMICC is not an associate requiring accounting under the equity method. Whilst it is presumed that significant influence does not exist with a holding of less than 20 percent, careful consideration was given to the representation of Unilever on the board of TMICC, and material ongoing transactions between Unilever and TMICC.

ACCOUNTING DEVELOPMENTS ADOPTED BY THE GROUP

Recent accounting developments adopted by the Group

All new standards or amendments issued by the IASB and UK Endorsement Board that were effective by 1 January 2025, were either not applicable or not material to the Group.

New standards, amendments and interpretations of existing standards that are not yet effective and have not been early adopted by the Group

The following standards have been released but are not yet adopted by the Group. The Group is currently assessing their impact on the financial results and position of the Group.

Applicable standard	Key requirements or changes in accounting policy
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 'The Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments'	In May 2024, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) amended IFRS 7 and IFRS 9, which includes clarifications on recognition and derecognition dates of certain financial assets and liabilities, including exceptions for liabilities settled through electronic cash transfer systems.
Effective from 1 January 2026	
IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements	IFRS 18 will replace IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements. The amendment impacts presentation and disclosure of the consolidated income statement with new defined categories being operating, investing and financing to provide a consistent structure.
Effective 1 January 2027	Disclosures about Management-defined Performance Measures (MPMs) (i.e. certain non-GAAP measures) will have to be disclosed in the financial statement with reconciliations to GAAP measures. The new standard will also provide guidance on grouping of information (aggregation/disaggregation). The Group has commenced its assessment of IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements (effective 1 January 2027), with the main impacts expected on the presentation of the consolidated income statement and the disclosure of Management Performance Measures. The standard will be applied from its mandatory effective date of 1 January 2027. Final impact assessment and transition activities will take place during 2026.

All other new standards or amendments that are not yet effective that have been issued by the IASB are not applicable or material to Unilever.

2. Segment information

Segmental reporting

Following the demerger of the Ice Cream business, the Group's operating and reportable segments are the four Business Groups of Beauty & Wellbeing, Personal Care, Home Care and Foods (previously reported as Nutrition). The segmental disclosure provided is consistent with information reviewed by our chief operating decision-maker, the Unilever Leadership Executive.

Beauty & Wellbeing	■ primarily sales of hair care (shampoo, conditioner, styling), skin care (face, hand and body moisturisers), and includes Prestige Beauty and Wellbeing.
Personal Care	■ primarily sales of skin cleansing (soap, shower), deodorant and oral care (toothpaste, toothbrush, mouthwash) products.
Home Care	■ primarily sales of fabric care (washing powders and liquids, rinse conditioners) and a wide range of home and hygiene cleaning products.
Foods (previously Nutrition)	■ primarily sales of cooking aids & mini-meals (soups, bouillons, seasonings), condiments (mayonnaise, ketchup) and Unilever Food Solutions.

Revenue

Turnover comprises sales of goods after the deduction of discounts, sales taxes and estimated returns. It does not include sales between group companies. Discounts given by Unilever include rebates, price reductions and incentives given to customers, promotional couponing and trade communication costs, and are based on the contractual arrangements with each customer. Discounts can either be immediately deducted from the sales value on the invoice or off-invoice and settled later through credit notes when the precise amounts are known. Amounts provided for discounts at the end of a period require estimation; historical data and accumulated experience are used to assess the provision using the most likely amount method and in most instances, the discount can be recognised using known facts with a high level of accuracy. Any differences between actual amounts settled and the amounts provided are recognised in the subsequent reporting period and are not material year-on-year. Rebate accruals, representing the unsettled portion of variable consideration due back to customers not yet invoiced, totalled €3,481 million at 31 December 2025 (2024: €3,815 million; 2023: €3,816 million).

Customer contracts generally contain a single performance obligation and turnover is recognised when control of the products being sold has transferred to our customer, as there are no longer any unfulfilled obligations to the customer. This is generally on delivery to the customer but depending on individual customer terms, this can be at the time of dispatch, delivery or upon formal customer acceptance. This is considered the appropriate point where the performance obligations in our contracts are satisfied as Unilever no longer has control over the inventory.

Our customers have the contractual right to return goods only when authorised by Unilever. If material, an estimate is made of goods that will be returned, and a liability is recognised for this amount. An asset is then recorded for the corresponding inventory that is estimated to return to Unilever using a best estimate based on accumulated experience. Our customers are distributors who may be able to return unsold goods in consignment arrangements.

Underlying operating profit

Underlying operating profit means operating profit before the impact of non-underlying items within operating profit. Underlying operating profit represents our measure of segment profit or loss as it is the primary measure used for the purpose of making decisions about allocating resources and assessing performance of segments. Items are classified as non-underlying due to their nature and/or frequency of occurrence.

Our segments are comprised of similar product categories. 8 categories (2024: 8; 2023: 8) individually accounted for 5% or more of our revenue in one or more of the last three years. The following table shows the relevant contribution of these categories to Group revenue for the periods shown:

Category	Segment	2025	2024 ^(a)	2023 ^(a)
Fabric	Home Care	17%	17%	18%
Hair Care	Beauty & Wellbeing	12%	12%	12%
Skin Cleansing	Personal Care	12%	12%	12%
Cooking Aids*	Foods	12%	12%	11%
Deodorant	Personal Care	11%	11%	10%
Condiments*	Foods	8%	8%	8%
Skin Care	Beauty & Wellbeing	8%	8%	8%
Home & Hygiene	Home Care	5%	5%	5%
Other		15%	15%	16%

(a) The 2024 and 2023 comparatives have been restated from those previously published to reflect the demerger of our Ice Cream business (see note 21).

* Cooking Aids previously reported as Scratch Cooking Aids; Condiments previously reported as Dressings.

2. SEGMENT INFORMATION continued

The Group operating segment information is provided based on four product areas: Beauty & Wellbeing, Personal Care, Home Care and Foods.

	Notes	€ million Beauty & Wellbeing	€ million Personal Care	€ million Home Care	€ million Foods	€ million Total
2025						
Turnover		12,848	13,161	11,565	12,929	50,503
Operating profit	3	2,077	2,700	1,512	2,748	9,037
Non-underlying items ^(b)		394	273	206	174	1,047
Underlying operating profit		2,471	2,973	1,718	2,922	10,084
Share of net profit/(loss) of joint ventures and associates		5	8	8	224	245
Significant non-cash charges:						
Within underlying operating profit:						
Depreciation and amortisation		293	386	296	335	1,310
Share-based compensation and other non-cash charges ^(c)		83	142	82	90	397
Within non-underlying items:						
Impairment and other non-cash charges ^(d)		54	72	18	17	161
2024^(a)						
Turnover		13,157	13,618	12,352	13,352	52,479
Operating profit	3	1,970	2,739	1,521	2,599	8,829
Non-underlying items ^(b)		582	275	264	248	1,369
Underlying operating profit		2,552	3,014	1,785	2,847	10,198
Share of net profit/(loss) of joint ventures and associates		3	5	6	236	250
Significant non-cash charges:						
Within underlying operating profit:						
Depreciation and amortisation		271	362	286	318	1,237
Share-based compensation and other non-cash charges ^(c)		111	113	100	105	429
Within non-underlying items:						
Impairment and other non-cash charges ^(d)		65	75	195	105	440
2023^(a)						
Turnover		12,466	13,829	12,181	13,204	51,680
Operating profit	3	2,209	2,957	1,419	2,413	8,998
Non-underlying items ^(b)		122	(165)	77	47	81
Underlying operating profit		2,331	2,792	1,496	2,460	9,079
Share of net profit/(loss) of joint ventures and associates		1	3	3	221	228
Significant non-cash charges:						
Within underlying operating profit:						
Depreciation and amortisation		257	328	279	283	1,147
Share-based compensation and other non-cash charges ^(c)		73	87	64	89	313
Within non-underlying items:						
Impairment and other non-cash charges ^(d)		(6)	4	(40)	(18)	(60)

(a) The 2024 and 2023 comparatives have been restated from those previously published to reflect the demerger of our Ice Cream business (see note 21).

(b) Non-underlying items include (loss)/gain on disposal of group companies, impairment, restructuring costs, acquisition and disposal-related costs and other one-off items classified separately due to their nature and/or frequency of occurrence (see note 3).

(c) Other non-cash charges within underlying operating profit include movements in provisions from underlying activities, excluding movements arising from non-underlying activities.

(d) Other non-cash charges within non-underlying items includes movements in restructuring provisions and movements in certain legal provisions.

2. SEGMENT INFORMATION continued

The Unilever Group is not reliant on turnover from transactions with any single customer and does not receive 10% or more of its turnover from transactions with any single customer.

Segment assets and liabilities are not provided because they are not reported to or reviewed by our chief operating decision-maker, which is the Unilever Leadership Executive (ULE).

Turnover and non-current assets for the country of domicile, the United States and India (being the two largest countries outside the home country) and for all other countries are:

	€ million United Kingdom	€ million United States	€ million India	€ million Others	€ million Total
2025					
Turnover	2,226	10,497	6,217	31,563	50,503
Non-current assets ^(b)	3,575	16,807	5,444	18,906	44,732
2024					
Turnover ^(a)	2,202	10,393	6,492	33,392	52,479
Non-current assets ^(b)	3,830	19,715	6,700	23,296	53,541
2023					
Turnover ^(a)	2,106	10,315	6,516	32,743	51,680
Non-current assets ^(b)	3,567	18,205	6,436	22,876	51,084

(a) The 2024 and 2023 comparatives have been restated from those previously published to reflect the demerger of our Ice Cream business (see note 21).

(b) For the purpose of this table, non-current assets include goodwill, intangible assets, property, plant and equipment and other non-current assets as shown on the consolidated balance sheet. Goodwill is attributed to countries where acquired business operated at the time of acquisition; all other assets are attributed to the countries where they were acquired.

No other country had turnover or non-current assets (as shown above) greater than 10% of the Group total.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION BY GEOGRAPHIES

Although the Group's operations are managed by product area, we provide additional turnover information based on geographies.

	€ million 2025	€ million 2024 ^(a)	€ million 2023 ^(a)
Asia Pacific Africa	22,427	23,448	23,805
The Americas ^(b)	18,622	19,605	18,799
Europe	9,454	9,426	9,076
Total	50,503	52,479	51,680

(a) The 2024 and 2023 comparatives have been restated from those previously published to reflect the demerger of our Ice Cream business (see note 21).

(b) Americas sales in North America were €11,220 million (2024: €11,140 million; 2023: €11,065 million) and in Latin America were €7,402 million (2024: €8,465 million; 2023: €7,732 million).

The Group's turnover classified by markets is:

	€ million 2025	€ million 2024 ^(a)	€ million 2023 ^(a)
Emerging markets	30,008	32,033	31,570
Developed markets	20,495	20,446	20,110

(a) The 2024 and 2023 comparatives have been restated from those previously published to reflect the demerger of our Ice Cream business (see note 21).

Transactions between the Unilever Group's geographical regions are immaterial and are carried out on an arm's length basis.

3. Operating costs

Operating costs

Operating costs include cost of sales, brand and marketing investment, overheads and other items including gains and losses on business disposals, acquisition and disposal-related costs, restructuring costs, impairments and other items within operating profit recognised separately due to their nature and/or frequency.

(i) Cost of sales

Cost of sales includes the cost of inventories sold during the period and distribution costs. The cost of inventories are raw and packaging materials and related production costs. Distribution costs are charged to the income statement as incurred.

(ii) Brand and marketing investment

Brand and marketing investment include costs related to creating and maintaining brand equity and brand awareness. This includes media, advertising production, promotional materials and engagement with consumers. These costs are charged to the income statement as incurred.

(iii) Overheads

Overheads include staff costs associated with sales activities and central functions such as finance, human resources, and research and development costs. Research and development costs are staff costs, material costs, depreciation of property, plant and equipment, patent costs and other costs that are directly attributable to research and product development activities. These costs are charged to the income statement as incurred.

(iv) Restructuring costs

Restructuring costs are costs that are directly attributable to a restructuring project. Management define a restructuring project as a strategic, major initiative that delivers cost savings and materially change either the scope of the business or the manner in which the business is conducted.

(v) Acquisition and disposal-related costs

Acquisition and disposal-related costs are costs that are directly attributable to a business acquisition or disposal project.

(vi) Impairment of assets

Impairment of assets including goodwill, intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

(vii) Gains or losses from the disposal of group companies

Gains or losses from the disposal of group companies which arise from business disposal projects.

(viii) Others

Other approved one-off items are those additional matters considered by management to be significant and outside the course of normal operations.

	€ million 2025	€ million 2024 ^(a)	€ million 2023 ^(a)
Turnover	50,503	52,479	51,680
Cost of sales	(26,794)	(27,976)	(29,180)
of which:			
Distribution costs	(2,704)	(2,649)	(2,716)
Production costs	(2,972)	(3,064)	(2,972)
Raw and packaging materials and goods purchased for resale	(19,643)	(20,781)	(21,996)
Other	(1,476)	(1,482)	(1,495)
Gross profit	23,709	24,503	22,500
Selling and administrative expenses	(13,624)	(14,305)	(13,421)
of which:			
Brand and marketing investment	(8,142)	(8,378)	(7,563)
Overheads	(5,482)	(5,928)	(5,858)
of which: Research and development ^(b)	(836)	(892)	(853)
(Loss)/gain on disposal of group companies ^(c)	(36)	(229)	491
Acquisition and disposal-related costs ^(d)	(288)	(293)	(222)
Restructuring costs ^(e)	(599)	(710)	(425)
Impairments ^(f)	(43)	(134)	–
Other ^(g)	(81)	(3)	75
Operating profit	9,037	8,829	8,998

(a) The 2024 and 2023 comparatives have been restated from those previously published to reflect the demerger of our Ice Cream business (see note 21).

(b) Research and development costs include patent costs of €24 million in 2025. The patent costs for 2024 and 2023 were €26 million and €27 million respectively.

(c) 2025 net loss arises from the disposals of The Vegetarian Butcher and Kate Somerville, partially offset by gain on Conimex disposal. 2024 net loss related to the disposals of our Russian business, Elida Beauty, Pureit and Qinyuan. 2023 includes a gain of €497 million related to Suave.

(d) 2025 includes a charge of €98 million (2024: €225 million, 2023: €€104 million) relating to the revaluation of the minority interest liability of Nutrafol and OZiva, and €91 million related to the Ice Cream separation.

(e) In 2024, we announced the launch of a company-wide productivity programme to support margin improvement through specific interventions. The majority of the costs incurred that relate to the productivity programme were for redundancy and are recognised as restructuring in line with our policy. The remaining costs comprise technology and supply chain projects.

(f) 2025 includes an impairment charge of €42 million relating to REN. 2024 includes an impairment charge of €127 million relating to Blueair, an air purification business.

(g) 2025 includes a charge for the settlement of cases reached during the year with plaintiff law firms, and an estimated amount for potential future claims relating to litigation arising from products which are no longer manufactured and sold by the Group.

Exchange gain/(loss) within operating costs in 2025 is €(123) million (2024: €20 million; 2023: €(236) million).

4. Employees

4A. STAFF AND MANAGEMENT COSTS

Staff costs	€ million 2025	€ million 2024	€ million 2023
Wages and salaries	(5,433)	(5,852)	(5,722)
Social security costs	(594)	(640)	(591)
Other pension costs	(333)	(339)	(348)
Share-based compensation costs	(284)	(324)	(212)
	(6,644)	(7,155)	(6,873)

2025 Staff costs include €925 million (2024: €1,013 million, 2023: €987 million) in relation to discontinued operations.

Average number of employees during the year ^(a)	'000 2025	'000 2024	'000 2023
Asia Pacific Africa	51	54	56
The Americas	30	31	32
Europe	19	20	20
Total continuing operations	100	105	108
Discontinued operations	18	20	20
Total	118	125	128

(a) The reduction in the average number of employees is primarily attributable to the demerger of the Ice Cream operations, the productivity program, and the sale of the Russia business in 2024.

Key management compensation	€ million 2025 ^(a)	€ million 2024 ^(a)	€ million 2023 ^(a)
Salaries and short-term employee benefits	(37)	(44)	(41)
Share-based benefits ^(b)	(21)	(19)	(13)
	(58)	(63)	(54)
Of which: Executive Directors	(9)	(14)	(13)
Other ^(c)	(49)	(49)	(41)
Non-Executive Directors' fees	(2)	(2)	(2)
	(60)	(65)	(56)

(a) Includes compensation for total Unilever

(b) Share-based benefits are expenses recognised for the period. Share-based benefit compensation on a vesting basis is €16 million (2024: €13 million; 2023: €8 million).

(c) Other includes all members of the Unilever Leadership Executive, other than Executive Directors.

Key management are defined as the members of Unilever Leadership Executive (ULE) and the Non-Executive Directors. Compensation for ULE members is pro-rated based on time actively spent in a ULE role. In addition to the above, €3 million was recognised in 2025 relating to members of the ULE who have left, or where it has been announced that they will leave during the year.

Details of the remuneration of Directors (including leaving arrangements) are given in the parts noted as audited in the Directors' Remuneration Report on pages 78 to 108.

4B. PENSIONS AND SIMILAR OBLIGATIONS

For defined benefit plans, operating and finance costs are recognised separately in the income statement. The amount charged to operating cost in the income statement is the cost of accruing pension benefits promised to employees over the year, administration costs (other than costs of managing plan assets), plus the costs of individual events such as past service benefit changes, settlements and curtailments (such events are recognised immediately in the income statement). The amount charged or credited to finance costs is a net interest expense calculated by applying the liability discount rate to the surplus or deficit. Any differences between the expected interest on assets and the return actually achieved, and any changes in the liabilities over the year due to changes in assumptions or experience within the plans, are recognised immediately in the statement of comprehensive income.

The defined benefit plan surplus or deficit on the balance sheet comprises the total for each plan of the fair value of plan assets less the present value of the defined benefit liabilities (using a discount rate based on high-quality corporate bonds, or a suitable alternative where there is no active corporate bond market) adjusted for irrecoverable surpluses.

All defined benefit plans are subject to regular actuarial review using the projected unit method by external consultants. The Group policy is that the most material plans, representing approximately 81% of the defined benefit liabilities, are formally valued every year. Other material plans, accounting for a further 14% of the liabilities, have their liabilities updated each year. Group policy for the remaining plans requires a full actuarial valuation at least every three years. Asset values for all plans are updated every year.

For defined contribution plans, the charges to the income statement are the company contributions payable, as the company's obligation is limited to the contributions paid into the plans. The assets and liabilities of such plans are not included in the balance sheet of the Group.

Description of plans

The Group increasingly operates a number of defined contribution plans, the assets of which are held in external funds. In certain countries, the Group operates defined benefit pension plans based on employee pensionable remuneration and length of service. The majority of defined benefit plans are either career average, final salary or hybrid plans and operate on a funded basis with assets held in external funds. Benefits are determined by the plan rules and are linked to inflation in some countries. Our largest plans are in the UK and the Netherlands. In the UK, we operate a career average defined benefit plan (with a salary limit for benefit accrual), which is closed to new entrants from October 2021, and a defined contribution plan. In the Netherlands, we operate a collective defined contribution plan for all new benefit accrual and a closed career average defined benefit plan for benefits built up to April 2015.

The Group also provides other post-employment benefits, mainly post-employment healthcare plans in the US, closed to new entrants from January 2014. These plans are predominantly unfunded.

Governance

The majority of the Group's externally funded plans are established as trusts, foundations or similar entities. The operation of these entities is governed by local regulations and practice in each country, as is the nature of the relationship between the Group and the Trustees (or equivalent) and their composition. Where Trustees (or equivalent) are in place to operate plans, they are generally required to act on behalf of the plan's stakeholders. They are tasked with periodic reviews of the solvency of the plan in accordance with local legislation and play a role in the long-term investment and funding strategy. The Group also has an internal body, the Pensions Committee, that is responsible for setting the company's policies and decision-making on plan matters, including but not limited to design, funding, investments, actuarial risk management and governance.

Investment strategy

The Group's investment strategy in respect of its funded plans is implemented within the framework of the various statutory requirements of the territories where the plans are based. The Group has developed policy guidelines for the allocation of assets to different classes with the objective of controlling risk and maintaining the right balance between risk and long-term returns in order to limit the cost to the Group of the benefits provided. The investment strategy is governed through the Pensions Committee. To achieve this, investments are diversified, such that the failure of any single investment should not have a material impact on the overall level of assets. The plans expose the Group to a number of actuarial risks such as investment risk, interest rate risk, longevity risk and, in certain countries, inflation risk. There are no unusual entity or material plan-specific risks to the Group. The plans invest a small proportion of assets in equities and, for risk control, a major proportion in liability matching assets (bonds). There are also investments in property and other alternative assets; additionally, the Group uses derivatives to further mitigate the impact of the risks outlined above. However, the portfolio leverage is relatively low. The majority of assets are managed by a number of external fund managers. Unilever has a pooled investment vehicle (Univest), which it believes offers its pension plans around the world a simplified externally managed investment vehicle to implement their strategic asset allocation models, currently for bonds, equities and alternative assets. The aim is to provide high-quality, well-diversified, cost-effective, risk-controlled vehicles. The pension plans' investments for the major plans are overseen by Unilever's internal investment company, the Univest Company.

Assumptions

With the objective of presenting the assets and liabilities of the pensions and other post-employment benefit plans at their fair value on the balance sheet, assumptions under IAS 19 are set by reference to market conditions at the valuation date. The actuarial assumptions used to calculate the benefit liabilities vary according to the country in which the plan is situated. The following table shows the assumptions, weighted by liabilities, used to value the principal defined benefit plans (representing approximately 95% of total pension liabilities and other post-employment benefit liabilities).

	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	Defined benefit pension plans	Other post-employment benefit plans	Defined benefit pension plans	Other post-employment benefit plans
Discount rate	5.1%	6.3%	4.8%	6.3%
Inflation	2.6%	n/a	2.8%	n/a
Rate of increase in salaries	3.3%	3.0%	3.4%	3.0%
Rate of increase for pensions in payment (where provided)	2.5%	n/a	2.5%	n/a
Rate of increase for pensions in deferment (where provided)	2.6%	n/a	2.8%	n/a
Long-term medical cost inflation	n/a	5.6%	n/a	5.7%

For the most material other post-employment benefit plan in the US, a higher initial level of medical cost inflation is assumed which falls from the initial rate of 7.5% to the long-term rate of 5% after 10 years.

4B. PENSIONS AND SIMILAR OBLIGATIONS continued

For the UK and Netherlands pension plans, representing approximately 69% of all defined benefit pension liabilities, the assumptions of principal defined benefit pension plans used at 31 December 2025 and 2024 were:

	United Kingdom		Netherlands	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Discount rate	5.6%	5.6%	4.2%	3.4%
Inflation	2.9%	3.1%	2.0%	2.0%
Rate of increase in salaries	3.6%	3.8%	2.5%	2.5%
Rate of increase for pensions in payment (where provided)	2.8%	2.9%	2.0%	2.0%
Rate of increase for pensions in deferment (where provided)	2.6%	2.9%	2.0%	2.0%
Number of years a current pensioner is expected to live beyond age 65:				
Men	21.5	21.5	22.1	22.0
Women	23.2	23.1	24.3	24.2
Number of years a future pensioner currently aged 45 is expected to live beyond age 65:				
Men	22.6	22.5	24.1	24.0
Women	24.4	24.3	26.3	26.2

Demographic assumptions, such as mortality rates, are set having regard to the latest trends in life expectancy (including expectations of future improvements), plan experience and other relevant data. These assumptions are reviewed and updated as necessary as part of the periodic actuarial valuation of the pension plans. The years of life expectancy for 2025 above have been translated from the following tables:

Largest UK plan: Standard life expectancy tables Series S3, adjusted to reflect the experience of our plan members analysed as part of the 2022 actuarial valuation. Future improvements in longevity have been allowed for in line with the core CMI 2022 Mortality Projections Model with a 1.0% p.a. long-term improvement rate.

Largest Netherlands plan: The Dutch Actuarial Society's AG Prognosetafel 2024 table is used with correction factors (2024) to allow for the typically longer life expectancy for fund members relative to the general population. This table has an in-built allowance for future improvements in longevity.

The impact from changes to the assumptions of the remaining defined benefit plans are considered immaterial. Their assumptions vary due to a number of factors including the currency and long-term economic conditions of the countries where they are situated.

Income statement

The charge to the income statement comprises:

	Notes	€ million 2025	€ million 2024 ^(a)	€ million 2023 ^(a)
Charged to operating profit:				
Defined benefit pension and other benefit plans:				
Gross service cost		(154)	(168)	(119)
Employee contributions		32	36	10
Special termination benefits		(5)	(5)	(14)
Past service cost including (losses)/gains on curtailments ^(b)		18	32	3
Settlements		11	5	2
Defined contribution plans		(196)	(197)	(186)
Total operating cost	4A	(294)	(297)	(304)
Finance income/(cost) ^(c)	5	123	83	121
Net impact on the income statement (before tax)		(171)	(214)	(183)

(a) The 2024 and 2023 comparatives have been restated from those previously published to reflect the demerger of our Ice Cream business (see note 21).

(b) This includes €28 million credit in the UK in 2024 due to the removal of a discretionary administration practice.

(c) This includes the impact of asset ceiling on interest.

Statement of comprehensive income

Amounts recognised in the statement of comprehensive income on the remeasurement of the surplus/(deficit).

	€ million 2025	€ million 2024 ^(a)	€ million 2023 ^(a)
Return on plan assets excluding amounts included in net finance income/(cost)	(196)	(653)	87
Change in asset ceiling excluding amounts included in finance cost	(19)	(37)	(5)
Actuarial gains/(losses) arising from changes in demographic assumptions	(12)	23	98
Actuarial gains/(losses) arising from changes in financial assumptions	574	880	(544)
Experience gains/(losses) arising on pension plan and other benefit plan liabilities	(128)	58	(386)
Total of defined benefit costs recognised in other comprehensive income	219	271	(750)

(a) The 2024 and 2023 comparatives have been restated from those previously published to reflect the demerger of our Ice Cream business (see note 21).

4B. PENSIONS AND SIMILAR OBLIGATIONS continued**Balance sheet**

The assets, liabilities and surplus/(deficit) position of the pension and other post-employment benefit plans at the balance sheet date were:

	€ million 2025		€ million 2024	
	Pension plans	Other post-employment benefit plans	Pension plans	Other post-employment benefit plans
Fair value of assets	18,050	1	19,867	2
Present value of liabilities	(13,934)	(282)	(16,259)	(345)
Computed surplus/(deficit)	4,116	(281)	3,608	(343)
Irrecoverable surplus ^(a)	(317)	–	(295)	–
Surplus/(deficit)	3,799	(281)	3,313	(343)
Of which in respect of:				
Funded plans in surplus:				
Liabilities	(12,969)	–	(12,909)	–
Assets	17,748	–	17,368	–
Aggregate surplus	4,779	–	4,459	–
Irrecoverable surplus ^(a)	(317)	–	(295)	–
Surplus/(deficit)	4,462	–	4,164	–
Funded plans in deficit:				
Liabilities	(368)	(35)	(2,633)	(41)
Assets	302	1	2,499	2
Surplus/(deficit)	(66)	(34)	(134)	(39)
Unfunded plans:				
Pension liabilities	(597)	(247)	(717)	(304)

(a) A surplus is deemed recoverable to the extent that the Group is able to benefit economically from the surplus. Unilever assesses the maximum economic benefit available through a combination of refunds and reductions in future contributions in accordance with local legislation and individual financing arrangements with each of our funded defined benefit plans.

Reconciliation of change in assets and liabilities

The group of plans within 'Rest of world' category in the tables below are not materially different with respect to their risks that would require disaggregated disclosure.

Movements in assets during the year:

	€ million UK	€ million Netherlands	€ million Rest of world	€ million 2025 Total	€ million UK	€ million Netherlands	€ million Rest of world	€ million 2024 Total
1 January fair value of assets	8,132	5,595	6,142	19,869	8,679	5,514	5,985	20,178
1 January irrecoverable surplus	–	–	(295)	(295)	–	–	(255)	(255)
1 January (after irrecoverable surplus)	8,132	5,595	5,847	19,574	8,679	5,514	5,730	19,923
Employee contributions	–	–	33	33	–	–	37	37
Settlements ^(a)	–	–	(169)	(169)	–	–	–	–
Actual return on plan assets (excluding amounts in net finance income/charge)	(113)	(156)	95	(174)	(894)	194	99	(601)
Change in asset ceiling excluding amounts included in interest expenses	–	–	(21)	(21)	–	–	(38)	(38)
Interest income ^(b)	428	187	257	872	407	174	273	854
Employer contributions ^(c)	49	(108)	267	208	47	(106)	256	197
Benefit payments	(498)	(182)	(538)	(1,218)	(492)	(181)	(535)	(1,208)
Other ^(d)	–	–	(771)	(771)	–	–	(13)	(13)
Currency retranslation	(392)	–	(208)	(600)	385	–	38	423
31 December (after irrecoverable surplus)	7,606	5,336	4,792	17,734	8,132	5,595	5,847	19,574
31 December irrecoverable surplus	–	–	(317)	(317)	–	–	(295)	(295)
31 December fair value of assets	7,606	5,336	5,109	18,051	8,132	5,595	6,142	19,869

- (a) Settlements mainly represent the contract that US UNICare Retirement Plan has entered into with a third-party insurance company to settle €150 million of pensioner liabilities for the price of €143 million paid from pension plan assets.
- (b) This includes the impact of asset ceiling on interest.
- (c) The Group received a partial refund of €115 million and €118 million from the Netherlands Plan respectively in 2024 and 2025, per a formal agreement with the Plan allowing a return of surplus provided specific funding conditions are satisfied.
- (d) The majority of 'Other' during 2025 is explained by disposal of pension assets with the demerger of The Magnum Ice Cream Company.

4B. PENSIONS AND SIMILAR OBLIGATIONS continued

Movements in liabilities during the year:

	€ million UK	€ million Netherlands	€ million Rest of world	€ million 2025 Total	€ million UK	€ million Netherlands	€ million Rest of world	€ million 2024 Total
1 January	(6,782)	(3,653)	(6,169)	(16,604)	(7,250)	(4,031)	(6,241)	(17,522)
Gross service cost	(47)	(3)	(112)	(162)	(51)	(4)	(123)	(178)
Special termination benefits	–	–	(5)	(5)	–	–	(5)	(5)
Past service costs including losses/(gains) on curtailments	6	1	10	17	27	–	5	32
Settlements ^(a)	–	–	180	180	–	–	5	5
Interest cost	(354)	(121)	(283)	(758)	(337)	(126)	(320)	(783)
Actuarial gain/(loss) arising from changes in demographic assumptions	–	(8)	(4)	(12)	3	13	10	26
Actuarial gain/(loss) arising from changes in financial assumptions	121	363	134	618	675	160	68	903
Actuarial gain/(loss) arising from experience adjustments	(167)	(17)	59	(125)	(14)	154	(112)	28
Benefit payments	498	182	538	1,218	492	181	535	1,208
Other ^(b)	1	1	779	781	–	–	33	33
Currency retranslation	324	–	312	636	(327)	–	(24)	(351)
31 December	(6,400)	(3,255)	(4,561)	(14,216)	(6,782)	(3,653)	(6,169)	(16,604)

(a) Settlements mainly represent the contract that US UNICare Retirement Plan has entered into with a third-party insurance company to settle €150 million of pensioner liabilities for the price of €143 million paid from pension plan assets.

(b) The majority of 'Other' during 2025 is explained by disposal of pension liabilities with the demerger of The Magnum Ice Cream Company.

Movements in (deficit)/surplus during the year:

	€ million UK	€ million Netherlands	€ million Rest of world	€ million 2025 Total	€ million UK	€ million Netherlands	€ million Rest of world	€ million 2024 Total
1 January	1,350	1,942	(322)	2,970	1,429	1,483	(511)	2,401
Gross service cost	(47)	(3)	(112)	(162)	(51)	(4)	(123)	(178)
Employee contributions	–	–	33	33	–	–	37	37
Special termination benefits	–	–	(5)	(5)	–	–	(5)	(5)
Past service costs including losses/(gains) on curtailments	6	1	10	17	27	–	5	32
Settlements	–	–	11	11	–	–	5	5
Actual return on plan assets (excluding amounts in net finance income/charge)	(113)	(156)	95	(174)	(894)	194	99	(601)
Change in asset ceiling excluding amounts included in interest expenses	–	–	(21)	(21)	–	–	(38)	(38)
Interest cost	(354)	(121)	(283)	(758)	(337)	(126)	(320)	(783)
Interest income ^(a)	428	187	257	872	407	174	273	854
Actuarial gain/(loss) arising from changes in demographic assumptions	–	(8)	(4)	(12)	3	13	10	26
Actuarial gain/(loss) arising from changes in financial assumptions	121	363	134	618	675	160	68	903
Actuarial gain/(loss) arising from experience adjustments	(167)	(17)	59	(125)	(14)	154	(112)	28
Employer contributions ^(b)	49	(108)	267	208	47	(106)	256	197
Benefit payments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	1	1	8	10	–	–	20	20
Currency retranslation	(68)	–	104	36	58	–	14	72
31 December	1,206	2,081	231	3,518	1,350	1,942	(322)	2,970

(a) This includes the impact of asset ceiling on interest.

(b) The Group received a partial refund of €115 million and €118 million from the Netherlands Plan respectively in 2024 and 2025, per a formal agreement with the Plan allowing a return of surplus provided specific funding conditions are satisfied.

The actual return on recognised plan assets during 2025 was €698 million, being €(174) million of asset returns and €872 million of interest income shown in the tables above (2024: €253 million).

The Magnum Ice Cream Company ('TMICC') formed a significant proportion of Unilever Group's business in Germany and Turkey. Accordingly, a fair proportion of pension liability obligations have been transferred to TMICC. The liabilities that have been transferred cover the accrued obligations and all associated employment and ancillary agreements in relation to relevant former Group employees. These transfers occurred in addition to the transfer of similar liabilities by operation of law. In Germany, liability transfer was accompanied by a transfer of a fair proportion of assets. Liabilities transferred in Turkey were unfunded. Transfers in other countries were less material and were due to operation of law, or due to mandatory requirements, or on other occasions, as an effective and reasonable way to transfer employee accrued rights. A small number of TMICC-only plans transferred along with the relevant legal entities.

We transferred liabilities for former employees in Germany to TMICC. This creates a 10-year co-liability for Unilever which would crystallise if TMICC had insufficient assets to cover the liability. However, we assess that the likelihood of this liability creating an outflow for Unilever to be remote because the related pension assets for these employees transferred to TMICC are held in a newly established Contractual Trust Arrangement (CTA) with Fidelity during 2025.

4B. PENSIONS AND SIMILAR OBLIGATIONS continued

Movements in irrecoverable surplus during the year:

	€ million	€ million	€ million	€ million	€ million	€ million	€ million	€ million
	UK	Netherlands	Rest of world	2025 Total	UK	Netherlands	Rest of world	2024 Total
1 January	–	–	(295)	(295)	–	–	(255)	(255)
Interest income	–	–	(6)	(6)	–	–	(7)	(7)
Change in irrecoverable surplus in excess of interest	–	–	(21)	(21)	–	–	(38)	(38)
Currency retranslations	–	–	5	5	–	–	5	5
31 December	–	–	(317)	(317)	–	–	(295)	(295)

The duration of the principal defined benefit plan liabilities (representing 95% of total pension liabilities and other post-employment benefit liabilities) and the split of liabilities between different categories of plan participants are:

	UK	Netherlands	Rest of world ^(a)	2025 Total	UK	Netherlands	Rest of world ^(a)	2024 Total
Duration (years)	12	13	9	0 to 21	12	14	10	0 to 23
Active members	6%	5%	24%	11%	8%	7%	23%	13%
Deferred members	28%	37%	16%	27%	30%	38%	15%	27%
Retired members	66%	58%	60%	62%	62%	55%	62%	60%

(a) Rest of world numbers shown are weighted averages by liabilities.

Plan assets

The group of plans within 'Rest of world' category in the tables below are not materially different with respect to their risks that would require disaggregated disclosure.

	€ million 31 December 2025				€ million 31 December 2024			
	UK	Netherlands	Rest of world	2025 Total	UK	Netherlands	Rest of world	2024 Total
Total Pension Plans Assets	7,606	5,336	5,108	18,050	8,132	5,595	6,140	19,867
Equities Total	188	755	665	1,608	214	1,176	1,106	2,496
– Europe	37	98	226	361	37	148	346	531
– North America	109	441	275	825	128	746	525	1,399
– Other	42	216	164	422	49	282	235	566
Fixed Income Total	5,815	3,893	3,212	12,920	6,228	3,627	3,763	13,618
– Government bonds	4,021	1,771	1,731	7,523	4,296	1,460	1,814	7,570
– Investment grade corporate bonds	875	666	1,010	2,551	895	648	1,296	2,839
– Other Fixed Income	919	1,456	471	2,846	1,037	1,519	653	3,209
Derivatives	20	(93)	(15)	(88)	(239)	90	–	(149)
Private Equity	655	113	39	807	617	105	32	754
Property and Real Estate	551	353	383	1,287	749	370	433	1,552
Hedge Funds	119	–	76	195	123	–	75	198
Other	258	315	433	1,006	440	227	404	1,071
Other Pension Plans	–	–	315	315	–	–	327	327
Other Post-Employment Benefit Plans Assets	–	–	1	1	–	–	2	2
Total Assets	7,606	5,336	5,109	18,051	8,132	5,595	6,142	19,869

The fair values of the above equity and fixed income instruments are determined based on quoted market prices in active markets. The fair value of private equity, properties, derivatives and hedge funds are not based on quoted market prices in active markets. Properties are externally and independently appraised on the basis of an open market value per professional market standards. The value of an investment holding in a property fund is typically the net asset value as provided to an investor. For assets held in pooled investment vehicles, these have been presented based on the nature of the underlying holdings. The vehicle itself may not have a quoted value in an active market. The Group uses derivatives and other instruments to hedge some of its exposure to inflation and interest rate risk – the degree of this hedging of liabilities was over 100% for both interest rate and inflation for the UK plan and approximately 95% for interest rate and 20% for inflation for the Netherlands plan at year end. The fixed income instruments contain €1.4 billion (2024: €0.5 billion) of liabilities in respect of short-term repurchase agreements where the underlying collaterals are fixed income instruments, which do not have a quoted price in an active market. Foreign currency exposures, in part, are also hedged by the use of forward foreign exchange contracts. Assets included in the Other category are cash and insurance contracts which are also unquoted assets. Cash is the largest component (€603 million).

No Unilever securities were held at 31 December 2024. At 31 December 2025, €0.2 million (0.001% of total plan assets) of Unilever securities were held. Property includes property occupied by Unilever amounting to €9 million at 31 December 2025, compared with €98 million at 31 December 2024, when a larger proportion of the property portfolio was occupied.

The pension assets above exclude the assets in a Special Benefits Trust amounting to €23 million (2024: €30 million) to fund pension and similar obligations in the US (see also note 17A on page 174).

4B. PENSIONS AND SIMILAR OBLIGATIONS continued

Sensitivities

The sensitivity of the overall pension liabilities to changes in the weighted key assumptions are:

	Change in assumption	Change in liabilities		
		UK	Netherlands	Total
Discount rate	Increase by 0.5%	(5)%	(6)%	(5)%
Inflation rate	Increase by 0.5%	4%	7%	4%
Life expectancy	Increase by 1 year	5%	4%	4%
Long-term medical cost inflation ^(a)	Increase by 1.0%	n/a	n/a	4%

(a) Long-term medical cost inflation only relates to post-retirement medical plans and its impact on these liabilities.

A decrease in each assumption would have a comparable and opposite impact on liabilities.

The sensitivity analyses above have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period and may not be representative of the actual change. It is based on a change in the key assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. When calculating the sensitivity to the assumption, the same method used to calculate the liability recognised in the balance sheet has been applied. The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared with the previous period.

Cash flow

Group cash flow in respect of pensions and similar post-employment benefits comprises company contributions paid to funded plans and benefits paid by the company in respect of unfunded plans. The table below sets out these amounts:

	€ million 2026 Estimate	€ million 2025	€ million 2024 ^(a)	€ million 2023 ^(a)
Company contributions to funded plans:				
Defined Benefit ^(b)	55	65	49	260
Defined Contribution	205	196	197	186
Benefits paid by the Company in respect of unfunded plans:				
Defined Benefit	100	107	105	108
Group cash flow in respect of pensions and similar benefits	360	368	351	554

(a) The 2024 and 2023 comparatives have been restated from those previously published to reflect the demerger of our Ice Cream business (see note 21).

(b) The Group contributed a one-off contribution of \$110 million into the US Pension Plan in 2023.

The Group received a partial refund of €115 million and €118 million from the Netherlands Plan respectively in 2024 and 2025, per a formal agreement with the Plan allowing a return of surplus provided specific funding conditions are satisfied. A further €115 million refund from the Netherlands Plan is due to be received in 2026. Following conclusion of the 2022 triennial valuation of the UK pension fund, the Group, in agreement with the Trustees, implemented an updated Schedule of Contributions. Deficit contributions to this fund continue to be nil. The 2025 triennial valuation is in progress and has not been concluded as at 31 December 2025.

The Group's funding policy is to periodically review the contributions made to the plans while taking account of local legislation.

4C. SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION PLANS

The fair value of awards at grant date is calculated using observable market price. This value is expensed over their vesting period, with a corresponding credit to equity. The expense is reviewed and adjusted to reflect changes to the level of awards expected to vest, except where this arises from a failure to meet a market condition. Any cancellations are recognised immediately in the income statement.

As at 31 December 2025, the Group had multiple share-based compensation plans to its employees including Executive Directors and Key Management.

The numbers in this note include shares awarded to Executive Directors as reported under Directors' Remuneration Report on pages 78 to 108 and to key management as reported in note 4A on page 140. Non-Executive Directors do not participate in any of the share-based compensation plans.

The charge to income statement related to equity-settled share-based compensation plan is €284 million (2024: €324 million; 2023: €212 million). Of this amount, €29 million (2024: €32 million; 2023: €20 million) relates to discontinued operations.

SHARE PLANS

As at 31 December 2025, the Group has multiple share plans under which employees are granted Unilever PLC's shares. The major share-based plans are explained below:

Performance Share Plans (PSP)

From 2021, under PSP scheme, Unilever's managers receive annual awards of PLC shares. The awards vest between 0% and 200% of grant level (limits for Executive Directors may vary and are detailed in the Directors' Remuneration Report on pages 78 to 108) based on the performance measures which are percentage business winning, cumulative free cash flow, underlying return on invested capital, Sustainability Progress Index for the Group. The awards vest after 3 years. In 2024, the Group modified the PSP scheme to only eligible employees. The performance measures for PSP awards from 2024 are underlying sales growth, underlying return on invested capital, relative total shareholder return and Sustainability Progress Index.

Annual Share Plans (ASP)

From 2024, under the Annual Share Plan (ASP) award, eligible employees receive Unilever PLC shares which will vest after 3 years and are not subject to any performance conditions.

Management Co-Investment Plans (MCIP)

The MCIP allowed Unilever's managers to invest up to 100% of their annual bonus (a minimum of 33% and maximum of 67% for Executive Directors) in shares of Unilever PLC and to receive a corresponding award of performance-related shares. The awards vest between 0% and 200% of grant level (limits for Executive Directors may vary and are detailed in the Directors' Remuneration Report on pages 78 to 108) based on the performance measures which are underlying sales growth, underlying EPS growth, return on invested capital and Sustainability Progress Index. The awards vest after 4 years. MCIP awards were last granted in 2020 and vested in 2024.

4C. SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION PLANS continued

A summary of the status of the above Share Plans as at 31 December 2025, 2024 and 2023 and changes during the years ended on these dates is presented below:

	2025 Number of shares	2024 Number of shares	2023 Number of shares
Outstanding at 1 January	19,112,255	21,329,938	17,923,890
Awarded	5,433,948	7,508,412	7,479,544
Vested	(6,413,314)	(6,296,695)	(2,021,439)
Forfeited	(2,504,504)	(3,429,400)	(2,052,057)
Outstanding at 31 December	15,628,385	19,112,255	21,329,938

	2025	2024	2023
Share award value information			
Fair value per share award during the year	€52.20	€46.19	€45.71

SHARE OPTIONS

In the year 2024, Hindustan Unilever Limited (HUL) subsidiary of Unilever PLC announced 'HUL PSP' scheme 2024. Under this scheme, specific eligible employees of HUL and its wholly owned subsidiaries are awarded with HUL share options. HUL PSP vesting to managers at higher work levels is based on underlying sales growth, underlying return on invested capital, relative total shareholder return and Sustainability Progress Index. These awards would vest 3 years post-grant date.

	2025 Number of options	2025 Weighted average exercise price	2024 Number of options	2024 Weighted average exercise price
Outstanding at 1 January	181,138	€0.01	–	€0.00
Awarded	221,727	€0.01	196,994	€0.01
Vested	–	€0.00	–	€0.00
Forfeited	(54,155)	€0.01	(15,856)	€0.01
Outstanding at 31 December	348,710	€0.01	181,138	€0.01

Summary of options outstanding:

	2025 Outstanding share options	2025 Weighted average exercise price	2025 Weighted remaining average contractual life	2024 Outstanding share options	2024 Weighted average exercise price	2024 Weighted remaining average contractual life
HUL PSP share options	348,710	€0.01	20 months	181,138	€0.01	25 months

Additional information

At 31 December 2025, the employee benefit trust held 1,208,143 (2024: 1,776,250 adjusted for share consolidation) PLC shares and PLC and its subsidiaries held 314,912 (2024: 290,198 adjusted for share consolidation) of PLC shares as treasury shares in connection with share-based compensation plans. These shares are shown as deduction from other reserves.

The book value of €36 million (2024: €37 million) of the shares held by the trust and by Unilever PLC and its subsidiaries in respect of share-based compensation plans is eliminated on consolidation by deduction from other reserves. Their market value at 31 December 2025 was €85 million (2024: €127 million).

During the year ended 31 December 2025, Unilever completed the demerger of its Ice Cream business, effective 6 December 2025 (the 'Separation Date'). As part of this demerger, certain employees transferred from Unilever to the newly formed Ice Cream entities (TMICC). Employees who moved to TMICC held Unilever share-based awards that were unvested as at the Separation Date. These awards will continue to be settled at their respective vesting dates under the original plan terms. The number of shares to vest for these employees will be pro-rated up to the Separation Date. Accordingly, the pro-rated share-based payment expense up to 6 December 2025 has been recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss for the year.

The value of the share plans for participating employees has been maintained after the demerger of the Ice Cream business through the effect of the share consolidation.

Shares held to satisfy awards are accounted for in accordance with IAS 32 'Financial Instruments: Presentation'. All differences between the purchase price of the shares held to satisfy awards granted and the proceeds received for the shares, whether on exercise or lapse, are charged to reserves.

Between 31 December 2025 and 20 February 2026 (the latest practicable date for inclusion in this report), movement in shares and share options are as below:

- Shares: nil shares were granted, 6,908,475 shares vested and 119,005 shares were forfeited related to the Share Plans.
- Share options: nil shares were granted, nil shares vested and 85,140 shares were forfeited related to the Share Plans.

5. Net finance costs

Net finance costs comprise finance costs and finance income, including net finance income in relation to pensions and similar obligations.

Finance income includes income on cash and cash equivalents and income on other financial assets. Finance costs include interest costs in relation to financial liabilities. This includes interest on lease liabilities which represents the unwind of the discount rate applied to lease liabilities.

Borrowing costs are recognised based on the effective interest method.

Net finance costs	Notes	€ million 2025	€ million 2024 ^(c)	€ million 2023 ^(c)
Finance costs		(1,024)	(994)	(922)
Bank loans and overdrafts		(52)	(73)	(73)
Interest on bonds and other loans ^(a)		(967)	(857)	(818)
Interest on lease liabilities		(79)	(69)	(64)
Net gain/(loss) on transactions for which hedge accounting is not applied ^(b)		74	5	33
On foreign exchange derivatives		24	(80)	77
Exchange difference on underlying items		50	85	(44)
Finance income		398	391	392
Pensions and similar obligations	4B	123	83	121
		(503)	(520)	(409)

(a) Interest on bonds and other loans includes the impact of interest rate derivatives that are part of hedge accounting relationships and the related recycling of results from the hedge accounting reserve. This includes an amount of €(3) million (2024: €(3) million) relating to unwinding of discount on deferred consideration for acquisitions.

(b) For further details of derivatives for which hedge accounting is not applied, refer to note 16C.

(c) The 2024 and 2023 comparatives have been restated from those previously published to reflect the demerger of the Ice Cream business (see note 21).

6. Taxation

6A. INCOME TAX

Income tax on the profit for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognised in the income statement except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustments to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Current tax in the consolidated income statement will differ from the income tax paid in the consolidated cash flow statement primarily because of deferred tax arising on temporary differences and payment dates for income tax occurring after the balance sheet date.

Unilever is subject to taxation in the many countries in which it operates. The tax legislation of these countries differs, is often complex and is subject to interpretation by management and the government authorities. These matters of judgement give rise to the need to create provisions for tax payments that may arise in future years with respect to transactions already undertaken. Provisions are made against individual exposures and take into account the specific circumstances of each case, including the strength of technical arguments, recent case law decisions or rulings on similar issues and relevant external advice. The provision is estimated based on one of two methods, the expected value method (the sum of the probability-weighted amounts in a range of possible outcomes) or the single most likely amount method, depending on which is expected to better predict the resolution of the uncertainty.

Tax charge in income statement	€ million 2025	€ million 2024 ^(a)	€ million 2023 ^(a)
Current tax			
Current year	(3,387)	(2,651)	(2,035)
Pillar 2 income taxes	(21)	(9)	–
Over/(under) provided in prior years	54	160	31
	(3,354)	(2,500)	(2,004)
Deferred tax			
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	828	136	(16)
Changes in tax rates	(12)	(2)	6
Recognition of previously unrecognised losses brought forward	57	34	24
	873	168	14
	(2,481)	(2,332)	(1,990)

(a) The 2024 and 2023 comparatives have been restated from those previously published to reflect the demerger of our Ice Cream business (see note 21).

6A. INCOME TAX continued

The reconciliation between the computed weighted average rate of income tax expense, which is generally applicable to Unilever companies, and the actual rate of taxation charged is as follows:

Reconciliation of effective tax rate	% 2025	% 2024 ^(a)	% 2023 ^(a)
Computed rate of tax^(b)	24	25	25
Differences between computed rate of tax and effective tax rate due to:			
Incentive tax credits	(2)	(2)	(2)
Withholding tax on dividends	2	3	2
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	1	2	1
Irrecoverable withholding tax	1	1	1
Income tax reserve adjustments – current and prior year	–	–	(1)
Impact of disposals	3	1	(2)
Others	–	(1)	–
Effective tax rate	29	29	24

(a) The 2024 and 2023 comparatives have been restated from those previously published to reflect the demerger of our Ice Cream business (see note 21).

(b) The computed tax rate used is the average of the standard rate of tax applicable in the countries in which Unilever operates, weighted by the amount of profit before taxation generated in each of those countries. For this reason, the rate may vary from year to year according to the mix of profit and related tax rates.

Our tax rate is reduced by incentive tax credits, the benefit from preferential tax regimes that have been legislated by the countries and provinces concerned in order to promote economic development and investment. The tax rate is increased by business expenses that are not deductible for tax, such as entertainment costs and some interest expense and by irrecoverable withholding taxes on dividends paid by subsidiary companies and on other cross-border payments, such as royalties and service fees, which cannot be offset against other taxes due. The impact of disposals includes the tax on the Ice Cream business separation. Uncertain tax provisions excluding the related interest amounted to €833 million (2024: €888 million). This includes €464 million (2024: €506 million) related to the Horlicks intangible amortisation in India.

The Group's future tax charge and effective tax rate could be affected by several factors, including changes in tax laws and their interpretation, the implementation of the OECD Pillars 1 and 2, EU and US tax changes, as well as the impact of acquisitions, disposals and restructuring of our business.

Pillar 2 legislation continues to apply to the Group for 2025 and we have accrued Pillar 2 top-up taxes of €(21) million, which includes qualified domestic minimum top-up taxes as well as amounts arising from the income inclusion rule in the UK.

6B. DEFERRED TAX

Deferred tax is recognised using the liability method on taxable temporary differences between the tax base and the accounting base of items included in the balance sheet of the Group. Certain temporary differences are not provided for as follows:

- goodwill not deductible for tax purposes;
- the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting nor taxable profit; and
- differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted, or substantively enacted, at the year end.

The Group has applied the exemption to not recognise or disclose any deferred tax related to Pillar 2 income taxes.

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

	€ million As at 1 January 2025	€ million Income statement	€ million Other	€ million As at 31 December 2025	€ million As at 1 January 2024	€ million Income statement	€ million Other	€ million As at 31 December 2024
Movements in 2025 and 2024								
Pensions and similar obligations	(630)	(37)	(70)	(737)	(514)	(12)	(104)	(630)
Provisions and accruals	938	1	(67)	872	805	168	(35)	938
Goodwill and intangible assets	(3,863)	668	(194)	(3,389)	(3,697)	(45)	(121)	(3,863)
Accelerated tax depreciation	(584)	48	148	(388)	(572)	(20)	8	(584)
Tax losses	415	101	(37)	479	234	190	(9)	415
Fair value gains/losses	(54)	2	76	24	(17)	6	(43)	(54)
Share-based payments	273	(5)	(22)	246	246	(2)	29	273
Lease liability	181	13	(49)	145	189	(16)	8	181
Right of use asset	(161)	9	40	(112)	(166)	8	(3)	(161)
Other	423	73 ^(a)	(93) ^(a)	403	610	(124)	(63)	423
	(3,062)	873	(268)	(2,457)	(2,882)	153^(b)	(333)	(3,062)

(a) In 2025, movements relating to deferred tax include €23 million arising from discontinued operations, which has been included within 'other' movements. For 2025, the other movement column includes €302 million of net deferred tax assets transferred to Ice Cream on the demerger of our Ice Cream business.

(b) In 2024, movements relating to deferred tax include €(15) million arising from discontinued operations, which has been re-presented in the income statement and note 6A to reflect the demerger of our Ice Cream business.

6B. DEFERRED TAX continued

At the balance sheet date, the Group had unused tax losses of €2,241 million (2024: €2,245 million) and tax credits amounting to €813 million (2024: €795 million) available for offset against future taxable profits. Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of unused tax losses of €620 million (2024: €695 million) and tax credits of €291 million (2024: €502 million), as it is not probable that there will be future taxable profits within the entities against which the losses and credits can be utilised. Of these losses, €237 million (2024: €246 million) have expiry dates, being corporate income tax losses in the US, Korea, China and Mexico which expire between now and 2038.

Where deferred tax assets have been recognised in respect of losses, the evidence considered includes the reason for the loss, potential planning strategies to utilise the loss, including where permitted merger with other profitable entities and the availability of future taxable profits against which the losses can be utilised. Profit forecasts used are consistent with those used in other areas of the business.

Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of other deductible temporary differences of €1,187 million (2024: €986 million) as it is not expected they will be utilised. Of these differences, €1,138 million (2024: €868 million) relates to limitation on the deduction of interest expenses. There is no expiry date for these differences.

At the balance sheet date, the aggregate amount of temporary differences associated with undistributed earnings of subsidiaries for which deferred tax liabilities have not been recognised was €1,764 million (2024: €2,013 million). No liability has been recognised in respect of these differences because the Group is in a position to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences, and it is probable that such differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income taxes relate to the same fiscal authority. The following amounts, determined after appropriate offsetting, are shown in the consolidated balance sheet:

	€ million Assets 2025	€ million Assets 2024	€ million Liabilities 2025	€ million Liabilities 2024	€ million Total 2025	€ million Total 2024
Deferred tax assets and liabilities						
Pensions and similar obligations	(194)	(158)	(543)	(472)	(737)	(630)
Provisions and accruals	413	510	459	428	872	938
Goodwill and intangible assets	211	286	(3,600)	(4,149)	(3,389)	(3,863)
Accelerated tax depreciation	29	(38)	(417)	(546)	(388)	(584)
Tax losses	455	395	24	20	479	415
Fair value gains/(losses)	6	(22)	18	(32)	24	(54)
Share-based payments	98	118	148	155	246	273
Lease liability	35	81	110	100	145	181
Right of use asset	(46)	(83)	(66)	(78)	(112)	(161)
Other	139	191	264	232	403	423
	1,146	1,280	(3,603)	(4,342)	(2,457)	(3,062)
Of which deferred tax to be recovered/(settled) after more than 12 months	873	879	(3,084)	(4,581)	(2,211)	(3,702)

6C. TAX ON ITEMS RECOGNISED IN EQUITY OR OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Income tax is recognised in equity or other comprehensive income for items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

Tax effects directly recognised in equity or other comprehensive income were as follows:

	€ million Before tax 2025	€ million Tax (charge)/ credit 2025	€ million After tax 2025	€ million Before tax 2024 ^(a)	€ million Tax (charge)/ credit 2024 ^(a)	€ million After tax 2024 ^(a)
Movements in 2025 and 2024						
Gains/(losses) on:						
Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	(17)	3	(14)	60	—	60
Cash flow hedges	(166)	55	(111)	147	(25)	122
Remeasurement of defined benefit pension plans	219	(82)	137	271	(45)	226
Currency retranslation gains/(losses)	(2,312)	73	(2,239)	1,136	(23)	1,113
	(2,276)	49	(2,227)	1,614	(93)	1,521

(a) The 2024 comparatives have been restated from those previously published to reflect the demerger of our Ice Cream business (see note 21).

7. Earnings per share

The earnings per share calculations are based on the average number of share units representing the ordinary shares of PLC in issue during the period, less the average number of shares held as treasury shares. On 8 December 2025, Unilever PLC ordinary shares were consolidated to maintain share price comparability before and after the demerger of the Ice Cream business. Shareholders received 8 new Unilever shares with a nominal value of 3¹/₂ pence each for every 9 existing ordinary shares which had a nominal value of 3¹/₉ pence each. The overall effect of the share consolidation and demerger dividend did not constitute a share repurchase at fair value, therefore the average number of shares has been adjusted retrospectively for the impact of the share consolidation in all periods presented.

In calculating diluted earnings per share, a number of adjustments are made to the number of shares, principally, the exercise of share plans by employees.

Earnings per share for total operations for the 12 months were as follows:

	€ 2025	€ 2024	€ 2023
Basic earnings per share from continuing operations	2.60	2.45	2.68
Basic earnings per share from discontinued operations	1.73	0.14	0.22
Total basic earnings per share	4.33	2.59	2.90
	€ 2025	€ 2024	€ 2023
Diluted earnings per share from continuing operations	2.59	2.44	2.67
Diluted earnings per share from discontinued operations	1.73	0.14	0.22
Total diluted earnings per share	4.32	2.58	2.89

	Millions of share units		
	2025	2024	2023
Calculation of average number of share units			
Average number of shares pre consolidation	2,515.6	2,520.9	2,587.0
Less: treasury shares held by employee share trusts and companies	(58.6)	(28.3)	(71.1)
Impact of share consolidation	(273.0)	(277.0)	(279.5)
Average number of shares – used for basic earnings per share	2,184.0	2,215.6	2,236.4
Add: dilutive effect of share-based compensation plans	11.3	12.9	14.6
Diluted average number of shares – used for diluted earnings per share	2,195.3	2,228.5	2,251.0
	€ million 2025	€ million 2024	€ million 2023
Calculation of earnings – continuing operations			
Net profit	6,213	6,039	6,637
Non-controlling interests	(531)	(609)	(635)
Net profit attributable to shareholders' equity – used for basic and diluted earnings per share	5,682	5,430	6,002
	€ million 2025	€ million 2024	€ million 2023
Calculation of earnings – discontinued operations			
Net profit	3,798	330	503
Non-controlling interests	(11)	(16)	(18)
Net profit attributable to shareholders' equity – used for basic and diluted earnings per share	3,787	314	485

8. Dividends on ordinary capital

Dividends are recognised on the date that the shareholder's right to receive payment is established. This is generally the date when the dividend is declared.

	€ million 2025	€ million 2024	€ million 2023
Dividends on ordinary capital during the year	(4,453)	(4,320)	(4,327)
Dividends in specie to shareholders in The Magnum Ice Cream Company shares	(6,752)	–	–
Total	(11,205)	(4,320)	(4,327)

From 1 January 2025, the Group declared dividends in euro (previously GBP). Four quarterly interim dividends were declared and paid during 2025, totalling €1.81/£1.55 (2024: £1.47) per PLC ordinary share.

A quarterly dividend of €1,017 million (2024: €1,121 million) was declared on 12 February 2026, to be paid in April 2026; €0.47/£0.41 per PLC ordinary share (2024: £0.38). Total dividends declared in relation to 2025 were €1.82/£1.58 (2024: £1.48) per PLC ordinary share.

The demerger of the Ice Cream business was effected by Unilever PLC declaring an interim dividend in specie of The Magnum Ice Cream Company. The fair value of the distribution was €6,752 million.

9. Goodwill and intangible assets

Goodwill

Goodwill is initially recognised based on the accounting policy for business combinations (see note 22). Goodwill is subsequently measured at cost less amounts provided for impairment. Goodwill acquired in a business combination is assessed to determine whether new cash-generating units (CGUs) are created, and if not, is allocated to the Group's CGUs, or groups of CGUs (GCGUs) in line with the structure detailed below. These might not always be the same as the CGUs or GCGUs that include the assets and liabilities of the acquired business.

Intangible assets

Separately purchased intangible assets are initially measured at cost, being the purchase price as at the date of acquisition. On acquisition of new interests in group companies, Unilever recognises any specifically identifiable intangible assets separately from goodwill. These intangible assets are initially measured at fair value as at the date of acquisition.

Expenditure to support development of internally produced intangible assets is recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Indefinite-life intangibles mainly comprise trademarks and brands, for which there is no foreseeable limit to the period over which they are expected to generate net cash inflows. These are considered to have an indefinite life, given the strength and durability of our brands and the level of marketing support. These assets are not amortised but are subject to a review for impairment annually, or more frequently if events or circumstances indicate this is necessary.

Finite-life intangible assets mainly comprise software, patented and non-patented technology, know-how and customer lists. These assets are amortised on a straight-line basis in the income statement over the period of their expected useful lives, or the period of legal rights if shorter. None of the amortisation periods exceeds ten years.

Cash-generating units

The Group's assets are grouped into cash-generating units (CGUs), which are the smallest identifiable group of assets that generate largely independent cash inflows. The Group's CGUs are aligned with our organisation structure of Business Units and Global Business Units.

For impairment testing purposes, goodwill is allocated to groups of CGUs (GCGUs), which are based on the four Business Groups, since the synergies acquired through a business combination benefit a Business Group as a whole rather than a specific Business Unit or Global Business Unit. Cash inflows relating to indefinite-life intangible assets are identifiable at Business Unit or Global Business Unit level and are therefore allocated to individual CGUs.

Impairment review

The impairment test is performed by comparing the carrying value of the CGUs or GCGUs with their recoverable value. The recoverable value is primarily based on value in use but also considers fair value less costs of disposal where relevant. Any impairment is charged to the income statement as it arises.

€ million	Goodwill	Indefinite-life intangible assets	Finite-life intangible assets		Total
			Software	Other	
Movements during 2025					
Cost					
1 January 2025	23,471	18,337	3,801	1,156	46,765
Additions through business combinations ^(a)	764	1,108	1	–	1,873
Disposal of businesses	(4)	(49)	(1)	–	(54)
Distributed through demerger	(3,322)	(712)	(43)	(32)	(4,109)
Additions	–	6	170	1	177
Disposals and other movements	(6)	9	(72)	(65)	(134)
Hyperinflationary adjustment	(108)	(12)	–	–	(120)
Currency retranslation	(1,929)	(1,722)	(217)	(58)	(3,926)
31 December 2025	18,866	16,965	3,639	1,002	40,472
Accumulated amortisation and impairment					
1 January 2025	(1,160)	(481)	(3,123)	(1,100)	(5,864)
Amortisation/impairment for the year	–	(48)	(222)	(28)	(298)
Distributed through demerger	–	–	34	24	58
Disposals and other movements	–	1	71	61	133
Currency retranslation	3	18	186	56	263
31 December 2025	(1,157)	(510)	(3,054)	(987)	(5,708)
Net book value 31 December 2025 ^(c)	17,709	16,455	585	15	34,764

9. GOODWILL AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS continued

€ million			Finite-life intangible assets		
	Goodwill	Indefinite-life intangible assets	Software	Other	Total
Movements during 2024					
Cost					
1 January 2024	22,266	17,967	3,483	1,124	44,840
Additions through business combinations ^(a)	310	382	–	–	692
Disposal of businesses	(60)	(510)	(26)	(4)	(600)
Reclassification to held for sale ^(b)	(47)	(47)	(5)	–	(99)
Additions	–	3	229	1	233
Disposals and other movements	132	2	(23)	9	120
Hyperinflationary adjustment	284	34	–	–	318
Currency retranslation	586	506	143	26	1,261
31 December 2024	23,471	18,337	3,801	1,156	46,765
Accumulated amortisation and impairment					
1 January 2024	(1,157)	(345)	(2,841)	(1,031)	(5,374)
Amortisation/impairment for the year	–	(127)	(213)	(35)	(375)
Disposals and other movements	(3)	–	47	(8)	36
Currency retranslation	–	(9)	(116)	(26)	(151)
31 December 2024	(1,160)	(481)	(3,123)	(1,100)	(5,864)
Net book value 31 December 2024 ^(c)	22,311	17,856	678	56	40,901

(a) Includes the provisional fair value of goodwill and intangibles for acquisitions made in 2025, as well as subsequent changes in the fair value of goodwill and intangibles for the acquisitions made in 2024 where the initial acquisition accounting was provisional at the end of 2024. See note 22 for further details.

(b) Goodwill and intangibles in relation to Conimex amounting to €17 million in 2024 were reclassified as held for sale and were subsequently disposed in 2025 (2024: €532 million for Elida Beauty).

(c) Within indefinite-life intangible assets, there are five existing brands that have a significant carrying value: Horlicks €2,310 million (2024: €2,719 million), Knorr €1,793 million (2024: €1,860 million), Paula's Choice €1,602 million (2024: €1,807 million), Hellmann's €1,161 million (2024: €1,285 million) and Carver Korea €1,158 million (2024: €1,278 million).

SIGNIFICANT CGUS

The goodwill and indefinite-life assets held in the GCGUs and CGUs shown below are considered significant within the total carrying amounts of goodwill and indefinite-life intangible as at 31 December 2025.

	2025 GCGUs	2024 GCGUs
	€ billion Goodwill	€ billion Goodwill
Beauty & Wellbeing	4.5	5.0
Personal Care	4.5	4.2
Home Care	0.8	0.9
Foods	7.9	8.6
Ice Cream ^(a)	–	3.6
Total GCGUs	17.7	22.3

	2025 CGUs	2024 CGUs
	€ billion Indefinite-life intangible assets	€ billion Indefinite-life intangible assets
Foods India and Nepal	2.5	3.0
Prestige	2.9	3.2
Wellbeing	1.5	1.7
Beauty & Wellbeing North America	0.9	1.0
Total Significant CGUs	7.8	8.9
Others ^(b)	8.7	9.0
Total CGUs	16.5	17.9

(a) Goodwill relating to Ice Cream amounting to €3.3 billion has been derecognised on account of the demerger.

(b) Included within Others are individually insignificant amounts of intangible assets.

9. GOODWILL AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS continued

KEY ASSUMPTIONS

In performing our annual impairment testing, the recoverable amount of each CGU has been calculated based on its value in use, estimated as the present value of projected future cash flows. Each GCGU's value in use is based on the aggregated value in use of the CGUs grouped under the respective GCGU.

Projected cash flows include specific estimates for one-year at the CGU level. The growth rates and operating margins applied for the one-year period are based on the Group's strategic plan, which reflects expected economic conditions and incorporates the potential future impact of climate change. The CGU-specific one-year cash flows are taken directly from the Group's strategic plan, which includes both the initiatives underway to reduce carbon emissions in line with our CTAP and management's assessment of the potential impact of climate change on operations. The growth rates used for GCGUs and significant CGUs are set out below:

For the year 2025

Group of CGUs	Beauty & Wellbeing	Personal Care	Home Care	Foods
Longer-term sustainable growth rates	3%	3%	4%	3%
Discount rate	12%	12%	12%	11%

Significant CGUs	Foods India and Nepal	Prestige	Wellbeing	Beauty & Wellbeing North America
Longer-term sustainable growth rates	6%	2%	2%	2%

For the year 2024

Group of CGUs	Beauty & Wellbeing	Personal Care	Home Care	Foods
Longer-term sustainable growth rates	3%	2%	3%	3%
Average near-term nominal growth rates ^(a)	5%	3%	3%	3%
Discount rate	11%	11%	12%	11%

Significant CGUs	Foods India and Nepal	Prestige	Wellbeing	Beauty & Wellbeing North America
Longer-term sustainable growth rates	7%	2%	2%	2%
Average near-term nominal growth rates ^(a)	7%	8%	11%	1%

(a) As explained above, our 2025 annual impairment testing is based on one year projected cash flows (in 2024, this was five years) and so the average near term nominal growth rate is no longer considered a key assumption, nor is the headroom sensitive to these growth rates.

The estimated cash flows after year one are extrapolated using a longer-term sustainable growth rate, which is determined as external forecasts for the relevant market.

In 2025, the projected cash flows are discounted using pre-tax discount rates. The discount rates are specific to each CGU and are determined based on the weighted average cost of capital, including a market and country risk premium. Given the higher number of CGUs spread across different markets, the CGU discount rates are in the range 9.6%–18.2% (2024: 9.0%–16.5%). For significant CGUs, the discount rates are in the range 9.7%–12.3% (2024: 9.0%–11.4%).

There are no reasonably possible changes in key assumptions that would cause the carrying amount of any CGU to exceed its recoverable amount.

The Ice Cream business met the criteria for held for distribution on 5 December 2025. At this point, an impairment test was conducted to assess its carrying value compared to its fair value. No impairment was identified.

Impairment of REN

Following Unilever's decision in May 2025 to close the REN business in the Beauty & Wellbeing Business Group, the indefinite-life REN trademark no longer met recognition criteria. Accordingly, the asset was written off in full, resulting in an impairment charge of €42 million.

10. Property, plant and equipment

The Group's property, plant and equipment is comprised of owned assets (note 10A) and leased assets (note 10B). Property, plant and equipment is measured at cost including eligible borrowing costs less depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Property, plant and equipment is subject to review for impairment if triggering events or circumstances indicate that this is necessary. If an indication of impairment exists, the asset's or cash-generating unit's recoverable amount is estimated and any impairment loss is charged to the income statement as it arises.

Owned assets

Owned assets are initially measured at historical cost. Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis over the expected average useful lives of the assets. Residual values and useful lives are reviewed at least annually. The review of residual values and useful lives has taken into consideration the impacts of climate change and the actions we undertake to mitigate and adapt against these climate-related risks. There is no material impact on the income statement for this year. Estimated useful lives by major class of assets are as follows:

■ freehold buildings (no depreciation on freehold land)	40 years
■ leasehold land and buildings	40 years (or life of lease if less)
■ plant and equipment	2-20 years

Leased assets

The cost of a leased asset is measured as the lease liability at inception of the lease contract and other direct costs less any incentives granted by the lessor. The Group has not capitalised leases which are less than 12 months or leases of low-value assets. These mainly relate to IT equipment, office equipment, furniture and fitting and other peripheral items. When a lease liability is remeasured, the related lease asset is adjusted by the same amount.

Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis from the commencement date of the lease to the end of the lease term.

Property, plant and equipment	Notes	€ million 2025	€ million 2024
Owned assets	10A	7,826	10,259
Leased assets	10B	1,166	1,410
Total		8,992	11,669

10A. OWNED ASSETS

	€ million Land and buildings	€ million Plant and equipment	€ million Total
Movements during 2025			
Cost			
1 January 2025	5,104	15,800	20,904
Additions through business combinations	–	15	15
Additions	345	1,356	1,701
Disposals and other movements	(134)	(412)	(546)
Hyperinflationary adjustment	(59)	(122)	(181)
Distributed through demerger	(1,035)	(4,006)	(5,041)
Reclassification as held for sale	(10)	(113)	(123)
Currency retranslation	(327)	(1,033)	(1,360)
31 December 2025	3,884	11,485	15,369
Accumulated depreciation			
1 January 2025	(1,717)	(8,928)	(10,645)
Depreciation charge for the year	(125)	(872)	(997)
Disposals and other movements	25	348	373
Hyperinflationary adjustment	13	118	131
Distributed through demerger	426	2,498	2,924
Reclassification as held for sale	2	43	45
Currency retranslation	99	527	626
31 December 2025	(1,277)	(6,266)	(7,543)
Net book value 31 December 2025 ^(a)	2,607	5,219	7,826
Includes capital expenditures for assets under construction	262	1,399	1,661

(a) Includes €496 million of freehold land.

The Group has commitments to purchase property, plant and equipment of €511 million (2024: €694 million).

10A. OWNED ASSETS continued

	€ million Land and buildings	€ million Plant and equipment	€ million Total
Movements during 2024			
Cost			
1 January 2024	4,671	14,957	19,628
Additions through business combinations	–	1	1
Additions	319	1,421	1,740
Disposals and other movements	(116)	(1,073)	(1,189)
Hyperinflationary adjustment	223	441	664
Reclassification as held for sale	(27)	(69)	(96)
Currency retranslation	34	122	156
31 December 2024	5,104	15,800	20,904
Accumulated depreciation			
1 January 2024	(1,599)	(8,652)	(10,251)
Depreciation charge for the year	(119)	(886)	(1,005)
Disposals and other movements	45	893	938
Hyperinflationary adjustment	(33)	(246)	(279)
Reclassification as held for sale	15	50	65
Currency retranslation	(26)	(87)	(113)
31 December 2024	(1,717)	(8,928)	(10,645)
Net book value 31 December 2024 ^(a)	3,387	6,872	10,259
Includes capital expenditures for assets under construction	234	1,368	1,602

(a) Includes €556 million of freehold land.

10B. LEASED ASSETS

	€ million Land and buildings	€ million Plant and equipment	€ million Total
Movements during 2025			
Cost			
1 January 2025	2,706	587	3,293
Additions through business combinations	18	–	18
Additions	333	130	463
Disposals and other movements	(316)	(79)	(395)
Hyperinflationary adjustment	8	–	8
Distributed through demerger	(310)	(47)	(357)
Reclassification as held for sale	(11)	(35)	(46)
Currency retranslation	(194)	(59)	(253)
31 December 2025	2,234	497	2,731
Accumulated depreciation			
1 January 2025	(1,592)	(291)	(1,883)
Depreciation/Impairment charge for the year	(258)	(109)	(367)
Disposals and other movements	238	66	304
Distributed through demerger	211	29	240
Reclassification as held for sale	1	6	7
Currency retranslation	108	26	134
31 December 2025	(1,292)	(273)	(1,565)
Net book value 31 December 2025	942	224	1,166
Movements during 2024			
Cost			
1 January 2024	2,625	583	3,208
Additions	404	143	547
Disposals and other movements	(373)	(149)	(522)
Hyperinflationary adjustment	(4)	–	(4)
Reclassification as held for sale	(2)	(1)	(3)
Currency retranslation	56	11	67
31 December 2024	2,706	587	3,293
Accumulated depreciation			
1 January 2024	(1,578)	(300)	(1,878)
Depreciation/Impairment charge for the year	(271)	(106)	(377)
Disposals and other movements	292	120	412
Reclassification as held for sale	–	1	1
Currency retranslation	(35)	(6)	(41)
31 December 2024	(1,592)	(291)	(1,883)
Net book value 31 December 2024	1,114	296	1,410

Our leases mainly comprise of land and buildings and plant and equipment. The Group leases land and buildings for manufacturing, warehouse facilities and office space and also sublets some property. Plant and equipment includes leases for vehicles.

The Group has recognised in the income statement, a charge of €114 million (2024: €121 million) for short-term leases and €47 million (2024: €57 million) on leases for low-value assets.

During the year, the Group recognised income of €11 million (2024: €10 million) from sublet properties.

The total cash outflow relating to leases was €380 million (2024: €411 million).

Lease liabilities are shown in note 15 on pages 161 and 165.

11. Other non-current assets

Joint ventures are undertakings in which the Group has an interest and which are jointly controlled by the Group and one or more other parties. Associates are undertakings where the Group has an investment in which it does not have control or joint control but can exercise significant influence.

Interests in joint ventures and associates are accounted for using the equity method and are stated in the consolidated balance sheet at cost, adjusted for the movement in the Group's share of their net assets and liabilities. The Group's share of the profit or loss after tax of joint ventures and associates is included in the Group's consolidated profit before taxation.

Where the Group's share of losses exceeds its interest in the equity-accounted investee, the carrying amount of the investment is reduced to zero and the recognition of further losses is discontinued, except to the extent that the Group has an obligation to make payments on behalf of the investee.

	€ million 2025	€ million 2024
Interest in net assets of joint ventures	94	80
Interest in net assets of associates	15	14
Long-term trade and other receivables ^(a)	302	344
Other non-current assets ^(b)	565	533
	976	971

(a) Including indirect tax receivables where we do not have the contractual right to receive payment within 12 months.

(b) Includes direct tax assets, withholding tax assets, interest on tax assets, contingent assets and investment properties.

	€ million 2025	€ million 2024
Movements during 2025 and 2024		
Joint ventures^(a)		
1 January	80	70
Additions	1	–
Dividends received/reductions	(229)	(245)
Share of net profit/(loss)	245	255
Currency retranslation	(3)	–
31 December	94	80
Associates		
1 January	14	24
Additions	–	0
Dividend received/reductions	–	(2)
Share of net profit/(loss)	–	–
Currency retranslation	1	(8)
31 December	15	14

(a) Our principal joint ventures are Unilever FIMA LDA and Gallo Worldwide LDA in Portugal, Binzagr Unilever Distribution in the Middle East, the Pepsi Lipton Tea Partnership in the US and Pepsi Lipton International Ltd for the rest of the world.

The joint ventures and associates have no contingent liabilities to which the Group is exposed, and the Group has no contingent liabilities in relation to its interests in the joint ventures and associates.

The Group has no outstanding capital commitments to joint ventures.

Outstanding balances with joint ventures and associates are shown in note 23 on page 182.

12. Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of weighted average cost and net realisable value. Cost comprises direct costs and, where appropriate, a proportion of attributable production overheads. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price less the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

	€ million 2025	€ million 2024
Inventories		
Raw materials and consumables	1,567	1,912
Finished goods and goods for resale	2,688	3,569
Total inventories	4,255	5,481
Provision for inventories	(212)	(304)
	4,043	5,177

12. INVENTORIES continued

	€ million 2025	€ million 2024
Provision for inventories		
1 January	304	358
Charge to income statement	4	9
Reduction/releases	(31)	(56)
Currency translations	(29)	(1)
Disposal & Distribution ^(a)	(42)	(11)
Others ^(b)	6	5
31 December	212	304

(a) Disposal and Distribution includes €41 million relating to Ice Cream which has been derecognised on demerger.

(b) Others include the amount relating to the acquisition of businesses and transfers.

Inventories with a value of €129 million (2024: €188 million) are carried at net realisable value, this being lower than cost. During 2025, a total expense of €290 million (2024: €259 million) was recognised in the income statement for inventory write-downs and losses.

13. Trade and other current receivables

Trade and other current receivables are initially recognised at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequently, except for derivatives (see note 16 on page 166), these assets are held at amortised cost, using the effective interest method and net of any impairment losses. Discounts payable to customers are shown as a reduction in trade receivables when there is a legal right and intent to settle them on a net basis.

We do not consider the fair values of trade and other current receivables to be significantly different from their carrying values. Concentrations of credit risk with respect to trade receivables are limited, due to the Group's customer base being large and diverse. Our historical experience of collecting receivables, supported by the level of default, is that credit risk is low across territories and so trade receivables are considered to be a single class of financial assets. Impairment for trade receivables is calculated for specific receivables with known or anticipated issues affecting the likelihood of recovery and for balances past due, with a probability of default based on historical data as well as relevant forward-looking information.

	€ million 2025	€ million 2024
Trade and other current receivables		
Due within one year		
Trade receivables	4,852	4,227
Prepayments and accrued income	1,369	506
Other receivables	1,125	1,278
	7,346	6,011

Other receivables comprise financial assets of €241 million (2024: €312 million) and non-financial assets of €884 million (2024: €966 million). Financial assets include supplier and customer deposits, employee advances and certain derivatives. Non-financial assets mainly consist of reclaimable sales tax of €563 million (2024: €582 million).

Trade and other current receivables for 2025 include €2.1 billion due from TMICC. This comprises receivables arising under the Transitional Service Agreement (TSA), covering the services and materials Unilever continues to provide during the transition period; working capital subsidies recoverable on TSA exit in each relevant market (expected from 2026); and the amounts owed by TMICC for inventory held (but not controlled) by Unilever on its behalf, for which a corresponding prepayment has been recognised within trade and other payables.

	€ million 2025	€ million 2024
Ageing of trade receivables		
Not overdue	4,440	3,807
Past due less than three months	340	382
Past due more than three months but less than six months	63	47
Past due more than six months but less than one year	43	28
Past due more than one year	131	142
Total trade receivables	5,017	4,406
Impairment provision for trade receivables	(165)	(179)
	4,852	4,227

The total impairment provision includes €165 million (2024: €179 million) for current trade receivables, €15 million (2024: €16 million) for other current receivables and €10 million (2024: €11 million) for non-current trade and other receivables.

	€ million 2025	€ million 2024
Impairment provision for total trade and other receivables		
1 January	206	222
Charge to income statement	27	37
Reduction/releases	(24)	(46)
Distributed through demerger	(5)	(7)
Currency translations	(14)	–
31 December	190	206

14. Trade payables and other liabilities

Trade payables

Trade payables are initially recognised at fair value less any directly attributable transaction costs. Trade payables are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method.

Other liabilities

Other liabilities are initially recognised at fair value less any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent measurement depends on the type of liability:

- accruals are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method;
- social security and sundry taxes are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method;
- deferred consideration is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in the income statement as explained below; and
- others are subsequently measured either at amortised cost, using the effective interest method or at fair value, with changes being recognised in the income statement.

Deferred consideration

Deferred consideration represents any payments to the sellers of a business that occur after the acquisition date. These typically comprise contingent consideration and fixed deferred consideration:

- fixed deferred consideration is a payment with a due date after acquisition that is not dependent on future conditions; and
- contingent consideration is a payment which is dependent on certain conditions being met in the future and is often variable.

All deferred consideration is initially recognised at fair value as at the acquisition date, which includes a present value discount. Subsequently, deferred consideration is measured to reflect the unwinding of discount on the liability, with changes recognised in finance cost within the income statement. In the balance sheet, it is remeasured to reflect the latest estimate of the achievement of the conditions on which the consideration is based; changes in value other than the discount unwind are recognised as acquisition and disposal-related costs in the income statement.

We do not consider the fair values of trade payables and other liabilities to be significantly different from their carrying values.

	€ million 2025	€ million 2024
Trade payables and other liabilities		
Current: due within one year		
Trade payables	10,994	10,258
Accruals	4,649	5,053
Social security and sundry taxes	565	555
Deferred consideration	26	16
Others	705	808
	16,939	16,690
Non-current: due after more than one year		
Accruals	74	148
Deferred consideration	20	1
Others	43	54
	137	203
Total trade payables and other liabilities	17,076	16,893

Included within others are IT, consulting services and payroll-related balances.

At 31 December 2025, trade payables and other current liabilities include €1.6 billion due to TMICC. This balance reflects the inventory subsidy received from TMICC and the balances arising under the Transitional Services Agreement, which will remain in place while Unilever continues to provide agreed services to TMICC for the transition period.

Deferred consideration

At 31 December 2025, the total balance of deferred consideration for acquisitions is €46 million (2024: €17 million), which includes contingent consideration of €46 million (2024: €1 million). These contingent consideration payments are dependent on acquired businesses achieving contractually agreed financial targets (mainly relating to cumulative increases in turnover and profit before tax) until 2027, with a maximum contractual amount of €97 million.

Supplier financing arrangements for trade payables

Some of our suppliers elect to factor a portion of their receivables from the Group with financial institutions. In some instances, we provide suppliers and/or banks with visibility of invoices approved for payment, which helps them receive cash from the bank before the invoice due date.

Payment dates and terms for Unilever do not vary based on whether the supplier chooses to factor their receivable. If a receivable is purchased by a third-party bank, that third-party bank does not benefit from additional security when compared to the security originally enjoyed by the supplier.

The Group evaluates these arrangements to assess if the payable holds the characteristics of a trade payable or should be classified as a financial liability. At 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, all such liabilities were classified as trade payables.

	2025	2024
Carrying amount of trade payables (subject to supplier financing arrangements)		
Presented in trade and other payables (€ million)	2,665	2,207
of which suppliers have received payment from finance provider (€ million)	2,065	1,908
Range of payment due dates		
Liabilities that are part of the arrangements ^(a) (days)	0-180	180 days
Comparable trade payables that are not part of the arrangements ^(a) (days)	0-180	180 days

(a) 2025 disclosures include the full range of payment due dates, while in 2024 we disclosed only the maximum term.

In its liquidity assessment, the Group does not consider any supplier financing arrangements, as these are non-recourse to Unilever and supplier payment dates and terms for Unilever do not vary based on whether the supplier chooses to use such financing arrangements.

15. Capital and funding

Ordinary shares

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares are recognised as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

Share-based compensation

The Group operates a number of share-based compensation plans involving awards of ordinary shares. Full details of these plans are given in note 4C on pages 146 and 147.

Unification reserve

The Group recognised a separate Unification Reserve within Equity as a result of PLC Share Premium that arose from Unification.

Other reserves

Other reserves include the fair value reserve, the foreign currency translation reserve, the capital redemption reserve and treasury shares.

Shares held by employee share trusts and group companies

An employee share trust and group companies purchase and hold shares to satisfy performance shares granted and other share awards (see note 4C). The assets and liabilities of the trust and shares held by the trust and group companies are included in the consolidated financial statements. The book value of shares held is deducted from other reserves, and the trust's borrowings are included in the Group's liabilities. The costs of the trust are included in the results of the Group. The shares held by the trust and group companies are excluded from the calculation of earnings per share.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value, less any directly related transaction costs. When bonds are designated as being part of a fair value hedge relationship, in those cases bonds are carried at amortised cost, adjusted for the fair value of the risk being hedged, with changes in value shown in the income statement. Put options are initially recognised at the present value of the expected gross obligation, with changes in value being recognised in the income statement. Other financial liabilities, which includes put options, are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the exception of:

- financial liabilities which the Group has elected to measure at fair value through profit or loss;
- derivative financial liabilities – see note 16 on page 166; and
- contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which IFRS 3 applies. Such contingent consideration is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Lease liabilities

Lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not yet paid at the start of the lease term. This is discounted using an appropriate borrowing rate determined by the Group, where none is readily available in the lease contract. The lease liability is subsequently reduced by cash payments and increased by interest costs. The lease liability is remeasured when the Group assesses that there will be a change in the amount expected to be paid during the lease term.

The Group's Treasury activities are designed to:

- maintain a competitive balance sheet in line with at least A/A2 rating (see below);
- secure funding at lowest costs for the Group's operations, M&A activity and external dividend payments (see below);
- protect the Group's financial results and position from financial risks (see note 16);
- maintain market risks within acceptable parameters, while optimising returns (see note 16); and
- protect the Group's financial investments, while maximising returns (see note 17).

The Treasury department provides central deposit-taking, funding and foreign exchange management services for the Group's operations. The department is governed by standards and processes which are approved by Unilever Leadership Executive (ULE). In addition to guidelines and exposure limits, a system of authorities and extensive independent reporting covers all major areas of activity. Performance is monitored closely by senior management. Reviews are undertaken periodically by corporate audit.

Key instruments used by the Treasury department are:

- short-term and long-term borrowings;
- cash and cash equivalents; and
- plain vanilla derivatives, including interest rate swaps and foreign exchange contracts.

The Treasury department maintains a list of approved financial instruments. The use of any new instrument must be approved by the Chief Financial Officer. The use of leveraged instruments is not permitted.

Unilever considers the following components of its balance sheet to be managed capital:

- total equity – retained profit, other reserves, share capital, share premium, non-controlling interests (notes 15A and 15B);
- short-term debt – current financial liabilities (note 15C); and
- long-term debt – non-current financial liabilities (note 15C).

The Group manages its capital so as to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and to optimise returns to our shareholders through an appropriate balance of debt and equity. The capital structure of the Group is based on management's judgement of the appropriate balance of key elements in order to meet its strategic and day-to-day needs. We consider the amount of capital in proportion to risk and manage the capital structure in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets.

Our current long-term credit rating is A+/A1 and our short-term credit rating is A1/P1. We aim to maintain a competitive balance sheet which we consider to be the equivalent of a credit rating of at least A/A2 in the long term. This provides us with:

- appropriate access to the debt and equity markets;
- sufficient flexibility for acquisitions;
- sufficient resilience against economic and financial uncertainty while ensuring ample liquidity; and
- optimal weighted average cost of capital, given the above constraints.

Unilever monitors the qualitative and quantitative factors utilised by the rating agencies. This information is publicly available and is updated by the credit rating agencies on a regular basis.

15A. SHARE CAPITAL

Following completion of the demerger of the Ice Cream business on 6 December 2025, Unilever PLC ordinary shares were consolidated to maintain share price comparability before and after demerger on 9 December 2025. The consolidation was approved by Unilever shareholders at a General Meeting held on 21 October 2025. Shareholders received 8 new ordinary shares with a nominal value of 3¹/₂ pence each for every 9 existing ordinary shares which had a nominal value of 3¹/₂ pence each.

Unilever PLC	£ million 2025	£ million 2024
Ordinary shares ^(a)	76.3	78.4

Unilever Group	€ million 2025	€ million 2024
Euro equivalent in millions ^(b)	85	88

- (a) At 31 December 2025, 2,181,005,247 PLC ordinary shares of 3¹/₂p were in issue (2024: 2,521,497,338 PLC ordinary shares of 3¹/₂p). During the year, there was a reduction in the number of shares by 279,078,800 due to the impact of the share consolidation, 3,500,000 new shares were issued, and 64,913,291 treasury shares were cancelled.
- (b) The ordinary share capital of PLC is translated using the conversion rate as at the date of Unification of £1 = €1.121.

For information on the rights of shareholders of PLC, see the Governance report on pages 49 to 64.

15B. EQUITY

Basis of consolidation

Unilever is the majority shareholder of all material subsidiaries and has control in all cases. Information in relation to significant subsidiaries is provided in note 27 on page 183.

Subsidiaries with significant non-controlling interests

Unilever has one subsidiary company which has a material non-controlling interest, Hindustan Unilever Limited (HUL). Summary financial information in relation to HUL is shown below.

HUL balance sheet as at 31 December	€ million 2025	€ million 2024
Non-current assets	4,968	6,478
Current assets	1,561	2,125
Current liabilities	(1,594)	(1,456)
Non-current liabilities	(1,307)	(1,798)

HUL comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December	€ million 2025	€ million 2024
Turnover	6,253	6,607
Profit after tax	940	1,167
Total comprehensive income	110	1,318

HUL cash flow for the year ended 31 December	€ million 2025	€ million 2024
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(163)	364

HUL non-controlling interest	€ million 2025	€ million 2024
1 January	(2,044)	(2,048)
Share of (profit)/loss for the year ended 31 December	(539)	(446)
Other comprehensive income	6	3
Dividend paid to the non-controlling interest	582	511
Currency translation	306	(60)
Other movements in equity	120	(4)
31 December	(1,569)	(2,044)

Analysis of other reserves

	€ million Total 2025	€ million Total 2024	€ million Total 2023
Fair value reserves – see following table	332	600	392
Currency retranslation of group companies – see following table	(8,284)	(7,026)	(7,432)
Capital redemption reserve	28	25	25
Book value of treasury shares – see following table	(36)	(37)	(207)
Repurchase of shares	(3,769)	(2,259)	(6,034)
Cancellation of PLC shares	3,770	–	5,282
Other ^(a)	(305)	(602)	(544)
	(8,264)	(9,299)	(8,518)

- (a) Relates primarily to options to purchase non-controlling interest in subsidiaries.

15B. EQUITY continued

Unilever acquired 27,815,955 (2024: 27,368,909) of its own shares through purchases on the stock exchanges during the year, which includes the share buyback programme as explained in note 24. During 2025, 13,288,138 PLC ordinary shares held as treasury shares were cancelled before share consolidation and 51,625,153 cancelled after share consolidation.

At 31 December 2025, the employee benefit trust held 1,208,143 (2024: 1,776,250 adjusted for share consolidation) of PLC shares. PLC and its subsidiaries held 314,912 (2024: 290,198 adjusted for share consolidation) of PLC shares as treasury shares in connection with share-based compensation plans. The shares are shown as a deduction from other reserves (see note 4C on pages 146 and 147).

	€ million 2025	€ million 2024
Treasury shares – movements during the year		
1 January	(2,296)	(959)
Repurchase of shares	(1,510)	(1,508)
Cancellation of PLC shares	3,770	–
Other purchases and utilisations	1	171
31 December	(35)	(2,296)
Currency retranslation reserves – movements during the year		
1 January	(7,026)	(7,432)
Currency retranslation of group companies' net assets and liabilities during the year	(1,522)	(419)
Movement in net investment hedges and exchange differences in net investments in foreign operations	(796)	280
Recycling of currency retranslation to the income statement on demerger of Ice Cream business	1,036	–
Recycling of currency retranslation to the income statement on business disposals	24	545
31 December	(8,284)	(7,026)
Fair value reserves – movements during the year		
1 January	600	392
Movements in Other comprehensive income, net of tax		
Gains/(losses) on equity instruments	(14)	60
Gains/(losses) on cash flow hedges	(196)	210
Hedging (gains)/losses transferred to non-financial assets	(58)	(62)
31 December	332	600

Remeasurement of defined benefit pension plans, net of tax

	€ million 2025	€ million 2024
1 January	84	(180)
Movement during the year	176	264
31 December	260	84

Currency retranslation gains/(losses) – movements during the year

	€ million 2025	€ million 2024
1 January	(5,955)	(7,344)
Currency retranslation during the year:		
Other reserves	(1,258)	406
Retained profit	(76)	891
Non-controlling interest	(349)	92
31 December	(7,638)	(5,955)

15C. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

	€ million Current 2025	€ million Non- current 2025	€ million Total 2025	€ million Current 2024	€ million Non- current 2024	€ million Total 2024
Financial liabilities^(a)						
Bank loans and overdrafts ^(b)	229	4	233	517	4	521
Bonds and other loans	1,951	24,087	26,038	5,363	23,285	28,648
Lease liabilities	277	1,049	1,326	322	1,164	1,486
Derivatives	48	404	452	152	442	594
Other financial liabilities ^(c)	77	152	229	633	171	804
	2,582	25,696	28,278	6,987	25,066	32,053

(a) For the purposes of this note and note 17A, financial assets and liabilities exclude trade and other current receivables and trade payables and other liabilities which are covered in notes 13 and 14 respectively.

(b) Bank loans and overdrafts include €3 million (2024: €4 million) of secured liabilities.

(c) Includes options and financial liabilities to acquire non-controlling interests in the US, Myanmar and India, refer to note 22.

Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

	€ million Opening balance at 1 January	€ million Cash movement ^(a)	Non-cash movement				€ million Closing balance at 31 December
			€ million Business acqui- sitions/ disposals	€ million Foreign exchange changes	€ million Fair value changes	€ million Other movements	
Movements in 2025 and 2024							
2025							
Bank loans and overdrafts	(521)	178	36	67	–	7	(233)
Bonds and other loans	(28,648)	(1,892)	3,000	1,583	(92)	11	(26,038)
Lease liabilities ^(b)	(1,486)	341	112	129	–	(422)	(1,326)
Derivatives	(594)	–	31	23	88	–	(452)
Other financial liabilities	(804)	24	(51)	93	(60)	569	(229)
Total	(32,053)	(1,349)	3,128	1,895	(64)	165	(28,278)
2024							
Bank loans and overdrafts	(506)	(52)	–	2	–	35	(521)
Bonds and other loans	(26,692)	(1,119)	–	(755)	(5)	(77)	(28,648)
Lease liabilities ^(b)	(1,395)	385	21	(24)	–	(473)	(1,486)
Derivatives	(494)	–	–	(13)	(87)	–	(594)
Other financial liabilities	(535)	25	(59)	(33)	(203)	1	(804)
Total	(29,622)	(761)	(38)	(823)	(295)	(514)	(32,053)

(a) These cash movements are included within the following lines in the consolidated cash flow statement: net change in short-term borrowings, additional financial liabilities, repayment of financial liabilities and net cash flow used in discontinued financing activities (excluding interest paid of €(170) million and the capital component of leases of €(46) million included in (b) below). The difference of €99 million (2024: €(68) million) represents cash movements in overdrafts that are not included in financing cash flows.

(b) Lease liabilities cash movement is included within capital element of lease payments and net cash flow used in discontinued financing activities €(46) million from (a) above in the consolidated cash flow statement. The difference of €(6) million (2024: €4 million) represents gain or loss from termination and modification of lease contracts.

15C. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES continued**Analysis of bonds and other loans**

€ million	Total 2025	Total 2024
Unilever PLC		
1.875% Notes 2029 (£)	285	300
1.500% Notes 2026 (£)	573	602
1.500% Notes 2039 (£)	647	647
2.125% Notes 2028 (£) ^(a)	331	334
Total PLC	1,836	1,883
Other group companies		
The Netherlands		
1.625% Notes 2033 (€)	795	795
1.375% Notes 2029 (€)	747	747
1.125% Bonds 2027 (€)	699	699
1.125% Bonds 2028 (€)	698	698
0.875% Notes 2025 (€)	–	650
0.500% Bonds 2025 (€)	–	650
1.375% Notes 2030 (€)	647	646
1.000% Notes 2027 (€)	600	599
1.250% Notes 2025 (€)	–	1,000
1.750% Notes 2030 (€)	997	997
1.250% Notes 2031 (€) ^(a)	590	588
2.250% Notes 2034 (€) ^(a)	776	793
0.750% Notes 2026 (€) ^(a)	499	489
1.750% Notes 2028 (€)	647	646
3.250% Notes 2031 (€)	496	495
3.500% Notes 2035 (€)	496	496
3.250% Notes 2032 (€)	599	598
3.500% Notes 2037 (€)	597	597
3.250% Notes 2032 (€)	100	100
United States		
5.900% Bonds 2032 (US \$)	847	955
2.900% Notes 2027 (US \$)	850	956
3.500% Notes 2028 (US \$)	678	764
2.000% Notes 2026 (US \$)	596	671
3.100% Notes 2025 (US \$)	–	480
3.500% Bonds 2028 (US \$)	425	478
3.375% Notes 2025 (US \$)	–	336
7.250% Bonds 2026 (US \$)	254	285
6.625% Bonds 2028 (US \$)	206	231
5.600% Bonds 2097 (US \$)	78	88
2.125% Notes 2029 (US \$)	720	812
1.375% Notes 2030 (US \$) ^(a)	371	391
2.625% Notes 2051 (US \$)	544	613
1.750% Notes 2031 (US \$) ^(a)	632	670
3.300% Notes 2029 (€)	549	549
3.400% Notes 2033 (€)	695	694
4.875% Notes 2028 (US \$)	595	670
5.000% Notes 2033 (US \$)	675	760
4.750% Notes 2031 (US \$)	144	163
4.625% Bonds 2034 (US \$)	842	949
4.250% Bonds 2027 (US \$)	637	718
2.750% Notes 2030 (€)	696	–
3.375% Notes 2035 (€)	791	–
Floating Rate Notes 2027 (€)	596	–
4.824% Bonds 2035 (US \$)	128	–
2.875% Notes 2032 (€)	842	–
3.500% Notes 2037 (€)	798	–
Commercial Paper (US \$)	–	2,158
Other countries		
Switzerland	28	89
Others	2	2
Total other group companies	24,202	26,765
Total bonds and other loans	26,038	28,648

(a) Bonds includes €(281) million (2024: €(373) million) fair value adjustment following the fair value hedge accounting of fixed-for-floating interest rate swaps.

Information in relation to the derivatives used to hedge bonds and other loans within a fair value hedge relationship is shown in note 16.

16. Treasury risk management

Derivatives and hedge accounting

Derivatives are measured at fair value with any related transaction costs expensed as incurred. The treatment of changes in the value of derivatives depends on their use as explained below.

(i) Fair value hedges^(a)

Certain derivatives are held to hedge the risk of changes in value of a specific bond or other loan. In these situations, the Group designates the liability and related derivative to be part of a fair value hedge relationship. The carrying value of the bond is adjusted by the fair value of the risk being hedged, with changes going to the income statement. Gains and losses on the corresponding derivative are also recognised in the income statement. The amounts recognised are offset in the income statement to the extent that the hedge is effective. Ineffectiveness may occur if the critical terms do not exactly match, or if there is a value adjustment resulting from a change in credit risk (in either the Group or the counterparty to the derivative) that is not matched by the hedged item. When the relationship no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, the fair value hedge adjustment made to the bond is amortised to the income statement using the effective interest method.

(ii) Cash flow hedges^(a)

Derivatives are also held to hedge the uncertainty in timing or amount of future forecast cash flows. Such derivatives are classified as being part of cash flow hedge relationships. For an effective hedge, gains and losses from changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in equity. Cost of hedging, where material and opted for, is recorded in a separate account within equity. Any ineffective elements of the hedge are recognised in the income statement. Ineffectiveness may occur if there are changes to the expected timing of the hedged transaction. If the hedged cash flow relates to a non-financial asset, the amount accumulated in equity is subsequently included within the carrying value of that asset. For other cash flow hedges, amounts deferred in equity are taken to the income statement at the same time as the related cash flow.

When a derivative no longer qualifies for hedge accounting, any cumulative gain or loss remains in equity until the related cash flow occurs. When the cash flow takes place, the cumulative gain or loss is taken to the income statement. If the hedged cash flow is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss is taken to the income statement immediately.

(iii) Net investment hedges^(a)

Certain derivatives are designated as hedges of the currency risk on the Group's investment in foreign subsidiaries. The accounting policy for these arrangements is set out in note 1.

(iv) Derivatives for which hedge accounting is not applied

Derivatives not classified as hedges are held in order to hedge certain balance sheet items and commodity exposures. No hedge accounting is applied to these derivatives, which are carried at fair value with changes being recognised in the income statement.

(a) Applying hedge accounting has not led to material ineffectiveness being recognised in the income statement for both 2025 and 2024. Fair value changes on basis spread is recorded in a separate account within equity.

The Group is exposed to the following risks that arise from its use of financial instruments, the management of which is described in the following sections:

- liquidity risk (see note 16A);
- market risk (see note 16B); and
- credit risk (see note 17B).

The Group's risk management framework is established to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to maintain adherence to these limits.

16A. MANAGEMENT OF LIQUIDITY RISK

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will face in meeting its obligations associated with its financial liabilities. The Group's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure that it will have sufficient funds to meet its liabilities when due without incurring unacceptable losses. In doing this, management considers both normal and stressed conditions. A material and sustained shortfall in our cash flow could undermine the Group's credit rating, impair investor confidence and also restrict the Group's ability to raise funds.

The Group's funding strategy was supported by cash delivery from the business, coupled with the proceeds from bond issuances. Surplus cash balances have been invested conservatively with low-risk counterparties at maturities of primarily less than six months. In its liquidity assessment, the Group does not consider any supplier financing arrangements as these arrangements are non-recourse to Unilever and supplier payment dates and terms for Unilever do not vary based on whether the supplier chooses to use such financing arrangements.

Cash flow from operating activities provides the funds to service the financing of financial liabilities on a day-to-day basis. The Group seeks to manage its liquidity requirements by maintaining access to global debt markets through short-term and long-term debt programmes. In addition, Unilever has committed credit facilities for general corporate use.

On 31 December 2025, Unilever had undrawn revolving 364-day bilateral credit facilities in aggregate of \$5,200 million and €2,600 million (2024: \$5,200 million and €2,600 million) with a 364-day term out. As part of the regular annual process, the intention is that these facilities will again be renewed in 2026.

16A. MANAGEMENT OF LIQUIDITY RISK continued

The following table shows Unilever's contractually agreed undiscounted cash flows, including expected interest payments, which are payable under financial liabilities at the balance sheet date:

	€ million	€ million	€ million	€ million	€ million	€ million	€ million	€ million
	Due within 1 year	Due between 1 and 2 years	Due between 2 and 3 years	Due between 3 and 4 years	Due between 4 and 5 years	Due after 5 years	Total	Net carrying amount as shown in balance sheet
Undiscounted cash flows								
2025								
Non-derivative financial liabilities:								
Bank loans and overdrafts	(245)	(3)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(252)	(233)
Bonds and other loans	(2,701)	(4,065)	(4,188)	(2,819)	(3,226)	(14,470)	(31,469)	(26,038)
Lease liabilities	(343)	(278)	(228)	(163)	(129)	(489)	(1,630)	(1,326)
Other financial liabilities	(78)	(143)	(11)	(2)	–	–	(234)	(229)
Trade payables, accruals and other liabilities	(16,297)	(55)	(12)	(24)	(3)	(24)	(16,415)	(16,413)
Deferred consideration	(26)	(20)	–	–	–	–	(46)	(46)
	(19,690)	(4,564)	(4,440)	(3,009)	(3,359)	(14,984)	(50,046)	(44,285)
Derivative financial liabilities:								
Interest rate derivatives:								(413)
Derivative contracts – receipts	243	1,032	511	140	139	2,951	5,016	
Derivative contracts – payments	(330)	(1,165)	(602)	(227)	(226)	(3,144)	(5,694)	
Foreign exchange derivatives:								(80)
Derivative contracts – receipts	9,152	1	–	–	–	–	9,153	
Derivative contracts – payments	(9,267)	(2)	–	–	–	–	(9,269)	
Commodity derivatives:								(10)
Derivative contracts – receipts	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Derivative contracts – payments	(10)	–	–	–	–	–	(10)	
	(212)	(134)	(91)	(87)	(87)	(193)	(804)	(503)
Total	(19,902)	(4,698)	(4,531)	(3,096)	(3,446)	(15,177)	(50,850)	(44,788)
2024								
Non-derivative financial liabilities:								
Bank loans and overdrafts	(535)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(7)	(546)	(521)
Bonds and other loans	(6,041)	(2,710)	(3,552)	(4,348)	(2,817)	(14,513)	(33,981)	(28,648)
Lease liabilities	(389)	(322)	(257)	(207)	(147)	(479)	(1,801)	(1,486)
Other financial liabilities	(633)	(41)	(131)	–	(2)	–	(807)	(804)
Trade payables, accruals and other liabilities	(16,064)	(110)	(25)	(35)	(6)	(26)	(16,266)	(16,265)
Deferred consideration	(16)	(1)	–	–	–	–	(17)	(17)
	(23,678)	(3,185)	(3,966)	(4,591)	(2,973)	(15,025)	(53,418)	(47,741)
Derivative financial liabilities:								
Interest rate derivatives:								(442)
Derivative contracts – receipts	71	71	192	192	184	408	1,118	
Derivative contracts – payments	(178)	(142)	(257)	(260)	(244)	(525)	(1,606)	
Foreign exchange derivatives:								(188)
Derivative contracts – receipts	5,641	–	–	–	–	–	5,641	
Derivative contracts – payments	(5,867)	–	–	–	–	–	(5,867)	
Commodity derivatives:								(20)
Derivative contracts – receipts	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Derivative contracts – payments	(20)	–	–	–	–	–	(20)	
	(353)	(71)	(65)	(68)	(60)	(117)	(734)	(650)
Total	(24,031)	(3,256)	(4,031)	(4,659)	(3,033)	(15,142)	(54,152)	(48,391)

The Group has sublet a small proportion of leased properties. Related future minimum sublease payments are €75 million (2024: €69 million).

16A. MANAGEMENT OF LIQUIDITY RISK continued

The following table shows cash flows for which cash flow hedge accounting is applied. The derivatives in the cash flow hedge relationships are expected to have an impact on profit and loss in the same periods as the cash flows occur.

	€ million Due within 1 year	€ million Due between 1 and 2 years	€ million Due between 2 and 3 years	€ million Due between 3 and 4 years	€ million Due between 4 and 5 years	€ million Due after 5 years	€ million Total	€ million Net carrying amount of related derivatives ^(a)
2025								
Foreign exchange cash inflows	1,795	–	–	–	–	–	1,795	–
Foreign exchange cash outflows	(1,843)	–	–	–	–	–	(1,843)	(25)
Interest rate swaps cash inflows	180	1,617	141	691	822	3,601	7,052	15
Interest rate swaps cash outflows	(233)	(1,733)	(197)	(698)	(846)	(3,672)	(7,379)	–
Commodity contracts cash inflows	3	–	–	–	–	–	3	3
Commodity contracts cash outflows	(10)	–	–	–	–	–	(10)	(10)
2024								
Foreign exchange cash inflows	2,717	–	–	–	–	–	2,717	–
Foreign exchange cash outflows	(2,696)	–	–	–	–	–	(2,696)	31
Interest rate swaps cash inflows	70	70	1,017	42	592	795	2,586	55
Interest rate swaps cash outflows	(71)	(71)	(982)	(58)	(624)	(852)	(2,658)	–
Commodity contracts cash inflows	126	–	–	–	–	–	126	126
Commodity contracts cash outflows	(20)	–	–	–	–	–	(20)	(20)

(a) See note 16C.

16B. MANAGEMENT OF MARKET RISK

Unilever's size and operations result in it being exposed to the following market risks that arise from its use of financial instruments:

- commodity price risk;
- currency risk; and
- interest rate risk.

The above risks may affect the Group's income and expenses, or the value of its financial instruments. The objective of the Group's management of market risk is to maintain this risk within acceptable parameters, while optimising returns. Generally, the Group applies hedge accounting to manage the volatility in income statement arising from market risk.

Where the Group uses hedge accounting to mitigate the above risks, it is normally implemented centrally by either the Treasury or Commodity Risk Management teams, in line with their respective frameworks and strategies. Hedge effectiveness is determined at the inception of the hedge relationship, and through periodic prospective effectiveness assessments to ensure that an economic relationship continues to exist between the hedged item and hedging instrument. The Group generally enters into hedge relationships where the critical terms of the hedging instrument match exactly with the hedged item, meaning that the economic relationship between the hedged item and hedging instrument is evident, so only a qualitative assessment is performed. When a qualitative assessment is not considered sufficient, for example when the critical terms of the hedging instrument do not match exactly with the hedged item, a quantitative assessment of hedge effectiveness will also be performed. The hedge ratio is set on inception for all hedge relationships and is dependent on the alignment of the critical terms of the hedging instrument to the hedged item (in most instances these are matched, so the hedge ratio is 1:1).

16B. MANAGEMENT OF MARKET RISK continued

The Group's exposure to, and management of, these risks is explained below. It often includes derivative financial instruments, the uses of which are described in note 16C.

Potential impact of risk	Management policy and hedging strategy	Sensitivity to the risk																											
(i) Commodity price risk The Group is exposed to the risk of changes in commodity prices in relation to its purchase of certain raw materials. At 31 December 2025, the Group had hedged its exposure to future commodity purchases with commodity derivatives valued at €284 million (2024: €660 million). Hedges of future commodity purchases resulted in cumulative gains of €83 million (2024: gain of €27 million) being reclassified to the income statement and gains of €28 million (2024: gain of €11 million) being recognised as a basis adjustment to inventory purchased.	The Group uses commodity forwards, futures, swaps and option contracts to hedge against this risk. All commodity forward contracts hedge future purchases of raw materials and the contracts are settled either in cash or by physical delivery. The Group also hedges risk components of commodities where it is not possible to hedge the commodity in full. This is done with reference to the contract to purchase the hedged commodity. Commodity derivatives are generally designated as hedging instruments in cash flow hedge accounting relations. All commodity derivative hedging is done in line with CRM policy approved by the Chief Financial Officer and Chief Supply Chain Officer.	A 10% increase in commodity prices as at 31 December 2025 would have led to a €38 million gain on the commodity derivatives in the cash flow hedge reserve (2024: €81 million gain in the cash flow hedge reserve). A decrease of 10% in commodity prices on a full-year basis would have the equal but opposite effect.																											
(ii) Currency risk Currency risk on sales, purchases and borrowings Because of Unilever's global reach, it is subject to the risk that changes in foreign currency values impact the Group's sales, purchases and borrowings. At 31 December 2025, the exposure to the Group from companies holding financial assets and liabilities other than in their functional currency amounted to €139 million (2024: €351 million).	The Group manages currency exposures within prescribed limits, mainly through the use of forward foreign currency exchange contracts. Operating companies manage foreign exchange exposures within prescribed limits. The aim of the Group's approach to management of currency risk is to leave the Group with no material residual risk.	As an estimation of the approximate impact of the residual risk, with respect to financial instruments, the Group has calculated the impact of a 10% change in exchange rates. Impact on income statement A 10% strengthening of the foreign currencies against the respective functional currencies of group companies would have led to approximately an additional €14 million loss in the income statement (2024: €35 million loss). A 10% weakening of the foreign currencies against the respective functional currencies of group companies would have led to an equal but opposite effect. Impact on equity – trade-related cash flow hedges A 10% strengthening of foreign currencies against the respective functional currencies of group companies hedging future trade cash flows and applying cash flow hedge accounting, would have led to €66 million loss (2024: €158 million loss) in equity. A 10% weakening of the same would have led to an equal but opposite effect. As at year end, the Group had the below notional amount of currency derivatives outstanding to which cash flow hedge accounting is applied: <table> <tr> <th>Currency</th><th>€ million 2025</th><th>€ million 2024</th></tr> <tr> <td>EUR*</td><td>(18)</td><td>(1,014)</td></tr> <tr> <td>GBP</td><td>(560)</td><td>(404)</td></tr> <tr> <td>USD</td><td>242</td><td>306</td></tr> <tr> <td>SEK</td><td>(72)</td><td>(87)</td></tr> <tr> <td>CAD</td><td>(109)</td><td>(194)</td></tr> <tr> <td>SGD</td><td>62</td><td>68</td></tr> <tr> <td>Others</td><td>(206)</td><td>(260)</td></tr> <tr> <td>Total</td><td>(661)</td><td>(1,585)</td></tr> </table> * Euro exposure relates to group companies having non-euro functional currencies.	Currency	€ million 2025	€ million 2024	EUR*	(18)	(1,014)	GBP	(560)	(404)	USD	242	306	SEK	(72)	(87)	CAD	(109)	(194)	SGD	62	68	Others	(206)	(260)	Total	(661)	(1,585)
Currency	€ million 2025	€ million 2024																											
EUR*	(18)	(1,014)																											
GBP	(560)	(404)																											
USD	242	306																											
SEK	(72)	(87)																											
CAD	(109)	(194)																											
SGD	62	68																											
Others	(206)	(260)																											
Total	(661)	(1,585)																											

16B. MANAGEMENT OF MARKET RISK continued

Potential impact of risk	Management policy and hedging strategy	Sensitivity to the risk																																							
Currency risk on the Group's net investments The Group is also subject to currency risk in relation to the translation of the net investments of its foreign operations into euros for inclusion in its consolidated financial statements. These net investments include Group financial loans, which are monetary items that form part of our net investment in foreign operations, of €4.4 billion (2024: €7.9 billion), of which €3.1 billion (2024: €3.5 billion) is denominated in USD and nil in GBP (2024: €3.1 billion). In accordance with IAS 21, the exchange differences on these financial loans are booked through reserves. Part of the currency exposure on the Group's investments is also managed using net investment hedges for the currencies listed below, with nominal values as stated below. <table> <tr> <th>Currency</th><th>€ million 2025</th><th>€ million 2024</th></tr> <tr> <td>USD</td><td>2,762</td><td>3,023</td></tr> <tr> <td>CNY</td><td>(999)</td><td>(1,081)</td></tr> <tr> <td>ILS</td><td>(338)</td><td>(323)</td></tr> <tr> <td>TRY</td><td>(245)</td><td>–</td></tr> <tr> <td>CHF</td><td>(750)</td><td>–</td></tr> </table> At 31 December 2025, the net exposure of the net investments in foreign currencies amounts to €21.6 billion (2024: €26.0 billion).	Currency	€ million 2025	€ million 2024	USD	2,762	3,023	CNY	(999)	(1,081)	ILS	(338)	(323)	TRY	(245)	–	CHF	(750)	–	Unilever aims to minimise this currency risk on the Group's net investment exposure by borrowing in local currency in the operating companies themselves. In some locations, however, the Group's ability to do this is inhibited by local regulations, lack of local liquidity or by local market conditions. Treasury may decide on a case-by-case basis to actively hedge the currency exposure from net investment in foreign operations. This is done either through additional borrowings in the related currency, or through the use of foreign exchange derivative contracts. Where local currency borrowings, or derivative contracts, are used to hedge the currency risk in relation to the Group's net investment in foreign subsidiaries, these relationships are designated as net investment hedges for accounting purposes. Exchange risk related to the principal amount of the USD denominated debt either forms part of hedging relationship itself, or is hedged through forward contracts.	Impact on equity – net investment hedges A 10% strengthening of the euro against other currencies would have led to €43 million (2024: €162 million) loss in the equity on the net investment hedges used to manage the currency exposure on the Group's investments. A 10% weakening of the euro against other currencies would have led to an equal but opposite effect. Impact on equity – net investments in group companies A 10% strengthening of the euro against all other currencies would have led to €2,160 million negative retranslation effect (2024: €2,600 million negative retranslation effect). A 10% weakening of the euro against all other currencies would have led to an equal but opposite effect. In line with accepted hedge accounting treatment and our accounting policy for financial loans, the retranslation differences would be recognised in equity.																					
Currency	€ million 2025	€ million 2024																																							
USD	2,762	3,023																																							
CNY	(999)	(1,081)																																							
ILS	(338)	(323)																																							
TRY	(245)	–																																							
CHF	(750)	–																																							
(iii) Interest rate risk^(a) The Group is exposed to market interest rate fluctuations on its floating-rate debt. Increases in benchmark interest rates could increase the interest cost of our floating-rate debt and increase the cost of future borrowings. The Group's ability to manage interest costs also has an impact on reported results. The Group does not have any material floating interest-bearing financial assets or any significant long-term fixed interest-bearing financial assets. Consequently, the Group's interest rate risk arises mainly from financial liabilities other than lease liabilities. Taking into account the impact of interest rate swaps, at 31 December 2025, interest rates were fixed on approximately 84% of the expected financial liabilities (excluding lease liabilities) for 2026, and 71% for 2027 (76% for 2025 and 68% for 2026 at 31 December 2024). As at year end, the Group had the below notional amount of interest rate derivatives outstanding on which hedge accounting is applied: <table> <tr> <th></th><th>€ million 2025</th><th>€ million 2024</th></tr> <tr> <td>Cash flow hedge</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Currency</td><td>5,852</td><td>2,211</td></tr> <tr> <td>EUR</td><td>5,000</td><td>1,250</td></tr> <tr> <td>USD</td><td>852</td><td>961</td></tr> <tr> <td>Fair value hedge</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Currency</td><td>3,494</td><td>3,660</td></tr> <tr> <td>EUR</td><td>2,000</td><td>2,000</td></tr> <tr> <td>USD</td><td>1,150</td><td>1,298</td></tr> <tr> <td>GBP</td><td>344</td><td>362</td></tr> <tr> <td>Net investment hedge</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Currency</td><td>599</td><td>647</td></tr> <tr> <td>CNY</td><td>599</td><td>647</td></tr> </table> For interest management purposes, transactions with a maturity shorter than six months from inception date are not included as fixed interest transactions. The average interest rate on short-term borrowings in 2025 was 4.3% (2024: 6.3%).		€ million 2025	€ million 2024	Cash flow hedge			Currency	5,852	2,211	EUR	5,000	1,250	USD	852	961	Fair value hedge			Currency	3,494	3,660	EUR	2,000	2,000	USD	1,150	1,298	GBP	344	362	Net investment hedge			Currency	599	647	CNY	599	647	Unilever's interest rate management approach aims for an optimal balance between fixed- and floating-rate interest rate exposures on expected financial liabilities. The objective of this approach is to minimise annual interest costs. This is achieved either by issuing fixed- or floating-rate long-term debt, or by modifying interest rate exposure through the use of interest rate swaps. The majority of the Group's existing interest rate derivatives are designated as fair value hedges and are expected to be effective. The fair value movement of these derivatives is recognised in the income statement, along with any changes in the relevant fair value of the underlying hedged asset or liability.	Impact on income statement Assuming that all other variables remain constant, a 1.0 percentage point increase in floating interest rates on a full-year basis as at 31 December 2025 would have led to an additional €47 million of additional finance cost (2024: €94 million additional finance costs). A 1.0 percentage point decrease in floating interest rates on a full-year basis would have led to an equal but opposite effect. Assuming that all other variables remain constant, a 1.0 percentage point increase in interest rates on a full-year basis as at 31 December 2025 would have led to an additional €20 million of additional finance costs related to net investment hedge interest rate swaps (2024: €12 million cost). A 1.0 percentage point decrease in interest rates on a full-year basis would have led to an additional €22 million of finance income related to net investment hedge interest rate swaps (2024: €12 million income). Impact on equity – cash flow hedges Assuming that all other variables remain constant, a 1.0 percentage point increase in interest rates on a full-year basis as at 31 December 2025 would have led to an additional €6 million debit in equity from derivatives in cash flow hedge relationships (2024: €5 million credit). A 1.0 percentage point decrease in interest rates on a full-year basis would have led to an additional €7 million credit in equity from derivatives in cash flow hedge relationships (2024: €5 million debit).
	€ million 2025	€ million 2024																																							
Cash flow hedge																																									
Currency	5,852	2,211																																							
EUR	5,000	1,250																																							
USD	852	961																																							
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USD	1,150	1,298																																							
GBP	344	362																																							
Net investment hedge																																									
Currency	599	647																																							
CNY	599	647																																							

(a) See the weighted average amount of financial liabilities with fixed-rate interest shown in the following table.

16B. MANAGEMENT OF MARKET RISK continued

The following table shows the split in fixed- and floating-rate interest exposures, taking into account the impact of interest rate swaps:

	€ million 2025	€ million 2024
Current financial liabilities	(2,582)	(6,987)
Non-current financial liabilities	(25,696)	(25,066)
Total financial liabilities	(28,278)	(32,053)
Less: lease liabilities	(1,326)	(1,486)
Financial liabilities (excluding lease liabilities)	26,952	30,567
Of which:		
Fixed rate (weighted average amount of fixing for the following year)	(22,228)	(21,151)

16C. DERIVATIVES AND HEDGING

The Group does not use derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes. The uses of derivatives and the related values of derivatives are summarised in the following table. Derivatives used to hedge:

	€ million Trade and other receivables	€ million Current financial assets	€ million Non-current financial assets	€ million Trade payables and other liabilities	€ million Current financial liabilities	€ million Non-current financial liabilities	€ million Total
31 December 2025							
Foreign exchange derivatives							
Fair value hedges	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cash flow hedges	5	–	–	(30)	–	–	(25)
Hedges on the net investment in foreign operations	–	12 ^(a)	–	–	(36) ^(a)	–	(24)
Hedge accounting not applied	12	38 ^(a)	4	(11)	(3) ^(a)	–	40
Interest rate derivatives							
Fair value hedges	–	–	–	–	(9)	(295)	(304)
Cash flow hedges	–	–	117	–	–	(102)	15
Hedges on the net investment in foreign operations	–	–	19	–	–	–	19
Hedge accounting not applied	–	–	–	–	–	(7)	(7)
Commodity contracts							
Cash flow hedges	3	–	–	(10)	–	–	(7)
Hedge accounting not applied	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	20	50	140	(51)	(48)	(404)	(293)
Total assets			210	Total liabilities		(503)	(293)
31 December 2024							
Foreign exchange derivatives							
Fair value hedges	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cash flow hedges	59	–	–	(28)	–	–	31
Hedges on the net investment in foreign operations	–	69	–	–	(28) ^(a)	–	41
Hedge accounting not applied	18	79 ^(a)	–	(8)	(124) ^(a)	–	(35)
Interest rate derivatives							
Fair value hedges	–	–	–	–	–	(423)	(423)
Cash flow hedges	–	–	58	–	–	(3)	55
Hedges on the net investment in foreign operations	–	–	–	–	–	(16)	(16)
Hedge accounting not applied	–	1	10	–	–	–	11
Commodity contracts							
Cash flow hedges	126	–	–	(20)	–	–	106
Hedge accounting not applied	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	203	149	68	(56)	(152)	(442)	(230)
Total assets			420	Total liabilities		(650)	(230)

(a) Swaps that hedge the currency risk on intra-group loans and offset 'Hedges of net investments in foreign operations' are included within 'Hedge accounting not applied'. See below for further details.

16C. DERIVATIVES AND HEDGING continued**Master netting or similar agreements**

A number of legal entities within the Group enter into derivative transactions under International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) master netting agreements. In general, under such agreements the amounts owed by each counterparty on a single day in respect of all transactions outstanding in the same currency are aggregated into a single net amount that is payable by one party to the other. In certain circumstances, such as when a credit event such as a default occurs, all outstanding transactions under the agreement are terminated, the termination value is assessed and only a single net amount is payable in settlement of all transactions.

The ISDA agreements do not meet the criteria for offsetting the positive and negative values in the consolidated balance sheet. This is because the Group does not have a legally enforceable right to offset recognised amounts against counterparties, as the right to offset is enforceable only upon the occurrence of credit events such as a default.

The column 'Related amounts not set off in the balance sheet – Financial instruments' shows the netting impact of our ISDA agreements, assuming the agreements are respected in the relevant jurisdiction.

(i) Financial assets

The following financial assets are subject to offsetting, enforceable master netting arrangements and similar agreements.

	€ million	€ million Gross amounts of recognised financial assets set off in the balance sheet	€ million Net amounts of financial assets presented in the balance sheet	Related amounts not set off in the balance sheet		€ million Net amount
				€ million Financial instruments	€ million Cash collateral received	
As at 31 December 2025						
Derivative financial assets	229	(19)	210	(162)	(28)	20
As at 31 December 2024						
Derivative financial assets	478	(58)	420	(174)	(89)	157

(ii) Financial liabilities

The following financial liabilities are subject to offsetting, enforceable master netting arrangements and similar agreements.

	€ million	€ million Gross amounts of recognised financial liabilities set off in the balance sheet	€ million Net amounts of financial liabilities presented in the balance sheet	Related amounts not set off in the balance sheet		€ million Net amount
				€ million Financial instruments	€ million Cash collateral received	
As at 31 December 2025						
Derivative financial liabilities	(522)	19	(503)	162	–	(341)
As at 31 December 2024						
Derivative financial liabilities	(708)	58	(650)	174	–	(476)

17. Investment and return

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet include deposits, investments in money market funds and highly liquid investments. To be classified as cash and cash equivalents, an asset must:

- be readily convertible into cash;
- have an insignificant risk of changes in value; and
- have a maturity period of typically three months or less at acquisition.

Cash and cash equivalents in the cash flow statement also include bank overdrafts and are recorded at amortised cost.

Other financial assets

The Group classifies its financial assets into the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income, or through profit or loss), and
- those to be measured at amortised cost.

This classification depends on our business model for managing the financial asset and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

At initial recognition, the Group measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in the income statement.

All financial assets are either debt instruments or equity instruments. Debt instruments are those that provide the Group with a contractual right to receive cash or another asset. Equity instruments are those where the Group has no contractual right to receive cash or another asset.

Debt instruments

The subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Group's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories that debt instruments are classified as:

- financial assets at amortised cost;
- financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income; or
- financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

(i) Amortised cost

Assets measured at amortised cost are those which are held to collect contractual cash flows on the repayment of principal or interest (SPPI). A gain or loss on a debt investment recognised at amortised cost on derecognition or impairment is recognised in the income statement. Interest income is recognised within finance income using the effective interest rate method.

(ii) Fair value through other comprehensive income

Assets that are held at fair value through other comprehensive income are those that are held to collect contractual cash flows on the repayment of principal and interest and which are held to recognise a capital gain through the sale of the asset. Movements in the carrying amount are recognised in other comprehensive income except for the recognition of impairment, interest income and foreign exchange gains or losses which are recognised in the income statement. On derecognition, the cumulative gain or loss recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to the income statement. Interest income is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method.

(iii) Fair value through profit or loss

Assets that do not meet the criteria for either amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income are measured as fair value through profit or loss. Related transaction costs are expensed as incurred. Unless they form part of a hedging relationship, these assets are held at fair value, with changes being recognised in the income statement. Interest income from these assets is included within finance income.

Equity instruments

The Group subsequently measures all equity instruments at fair value. Where the Group has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in other comprehensive income, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains or losses to profit or loss. Dividends from these investments continue to be recognised in the income statement.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial instruments classified as amortised cost and debt instruments classified as fair value through other comprehensive income are assessed for impairment. The Group assesses the probability of default of an asset at initial recognition and then whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis.

To assess whether there is a significant increase in credit risk, the Group compares the risk of a default occurring on the asset as at the reporting date with the risk of default as at the date of initial recognition. It considers available reasonable and supportive forward-looking information. Macroeconomic information (such as market interest rates or growth rates) is also considered.

Financial assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery, such as a debtor failing to engage in a repayment plan with the company. Impairment losses on assets classified as amortised cost are recognised in the income statement. When a later event causes the impairment losses to decrease, the reduction in impairment loss is also recognised in the income statement. Permanent impairment losses on debt instruments classified as fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised in the income statement.

17A. FINANCIAL ASSETS

The Group's Treasury function aims to protect the Group's financial investments, while maximising returns. The fair value of financial assets is considered to be the same as the carrying amount for 2025 and 2024. The Group's cash resources and other financial assets are shown below.

	€ million Current 2025	€ million Non-current 2025	€ million Total 2025	€ million Current 2024	€ million Non-current 2024	€ million Total 2024
Financial assets^(a)						
Cash and cash equivalents						
Cash at bank and in hand	2,490	–	2,490	3,241	–	3,241
Short-term deposits ^(b)	1,066	–	1,066	2,436	–	2,436
Other cash equivalents ^(c)	385	–	385	459	–	459
	3,941	–	3,941	6,136	–	6,136
Other financial assets						
Financial assets at amortised cost ^(d)	541	368	909	736	526	1,262
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income ^(e)	–	2,216	2,216	–	600	600
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:						
Derivatives	50	140	190	149	68	217
Other ^(f)	530	341	871	445	377	822
	1,121	3,065	4,186	1,330	1,571	2,901
Total	5,062	3,065	8,127	7,466	1,571	9,037

- (a) For the purposes of this note and note 15C, financial assets and liabilities exclude trade and other current receivables and trade payables and other liabilities which are covered in notes 13 and 14 respectively.
- (b) Short-term deposits typically have maturity of up to three months.
- (c) Other cash equivalents include investments in overnight funds and marketable securities.
- (d) Current financial assets at amortised cost include short-term deposits with banks with maturities longer than three months excluding deposits which are part of a recognised cash management process, fixed income securities and loans to joint venture entities. Non-current financial assets at amortised cost include judicial deposits of €175 million (2024: €196 million).
- (e) Included within non-current financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are equity investments. These investments are not held by Unilever for trading purposes and hence the Group has opted to recognise fair value movements through other comprehensive income. This includes an amount of €1,655 million related to the Group's retained investment in TMICC recognised following the demerger of our Ice Cream business during the year. The fair value movement in 2025 of all these equity investments was €(17) million (2024: €64 million).
- (f) Current other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include money market funds, marketable securities and other capital market instruments. Included within non-current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are assets in a trust to fund benefit obligations in the US (see also note 4B) of €23 million (2024: €30 million), option to acquire non-controlling interest in subsidiaries of €16 million (2024: €27 million) and investments in financial institutions.

There were no significant changes on account of change in business model in classification of financial assets since 31 December 2024.

There are no financial assets that are designated at fair value through profit or loss, which would otherwise have been measured at fair value through other comprehensive income or amortised cost.

	€ million 2025	€ million 2024
Cash and cash equivalents reconciliation to the cash flow statement		
Cash and cash equivalents per balance sheet	3,941	6,136
Less: Bank overdrafts	(65)	(180)
Add: Cash and cash equivalents included in assets held for sale	–	–
Less: Bank overdraft included in liabilities held for sale	(6)	(6)
Cash and cash equivalents per cash flow statement	3,870	5,950

Approximately €0.6 billion (or 15%) of the Group's cash and cash equivalents are held in the parent and central finance companies, for maximum flexibility. These companies provide loans to our subsidiaries that are also funded through retained earnings and third-party borrowings. The Group maintain access to global debt markets through an infrastructure of short- and long-term debt programmes. The Group make use of plain vanilla derivatives, such as interest rate swaps and foreign exchange contracts, to help mitigate risks. More detail is provided in notes 16, 16A, 16B and 16C on pages 166 to 172.

The remaining €3.3 billion (or 85%) of the Group's cash and cash equivalents are held in foreign subsidiaries which repatriate distributable reserves on a regular basis. For most countries, this is done through dividends which are in some cases subject to withholding or distribution tax. This balance includes €160 million (2024: €176 million) of cash that is held in a few countries where we face cross-border foreign exchange controls and/or other legal restrictions that inhibit our ability to make these balances available for general use by the wider business. The cash will generally be invested or held in the relevant country and, given the other capital resources available to the Group, does not significantly affect the ability of the Group to meet its cash obligations.

17B. CREDIT RISK

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty fails to meet its contractual obligations. Additional information in relation to credit risk on trade receivables is given in note 13. These risks are generally managed by local controllers. Credit risk related to the use of treasury instruments, including those held at amortised cost and at fair value through other comprehensive income, is managed on a Group basis. This risk arises from transactions with financial institutions involving cash and cash equivalents, deposits and derivative financial instruments. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets. To reduce this risk, Unilever has concentrated its main activities with a limited number of counterparties which have secure credit ratings. Individual risk limits are set for each counterparty based on financial position, credit rating and past experience. Credit limits and concentration of exposures are actively monitored by the Group's Treasury department. Netting agreements are also put in place with Unilever's principal counterparties. In the case of a default, these arrangements would allow Unilever to net assets and liabilities across transactions with that counterparty. To further reduce the Group's credit exposures on derivative financial instruments, Unilever has collateral agreements with Unilever's principal counterparties in relation to derivative financial instruments. Under these arrangements, counterparties are required to deposit securities and/or cash as a collateral for their obligations in respect of derivative financial instruments. At 31 December 2025, the collateral held by Unilever under such arrangements amounted to €28 million (2024: €89 million), which was entirely in cash.

Further details in relation to the Group's exposure to credit risk are shown in note 13 and note 16A.

18. Financial instruments fair value risk

The Group is exposed to the risk of changes in fair value of its financial assets and liabilities. The following table summarises the fair values and carrying amounts of financial instruments.

	€ million Fair value 2025	€ million Fair value 2024	€ million Carrying amount 2025	€ million Carrying amount 2024
Fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities				
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	3,941	6,136	3,941	6,136
Financial assets at amortised cost	909	1,262	909	1,262
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,216	600	2,216	600
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Derivatives	190	217	190	217
Other	871	822	871	822
	8,127	9,037	8,127	9,037
Financial liabilities				
Bank loans and overdrafts	(233)	(521)	(233)	(521)
Bonds and other loans	(25,655)	(28,037)	(26,038)	(28,648)
Lease liabilities	(1,326)	(1,486)	(1,326)	(1,486)
Derivatives	(452)	(594)	(452)	(594)
Other financial liabilities	(229)	(804)	(229)	(804)
	(27,895)	(31,442)	(28,278)	(32,053)

The fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities (excluding listed bonds) is considered to be the same as the carrying amount for 2025 and 2024. The fair value of trade receivables and payables is considered to be equal to the carrying amount of these items due to their short-term nature.

Fair value hierarchy

The fair values shown in notes 15C and 17A have been classified into three categories depending on the inputs used in the valuation technique.

The categories used are as follows:

- Level 1: quoted prices for identical instruments;
- Level 2: directly or indirectly observable market inputs, other than Level 1 inputs; and
- Level 3: inputs which are not based on observable market data.

18. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS FAIR VALUE RISK continued

For assets and liabilities which are carried at fair value, the classification of fair value calculations by category is summarised below:

		€ million	€ million	€ million	€ million	€ million	€ million	€ million	€ million
	Notes	Level 1 2025	Level 1 2024	Level 2 2025	Level 2 2024	Level 3 2025	Level 3 2024	Total fair value 2025	Total fair value 2024
Assets at fair value									
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	17A	1,663	10	4	4	549	586	2,216	600
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:									
Derivatives ^(a)	16C	–	–	210	420	–	–	210	420
Other	17A	530	445	–	–	341	377	871	822
Liabilities at fair value									
Derivatives ^(b)	16C	–	–	(503)	(650)	–	–	(503)	(650)
Contingent consideration	14	–	–	–	–	(46)	(1)	(46)	(1)

(a) Includes €20 million (2024: €203 million) derivatives, reported within trade receivables, that hedge trading activities.

(b) Includes €51 million (2024: €56 million) derivatives, reported within trade payables, that hedge trading activities.

There were no significant changes in classification of fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities since 31 December 2024. There were also no significant movements between the fair value levels since 31 December 2024.

The impact in 2025 income statement due to Level 3 instruments is a loss of €(46) million (2024: loss of €(58) million).

Reconciliation of Level 3 fair value measurements of financial assets and financial liabilities is given below:

	€ million 2025	€ million 2024
Reconciliation of movements in Level 3 valuations		
1 January	962	684
Gains/(losses) recognised in income statement	(46)	(58)
Gains/(losses) recognised in other comprehensive income	(22)	67
Purchases and new issues	30	135
Sales and settlements	(80)	134
31 December	844	962

SIGNIFICANT UNOBSERVABLE INPUTS USED IN LEVEL 3 FAIR VALUES

Assets valued using Level 3 techniques include €630 million (2024: €658 million) relating to a number of unlisted investments within Unilever Ventures companies, none of which are individually material; €155 million (2024: €172 million) of long-term cash receivables under life insurance policies and €16 million (2024: €27 million) for option to acquire non-controlling interest. Valuation techniques used are specific to each asset and liability, a change in one or more of the inputs to reasonably possible alternative assumptions would not change the value significantly for all assets and liabilities.

Calculation of fair values

The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities are defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Methods and assumptions used to estimate the fair values are consistent with those used in the year ended 31 December 2024.

Assets and liabilities carried at fair value

- The fair values of quoted investments falling into Level 1 are based on current bid prices.
- The fair values of unquoted financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and at fair value through profit or loss are based on recent trades in liquid markets, observable market rates, discounted cash flow analysis and statistical modelling techniques such as the Monte Carlo simulation. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in Level 2. If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in Level 3.
- Derivatives are valued using valuation techniques with market observable inputs. The models incorporate various inputs including the credit quality of counterparties, foreign exchange spot and forward rates, interest rate curves and forward rate curves of the underlying commodities.
- For listed securities where the market is not liquid, and for unlisted securities, valuation techniques are used. These include the use of recent arm's length transactions, reference to other instruments that are substantially the same and discounted cash flow calculations.

Other financial assets and liabilities (fair values for disclosure purposes only)

- Cash and cash equivalents, trade and other current receivables, bank loans and overdrafts, trade payables and other current liabilities have fair values that approximate to their carrying amounts due to their short-term nature.
- The fair values of listed bonds are based on their market value.
- Non-listed bonds, other loans, bank loans and non-current receivables and payables are based on the net present value of the anticipated future cash flows associated with these instruments using rates currently available for debt on similar terms, credit risk and remaining maturities.

Policies and processes used in relation to the calculation of Level 3 fair values

Assets valued using Level 3 valuation techniques are primarily made up of long-term cash receivables and unlisted investments. Valuation techniques used are specific to the circumstances involved. Unlisted investments include €630 million (2024: €658 million) of investments within Unilever Ventures companies.

19. Provisions

Provisions are recognised where a legal or constructive obligation exists at the balance sheet date, as a result of a past event, where the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated and where the outflow of economic benefit is probable.

Provisions	€ million 2025	€ million 2024
Due within one year	589	831
Due after one year	539	571
Total provisions	1,128	1,402

	€ million Restructuring	€ million Legal	€ million Brazil indirect taxes	€ million Other	€ million Total
Movements during 2025					
1 January 2025	466	282	64	590	1,402
Additions through business combinations	–	13	–	–	13
Distributed through demerger	(16)	(16)	(4)	(23)	(59)
Income statement:					
Charges	261	132	9	166	568
Releases	(202)	(15)	(5)	(83)	(305)
Utilisation	(284)	(69)	(4)	(54)	(411)
Currency translation	(11)	(26)	–	(43)	(80)
31 December 2025	214	301	60	553	1,128

Restructuring provisions primarily include people costs such as redundancy costs and the cost of compensation where manufacturing, distribution, service or selling agreements are to be terminated. The Group expects these provisions to be substantially utilised within the next few years.

The Group is involved from time to time in legal and arbitration proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business. As previously disclosed, along with other consumer product companies and retail customers, Unilever is involved in a number of ongoing investigations by national competition authorities. These proceedings and investigations are at various stages and concern a variety of product markets. Where specific issues arise, provisions are made to the extent appropriate. Due to the nature of the legal cases, the timing of utilisation of these provisions is uncertain.

Provisions for Brazil indirect taxes are separate from the matters listed as contingent liabilities in note 20. Unilever does not have provisions and contingent liabilities for the same matters. Due to the nature of disputed indirect taxes, the timing of utilisation of these provisions is uncertain.

Other includes provisions for indirect taxes in countries other than Brazil, interest on tax provisions and provisions for various other matters. The timing of utilisation of these provisions is uncertain.

20. Commitments and contingent liabilities

COMMITMENTS

Lease commitments are the future cash outflows from the lease contracts which are not recorded in the measurement of lease liabilities. These include potential future payments related to leases of low-value assets, leases which are less than 12 months, variable leases, extension and termination options and leases not yet commenced but which we have committed to.

Other commitments principally comprise commitments under contract to purchase materials and services. They do not include commitments to purchase property, plant and equipment, which are reported in note 10 on pages 155 to 157.

	€ million Leases 2025	€ million Leases 2024	€ million Other commitments 2025	€ million Other commitments 2024
Lease commitments and other commitments fall due as follows:				
Within 1 year	89	101	1,371	1,654
Later than 1 year but not later than 5 years	80	163	1,848	2,360
Later than 5 years	43	66	268	184
	212	330	3,487	4,198

20. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES continued

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Contingent liabilities are either possible obligations that will probably not require a transfer of economic benefits, or present obligations that may, but probably will not, require a transfer of economic benefits. It is not appropriate to make provisions for contingent liabilities, but there is a chance that they will result in an obligation in the future. Assessing the amount of liabilities that are not probable is highly judgemental, so contingent liabilities are disclosed on the basis of the known maximum exposure or are unquantified where the financial impact cannot be reliably measured.

Contingent liabilities arise in respect of litigations against group companies, investigations by competition, regulatory and fiscal authorities and obligations arising under environmental legislation. In many markets, there is a high degree of complexity involved in the local tax regimes. The majority of contingent liabilities are in respect of fiscal matters in Brazil. In addition, the Group is subject to litigation arising from alleged asbestos contamination in talcum powder products manufactured and sold decades ago. For cases where settlement is probable and can be reliably estimated, a provision has been recognised. Other cases, where the estimated financial impact cannot be reliably estimated, are unquantified contingent liabilities.

In the case of fiscal matters, the known maximum exposure is the amount included in a tax assessment.

	€ million 2025	€ million 2024
Summary of contingent liabilities		
Corporate reorganisation – IPI, PIS and COFINS taxes and penalties	3,557	3,230
Inputs for PIS and COFINS taxes	13	35
Goodwill amortisation	155	144
Other tax assessments – approximately 500 cases	771	855
Total Brazil Tax	4,496	4,264
Other contingent liabilities	496	571
Total contingent liabilities	4,992	4,835

Brazil tax

During 2004, and in common with many other businesses operating in Brazil, one of our Brazilian subsidiaries received a notice of infringement from the Federal Revenue Service in respect of indirect taxes regarding corporate reorganisation. The notice alleges that a 2001 reorganisation of our local corporate structure was undertaken without a valid business purpose. The 2001 reorganisation was comparable with restructuring done by many companies in Brazil. The original dispute was resolved in the courts in the Group's favour. However, in 2013 a new assessment was raised in respect of a similar matter. Additionally, during the course of 2014 and between 2017 and 2025, other notices of infringement were issued based on the same grounds argued in the previous assessments. The total amount of the tax assessments in respect of this matter is €3,557 million (2024: €3,230 million).

The Group believes that the likelihood that the Brazilian tax authorities will ultimately prevail is low, however there can be no guarantee of success in court. In each case, we believe our position is strong, so they have not been provided for and are considered to be contingent liabilities. Due to the fiscal environment in Brazil, there remains the possibility of material tax assessments related to the same matters for periods not yet assessed. We expect that tax litigation cases related to this matter may move from the Administrative to the Judicial Courts, although the exact timing is uncertain. In such case, we will be required to make a judicial deposit or provide a guarantee in respect of the disputed tax, interest and penalties. The judicial process in Brazil is likely to take a number of years to conclude.

The contingent liabilities reported for indirect taxes relating to disputes with the Brazilian authorities are separate from the provisions listed in note 19. Unilever does not hold provisions and contingent liabilities for the same matters.

21. Demerger of the Ice Cream Business

On 6 December 2025, Unilever completed the separation of its Ice Cream business, now known as The Magnum Ice Cream Company N.V. ('TMICC') an independent listed company incorporated and headquartered in the Netherlands. The separation was effected through a demerger of 80.15% of Unilever's holding in TMICC to Unilever shareholders. Unilever retained a 19.85% stake in TMICC, which has been recognised as an equity investment. TMICC shares were admitted to trading on Euronext Amsterdam, the London Stock Exchange and the New York Stock Exchange on 8 December 2025.

Under IFRIC 17 'Distributions of Non-cash Assets to Owners', a liability and an equity distribution are measured at the fair value of the assets to be distributed when the dividend is appropriately authorised and no longer at the entity's discretion. The liability, dividend distribution and associated gain on demerger were recognised in December 2025 when the demerger distribution was authorised.

The fair value of the Ice Cream business was €8.4 billion. This was measured by reference to the daily closing quoted average TMICC share price over a five-day period post-listing, which was considered representative of the fair value at the distribution date. A gain on distribution of the Ice Cream business was recorded in the Income Statement in 2025. This gain is presented as part of discontinued operations and is exempt from tax.

The gain included €1.7 billion relating to the measurement of the retained stake to fair value using the same methodology. Any future gains or losses on the retained stake will be recognised in other comprehensive income.

The carrying value of the net assets of the Ice Cream business in the consolidated financial statements was €4.0 billion.

In addition, there was a reclassification of the Group's share of cumulative exchange differences arising on translation of the foreign currency net assets from reserves to the income statement of €1.0 billion. The total gain on the demerger of the Ice Cream business was €3.4 billion.

21. DEMERGER OF THE ICE CREAM BUSINESS continued

Total gain on demerger calculation

	€ million 2025
Fair value of the Ice Cream business distributed (80.15%)	6,752
Fair value of the retained ownership in TMICC (19.85%)	1,672
Total fair value	8,424
Carrying amount of the net assets and liabilities distributed/derecognised, comprised of:	
Goodwill	(3,322)
Intangible assets	(729)
Property, plant and equipment	(2,234)
Pension assets	(80)
Inventories	(925)
Net deferred tax assets	(302)
Other non-current assets	(10)
Trade and other receivables	(1,960)
Cash and cash equivalents	(531)
Current tax assets	(43)
Trade payables and other current liabilities	2,797
Financial liabilities	3,179
Pension liabilities	86
Provisions	59
Total carrying amount of net assets derecognised	(4,015)
Gain on demerger before exchange movements	4,409
Loss on recycling of currency retranslation on disposal	(1,036)
Total gain on the demerger after tax	3,373

Financial information relating to the operations of Ice Cream is set out below and includes financial information up until the date of the demerger. We have reported everything from turnover to operating profit in line with what was previously disclosed for the Ice Cream business as discontinued operations for the financial years 2023 and 2024. Below operating profit, some allocations have been made to income and costs not historically reported as part of our segment information, where costs are shared by the Ice Cream business. We have recognised the India Ice Cream business as part of discontinued operations and recognised the related assets and liabilities as held for sale in the balance sheet, following an agreement to sell this business to The Magnum Ice Cream Company in the first half of 2026.

Unilever will continue to provide services (including IT infrastructure, marketing and co-packing services), supply materials, and continue to invoice and collect cash on behalf of The Magnum Ice Cream Company under a Transitional Services Agreement (TSA). The management fee for these services is recognised within operating profit. The TSA will continue for a maximum period of two years from the demerger of the Ice Cream business.

This financial information may differ, both in purpose and basis of preparation, from the Historical Financial Information and the Interim Financial Information included in The Magnum Ice Cream Company's prospectus and from that which may be published by The Magnum Ice Cream Company. As a result, while the two sets of financial information may be similar, they may not be the same because of certain differences in accounting and disclosure under IFRS, including differences in perimeter.

The total results from discontinued operations are as follows (2025 results are for the year to date until 6 December):

	€ million 2025	€ million 2024	€ million 2023
Total results from discontinued operations (Ice Cream)			
Turnover	7,691	8,282	7,924
Operating profit	677	571	760
Profit before tax from discontinued operations	613	498	712
Taxation	(188)	(168)	(209)
Profit after taxation from discontinued operations	425	330	503
Total gain on demerger after tax	3,373	–	–
Profit after taxation on demerger of discontinued operations	3,798	330	503
Attributable to:			
Non-controlling interests	11	16	18
Shareholders' equity	3,787	314	485
Basic earnings per share from discontinued operations (€)	1.73	0.14	0.22
Diluted earnings per share from discontinued operations (€)	1.73	0.14	0.22

Cash flows from discontinued operations included an operating inflow of €0.3 billion. Investing outflow was €0.7 billion, mainly from the cash de-recognised at the time of the demerger and capital expenditure. Financing activities contributed a €3.0 billion inflow, primarily from the bond issuance completed by TMICC. Of this bond finance, €2.7 billion was used to settle an intercompany position between TMICC and Unilever prior to the demerger. The total cash flows arising from discontinued operations are as follows (2025 results are for the year to date until 6 December):

	€ million 2025	€ million 2024	€ million 2023
Net operating cash flows attributable to discontinued operations	298	1,058	1,033
Net investing cash flows attributable to discontinued operations	(724)	(202)	(883)
Net financing cash flows attributable to discontinued operations	3,070	(112)	(109)

22. Acquisitions and disposals

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition accounting method as at the acquisition date, which is the date at which control is transferred to the Group.

Goodwill is measured at the acquisition date as the fair value of consideration transferred, plus non-controlling interests and the fair value of any previously held equity interests less the net recognised amount (which is generally fair value) of the identifiable assets and liabilities assumed. Goodwill is subject to an annual review for impairment (or more frequently if necessary) in accordance with our accounting policies. Any impairment is charged to the income statement as it arises. Detailed information relating to goodwill is provided in note 9 on pages 152 to 154.

Non-controlling interests are valued based on the proportion of net assets of the acquired company at the date of acquisition.

Transaction costs are expensed as incurred.

Changes in ownership that do not result in a change of control are accounted for as equity transactions and therefore do not have any impact on goodwill. The difference between consideration and the non-controlling share of net assets acquired is recognised within equity.

2025

In 2025, the Group completed the business acquisitions and disposals as listed below:

Deal completion date	Acquired/disposed business
1 April 2025	Acquired 100% of Wild, a UK-based company known for its natural, refillable deodorants, lip balms, body washes and handwashes.
1 April 2025	Sold Conimex brand to Paulig Group.
1 April 2025	Acquired the remaining 20% of Nutraceutical Wellness, Inc. (Nutrafol), bringing the Group's ownership to 100%.
21 April 2025	HUL acquired 90.5% of Minimalist, an India-based premium actives-led beauty brand.
2 September 2025	Acquired 98.7% of Dr. Squatch, a US-based brand specialising in natural personal care products.

In addition to the transactions listed above, in the first quarter of 2026, Unilever completed the disposals of the Graze and Indonesia Tea businesses. Unilever also announced in January 2026 the agreement to sell its Home Care businesses in Colombia and Ecuador; the transactions are expected to close during 2026.

Dr. Squatch Acquisition

On 2 September 2025, Unilever acquired 98.7% of the shares of Dr. Squatch, a US-based company specialising in natural personal care products. This complementary acquisition marks another step in expanding Unilever's portfolio towards premium and high-growth spaces. The total consideration paid was €1,243 million.

The provisional fair value of net assets recognised on the balance sheet is €614 million. All balances are currently provisional, pending the completion of the asset valuation review. The main asset acquired was the brand intangible valued using an income approach model by estimating future cash flows generated by the brand and discounting them to present value using rates in line with a market participant expectation. The key assumptions in the brand valuation are revenue growth and discount rates. A deferred tax liability related to the brand intangible estimated at €170 million was also recognised. As part of the acquisition, goodwill of €637 million was recognised and is not deductible for tax purposes.

2024

In 2024, the Group completed the business acquisitions and disposals as listed below:

Deal completion date	Acquired/disposed business
1 February 2024	Acquired 91.88% of K18, a US-based premium hair care brand. The acquisition complements Unilever's existing Beauty & Wellbeing portfolio, with a range of high-quality, hair care products.
1 June 2024	Sold Elida Beauty to Yellow Wood Partners LLC. Elida Beauty comprises more than 20 beauty and personal care brands, such as Q-Tips, Caress, Timotei and TIGI.
1 August 2024	Sold Qinyuan Group (also known as 'Truliva') to Yong Chao Venture Capital Co., Ltd. Qinyuan Group offers a range of water purification solutions to households in China.
8 October 2024	Sold the Russian subsidiary to Arnest Group. The sale includes all of Unilever's business in Russia and its four factories in the country, along with our business in Belarus.
1 November 2024	Sold Pureit to A.O. Smith. Pureit offers a range of water purification solutions across India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Vietnam and Mexico, among others.

EFFECT ON CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

If the acquisition deals completed in 2025 had all taken place at the beginning of the year, Group turnover would have been €50,861 million, and Group operating profit would have been €9,047 million. In 2024, if all of the acquisitions had taken place at the beginning of the year, Group turnover for 2024 would have been €52,490 million and Group operating profit would have been €8,831 million.

22. ACQUISITIONS AND DISPOSALS continued**EFFECT ON CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET****Acquisitions**

The following table sets out the effect of acquisitions on the consolidated balance sheet in 2025, as well as the comparative year. The fair values currently used for opening balances are provisional. These balances remain provisional due to there being outstanding relevant information in regard to facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date and/or where valuation work is still ongoing.

	€ million 2025	€ million 2024
Intangible assets	1,109	382
Other non-current assets	67	14
Trade and other receivables	66	15
Other current assets ^(a)	134	36
Non-current liabilities ^(b)	(311)	(99)
Current liabilities	(85)	(15)
Net assets acquired	980	333
Non-controlling interest	(30)	(27)
Goodwill ^(c)	784	310
Total consideration	1,734	616
of which:		
Cash	1,687	616
Deferred consideration	47	–

(a) 2025 includes inventories of €103 million and cash and cash equivalents of €27 million.

(b) 2025 includes deferred tax of €290 million (2024: €99 million).

(c) Goodwill not deductible for tax purposes.

Goodwill represents the future value that the Group believes it will obtain through operational synergies and the application of acquired company ideas to existing Unilever channels and businesses. Detailed information relating to goodwill is provided in note 9 on pages 152 to 154.

Disposals

The following table sets out the effect of disposals on the consolidated balance sheet in 2025, as well as the comparative year. The results of disposed businesses are included in the consolidated financial statements up until their date of disposal.

	€ million 2025	€ million 2024
Goodwill and intangible assets ^(a)	71	1,107
Other non-current assets	27	218
Current assets	8	700
Liabilities	(1)	(683)
Net assets sold	105	1,342
Loss on recycling of currency retranslation on disposal	24	545
Non-controlling interest	0	(85)
Profit/(loss) on sale attributable to Unilever	(36)	(406)
Total consideration	93	1,396
of which:		
Cash	93	1,299
Non-cash items and deferred consideration	0	97

(a) 2025 includes intangibles of €56 million relating to the disposals of The Vegetarian Butcher, Kate Somerville and Conimex businesses (2024 includes intangibles of €984 million relating to the disposals of the Elida Beauty, Russia and Truliva businesses).

23. Related party transactions

A related party is a person or entity that is related to the Group. These include both people and entities that have, or are subject to, the influence or control of the Group.

Joint ventures

The following related party balances existed with joint venture businesses at 31 December:

Related party balances	€ million Total 2025	€ million Total 2024
Sales to joint ventures	1,018	1,168
Purchases from joint ventures	128	110
Receivables from joint ventures	90	112
Payables to joint ventures	149	111
Loans to joint ventures	205	227
Royalties and service fees	23	9

Significant joint ventures are Unilever FIMA LDA and Gallo Worldwide LDA in Portugal, Binzagr Unilever Distribution in the Middle East, the Pepsi Lipton Tea Partnership in the US and Pepsi Lipton International Ltd for the rest of the world.

All transactions between the group and related parties are conducted on arm's length basis.

Associates

There are no trading balances due to or from associates.

24. Share buyback

On 13 February 2025, Unilever PLC announced a share buyback programme for an aggregate market value up to €1.5 billion. The programme was completed on 30 May 2025, with the Group repurchasing 27,815,955 – (2024: 27,368,909) ordinary shares which were held by Unilever as treasury shares until their cancellation in December 2025. Consideration paid in 2025 for the repurchase of shares including transaction costs was €1,510 million (2024: €1,508 million) and was recognised in other reserves.

25. Remuneration of auditors

	€ million 2025	€ million 2024	€ million 2023
Fees payable to the Group's auditors for the audit of the consolidated and parent company accounts of Unilever PLC	13	12	7
Fees payable to the Group's auditors for the audit of accounts of subsidiaries of Unilever PLC pursuant to legislation ^{(a)(b)}	19	20	16
Total statutory audit fees	32	32	23
Fees payable to the Group's auditors for the audit of non-statutory financial statements ^(c)	15	8	–
Audit-related assurance services ^(d)	2	1	–
Other taxation advisory services	–	–	–
Services relating to corporate finance transactions	–	–	–
Other assurance services ^(e)	10	7	1
All other non-audit services ^(f)	–	–	–
Total fees payable	59	48	24

(a) Comprises fees payable to the KPMG network of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Cooperative for audit work on statutory financial statements and Group reporting returns of subsidiary companies.

(b) Amount payable to KPMG in respect of services supplied to associated pension schemes was less than €1 million individually and in aggregate (2024: less than €1 million individually and in aggregate; 2023: less than €1 million individually and in aggregate).

(c) 2025 includes fees payable for reporting accountant services on the historical financial information of the Ice Cream business.

(d) 2025 includes €1 million relating to services performed on the historical interim financial information of the Ice Cream business.

(e) 2025 includes €6 million related to reporting accountant services performed in preparation for the demerger of the Ice Cream business. 2025 and 2024 include fees payable for CSR assurance reporting services. With the exception of these services, amounts paid in relation to each type of service are less than €1 million individually and in aggregate (2024: less than €1 million and in aggregate; 2023: less than €1 million and in aggregate).

(f) 2025, 2024 and 2023 include various services, each less than €1 million individually.

26. Events after the balance sheet date

Where events occurring after the balance sheet date provide evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period, the impact of these events is adjusted within the financial statements. Otherwise, events after the balance sheet date of a material size or nature are disclosed below.

On 12 February 2026, Unilever announced a quarterly dividend with the 2025 fourth-quarter results of €0.47/£0.41 per PLC ordinary share. The total value of the announced dividend is €1,017 million.

In February 2026, we announced a share buyback programme of €1.5 billion to be conducted during 2026.

27. Significant subsidiaries

The following represents the significant subsidiaries of the Group at 31 December 2025, that principally affect the turnover, profit and net assets of the Group. The percentage of share capital shown below represents the aggregate percentage of equity capital directly or indirectly held by Unilever PLC in the company. The companies are incorporated and principally operated in the countries under which they are shown except where stated otherwise.

Country	Name of company	Shareholding
Argentina	Unilever de Argentina S.A.	100%
Australia	Unilever Australia Limited	100%
Brazil	Unilever Brasil Ltda.	100%
Canada	Unilever Canada, Inc.	100%
China	Unilever Services (Hefei) Co. Ltd	100%
England and Wales	Unilever Global IP Ltd	100%
England and Wales	Unilever U.K. Central Resources Limited	100%
England and Wales	Unilever UK & CN Holdings Limited	100%
England and Wales	Unilever U.K. Holdings Limited	100%
England and Wales	Unilever UK Limited	100%
France	Unilever France S.A.S.	100%
Germany	Unilever Deutschland GmbH	100%
Germany	Unilever Deutschland Holding GmbH	100%
India	Hindustan Unilever Limited	62%
Indonesia	PT Unilever Indonesia Tbk	85%
Italy	Unilever Italia Mkt Operations S.R.L.	100%
Mexico	Unilever de Mexico, S. de R.L. de C.V.	100%
Mexico	Unilever Manufacturera S. de R.L. de C.V.	100%
Netherlands	Unilever Europe B.V.	100%
Netherlands	Unilever Nederland B.V.	100%
Netherlands	Mixhold B.V.	100%
Netherlands	Unilever Finance Netherlands B.V.	100%
Netherlands	Unilever International Holdings B.V.	100%
Netherlands	Unilever IP Holdings B.V.	100%
Netherlands	UNUS Holding B.V.	100%
Pakistan	Unilever Pakistan Limited	99%
Philippines	Unilever Philippines, Inc.	100%
Singapore	Unilever Asia Private Limited	100%
South Africa	Unilever South Africa (Pty) Limited	100%
Switzerland	Unilever Finance International AG	100%
Thailand	Unilever Thai Trading Limited	100%
Turkey	Unilever Sanayi ve Ticaret Turk A.S.	100%
United States of America	Conopco, Inc.	100%
United States of America	Nutraceutical Wellness, Inc.	100%
United States of America	Paula's Choice, Inc.	100%
United States of America	The LIV Group, Inc.	100%
United States of America	Unilever Capital Corporation	100%
United States of America	Unilever North America Supply Chain Company LLC	100%
United States of America	Unilever United States, Inc.	100%
Vietnam	Unilever Vietnam International Company Limited	100%

See pages 192 to 200 for a complete list of subsidiary undertakings, associates and joint ventures.

Company Accounts Unilever PLC

Income statement

for the year ended 31 December

	Notes	€ million 2025	€ million 2024
Turnover	1	84	75
Services charged out to group companies		84	75
Incurred costs paid		(437)	(394)
Other Income		7	–
Operating loss		(346)	(319)
Net finance costs		(123)	(391)
Finance income		70	86
Finance costs		(193)	(477)
Income from shares in group companies	2	15,265	13,648
Loss on demerger	3	(2,992)	–
Profit before taxation		11,804	12,938
Taxation	4	(10)	36
Net profit		11,794	12,974

Statement of comprehensive income

	€ million 2025	€ million 2024
Net profit	11,794	12,974
Other comprehensive income		
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss, net of tax:		
Remeasurement of defined benefit pension plans, net of tax	3	4
Total comprehensive income	11,797	12,978

Statement of cash flows

Unilever PLC does not have cash and cash equivalents. Instead, Unilever PLC has current accounts with Unilever UK Central Resources Limited and Unilever Finance International AG. Unilever UK Central Resources Limited and Unilever Finance International AG make and collect payments on behalf of Unilever PLC.

Statement of changes in equity

	€ million Called up Share capital	€ million Share premium account	€ million Capital redemption reserve	€ million Other reserves	€ million Retained profit	€ million Total equity
Statement of changes in equity						
1 January 2024^(a)	88	52,844	22	668	23,359	76,981
Profit or loss for the period	–	–	–	–	12,974	12,974
Other comprehensive income, net of tax:						
Remeasurement of defined benefit pension plan, net of tax	–	–	–	–	4	4
Total comprehensive income	–	–	–	–	12,978	12,978
Dividends on ordinary capital	–	–	–	–	(4,320)	(4,320)
Repurchase of shares ^(b)	–	–	–	(1,508)	–	(1,508)
Cancellation of treasury shares ^(d)	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other movements in treasury shares ^(c)	–	–	–	31	–	31
Other movements in equity	–	–	–	–	156	156
31 December 2024	88	52,844	22	(809)	32,173	84,318
Profit or loss for the period	–	–	–	–	11,794	11,794
Other comprehensive income, net of tax:						
Remeasurement of defined benefit pension plan, net of tax	–	–	–	–	3	3
Total comprehensive income	–	–	–	–	11,797	11,797
Dividends on ordinary capital	–	–	–	–	(4,453)	(4,453)
Repurchase of shares ^(b)	–	–	–	(1,510)	–	(1,510)
Cancellation of treasury shares ^(d)	(3)	–	3	3,770	(3,770)	–
Other movements in treasury shares ^(c)	–	–	–	1	–	1
Dividend in Specie ^(e)	–	–	–	–	(6,752)	(6,752)
Other movements in equity	–	–	–	–	207	207
31 December 2025	85	52,844	25	1,452	29,202	83,608

- (a) Balance as on 1 January 2024 includes an adjustment of €1,500 million under Other reserves relating to translation differences on share capital and share premium arising from the change of presentational currency.
- (b) Repurchase of shares reflects the cost of acquiring ordinary shares as part of the share buyback programme announced 8 February 2024 and 13 February 2025 (see note 11C).
- (c) At 31 December 2025, 1,208,143 (2024: 1,998,281) treasury shares are held at an employee share ownership trust.
- (d) During 2025, 13,288,138 PLC ordinary shares held as treasury shares were cancelled before the share consolidation and 51,625,153 cancelled after the share consolidation. The amount paid to repurchase these shares was initially recognised in other reserves and is transferred to retained profit on cancellation.
- (e) Dividend in specie of The Magnum Ice Cream Company N.V. shares distributed to the shareholders €6,752 million (see note 5 of the Company Accounts and note 15B of the consolidated financial statements).

Balance sheet

as at 31 December

	Notes	€ million 2025	€ million 2024
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Investments in subsidiaries	5	94,776	88,035
Other non-current assets	6	936	1,552
Deferred tax assets	4	353	285
Financial assets		–	11
Pension assets		10	7
		96,075	89,890
Current assets			
Trade and other current receivables	7	774	220
Assets held for sale	8	213	–
		987	220
Total assets		97,062	90,110
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade payables and other current liabilities	9	11,372	3,673
Financial liabilities	10	792	196
		12,164	3,869
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities	10	1,289	1,921
Provisions		2	2
		1,291	1,923
Total liabilities		13,454	5,792
Equity			
Shareholders' equity			
Called up share capital	11	85	88
Share premium account	11	52,844	52,844
Capital redemption reserve	11	25	22
Other reserves	11	1,452	(809)
Retained profit	11	29,202	32,173
		83,608	84,318
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		97,062	90,110

These financial statements have been approved by the Directors and signed on their behalf by Fernando Fernandez.

F Fernandez on behalf of The Board of Directors
4 March 2026

Notes to the Company Accounts

Unilever PLC

Accounting information and policies

BASIS OF PREPARATION

The Company Accounts of PLC are prepared on the going concern basis and in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), and UK-adopted international accounting standards. The Company accounts comply with the Companies Act 2006.

The accounts are prepared under the historical cost convention, except for the revaluation of financial assets classified as 'fair value through other comprehensive income' or 'fair value through profit or loss', as well as derivative financial instruments, which are reported in accordance with the accounting policies set out below.

Unilever PLC is included within the consolidated financial statements of the Group. The consolidated financial statements of the Group are prepared in accordance with IFRS. As PLC does not have cash and cash equivalents, the Company is no longer presenting a separate statement of cash flows.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies of PLC Company Accounts are the same as the Unilever Group, refer to pages 133 to 135, except for the accounting policies included below.

Foreign currency

Effective from 1 January 2024, the functional currency of Unilever PLC was changed from sterling to euro. This followed a review and subsequent change of the internal debt of PLC, from sterling to euro, which triggered a formal evaluation of PLC's functional currency. The change was applied prospectively.

Similarly, with effect from 1 January 2024, Unilever PLC's presentational currency was changed from sterling to euro to better align with its functional and group's presentational currencies. The amounts were presented into euro using exchange rate as at 1 January 2024 except share capital and share premium were presented using the rate at the date of the Unification, the difference arising on presentation was recorded as foreign currency translation reserves within the opening Other Reserves.

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the Company's functional currency at the foreign exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are retranslated to the functional currency at the foreign exchange rate ruling at that date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are stated at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at foreign exchange rates ruling at the date the fair value was determined. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation of monetary assets and liabilities are recognised in the income statement.

Turnover

Turnover excludes value added tax and includes service fees received from group companies. Revenue from services is recognised over time based on the usage of these services by group companies.

Operating profit

The operating profit is stated after deducting the costs that are mainly related to the delivered services. Expenses are allocated to the period in which they relate.

The operating profit includes residual central group costs charged to PLC from another group company, Unilever Europe Business Centre B.V. (UEBC). These residual costs arise because central group costs are incurred and charged out to group entities by UEBC, but some of these are not able to be recovered by UEBC. These costs are recharged to PLC at the ultimate parent entity of the Group.

Investment in subsidiaries

Shares in group companies are stated at cost less any amounts written off to reflect an impairment.

Dividends

Dividends payable and dividends receivable are recognised in the financial statements in the year in which they are approved.

Assets and liabilities held for sale

Disposal groups are classified as held for sale when their carrying amount is expected to be recovered primarily through a sale or distribution to shareholders, rather than through continued use. To qualify, the disposal group must be available for sale or distribution in its current condition, and the transaction must be considered highly probable. Assets held for sale or distribution are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell or distribute.

Financial guarantees

Where PLC enters into financial guarantee contracts to guarantee the indebtedness of other companies within its group, it considers these to be insurance arrangements and account for them as such. IFRS 17 'Insurance Contracts' has been released and is mandatory for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. The standard provides that wherein the issuer has explicitly asserted that it regards financial guarantees as insurance contracts and has used accounting applicable to insurance contracts, the issuer may choose to apply either IFRS 17 or IAS 32, IFRS 7 and IFRS 9 to account for such guarantees. Unilever had made an election to apply IAS 32, IFRS 7 and IFRS 9 and it was treated as a change in accounting policy, with restatement of comparatives for the previous reporting period.

Capital Redemption Reserve

The nominal value of shares cancelled is transferred from share capital to the capital redemption reserve.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements and estimates in the application of accounting policies that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and judgements are periodically evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future period affected.

Management believes that the following judgement has the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the Company's financial statements:

Transition exchange rate for share capital and share premium – when calculating the impact of the presentation currency change on the financial statements, management used the transition exchange rate as at 1 January 2024 (£1 = €1.153). For certain account balances, such as share premium and share capital, a historical exchange rate was used, specifically the rate at the date of the Unification (£1 = €1.121). The resulting difference arising on re-presentation was recorded as foreign currency translation reserves within the opening Other Reserves. This approach ensures consistency with the Group financial statements.

In addition, for 2025, we consider that the measurement of the fair value of TMICC, which results in a loss on demerger of €2,992 million recognised during the period, is a significant judgement. For further details, refer to note 21 of the Group financial statements.

There are no estimates which management believe have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the PLC Company Accounts.

1. Turnover

	€ million 2025	€ million 2024
Services (over time)	84	75
Turnover	84	75

2. Income from shares in group companies

	€ million 2025	€ million 2024
Dividends received from shares in group undertakings*	15,265	13,648
	15,265	13,648

* Includes receipt of equity investment in a subsidiary company of €4,703 million (2024: NIL) as dividend in kind.

3. Loss on demerger

	€ million 2025
Fair value of TMICC shares (80.15%)	6,752
Less investment in TMICC Holdco	(9,744)
Loss on demerger	(2,992)

On 6 December 2025, Unilever PLC completed the demerger of The Magnum Ice Cream Company ('TMICC'). Prior to the demerger, Unilever PLC held an investment in TMICC of €9,744 million, representing the amount capitalised in respect of intercompany loan conversions and equity contributions made to establish and fund the TMICC Group under PLC. On demerger, Unilever PLC distributed its interest in TMICC to shareholders at fair value in accordance with IFRIC 17 Distribution of non-cash assets to owners. The fair value of the TMICC shares distributed was determined using an average of quoted closing prices over a five-trading-day period following the listing. As a result, a loss of €2,992 million was recognised in these standalone financial statements. This loss reflects the difference between the carrying amount of Unilever PLC's investment in TMICC and the fair value of the shares distributed and arises only from the use of early post-listing market prices, rather than indicating any adverse view of the underlying performance or prospects of the TMICC business. This loss has no impact on the Group consolidated results and does not result in any incremental effect on distributable reserves over and above the carrying value of the investment.

4. Taxation

	€ million 2025	€ million 2024
Current tax		
Current year	(65)	15
Pillar 2 income taxes	(9)	(9)
Adjustments in respect of prior years	(4)	(255)
	(78)	(249)
Deferred tax		
Current year	54	3
Adjustments in respect of prior years	14	282
	68	285
Tax (charge)/credit on profits on ordinary activities	(10)	36

The current UK corporate tax rate is 25% (2024: 25%). Deferred tax balances are measured at the tax rate to be applied when temporary differences are expected to reverse in the future.

Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of deductible temporary differences of €525 million (2024: €317 million) arising from the Corporate Interest Restriction because it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the Company can use the benefits therefrom.

Pillar 2 legislation applies to the Company and we have applied Pillar 2 top-up taxes of €9 million (2024: €9 million).

	€ million 2025	€ million 2024
Reconciliation of tax expense		
Profit/(loss) for the year	11,804	12,938
Tax using the UK corporation tax rate of 25% (2024: 25%)	(2,951)	(3,234)
Tax effects of:		
Income not subject to tax (primarily tax-exempt dividends)	3,816	3,412
Pillar 2 income taxes	(9)	(9)
Non-deductible expenses	(26)	(87)
Effects of tax rates in foreign jurisdictions	(62)	(79)
Double tax relief	3	3
Non-deductible loss on disposal	(748)	
Permanent differences – other	(13)	3
(Under)/over provided in prior years	10	27
Derecognition of previously recognised DTA	(31)	–
Total tax expense	(10)	36

The movement in deferred tax asset is as below:

	€ million As at 1 January 2025	€ million Income statement	€ million Other compre- hensive income	€ million As at 31 December 2025
Movement in 2025				
Pensions and similar obligations	(1)	1	–	–
Tax losses	209	102	–	311
Other	77	(33)	–	44
Total deferred tax asset (net)	285	70	–	355

4. Taxation continued

	€ million As at 1 January 2024	€ million Income statement	€ million Other compre- hensive income	€ million As at 31 December 2024
Movement in 2024				
Pensions and similar obligations	–	–	(1)	(1)
Tax losses	1	208	–	209
Others	–	77	–	77
Total deferred tax asset (net)	1	285	(1)	285

5. Investments in subsidiaries

	€ million
Cost	
At 1 January 2024	88,006
Additions ^(a)	35
Disposals	–
At 31 December 2024	88,041
Additions ^(a)	16,485
Disposals ^(b)	(9,744)
At 31 December 2025	94,782
Impairment losses	
At 1 January 2024	(6)
At 31 December 2024	(6)
At 31 December 2025	(6)
Net book value at 31 December 2025	94,776
Net book value at 31 December 2024	88,035

- (a) The addition in investment in 2025 include (i) a capitalisation of €9,744 million reflecting intercompany loan conversions and equity contributions made to establish and fund the TMICC Group; (ii) an equity contribution of €6,688 million in subsidiaries in the UK and Netherlands; and (iii) €53 million (2024: €35 million), following the adoption of IFRS 17.
- (b) During the year, an internal reorganisation was completed to prepare for the demerger of the Ice Cream business. As part of this, PLC recognised an investment in the newly formed TMICC group. On 6 December 2025, Unilever PLC distributed its 80.15% holding in TMICC to Unilever shareholders to complete the demerger.
- (c) As a result of Hindustan Unilever Limited (HUL) demerger, Unilever PLC has received shares in Kwality Wall's (India) Limited (KWIL). This investment, which is classified shown as assets held for sale (see note 8), based on the agreed sale of KWIL to TMICC in 2026, as this investment will be disposed in 2026.

Investments include the subsidiary company Hindustan Unilever Limited (HUL), with a cost of €2,534 million (2024: €2,534 million). The shares of HUL are listed on the Bombay Stock Exchange and National Stock Exchange and have a market value of €24,441 million (2024: €29,102 million) as at 31 December 2025. Information on the non-controlling interest in HUL is given in note 15B of the consolidated financial statements.

Investments in subsidiaries comprise equity shares of group companies. These investments only generate cash inflows in combination with other assets within the Group. Accordingly, cash inflows are not independent at any level below the cash-generating units (CGUs) used for group impairment testing purposes. Additionally, some investments benefit from the synergies of multiple CGUs together. Management evaluates on a case-to-case basis whether any impairment booked for the Group impacts the carrying value of the investments. Based on the evaluation for the current year, management has not determined any indicators of impairment for investments.

6. Other non-current assets

	€ million 31 December 2025	€ million 31 December 2024
Loans to group companies ^(d)	933	1,549
Others	3	3
	936	1,552

- (d) Loans to group companies are interest-bearing at market rates and are unsecured and repayable on demand. During the year, loan amounting to €573 million was reclassified to other current assets based on the maturity date.

PLC does not consider the fair value of loans to group companies to be significantly different from their carrying values. As these are amounts due from other entities within the Group, PLC has estimated the expected credit losses to be immaterial. Our historical experience of collecting these balances supported by the level of default confirms that the credit risk is low.

7. Trade and other current receivables

	€ million 31 December 2025	€ million 31 December 2024
Amounts due from group companies ^(e)	695	125
Taxation and social security	78	95
	774	220

- (e) Amounts due from group companies are mainly interest-bearing amounts that are repayable on demand. Other amounts are interest-free and settled monthly.

PLC does not consider the fair value of amounts due from group companies to be significantly different from their carrying values. As these are amounts due from other entities within the Group, PLC has estimated the expected credit losses to be immaterial. Our historical experience of collecting these balances supported by the level of default confirms that the credit risk is low.

8. Assets held for sale

At year end, PLC's investment in Kwality Wall's (India) Limited (KWIL), amounting to €213 million, was classified as held for sale following the execution of an agreement to sell KWIL to TMICC, which is expected to complete in 2026. The held for sale classification criteria were met in December 2025 upon completion of the internal separation, at which point the business was available for sale to TMICC in its present condition.

9. Trade payables and other current liabilities

	€ million 31 December 2025	€ million 31 December 2024
Loans from group companies ^(f)	2,000	2,000
Amounts owed to group companies ^(f)	9,343	1,644
Taxation and social security	–	–
Accruals and deferred income	29	29
	11,372	3,673

- (f) Amounts owed to group companies are mainly interest-bearing amounts that are repayable on demand. Other amounts are interest-free and settled monthly. Loans from group companies are all interest-bearing at market rates and are unsecured, repayable on demand and supported by formal agreements.

10. Financial liabilities

	€ million 31 December 2025	€ million 31 December 2024
Current		
Bonds and other loans	573	–
Other financial liabilities ^(g)	219	196
Total Current	792	196
Non-current		
Bonds and other loans	1,263	1,883
Derivatives	26	38
Total Non-current	1,289	1,921
Total	2,081	2,117

The fair value of the bonds at 31 December 2025 was €1,664 million (2024: €1,711 million).

Analysis of bonds and other loans:

	€ million 31 December 2025	€ million 31 December 2024
£250 million 1.875% Notes 2029 (£)	285	300
£500 million 1.500% Notes 2026 (£)	573	602
€650 million 1.500% Notes 2039 (€)	647	647
£300 million 2.125% Notes 2028 (£) ^(h)	331	334
	1,836	1,883

(g) Other financial liabilities:
The Company has recognised the carrying value of financial guarantee contracts of €219 million (2024: €196 million) in the financial statements. The maximum exposure to credit risk of these guarantees is €36,661 million (2024: €39,223 million) which could subsequently be recognised as a liability, representing the maximum amount the Company could have to pay if the financial guarantees were to be called upon.

These consist of guarantees relating to:

External debt:

- The long-term debt issued by group companies such as Unilever Finance Netherlands B.V. and Unilever Capital Corporation, which are on a joint and several liability basis with Unilever United States, Inc.
- Commercial paper issued by Unilever Finance Netherlands B.V. and Unilever Capital Corporation under the USCP programme, which are on a joint and several liability basis with Unilever United States, Inc.
- Commercial paper issued by Unilever Finance Netherlands B.V. under the multi-currency ECP programme; and
- Certain borrowings and derivatives of the other group companies.

For the above external debt, the maximum exposure amount is €25,506 million (2024: €27,883 million) and fair value of guarantees recognised is €161 million (2024: €192 million).

Pension obligations:

- Group companies' obligations to the UK and Netherlands pension funds and of the group captive insurance company. The maximum exposure amount is €11,155 million (2024: €11,340 million) and fair value of guarantees recognised is €4 million (2024: €4 million).

(h) The 2.125% note includes €(13) million (2024: €(27) million) fair value adjustment following the fair value hedge accounting of fixed-for-floating interest rate swaps.

11. Capital and funding

The Company's capital and funding strategy is described in note 15 of the consolidated financial statements.

11A. Called up share capital

During the current year, the company issued 3,500,000 (2024: 4,900,000) shares amounting to €129,188 (2024: €177,777) and cancelled 13,288,138 PLC ordinary shares held as treasury shares before the share consolidation and 51,625,153 after the share consolidation (2024: nil). These shares were amounting €3 million (2024: nil). The called up share capital amounting to €85 million at 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024: €88 million) consists of 2,181,005,247 (2024: 2,521,497,338) ordinary shares.

Information on the called up and paid up capital is given in note 15A of the consolidated financial statements.

Share Consolidation

Following the completion of the demerger of the Ice Cream business on 6 December 2025, Unilever PLC ordinary shares were consolidated to maintain share price comparability before and after demerger on 8 December 2025. Shareholders received 8 new Unilever shares with a nominal value of 3½ pence each for every 9 existing ordinary shares which had a nominal value of 3⅓ pence each.

11B. Share premium account

	€ million 2025	€ million 2024
1 January	52,844	52,844
Change during the year:		
Issuance of ordinary shares	–	–
Decrease due to share capital reduction	–	–
31 December	52,844	52,844

Share premium is the excess of the consideration received over the nominal value of the shares issued.

11C. Other reserves

Other reserves relate to treasury shares, shares held in trust and others.

	€ million 2025	€ million 2024
Treasury shares and others		
Balance as on 1 January	(760)	748
Change during the year:		
Other comprehensive income for the year	–	–
Repurchase of shares	(1,510)	(1,508)
Cancellation of shares bought back	3,770	–
31 December	1,500	(760)

During 2025, as part of a share buyback programme, Unilever PLC repurchased 27,815,955 (2024: 27,368,909) ordinary shares which were held as treasury shares and later cancelled during the year. Consideration paid for the repurchase including transaction costs was €1,510 million (2024: €1,508 million) which is recorded within other reserves.

PLC holds nil (31 December 2024: 43,550,481) of its own ordinary shares. These are held as treasury shares within other reserves.

	€ million 2025	€ million 2024
Shares held in trust		
1 January	(49)	(80)
Change during the year:		
Other purchases and utilisations	1	31
31 December	(48)	(49)

PLC holds 1,208,143 (2024: 1,998,281) of its own ordinary shares via the employee share ownership trust and PLC and its subsidiaries holds 314,912 (2024: 326,473) own ordinary shares.

11D. Retained profit

	€ million 2025	€ million 2024
1 January	32,173	23,359
Profit for the year ⁽ⁱ⁾	11,794	12,974
Other comprehensive income for the year	3	4
Cancellation of shares bought back ^(j)	(3,770)	–
Other movements	207	156
Dividends paid ^(k)	(4,453)	(4,320)
Dividend in Specie	(6,752)	–
31 December	29,202	32,173

- (i) Profit includes residual central group costs amounting to 2025: €198 million (2024: €240 million). Further information is included within Accounting information and policies.
- (j) During the year 2025 treasury shares were acquired for a value of €3,770 million in 2025, were cancelled.
- (k) Further details are given in note 8 to the consolidated financial statements on page 151.

11E. Profit appropriation

	€ million 2025	€ million 2024
Profit for the year ^(l)	11,794	12,974
Dividends ^(m)	(3,332)	(3,251)
To profit retained	8,462	9,723

(l) Profit for the year includes residual central group costs amounting to 2025: €198 million (2024: €240 million), which are disclosed as part of incurred costs in the income statement. For further details, please refer to Accounting information and policies.

(m) The dividend to be paid in March 2026 (see note 17) is not included in the 2025 dividend amount.

12. Treasury risk management

The Company is exposed to market risks from its use of financial instruments, the management of which is described in note 16B on pages 168 to 171 in the consolidated financial statements.

Market risks

Currency risk

The Company's functional and presentational currency has changed from pound sterling to euro with effect from 1 January 2024, however the Company is exposed to loans and amounts due from or owed to the group companies, and bonds that are denominated in other currencies. The Company's exposure for holding monetary assets and liabilities in currencies other than its functional currency is €7 million (2024: €35 million). The Company entered into derivatives to mitigate the foreign currency risk but does not apply hedge accounting.

Currency sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis below details the Company's sensitivity to a 10% change in the foreign currencies against the euro. These percentages represent management's assessment of the possible changes in the foreign exchange rates at the respective year-ends. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the period-end for the above percentage change in foreign currency rates.

A 10% strengthening of the foreign currencies against the euro would have led to approximately an additional €1 million gain in the income statement (2024: €4 million gain).

A 10% weakening of the foreign currencies against the euro would have led to an equal but opposite effect.

Interest rate risk

The Company is exposed to interest rate risks on its interest-bearing loans and amounts due from or owed to the group companies, commercial papers and bonds issued which are swapped to floating rate. Increases in benchmark interest rates would increase the interest income and interest cost.

Interest rate sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on the exposure to interest rates at the statement of financial position date.

At 31 December 2025, the Company had €344 million (2024: €362 million) of outstanding fixed-to-float interest rate swaps on which fair value hedge accounting is applied.

The following changes in the interest rates represent management's assessment of the possible change in interest rates at the respective year-ends:

Assuming that all variables remain constant, a 1.0 percentage point increase in floating interest rates on a full-year basis as at 31 December 2025 would have led to an additional €96 million of finance cost (2024: €18 million additional finance cost).

A 1.0 percentage point decrease in floating interest rate on a full-year basis would have an equal but opposite effect.

13. Transactions with related parties

A related party is a person or entity that is related to PLC. These include both people and entities that have, or are subject to, the influence or control of PLC. Information on key management personnel has been given in note 23 of the consolidated financial statements.

13. Transactions with related parties continued

The following related party balances existed with group companies at 31 December.

	€ million 2025	€ million 2024
Trading and other balances due from/(to) subsidiaries	(8,649)	(1,520)
Loans due from/(to) subsidiaries	(1,067)	(451)

Refer to note 6, 7 and 9 for an explanation of these balances.

The following related party transactions took place during the year with subsidiaries:

	€ million 2025	€ million 2024
Turnover		
Services	84	75
Others		
Dividends received	15,265	13,648
Loans and related interest	(114)	(401)
Incurring costs and royalties paid	(437)	(394)

Information on guarantees given by PLC to group companies is given in note 14 of the Company Accounts.

14. Contingent liabilities and financial commitments

Post the implementation of IFRS 17, there are no amounts to disclose. Please see note 8 for further details for these liabilities, commitments and guarantees.

There are also certain financial commitments which are not included in the total amount of financial guarantees because they do not currently relate to existing liabilities or cannot be quantified:

- PLC and Unilever United States, Inc. have guaranteed the standby facilities of \$5,200 million and €2,600 million (2024: \$5,200 million and €2,600 million) for the group companies which remain undrawn as at 31 December 2025 and 2024;
- The joint and several liability undertakings issued by NV in accordance with Article 2:403 of the Dutch Civil Code for almost all of its Dutch group companies were withdrawn by means of filings with the Dutch Trade Register on 27 November 2020, being the last practicable date prior to the effective date of the cross-border merger between NV and PLC. With effect from the date of the cross-border merger, PLC issued a guarantee confirming PLC's liability for any residual liability (referred to in Article 2:404 (2) of the Dutch Civil Code) of NV remaining after the withdrawal of such undertakings, to the extent that such liability did not transfer in the cross-border merger; and
- PLC has guaranteed some contingent consideration of group companies relating to past business acquisitions and financial commitments including (indemnities arising from past business disposals) as well as certain global and regional contracts.

15. Remuneration of auditors

The parent company accounts of Unilever PLC are required to comply with the Companies (Disclosure of Auditor Remuneration and Liability Limitation Agreements) Regulations 2008. For details of the remuneration of the auditors, please refer to note 25 of the consolidated financial statements.

16. Remuneration of Directors

Information about the remuneration of Directors is given in the tables noted as audited in the Directors' Remuneration Report on pages 78 to 108. Information on key management compensation is provided in note 4A to the consolidated financial statements on page 140.

17. Post-balance sheet events

Dividend

On 12 February 2026, the Directors announced a dividend of €0.4664/£0.4052 per PLC ordinary share. Dividends will be paid out of retained profit. The dividend is payable on 10 April 2026 to shareholders registered at the close of business on 27 February 2026.

Share buyback

In February 2026, the Directors announced a share buyback programme of €1.5 billion to be conducted during 2026.

Group Companies

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

In accordance with Section 409 of the Companies Act 2006, a list of subsidiaries, partnerships, associates and joint ventures as at 31 December 2025 is set out below. All subsidiary undertakings are subsidiary undertakings of their immediate parent undertaking(s) pursuant to Section 1162(2)(a) of the Companies Act 2006 unless otherwise indicated – see the notes on page 200. All subsidiary undertakings not included in the consolidation are not included because they are not material for such purposes. All associated undertakings are included in the Unilever Group's financial statements using the equity method of accounting unless otherwise indicated – see the notes on page 200.

See page 183 of the Annual Report and Accounts for a list of the significant subsidiaries.

Companies are listed by country and under their registered office address. The aggregate percentage of capital held by the Unilever Group is shown after the subsidiary company name, except where it is 100%. If the Nominal Value field is blank, then the Share Class Note will identify the type of interest held in the entity.

Subsidiary undertakings included in the consolidation

Name of Undertaking	Nominal Value	Share Class Note	Name of Undertaking	Nominal Value	Share Class Note
Algeria – Zone Industrielle Hassi Ameur, Oran 31000			Mãe Terra Produtos Naturais Limitada	BRL1.00	1
Unilever Algérie SPA (72.50)	DZD1,000.00	1	Brazil – Rua Tenente Pena, No. 156, Bom Retiro, CEP 01127-020, São Paulo		
Argentina – Tucuman 1, Piso 4, Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires			Smart Home Comércio E Locação De Equipamentos S.A.	No Par Value	1
Arisco S.A.	ARS1.00	1	Brazil – São Paulo, Estado de São Paulo na Rua Demóstenes nº 1072, Bairro Campo Belo CEP 04614-010		
Unilever de Argentina S.A.	ARS1.00	1	Ole Franquia Limitada	BRL1.00	1
Club de Beneficios S.A.U.	ARS1.00	1	Brazil – Rua Gomes de Carvalho, 1666, conjunto 161, 5ª andar, locker 5D Bairro Vila Olimpia, São Paulo, ZIP Code 04547-006		
Urent S.A.	ARS1.00	1	Compra Agora Serviços Digitais Limitada	BRL1.00	1
Argentina – Martín Güemes 24 Sur, San Juan, Provincia de San Juan			Brazil – AV Francisco Prestes Maia Avenue, Saint Bernard of the countryside, 275,SL 81,Center 09.770-000		
Helket S.A.	ARS1.00	1	Minimalist Importation and Trade of Cosmetics LTDA (56.02)	–	–
Argentina – Juana Manso 205, 7mo. Piso, Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires			Bulgaria – City of Sofia, Borough Mladost, 1, Business Park, Building 4, Floor 5		
Compre Ahora S.A.	ARS1.00	1	Unilever Bulgaria EOOD	BGN1,000.00	1
Australia – 219 North Rocks Road, North Rocks, NSW 2151			Cambodia – Morgan Tower Building, Level 15, No. 15F-8A/8B/9/10/11/12/13/14/15/16/17A, Street Sopheak Mongkul, Phum 14, Sangkat Tonle Bassac, Khan Chamkarmon, Phnom Penh, 120101		
Unilever Australia (Holdings) Pty Limited	AUD1.00	1	Unilever (Cambodia) Limited	KHR20,000.00	1
Unilever Australia Group Pty Limited	AUD2.7414	1	Canada – 70 University Ave, 300, Toronto ON M5J2M4		
Unilever Australia Limited	AUD1.00	1	Dermalogica (Canada) Limited	No Par Value	6
Unilever Australia Trading Limited	AUD1.00	1	Canada – 100 King Street West, 1 First Canadian Place, Suite 1600, Toronto, ON M5X 1G5		
Australia – 111-115 Chandos Street, Crows Nest, NSW 2065			UPD Canada Inc.	No Par Value	7
Dermalogica Holdings Pty Limited	AUD1.00	1	Canada – 1000 rue de la Gauchetière Ouest, Bureau 2500, Montreal, H3B 0A2		
Dermalogica Pty Limited	AUD2.00	1	4012208 Canada Inc.	No Par Value	7
Australia – Level 12, 60 Castlereagh Street, Sydney, NSW 2000			Canada – 160 Bloor Street East, Suite 1400, Toronto, ON M4W 3R2		
Paula's Choice International Australia Pty Limited	AUD0.01	1	Unilever Canada Inc.	No Par Value	8
Australia – 4 Knowles Avenue, North Bondi, NSW				No Par Value	9
Yeti Parent Holdings Pty Ltd	AUD1.00	1		No Par Value	10
Australia – Level 16, 68 Pitt Street, Sydney, NSW 2000				No Par Value	11
Brand Evangelists for Beauty Pty Ltd ^A (68.03)		1		No Par Value	12
Austria – Jakob-Lind-Straße 5, 1020 Wien			Canada – McCarthy Tetrault LLP, 745 Thurlow Street, Suite 2400, Vancouver, BC V6E 0C5		
Unilever Austria GmbH	EUR10,000,000.00	1	Hourglass Cosmetics Canada Limited	No Par Value	7
Bangladesh – 51 Kalurghat Heavy Industrial Area, Kalurghat, Chittagong			Chile – Avenida Las Condes 11.000, Piso 5, Comuna de Vitacura, Santiago		
Unilever Bangladesh Limited (60.75)	BDT100.00	1	Unilever Chile Limitada		13
Bangladesh – Fouzderhat Industrial Area, North Kattali, Chattogram 4217			China – Room 1001, No. 398 Caoyi Road (N), Xuhui District, Shanghai, 200030		
Unilever Consumer Care Limited (81.98)	BDT10.00	1	Blueair (Shanghai) Sales Co. Limited	CNY1.00	1
Belgium – Anderlecht, Industrielaan 9, 1070 Brussels			China – No. 33 North Fuquan Road, Changning District, Shanghai, 200335		
Unilever Belgium NV/SA	No Par Value	1	Unilever (China) Investing Company	USD1.00	1
Bolivia – Av. Blanco Galindo, Km 10.5, Cochabamba			China – 88 Jinxiu Avenue, Hefei Economic and Technology Development Zone, Anhui, 230601		
Unilever Andina Bolivia S.A.	BOB100.00	1	Unilever (China) Limited	USD1.00	1
Brazil – Rua Gomes de Carvalho, 1666, conjunto 161, 16ª andar, Bairro Vila Olimpia, São Paulo, ZIP Code 04547-006			Unilever Services (Hefei) Co. Ltd	CNY1.00	1
E-UB Comércio Limitada	BRL1.00	5	China – No. 225 Jingyi Road, Tianjin Airport Economic Area, Tianjin		
Brazil – R Campos Salles, 20 - Centro - Valinhos, SP, CEP 13.271-900			Unilever (Tianjin) Company Limited	USD1.00	1
Unilever Logística Serviços Limitada	BRL1.00	5	China – 1068 Ting Wei Road, Jinshanzui Industrial Region, Jinshan District, Shanghai		
Brazil – Av. das Nações Unidas, n. 14.261, 3rd to 6th floors, Wing B Vila Gertrudes, ZIP Code 04794-000, São Paulo/SP			Unilever Foods (China) Co. Limited	USD1.00	1
Unilever Brasil Limitada	BRL1.00	5	China – No. 166 Unilever Avenue West, Qinglong Town, Pengshan District, Meishan City, Sichuan province 620800		
Brazil – Av. das Nações Unidas, n. 14.261, 3rd floor, Wing A, Vila Gertrudes, ZIP Code 04794-000, São Paulo/SP					
Unilever Brasil Industrial Limitada	BRL1.00	5			
Brazil – Avenida das Nações Unidas, nº 14.261, Vila Gertrudes, Andares 24ª a 27ª, Sala/Conjunto nº 2401B, 2501B, 2601B, e 2701B, parte, Espaço de Escritório WeWork nº 25-109, na Cidade de São Paulo, Estado de São Pa, CEP 04794-000					

GROUP COMPANIES

Name of Undertaking	Nominal Value	Share Class Note	Name of Undertaking	Nominal Value	Share Class Note
Unilever (Sichuan) Company Limited	USD1.00	1	England and Wales – Unilever House, 100 Victoria Embankment, London EC4Y 0DY		
China – Room 326, 3rd Floor, Xinmao Building, 2 South Taizhong Road, (Shanghai) Pilot Free Trade Zone			Accantia Group Holdings (unlimited company)	GBP0.01	1
Uchieve Commerce (Shanghai) Co. Ltd	CNY1.00	1	Alberto-Culver (Europe) Limited (in liquidation)	GBP1.00	1
China – Floor 1, Building 2, No. 33 North Fuquan Road, Changning District, Shanghai 200335			Alberto-Culver Group Limited (in liquidation)	GBP1.00	1
Shanghai CarverKorea Limited	USD1.00	1	Alberto-Culver UK Holdings Limited (in liquidation)	GBP1.00	1
China – 2F, No. 10, Lane 255, Xiaotang Road, Fengxian District, Shanghai			Alberto-Culver UK Products Limited (in liquidation)	GBP1.00	1
Paula's Choice (Shanghai) Trading Co. Limited	CNY1.00	1		GBP5.00	14
China – Room 1436, No. 1256 and No. 1258 Wanrong Road, Jingan District, Shanghai			Associated Enterprises Limited*	GBP1.00	1
Paula's Choice (Shanghai) Technology Co. Limited	CNY1.00	1	GroNext Technologies Limited	GBP1.00	1
China – No. 88 Yanghua Road, Mingzhu Industrial Zone, Conghua District, Guangzhou City			Hourglass Cosmetics UK Limited	GBP1.00	1
Unilever (Guangzhou) Co. Limited	CNY1.00	1	Margarine Union (1930) Limited*	GBP1.00	1
China – Room 925, Floor 9, Building 1, Gunjia Building, No. 366 Shengkang Road, Jiubao Street, Shangcheng District, Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province				GBP1.00	68
GoUni (Hangzhou) Trading Co. Limited	CNY1.00	1		GBP1.00	69
China – Room 407, No. 1256, No. 1258 Wanrong Road, Jingan District, Shanghai			MBUK Trading Limited (in liquidation)	GBP1.00	1
UPD (Shanghai) Trading Co. Ltd	CNY1.00	1	Mixhold Investments Limited	GBP1.00	1
Colombia – Avenida Carrera 45, 108-27 Torre 3, Piso 5 y 6, Bogotá D.C.			ND4A Limited	GBP1.00	1
Unilever Andina Colombia Limitada	COP100.00	1	Toni & Guy Products Limited*	GBP0.001	1
Costa Rica – Provincia de Heredia, Cantón Belén, Distrito de la Asunción, de la intersección Cariari-Belén, 400 Mts. Oeste, 800 Mts. al Norte			UAC International Limited	GBP1.00	1
UL Costa Rica SCC S.A.	CRC1.00	1	UML Limited	GBP1.00	1
Côte d'Ivoire – 01 BP 1751 Abidjan 01, Boulevard de Vridi			Unidis Forty Nine Limited (in liquidation)	GBP1.00	1
Unilever-Côte d'Ivoire (99.78)	XOF2,650.00	1	Unilever AC Limited	GBP1.00	1
Côte d'Ivoire – Abidjan-Marcory, Boulevard Valery Giscard d'Estaing, Immeuble Plein Ciel, Business Center, 26 BP 1377, Abidjan 26			Unilever Assam Estates Limited	GBP1.00	1
Unilever Afrique de l'Ouest (in liquidation)	XOF10,000.00	1	Unilever Company for Industrial Development Limited (in liquidation)	GBP1.00	1
Croatia – Strojarska cesta 20, 10000 Zagreb			Unilever Company for Regional Marketing and Research Limited (in liquidation)	GBP1.00	1
Unilever Hrvatska d.o.o.	EUR1.00	1	Unilever Corporate Holdings Limited*	GBP1.00	1
Cuba – Zona Especial de Desarrollo Mariel, Provincia Artemisa			Unilever Employee Benefit Trustees Limited	GBP1.00	1
Unilever Suchel, S.A. (60)	USD1,000.00	56	Unilever Group Limited*	GBP0.25	1
Cyprus – Head Offices, 195C Old Road, Nicosia Limassol, CY-2540 Idalion Industrial Zone – Nicosia			Unilever South India Estates Limited*	GBP1.00	1
Unilever Tseriotis Cyprus Limited (84)	EUR1.00	1		GBP1.00	15
Czech Republic – Voctářova 2497/18, 180 00 Praha 8			Unilever S.K. Holdings Limited	EUR1.43	1
Unilever ČR, spol. s r.o.	CZK210,000.00	1	Unilever Overseas Holdings Limited*	GBP1.00	1
Denmark – Ørestads Boulevard 73, 2300 København S			Unilever U.K. Central Resources Limited	GBP1.00	1
Unilever Danmark A/S	DKK1,000.00	1	Unilever U.K. Holdings Limited*	GBP1.00	1
Denmark – Petersmindevej 30, 5000 Odense C			Unilever UK & CN Holdings Limited	GBP1.00	2
Unilever Produktion ApS	DKK100.00	1		GBP1.00	3
Djibouti – Haramous, BP 169				GBP10.00	24
Unilever Djibouti FZCO Limited	USD200.00	1	Unilever UK Group Limited	GBP1.00	2
Dominican Republic – Av. Winston Churchill, Torre Acropolis, Piso 16 E-D, Santo Domingo			Unilever US Investments Limited*	GBP0.001	1
Unilever Caribe, S.A.	DOP1,000.00	1	United Holdings Limited*	GBP1.00	1
Ecuador – Km 25, Vía a Daule, Guayaquil			England and Wales – The Manser Building, Thorncroft Manor, Thorncroft Drive, Dorking Road, Leatherhead, Surrey, KT22 8JB		
Unilever Andina Ecuador S.A.	USD1.00	1	Dermalogica (UK) Limited	GBP1.00	1
Egypt – 5th Floor, North Tower, Galleria 40 Business Complex, Sheikh Zayed, 6th of October City, Giza			England and Wales – Oceana House, 39-49 Commercial Road, First Floor, Southampton, Hampshire, SO15 1GA		
Unilever Mashreq for Manufacturing and Trading (SAE)	EGP10.00	1	Aquis Haircare UK Ltd (in liquidation)	GBP1.00	1
Unilever Egypt for Shared Consultations Services	EGP10.00	1	England and Wales – c/o TMF Group, 13th Floor, One Angel Court, London EC2R 7HJ		
Egypt – Public Free Zone, Alexandria			Unilever Ventures III Limited Partnership [∞] (86.25)		4
Unilever Mashreq International Company (in liquidation)	USD1,000.00	1	Twenty Nine Capital Partners Limited Partnership [∞] (80)		4
Egypt – 14 May Bridge, Sidi Gaber, Smouha, Alexandria			Unilever Ventures Limited	GBP1.00	1
Unilever Mashreq Trading LLC (in liquidation)	EGP1,000.00	1	Twenty Nine Capital Partners (General Partner) Limited	GBP1.00	1
Commercial United for Import and Export LLC (in liquidation)	EGP1,000.00	1	Unilever Ventures General Partner Limited	GBP1.00	1
Egypt – 15 Sphinx Square, El-Mohandsin, Giza			England and Wales – 4th Floor, 52 Conduit Street, London W1S 2YX		
Unilever Mashreq for Import and Export LLC	EGP100.00	1	Twenty Nine Capital Partners V Limited Partnership [∞] (85)		4
El Salvador – Local 19, Nivel 19, Edificio Torre Futura, Calle El Mirador y 87 Avenida Norte, Colonia Escalón, San Salvador			England and Wales – Union House, 182-194 Union Street, London SE1 0LH		
Unilever El Salvador, SCC S.A. de C.V.	USD1.00	1	REN Limited (60.98)	GBP0.01	1
Unilever de Centro America S.A. de C.V.	USD11.00	1		GBP0.0032	19
				GBP0.0042	126
			Murad Europe Limited	GBP1.00	1

GROUP COMPANIES

Name of Undertaking	Nominal Value	Share Class Note	Name of Undertaking	Nominal Value	Share Class Note
England and Wales – Lever House, 3 St James Road, Kingston Upon Thames, Surrey KT1 2BA				EUR5,200.00	1
Alberto-Culver Company (U.K.) Limited	GBP1.00	1		EUR6,500.00	1
CPC (UK) Pension Trust Limited (in liquidation)		16	Unilever Deutschland Produktions GmbH & Co. OHG		4
Nature Delivered Limited	GBP0.0001	1	Rizofoor Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung	EUR15,350.00	1
	GBP0.0001	3		EUR138,150.00	1
	GBP0.0001	84	Schafft GmbH	EUR63,920.00	1
Marshfield Bakery Limited (in liquidation)	GBP0.01	1		EUR100,000.00	1
Unilever Pension Trust Limited	GBP1.00	1	Unilever Deutschland Pensions GmbH	EUR1.00	1
Unilever UK Limited	GBP1.00	1	Germany – Alt-Moabit 2, c/o Mazars Advisors GmbH & Co. KG, 10557 Berlin		
Unilever UK Pension Fund Trustees Limited	GBP1.00	1	T2 Germany GmbH (in liquidation)	EUR25,000.00	1
Unilever Superannuation Trustees Limited	GBP1.00	1	Germany – Langnesestraße 1, 64646 Heppenheim		
USF Nominees Limited	GBP1.00	1	Maizena Grundstücksverwaltung Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung & Co. offene Handelsgesellschaft		4
England and Wales – 1 More Place, London SE1 2AF			Germany – Wiesenstrasse 21, D-40549 Düsseldorf		
Accantia Health and Beauty Limited (in liquidation)	GBP0.25	1	Murad GmbH	EUR1.00	1
England and Wales – Port Sunlight, Wirral, Merseyside CH62 4ZD			Ren GmbH	EUR1.00	1
Unilever Global IP Limited°	GBP1.00	1	Germany – Zehdenicker Str. 110119 Berlin		
England and Wales – Suite 1, 7th Floor, 50 Broadway, London SW1H 0BL			Paula's Choice Germany GmbH		4
Paula's Choice UK Limited (in liquidation)	USD1.00	1	Ghana – Plot No. Ind/A/3A-4, Heavy Industrial Area, Tema, PO Box 721, Tema		
England and Wales – 3rd Floor, 1 Ashley Road, Altrincham, Cheshire WA14 2DT			Unilever Ghana PLC (74.50)	GHC0.0192	1
Brand Evangelists for Beauty Limited ^a (80.30)	GBP0.001	2	Greece – Kymis Ave & 10, Seneka Str. GR-145 64 Kifissia		
(100)	GBP0.001	85	Elais Unilever Hellas SA	EUR10.00	1
(66.47)	GBP0.001	128	Unilever Knorr SA	EUR10.00	1
(82.92)	GBP0.001	129	Unilever Logistics SA	EUR10.00	1
England and Wales – Units 1.14-1.17 First Floor of Canterbury Court, Kennington Park, 1-3 Brixton Road, London, SW9 6DE			Guatemala – 24 Avenida 35-87 Calzada Atanasio Tzul, Zona 12		
Wild Cosmetics Limited	GBP0.00001	1	Unilever de Centroamerica S.A.	GT60.00	1
England and Wales - 3rd Floor, 5 Lloyds Avenue, London - EC3N 3AE			Haiti – 115, Rue Panamericaine, Etablissement Numéro 1, Petion Ville		
Minimalist Science Ltd (56.02)	GBP1.00	1	Les Condiments Alimentaires, S.A. (61) (in liquidation)	HTG1000.00	1
Estonia – Harju maakond, Tallinn, Haabersti linnaosa, Paldiski mnt 96, 13522			Honduras – Anillo Periférico 600 metros después de la colonia, Residencial, Las Uvas contigua acceso de residencial Roble Oeste, Tegucigalpa M.D.C.		
Unilever Eesti Aktsiaselts	EUR6.30	1	Unilever de Centroamerica S.A.	HNL10.00	1
Ethiopia – Bole Sub City, Kebele 03/05, Lidiya Building, Addis Ababa			Hong Kong – Suite 1106-8, 11/F, Tai Yau Building, 181 Johnston Road, Wanchai		
Unilever Manufacturing PLC	ETB1,000.00	1	Blueair Asia Limited	HKD0.10	1
Finland – Post Box 254, 00101 Helsinki			Hong Kong – 6 Dai Fu Street, Tai Po Industrial Estate		
Unilever Finland Oy	EUR16.82	1	Unilever Hong Kong Limited	HKD0.10	1
Unilever Ingman Production Oy	EUR1,000.00	1	Hong Kong – Suite 907, 9/F, Silvercord Tower 2, 30 Canton Road, Tsim Sha Tsui, Kowloon		
France – 20, rue des Deux Gares, 92500, Rueil-Malmaison			Hourglass Cosmetics Hong Kong Limited	HKD1.00	1
Bestfoods France Industries S.A.S. (99.99)	No Par Value	1	Hong Kong – Units 04-05, 26F, Railway Plaza, 39 Chatham Road South, Tsim Sha Tsui, Kowloon		
Fralib Sourcing Unit S.A.S. (99.99)	No Par Value	1	Hong Kong CarverKorea Limited	HKD1.00	7
Saphir S.A.S. (99.99)	EUR1.00	1	Hong Kong – 14th Floor, One Taikoo Place, 979 King's Road, Quarry Bay		
U-Labs S.A.S. (99.99)	No Par Value	1	UPD Hong Kong Limited	HKD100.00	1
Unilever France S.A.S. (99.99)	No Par Value	1	Hong Kong – 14/F, One Taikoo Place, 979 King's Road, Quarry Bay		
Unilever France Holdings S.A.S. (99.99)	EUR1.00	1	Go-Uni Limited	USD1.00	1
Unilever France HPC Industries S.A.S. (99.99)	EUR1.00	1	Hong Kong – Unit B, 17/F, United Centre, 95 Queensway, Admiralty		
France – ZI de la Norge – Cheigny Saint-Sauveur, 21800 Quetigny			Paula's Choice Hong Kong Limited	HKD1.00	1
Amora Maille Societe Industrielle S.A.S. (99.99)	No Par Value	1	Paula's Choice Hong Kong Distributor Services Ltd	HKD1.00	1
France – 42, rue Jean de La Fontaine, Paris, 75016			Hungary – 1138-Budapest, Váci út 121-127		
Laboratoire Garancia	EUR62.50	1	Unilever Magyarország Kft	HUF1.00	1
UPD EU	EUR1.00	1	India – Unilever House, B. D. Sawant Marg, Chakala, Andheri (E), Mumbai 400099		
Germany – Wiesenstraße 21, 40549 Düsseldorf			Daverashola Estates Private Limited (61.90)	INR10.00	1
Dermalogica GmbH	EUR25,000.00	1	Hindlever Trust Limited (61.90)	INR10.00	1
Germany – Spitaler Straße 16, 20095 Hamburg			Hindustan Unilever Limited° (61.90)	INR1.00	1
ProCepta Service GmbH	EUR28,348.00	1	Lakme Lever Private Limited (61.90)	INR10.00	1
Germany – Neue Burg 1, 20457 Hamburg			Lever's Associated Trust Limited (61.90)	INR10.00	1
DU Gesellschaft für Arbeitnehmerüberlassung mbH (99.99)	DEM50,000.00	1	Levindra Trust Limited (61.90)	INR10.00	1
Unilever Deutschland GmbH	EUR90,000,000.00	1	Unilever India Limited (61.90)	INR1.00	1
	EUR2,000,000.00	1	Unilever India Exports Limited (61.90)	INR10.00	1
	EUR1,000,000.00	1	Unilever Industries Private Limited°	INR10.00	1
	EUR 100,000.00	1	Unilever Ventures India Advisory Private Limited	INR1.00	1
Unilever Deutschland Holding GmbH	EUR39,000.00	1	Kwaliti Wall's (India) Limited (61.90)	INR1.00	1
	EUR18,000.00	1	India – S-327, Greater Kailash – II, New Delhi – 110048, Delhi		
	EUR14,300.00	1			

GROUP COMPANIES

Name of Undertaking	Nominal Value	Share Class Note
Blueair India Private Limited (in liquidation)	INR10.00	1
India – c/o Vaish Associates, 106, Peninsula Centre, Dr S.S. Rao Road, Parel, Mumbai, Maharashtra, 400012		
Jech India Private Limited (in liquidation)	INR10.00	1
India – Ground Floor, Plot No. 57, Industrial Area Phase I, Chandigarh 160002		
Zywie Ventures Private Limited (33.02)	INR10.00	1
India – 2nd Floor Commercial Building, Hotel Marriott, Khasra No. 55, Ramdas Agarwal Marg, New Jawahar Circle, Gandhi Nagar, Jaipur, Rajasthan, 302015		
Uprising Science Private Limited (56.02)	INR10.00	1
India – Plot no. 70, Himmat Nagar, Gopalpura Mod Durgapura, Jaipur, Rajasthan - 302018		
Minimalist Foundation (55.46)	INR10.00	1
Indonesia – Grha Unilever, Green Office Park Kav 3, Jalan BSD Boulevard Barat, BSD City, Tangerang, 15345		
PT Unilever Indonesia Tbk (84.99)	IDR2.00	1
PT Unilever Enterprises Indonesia (99.99)	IDR1,000.00	1
PT Unilever Trading Indonesia	IDR1,003,875.00	1
Indonesia – Gedung Pasaraya Blok M, Gedung B, Lantai 6 dan 7, Jalan Iskandarsyah II No. 2, DKI Jakarta		
PT Gerai Cepat Untung (88.19)	IDR100,000.00	1
Indonesia – KEK Sei Mangkei, Nagori Sei Mangkei, Kecamatan Bosar Maligas, Kabupaten Simalungun 21183, Sumatera Utara		
PT Unilever Oleochemical Indonesia	IDR1,000,000.00	1
Indonesia - Gedung Pusat Perfilman H. Usmar Ismail 2nd floor, Unit 210. Jl. H.R. Rasuna Said Kav. C-22, Karet Kuningan Setiabudi, Jakarta Selatan		
PT Minimalist Science Indonesia (55.96)	IDR10,000,000.00	1
Iran – No. 23, Corner of 33rd Street, Zagros Street, Argentina Square, Tehran		
Unilever Iran (Private Joint Stock Company) (99.99)	IRR1,000,000.00	1
Ireland – 20 Riverwalk, National Digital Park, Citywest Business Campus, Dublin 24		
Lipton Soft Drinks (Ireland) Limited	EUR1.26	1
Unilever Ireland (Holdings) Limited	EUR1.26	1
Unilever Ireland Limited	EUR1.26	1
Ireland – Unit 50, The Swan Shopping Centre, Rathmines Road Lower, Dublin, D06V9K5		
Dermologica (Skin Care) Ireland Limited	EUR1.00	1
Isle of Man – Bridge Chambers, West Quay, Ramsey, Isle of Man, IM8 1DL		
Rational International Enterprises Limited	USD1.00	1
Israel – 3 Gilboa Street, Airport City, Ben Gurion Airport		
Beigel & Beigel Mazon (1985) Limited	ILS1.00	1
Israel – 52 Julius Simon Street, Haifa, 3296279		
Bestfoods TAMI Holdings Ltd	ILS0.001	1
Israel Vegetable Oil Company Ltd	ILS0.0001	1
Unilever Israel Foods Ltd	ILS0.10	35
	ILS0.10	79
	ILS0.10	17
	ILS0.0002	25
Unilever Israel Home and Personal Care Limited	ILS1.00	1
Unilever Israel Marketing Ltd	ILS0.0001	1
Unilever Shefa Israel Ltd	ILS1.00	1
Italy – Viale Sarca 235, 20126 Milan		
Unilever Italia Administrative Services S.R.L.	EUR70,000.00	1
Italy – Via Paolo di Dono n. 3/A 00142 Roma		
Unilever Italia Logistics S.R.L.	EUR600,000.00	1
Unilever Italia Manufacturing S.R.L.	EUR10,000,000.00	1
Unilever Italia Mkt Operations S.R.L.	EUR25,000,000.00	1
Unilever Italy Holdings S.R.L.	EUR1,000.00	1
Italy – Via Plava, 74 10135 Torino		
Equilibra S.R.L.	EUR 10,400.00	1
Italy – Business Center Monte Napoleone, Via Monte Napoleone 8, 20121 – Milano		
UPD Italia S.r.l.	EUR10,000.00	1
Japan – 2-1-1, Kamimeguro, Meguro-ku, Tokyo 153-8578		
Unilever Japan Customer Marketing K.K.	JPY100,000,001.00	1
Unilever Japan Holdings G.K.	JPY10,000,000.00	1
Unilever Japan K.K.	JPY100,000,001.00	1
Rafra Japan K.K.	JPY20,000,000.00	1

Name of Undertaking	Nominal Value	Share Class Note
Japan – Marunouchi Trust Tower – Main 20F, 1-8-3 Marunouchi Chiyoda-ku Tokyo 100-0005		
UPD Japan K.K.	JPY109,850.00	1
Jersey – IFC 5, St Helier, JE1 1ST		
Unilever Chile Investments Limited	GBP1.00	1
Jordan – Ground Floor, Office No. 1, GH24 Building, Business Park, Development Zone, Amman		
Unilever Jordan for Marketing Services	JOD1,000.00	1
Kazakhstan – Abylai Khan Avenue, 53, Abylai Khan Building, 6th Floor, Almaty		
Unilever Kazakhstan LLP		4
Kenya – Commercial Street, Industrial Area, PO Box 30062-00100, Nairobi		
Unilever Kenya Limited*	KES20.00	1
Korea – 443 Taeheran-ro, Samsung-dong, Kangnam-gu, Seoul		
Unilever Korea Co., Ltd	KRW10,000.00	1
Korea – 7th Floor, FKI Tower, 24 Yeoui-daero, Yeouido-dong, Yeongdeungpo-gu, Seoul		
CARVERKOREA Co., Limited (97.47)	KRW500.00	7
Korea – #1-313 #1-314, 48, Achasan-ro 17-gil, Seongdong-gu, Seoul		
Paula's Choice Korea, Limited	KRW500,000,000.00	1
Kuwait – AlQibla – Land No.14, Abu Bakir Alssiddiq Street, Mohamed Abdulrahman AlBahar building – Floor #9 – Unit 4		
AlBahar United For Wholesale and Retail Trading Company LLC ^x (30)	KWD0.10	1
Laos – Viengvang Tower, 4th Floor, Room no. 402A, Boulchan Road, Dongpalan Thong Village, Sisattanak District, Vientiane Capital		
Unilever Services (Lao) Sole Co. Limited	LAK80,000.00	1
Latvia – Kronvalda bulvāris 3-10, Rīga, LV-1010		
Unilever Baltic LLC	EUR1.00	1
Lithuania – Skuodo St. 28, Mazeikiai, LT-89100		
UAB Unilever Lietuva distribucija	EUR3,620.25	1
Malawi – Room 33, Gateway Mall, Area 47, Lilongwe Malawi		
Unilever South East Africa (Private) Limited (in liquidation)	MWK2.00	1
Malaysia – Suite 2-1, Level 2, Vertical Corporate Tower B, Avenue 10, The Vertical, Bangsar South City, No. 8, Jalan Kerinchi, 59200 Kuala Lumpur, Wilayah Persekutuan		
Paula's Choice Malaysia SEA Sdn. Bhd.	No Par Value	1
Unilever (Malaysia) Holdings Sdn. Bhd.	No Par Value	1
Malaysia - 12th Floor, Menara Symphony, No. 5, Jalan Prof. Khoo Kay Kim Seksyen 13, 46200 Petaling Jaya, Selangor Darul Ehsan		
Minimalist Science Sendirian Berhad (56.02)	RM1.00	1
Mexico – Paseo de los Tamarindos No. 150, Piso 2, Bosques de las Loma, Cuajimalpa de Morelos, Ciudad de México, C.P. 05120		
Unilever de Mexico S. de R.L. de C.V.	MXN1.00	13
Mexico – Av. Tepalcapa No. 2, Col. Rancho Santo Domingo, C.P. 54900 Tultitlán, Estado de México		
Unilever Holding Mexico S. de R.L. de C.V.	MXN1.00	13
Unilever Manufacturera S. de R.L. de C.V.	MXN1.00	13
Unilever Real Estate Mexico S. de R.L. de C.V.	MXN1.00	13
Mexico – Ave. del Comercio 5010, Parque Industrial Nexxus ADN 2, Salinas Victoria, Nuevo León CP 65514		
Unilever NA Sourcing West S. de R.L. de C.V.	MXN1.00	13
Morocco – 65, Main Street Finance District, Casablanca Finance City, Place Anfa Ouest Et Palmeraie, Immeuble Walili Street, 10ème Étage – Hay-Hassani (AR)		
Unilever Maghreb S.A.	MAD100.00	1
Mozambique – Avenida 24 de Julho, Edifício 24, n° 1097, 4° andar, Maputo		
Unilever Mocambique Limitada (in liquidation)	USD0.01	1
Myanmar – Plot No (40,41,47), Min Thate Hti Kyaw Swar Road, 39 Ward, Shwe Pyi Thar Industrial Zone (2), Shwe Pyi Thar Township, Yangon Region, 11411		
Unilever (Myanmar) Limited	MMK11,29,679,600.00	1
Myanmar – Lot No. 40-41, Min Thate Hti Kyaw Swar Street, 35 Ward, Shwe Pyi Thar Industrial Zone (2), Shwe Pyi Thar Township, Yangon		
Unilever (Myanmar) Services Limited	USD2,000,000.00	1
Myanmar – Lot No. 31, Bamaw Ahtwin Wun Street, Hlaing Thar Yar Industrial Zone 3, Hlaing Thar Yar Township, Yangon, 11401		
Unilever EAC Myanmar Company Limited (60)	MMK300,000,000,000.00	1
Nepal – Hetauda-3, Basamadi Makawnapur		

GROUP COMPANIES

Name of Undertaking	Nominal Value	Share Class Note	Name of Undertaking	Nominal Value	Share Class Note
Unilever Nepal Limited (49.52)	NPR100.00	1	Unilever Nederland Holdings B.V.	EUR454.00	1
Netherlands – Rodezand 90, 3011 AN Rotterdam			Unilever Foods & Refreshments Global B.V.	EUR453.78	1
Argentina Investments B.V.	EUR454.00	1	Netherlands – Grote Koppel 7, 3813 AA Amersfoort		
BFO Holdings B.V.	EUR1.00	1	Paula's Choice Europe B.V.	EUR1.00	1
Brazinvest B.V.	EUR1.00	1	New Zealand – Level 4, 103 Carlton Gore Rd, Newmarket, Auckland 1023		
Chico-invest B.V.	EUR455.00	1	Unilever New Zealand Limited	NZD2.00	1
Doma B.V.	NLG1,000.00	1	Nicaragua – Km 11.5, Carretera Vieja a León, 800 Mts Norte, 100 Mts Este, 300 Mts Norte, Managua		
Handelmaatschappij Noorda B.V.	NLG1,000.00	1	Unilever de Centroamerica S.A.	NIC50.00	1
Hourglass Cosmetics Europe B.V.	EUR1.00	1	Nigeria – 1 Billings Way, Oregun, Ikeja, Lagos		
Itaho B.V.	EUR1.00	1	Unilever Nigeria Plc (75.96)	NGN0.50	1
Lipoma B.V.	NLG1,000.00	1	West Africa Popular Foods Nigeria Limited (51)	NGN1.00	1
Marga B.V.	EUR1.00	1	Norway – Martin Linges vei 25, Postbox 1, 1331 Fornebu		
Mavibel (Maatschappij voor Internationale Beleggingen) B.V.	EUR1.00	1	Unilever Norge AS	NOK100.00	1
Mexinvest B.V.	EUR1.00	1	Pakistan – Avari Plaza, Fatima Jinnah Road, Karachi, 75530		
Mixhold B.V.°	EUR1.00	2	Unilever Pakistan Foods Limited (76.50)	PKR10.00	1
	EUR1.00	3	Unilever Pakistan Limited (99.26)	PKR50.00	1
	EUR1.00	26	(71.78)	PKR100.00	14
New Asia B.V.	EUR1.00	1	Palestine – Ersal St., Awad Center, PO Box 3801, Al-Beireh, Ramallah		
Nommexar B.V.	EUR1.00	1	Unilever Market Development Company (in liquidation)	JOD1.00	1
Ortiz Finance B.V.	NLG100.00	1	Palestine – Jamil Center, Al-Beireh, Ramallah		
Pabulum B.V.	NLG1,000.00	1	Unilever Agencies Limited (99) (in liquidation)	JOD1.00	1
Rizofoor B.V.	NLG1,000.00	1	Panama – PH Dream Plaza, Piso 10 y, Provincia de Panamá, Corregimiento de Parque Lefevre, Costa del Este		
Rolf von den Baumen's Vetsmelterij B.V.	EUR454.00	1	Unilever Regional Services Panama S.A. (in liquidation)	USD1.00	1
Rolon B.V.	NLG1,000.00	1	Panama – Calle 74 Este, corregimiento de San Francisco, PH Midtown SF74, piso 17, oficina 1705, distrito y provincia de Panamá		
Saponia B.V.	NLG1,000.00	1	Unilever de Centroamerica S.A.	No Par Value	1
ThaiB1 B.V.	NLG1,000.00	1	Paraguay – Roque Centurión Miranda No. 1635, casi Avenida San Martin, Edificio Aymac II, Asunción		
ThaiB2 B.V.	NLG1,000.00	1	Unilever de Paraguay S.A.	PYG1,000,000.00	1
Unilever Alser B.V.	EUR1.00	1	Peru – Av. Paseo de la Republica, 5895 OF. 402, Miraflores, Lima 18		
Unilever Berran B.V.	EUR1.00	1	Unilever Andina Perú S.A.	PEN1.00	1
Unilever Canada Investments B.V.	EUR1.00	1	Philippines – 7th Floor, Bonifacio Stopover Corporate Center, 31st Street corner 2nd Avenue, Bonifacio Global City, Taguig City		
Unilever Caribbean Holdings B.V.	EUR1,800.00	1	Unilever Global Services, Inc.	PHP10.00	7
Unilever Europe B.V.	EUR1.00	1	Unilever Philippines, Inc.	PHP50.00	7
Unilever Europe Business Center B.V.	EUR454.00	14	Philippines – 11th Avenue, Corner 39th Street, Bonifacio Triangle, Bonifacio Global City, Taguig City, Manila		
Unilever Finance International B.V.	EUR1.00	1	Universal Philippines Body Care, Inc.	PHP100.00	7
Unilever Finance Netherlands B.V.°	EUR1.00	1	Philippines – Four/Neo, 12th Floor, Fourth Avenue, Bonifacio Global City, Barangay Fort Bonifacio, Taguig 1634, Metro Manila		
Unilever Global Services B.V.	EUR1.00	1	Gronext Technologies Phils., Inc.	PHP1.00	7
Unilever Holdings B.V.	EUR454.00	1	Poland – Jerozolimskie 134, 02-305, Warszawa		
Unilever Indonesia Holding B.V.	EUR1.00	1	Unilever Polska Sp. z o.o.	PLN50.00	1
Unilever Insurances N.V.	EUR454.00	1	Unilever Poland Services Sp. z o.o.	PLN50.00	1
Unilever International Holdings B.V.°	EUR1.00	1	Unilever Polska S.A.	PLN10.00	1
Unilever Netherlands Retail Operations B.V.	EUR1.00	1	Puerto Rico – Edificio VIG Tower, 1225 Avenida Juan Ponce de León, Oficina BS-N, San Juan, 00907		
Unilever Nederland Services B.V.	EUR460.00	1	Unilever de Puerto Rico, Inc.°	USD100.00	1
Unilever Overseas Holdings B.V.	NLG1,000.00	1	Qatar – Almana & Partners WLL Building, Area No. 43, Al Mamoura, Main Salwa Road, PO Box 91560		
Unilever PL Netherlands B.V.	EUR1.00	1	Unilever Qatar LLC	QAR1,000.00	1
Unilever Turkey Holdings B.V.	EUR1.00	1	Romania – Ploiesti, 291 Republicii Avenue, Prahova County		
Unilever US Investments B.V.°	EUR1.00	1	Unilever Romania S.A. (99.93)	ROL0.10	1
Unilever Ventures Holdings B.V.	EUR453.79	1	Unilever South Central Europe S.A.	ROL260.50	1
Univest Company B.V.	EUR1.00	1	Romania – Bucuresti, Sector 2, Barbu Vacarescu 301-311, Cladirea AFI Lakeview, Biroul, E-8-A11		
UNUS Holding B.V.	EUR0.10	2	Good People SA (75) (in liquidation)	RON10.00	1
	EUR0.10	3	Saudi Arabia – PO Box 5694, Jeddah 21432		
	Non-voting°		Binzagr Unilever Limited ^x (49)	SAR1,000.00	1
Verenigde Zeepfabrieken B.V.	NLG1,000.00	1	Scotland – c/o Brodies LLP, Capital Square, 58 Morrison Street, Edinburgh EH3 8BP		
Wemado B.V.	NLG1,000.00	1	Twenty Nine Capital Partners (SLP) Limited Partnership ^{oo}		4
Netherlands – Weena 455, 3013 AL Rotterdam			Unilever Ventures (SLP) General Partner Limited ^{oo}	GBP1.00	1
FoodServiceHub B.V.	EUR1.00	1			
Netherlands – Bronland 14, 6708 WH, Wageningen Universiteit					
Unilever IP Holdings B.V.	EUR1.00	1			
Unilever Innovation Centre Wageningen B.V.	EUR460.00	1			
Netherlands – Hofplein 19, 3032 AC Rotterdam					
Unilever Nederland B.V.	EUR454.00	1			

GROUP COMPANIES

Name of Undertaking	Nominal Value	Share Class Note	Name of Undertaking	Nominal Value	Share Class Note
Unilever Ventures III (SLP) Limited Partnership [∞] (14.10)		4	Unilever Taiwan Limited (99.92)	TWD10.00	1
Twenty Nine Capital Partners V (SLP) Limited Partnership [∞]	GBP1.00	4	Taiwan – RM 1, 8 F, No. 186, Sec. 1, Zhangmei Rd, Changhua City, Changhua County 50062, Taiwan (R.O.C.)		
Serbia – Belgrade, Serbia, Omladinskih brigada 90v – Novi Beograd			UPD Taiwan Co., Ltd	TWD27.00	1
Unilever Beograd d.o.o.		13	Tanzania – Plot No. 4A, Nyerere Road, Dar Es Salaam, PO Box 40383		
Singapore – 18 Nepal Park, 139407			Unilever Tanzania Limited	TZS20.00	1
Unilever Asia Private Limited	No Par Value	1	Thailand – 161 Rama 9 Road, Huay Kwang Sub-District, Huay Kwang District, Bangkok 10310		
Unilever Singapore Pte. Limited	No Par Value	1	Unilever Thai Holdings Limited	THB100.00	1
UPD Singapore Pte. Ltd.	No Par Value	1	Unilever Thai Trading Limited	THB100.00	1
Gronext Technologies Pte. Ltd.	No Par Value	1	Thailand – 989 Siam Piwat Tower, 12A Floor, Unit B1-B2, Office No.1225, Rama 1 Road, Pathum Wan Sub-District, Pathum Wan District, Bangkok		
Singapore – 1 Maritime Square, #09-34/35, Harbourfront Centre, 099253			UPD (Thailand) Limited	THB100.00	1
Paula's Choice Singapore, SEA Pte. Ltd.	SGD1.00	1	Thailand – 21/39 Soi Ladpraw 15, Chom Phon, Chatuchak, Bangkok, 10900		
Singapore – 8 Cross Sreet, #24-03/04, Manulife Tower, 048424			Gronext Technologies (Thailand) Limited	THB100.00	1
Minimalist Pte Ltd (56.02)	USD1.00	1	Trinidad & Tobago – Albion Plaza, 3rd Floor, 22-24 Victoria Avenue, Port of Spain		
Slovakia – Karadžičova 8/A, 821 08 Bratislava, mestská časť Ružinov			Unilever Caribbean Limited (50.01)	TTD1.00	1
Unilever Slovensko, spol. s r.o.	EUR1.00	1	Tunisia – Z.I. Voie Z4-2014, Mégrine Erriadh – Tunis		
South Africa – 15 Nollsworth Crescent, Nollsworth Park, La Lucia Ridge Office Estate, La Lucia, 4051			Unilever Tunisia S.A. (99.78)	TND6.00	1
Unilever South Africa (Pty) Limited	ZAR2.00	1	Unilever Maghreb Export S.A. (99.76)	TND5.00	1
Unilever South Africa Holdings (Pty) Limited	ZAR1.00	1	Tunisia – Z.I. Voie Z4, Megrine Riadh, Tunis, 2014		
	ZAR1.00	2	UTIC Distribution S.A. (99.78)	TND10.00	1
	ZAR1.00	3	Turkey – İnkılâp Mahallesi, Dr. Adnan Büyükdeniz Cad, No: 13, Ümraniye İstanbul		
Aconcagua 14 Investments (RF) (Pty) Limited	ZAR1.00	1	Unilever Gıda Sanayi ve Ticaret AŞ° (99.98)	TRY0.01	1
South Africa – Oakhurst Office Park, 11-13 St Andrews Road, Parktown, Johannesburg 2193			Unilever Sanayi Ve Ticaret Türk AŞ° (99.98)	TRY0.01	1
UPD South Africa (Pty) Limited (60)	No Par Value	1	Besan Besin Sanayi ve Ticaret AŞ (99.99)	TRY0.01	1
South Africa – Ballyoaks Office Park Ground Floor, Lacey Oak House, 2191 Bryanston, Sandton, Gauteng, 35 Ballyclare Drive			Unilever Hizli Tuketim Urunleri Satis Pazarlama ve Ticaret Anonim Sirketi	TRY1.00	1
Minimalist Science Pty Limited (56.02)	–	–	Uganda – DFCU Towers, 5th Floor, Plot 26 Kyadondo Road, Industrial Area, PO Box 3515, Kampala		
Spain – C/ Tecnología 19, 08840 Viladecans			Unilever Uganda Limited	UGX20.00	1
Unilever España S.A.	EUR24.00	1	Ukraine – 03150, Velyka Vasylykvska 139		
Spain – C/ Felipe del Río, 14 – 48940 Leioa			Unilever Ukraine LLC	UAH1.00	1
Unilever Foods Industrial España, S.L.U.	EUR600.00	1	United Arab Emirates – PO Box 17053, Jebel Ali, Dubai		
Sri Lanka – 324/9 36/1 Havelock Road, Colombo 06			Severn Gulf FZCO ^x (50)	AED100,000.00	1
Ceytea (Private) Limited	LKR10.00	1	United Arab Emirates – PO Box 17055, Jebel Ali, Dubai		
Lever Brothers (Exports and Marketing) (Private) Limited°	LKR2.00	1	Unilever Gulf FZE	AED1,000,000.00	1
Premium Exports Ceylon (Private) Limited	LKR10.00	1	United Arab Emirates – Office No. 901, owned by Easa Saleh AlGurg LLC, Deira, Riqqa AlBateen		
Unilever Lanka Consumer Limited	LKR10.00	1	Unilever Binzagr Gulf General Trading LLC ^x (50)	AED1,000.00	1
Unilever Ceylon Services (Private) Limited	LKR10.00	1	Unilever General Trading LLC	AED1,000.00	1
Unilever Sri Lanka Limited°	LKR10.00	1	United Arab Emirates – Warehouse No. 1.2, Dubai Industrial Park – Seeh Shwaib 2		
Sudan – Property No. 125, Block 2, Industrial Area, Kafori District, Bahri, Kafori			Unilever Home & Personal Care Products Manufacturing LLC (49)	AED1,000.00	1
Unilever Sudanese Investment Company	SDG10,000.00	1	United Arab Emirates - Office No. 4-379-Owned by Hind Abdul Ghaffar Ghulom, Huss		
Sweden – Röntgenvägen 3, PO Box 1056, 171 22 Solna			Minimalist Science Trading LLC (56.02)	AED1,000.00	1
Alberto Culver AB	SEK100.00	1	United States – 111 River Street, 8th Floor, Hoboken, New Jersey 07030		
Unilever Holding AB	SEK100.00	1	Alberto-Culver Company	No Par Value	1
Unilever Sverige AB	SEK100.00	1	Alberto-Culver International, Inc.	USD1.00	1
Sweden – Karlavägen 104, 115 26 Stockholm			Alberto-Culver USA, Inc.	No Par Value	1
Blueair AB	SEK100.00	2	Conopco, Inc.	USD1.00	7
Switzerland – Bahnhofstrasse 19, CH 8240 Thayngen			Kensington & Sons, LLC	No Par Value	13
Knorr-Nährmittel Aktiengesellschaft	CHF1,000.00	1	Pantresse, Inc.	USD120.00	7
Unilever Schweiz GmbH	CHF100,000.00	1	Unilever Bestfoods (Holdings) LLC		13
Switzerland – Spitalstrasse 5, 8200 Schaffhausen			Unilever Capital Corporation	USD1.00	1
Helmsman Capital AG	CHF1,000.00	1	Unilever United States, Inc.	USD0.3333	7
Unilever ASCC AG	USD1,190.33	1	US Health & Wellbeing LLC	No Par Value	13
Unilever Finance International AG	EUR1,077.47	1	Murad LLC		13
Unilever Overseas Holdings AG	EUR1,077.47	1	Onnit Labs, Inc.	USD0.01	7
Unilever Schaffhausen Service AG	CHF1,000.00	1	Palisade Enterprise Holdings, Inc.	USD0.0001	23
Unilever Swiss Holdings AG	CHF1,000.00	1	United States – 700 Sylvan Avenue, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey 07632-3201		
Streu mi Vertriebs GmbH	CHF20,000.00	1	Living Proof, Inc.	USD0.01	7
Switzerland – Hinterbergstr. 30, CH-6312 Steinhausen			St. Ives Laboratories, Inc.	USD0.01	1
Oswald Nahrungsmittel GmbH	CHF800,000.00	1	Unilever North America Supply Chain Company, LLC		13
Taiwan – 15F, No. 39, Sec. 2, Dunhua S. Road, Da'an District, Taipei City					

GROUP COMPANIES

Name of Undertaking	Nominal Value	Share Class Note
Dermalogica, LLC		13
United States – 247 W. 30th Street, 7 Floor, New York - 10001		
The Laundress, LLC		13
United States – 125 S Clark, Suite 2000, Chicago, IL 60603		
Blueair Inc.	No Par Value	1
United States – 2816 S. Kilbourne Avenue, Chicago, IL 60624		
Unilever Illinois Manufacturing, LLC		13
United States – 2900 W. Truman Boulevard, Jefferson City, MO 65109		
Unilever Manufacturing (US), LLC	No Par Value	7
United States – 40 Merritt Boulevard, Trumbull, CT 06611		
Unilever Trumbull Holdings, Inc.	USD1.00	7
Unilever Trumbull Research Services, Inc.	USD1.00	1
	USD1.00	34
United States – 60 Lake Street, Suite 3N, Burlington, VT 05401		
Seventh Generation, Inc.	USD0.001	7
United States – 605 5th Ave S, Ste 800, Seattle, WA 98104-388		
Paula's Choice, Inc.	USD0.001	7
	USD0.001	22
United States – 705 5th Avenue South, Suite 200, Seattle, WA 98104		
Paula's Choice, LLC		13
United States – c/o The Corporation Trust Company, Corporation Trust Center, 1209 Orange Street, Wilmington, Delaware, 19801, New Castle County		
Nutraceutical Wellness, Inc. (80)	USD0.001	7
The Uncovery, LLC		13
Heat Enterprise Holdings, Inc.	USD0.00001	23
K18, Inc.	USD0.00001	23
Biomimetek, Inc.	USD0.00001	23
Cocotier, Inc.	USD0.001	7
Yeti Parent Holdings, LLC	USD1.00	13
Yeti Intermediate Holdings I, LLC	USD1.00	13
Yeti Intermediate Holdings II, LLC	USD1.00	13
Wild Cosmetics US LLC	USD1.00	1
United States – 3770-1/2 Selby Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90034		
Kingdom Animalia, LLC		13
United States – 11 Ranick Drive South, Amityville, NY 11701		
Sundial Brands, LLC		13
United States – 415 Jackson Street, Floor 2, San Francisco, CA 94111		
Olly Public Benefit Corporation	USD0.00001	7
United States – 32 West Lookerman Street, Dover, DE 19801		
Tatcha, LLC		13
United States – 2121 Park Place, 1st Floor, El Segundo, CA 90245		
The LIV Group, Inc.	USD0.01	7
United States – 4056 Del Rey Avenue, Marina Del Rey, CA 90292		
SmartyPants, Inc.	No Par Value	7
United States – 4065 Glencoe Ave, Marina del Rey, Suite 300B, California 90292		
Dr. Squatch, LLC	USD1.00	13
United States – 16192, Coastal Highway, Lewas, Delaware, Country of Sussex, 19958		
Minimalist Science Inc. (56.02)	USD1.00	1
United States – 1169 Gorgas Avenue, Suite A, San Francisco, CA 94129		
Welly Health PBC	USD0.00001	7
	USD1.00	100
	USD1.00	111
United States – Resident Agents, Inc, 8 The Green, STE R, Dover, Kent, Delaware, 19901		
Brand Evangelists for Beauty Inc. ^Δ (68.03)	USD0.01	23
Uruguay – Complejo World Trade Center de Montevideo, Torre IV, Calle Luis Bonavita Nro. 1266, Piso 31, Oficina 3101, Montevideo, CP 11.300		
Unilever Uruguay SCC S.A.	UYU1.00	1
Uruguay – Edificio World Trade Center Free Zone Torre II, Piso 11, Unidad 1133, Dr. Luis Bonavita 1294, Montevideo, C.P. 11.300		
Unilever America Latina S.A.	UYU1.00	1
Vietnam – Lot A2-3, Tay Bac Cu Chi Industrial Zone, Tan An Hoi Ward, Ho Chi Minh City		

Name of Undertaking	Nominal Value	Share Class Note
	VND863,104,820,000.00	13
Unilever Vietnam International Company Limited		
Vietnam – No. 156, Nguyen Luong Bang Street, Tan My Ward, Ho Chi Minh City		
Unicorn Market Place Vietnam Company Limited (in liquidation)	VND207,819,496,311.00	13
Vietnam – 3rd Floor, The Sun Building, No. 3 Me Tri Street, Tu Liem Ward, Hanoi		
	VND	
Paula's Choice Vietnam Company Limited	6,879,000,000.00	13
Vietnam – Floor 46, Bitexco Financial Tower, No.2 Hai Trieu Street, Ben Nghe Ward, District 1, Ho Chi Minh City		
Minimalist Vietnam Company Limited (56.02)	VND1.00	1
Zambia – Stand 2375, Corner Addis Ababa Drive & Great East Road, Show Grounds, Lusaka		
Unilever South East Africa Zambia Limited (in liquidation)	ZMK2.00	34
	ZMK2.00	1
Zambia – Stand No. 3027, Nakambala Road Industrial Site, PO Box 71570, Ndola		
Chesebrough-Ponds (Private) Limited	ZMW1.00	1
Zimbabwe – 2 Stirling Road, Workington, Harare		
Unilever – Zimbabwe (Pvt) Limited ^Δ	ZWD0.002	1
	ZWD0.002	8

SUBSIDIARY UNDERTAKINGS NOT INCLUDED IN THE CONSOLIDATION

Brazil – Av Das Nacoes Unidas, 14261 4° Andar Ala B, Vila Gertrudes, Cep 04792-000, Sao Paulo		
Unileverprev Sociedade De Previdencia Privada	No Par Value	13
England and Wales – Unilever House, 100 Victoria Embankment, London EC4Y 0DY		
Unilever Fragrance Limited	GBP1.00	1
England and Wales – 1 More London Place, London SE1 2AF		
Unidis Twenty Six Limited (in liquidation)	GBP1.00	1
Germany – c/o Regus Stuttgart City Plaza, Rotebuhlplatz 23, 70178, Stuttgart		
TIGI Haircare GmbH	EUR25,600.00	1
Germany – Wiesenstraße 21. D-40549 Düsseldorf		
Living Proof GmbH	EUR1.00	1
Ghana – Plot No. Ind/A/3A-4, Heavy Industrial Area, Tema, PO Box 721, Tema		
Unilever Oleo Ghana Limited	GHS2.250	1
India – Unilever House, B. D. Sawant Marg, Chakala, Andheri (E), Mumbai 400 099		
Hindustan Unilever Foundation (61.90)	INR10.00	1
Kenya – Commercial Street, PO Box 40592-00100, Nairobi		
Union East African Trust Limited	KES20.00	1
Myanmar – No. 40-41, Min Thate Hti Kyaw Swar Street, 35 Ward, Shwe Pyi Thar Industrial Zone (2), Shwe Pyi Thar Township, Yangon Region		
Lever Brothers (Burma) Limited	MMK500,000.00	1
Saudi Arabia – King Abdul Aziz Road, Al Shatae, PO Box 22800, Jeddah 21416		
Unilever Trading and Marketing Company	SAR1,000.00	1
United States – 111 River Street, 8th Floor, Hoboken, New Jersey, 07030		
Unilever United States Foundation, Inc.		13

ASSOCIATED UNDERTAKINGS

Australia – Floor 1, 101 Moray Street, South Melbourne, 3205		
Straand Pty Ltd ^{Δ0} (100)	No Par Value	111
(12.05)	No Par Value	59
Bahrain – Shop 61, Building 866, Road 3618, Block 436 Alseef Manama		
Unilever Bahrain Co. W.L.L. (49)	BHD50.00	1
Brazil – Avenida Engenheiro Luiz Carlos Berrini, 105, 16th floor, Ed. Berrini One, Cidade das Monções, São Paulo, SP, Brazil, ZIP Code 04571-010		
Gallo Brasil Distribuição e comércio Limitada (55)	BRL1.00	7
Canada – Suite 300-171 West Esplanade, North Vancouver, British Columbia, V7M 3K9		
A&W Root Beer Beverages Canada Inc. ⁰ (40)	No Par Value	38
Canada – 229 Amesbury Gate, Bedford, Nova Scotia, B4B 0R8		
The 7 Virtues Beauty Inc. ^{Δ0} (64.29)	No Par Value	58
(11.79)	No Par Value	119
Canada – 1400-160 Bloor Street East, Toronto, ON M4W 3R2		
Food Service Direct Logistics Canada, Inc. ⁰ (60)	CAD1.00	7
China – Room B101, Building 1, No. 33, Fuquan North Road, Changning District, Shanghai		
Shanghai Lihuashiheng Food Technical Co. Ltd (33.33)	CNY1.00	1

GROUP COMPANIES

Name of Undertaking	Nominal Value	Share Class Note	Name of Undertaking	Nominal Value	Share Class Note
Cyprus – 2 Marcou Dracou Street, Engomi Industrial Estate, 2409 Nicosia			(100.00)	INR50.00	73
Unilever PMT Limited ^Δ (49)	EUR1.71	2	India – 28, B.T. Road, Cossipore, Chiria More, Kolkata, West Bengal 700002		
	EUR1.71	3	Rabiko Lifestyle Private Limited ^{ΔΔ} (0.02)	INR10.00	75
England and Wales – 100 Victoria Embankment, Blackfriars, London EC4Y 0DY			(100.00)	INR10.00	114
Uflexreward Holdings Limited ^Δ (92.59)	GBP0.001	2	India – A-2004, Floor-20, Plot-141, Phoenix Tower-A, S.B. Marg, Delisle Road, Lower Parel West, Mumbai 400013		
	GBP1.00	21	Nutritionalab Private Limited (13.31)	INR10.00	1
Uflexreward Limited ^Δ (92.59)	GBP1.00	2	India – 109, Floor 1, Plot 16, Vithaldas Chamber, Mumbai Samachar Marg Bombay Stock Exchange, Fort, Mumbai, Maharashtra 400001		
England and Wales – Unit 1.8 & 1.9, The Shepherds Building, Charecroft Way, London W14 0EE			ClayCo Cosmetics Private Limited ^{ΔΔ} (100)	INR50.00	114
SCA Investments Holdings Limited ^{ΔΔ} (15.61)	GBP0.001	40	(0.1)	INR10.00	75
(25.19)	GBP0.001	41	(100)	INR50.00	73
(3.63)	GBP0.001	42	India – 109, Office No. 202, Simran Plaza, CTS E/829, JN of 3rd & 4th Road, Khar West, Opp Naginas Rest, Khar Colony, Mumbai, 400052		
(5.31)	GBP0.001	112	24Carat Remedies Private Limited ^{ΔΔ} (79.07)	INR10.00	130
England and Wales – 2nd Floor, 5 Jubilee Place, Chelsea, London SW3 3TD			(0.06)	INR10.00	75
Trinny London Limited ^{ΔΔ} (54.88)	GBP0.01	58	Indonesia – Jalan Srengseng Raya Nomor 55A, Rukun Tetangga 001, Rukun Warga 002, Kelurahan Srengseng, Kecamatan Kembangan, Jakarta Barat 11630		
(32.32)	GBP0.01	71	PT Anugrah Mutu Bersama ^Δ (40)	IDR1,000,000.00	1
England and Wales – 2 Leman Street, London E1W 9US			Iran – Second Floor, No. 23, Corner of 33rd Street, Zagros Street, Argentina Square, Tehran		
Penhros Bio Limited ^Δ (37.7)	GBP1.00	1	Unilever-Golestan Foods (Private Joint Stock Company)(51)	IRR1,000,000.00	1
England and Wales – 6 Snow Hill, London EC1A 2AY			Ireland – 70 Sir John Rogerson's Quay, Dublin 2		
VHSquared Limited ^Δ (in liquidation) (39.47)	GBP0.01	1	Pepsi Lipton International Limited ^Δ (45.45)	EUR1.00	53
(1.79)	GBP0.01	57		EUR1.00	54
(17.86)	GBP0.01	36		EUR1.00	79
England and Wales – 4 Berens Road, London, England, NW10 5EB				EUR1.00	121
The Nue Co, Ltd ^{ΔΔ} (20.41)	GBP0.000001	35		EUR1.00	122
(3.98)	GBP0.000001	58		EUR1.00	123
England and Wales – 71-75 Shelton Street, Covent Garden, London, United Kingdom, WC2H 9JQ				EUR1.00	124
Indu Cosmetics, Ltd ^{ΔΔ} (48.78)	GBP0.0001	111	Israel – Kochav Yokneam Building, 4th Floor, PO Box 14, Yokneam Illit 20692		
France – 13 Avenue Morane Saulnier, 78140 Velizy Villacoublay			IB Ventures Limited ^Δ (99.74)	ILS1.00	14
Pegase S.A.S. (25)	EUR5,000.00	1	Israel – 8 HaMada Street, Rehovot		
France – 7 rue Armand Peugeot, 92500 Rueil-Malmaison			Elixir, Ltd ^{ΔΔ} (28.57)	USD0.01	130
Relais D'or Centrale S.A.S. (49.99)	No Par Value	1	Italy – Via Quercete, n.a. 81016, San Potito Sannitico (CE)		
Germany – Beerbachstraße 19, 91183 Abenberg			P2P S.r.l (50)	EUR1.00	1
Hans Henglein & Sohn GmbH ^Δ (50)	EUR100,000.00	1	Luxembourg – 5 Heienhaff, L-1736 Senningerberg		
Henglein & Co. Handels-und Beteiligungs GmbH & Co. KG ^Δ (50)		4	Helping Group Holding S.à r.l. ^{ΔΔ} (34.06)	EUR1.00	88
Henglein Geschäftsführungsgesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung ^Δ (50)	DEM50,000.00	1	(1.37)	EUR1.00	61
Nürnberger Klobteig NK GmbH & Co. KG ^Δ (50)		4	(6.13)	EUR1.00	125
Henglein NRW GmbH ^Δ (50)	DEM250,000.00	1	Mauritius – c/o Apex Fund Services (Mauritius) Ltd, 4th Floor, 19 Bank Street, Cyber City, Ebene 72201		
Germany – Lauchaer Straße 1, 06647 An der Poststraße OT Klosterhaeseler			Capvent Asia Consumer Fund Limited ^Δ (40.41) (in liquidation)	USD0.01	78
Henglein GmbH & Co. KG ^Δ (50)	DEM50,000.00	1	Netherlands – 1016CG Amsterdam, Heregracht 346 A		
India – 1st & 2nd Floor, Kagalwala House, Plot No. 175, CST Road, Kalina, Bandra Kurla, Santacruz East Mumbai, Mumbai 400098			Inde Wild B.V. ^{ΔΔ} (60.06)	EUR0.01	111
Peel-Works Private Limited ^{ΔΔ} (in liquidation) (48.15)	INR30.00	63	Oman – PO Box 1711, Ruwi, Postal Code 112		
(16.66)	INR30.00	70	Towell Unilever LLC (49)	OMR1.00	1
(14.65)	INR30.00	32	Philippines – 11th Avenue Corner, 38th Street, Bonifacio Triangle, Bonifacio Global City, Taguig City, Metro Manila		
India – 1st Floor Lodha, i-Think Techno Campus, A Wing, Chirak Nagar, Thane MH 400607			Sto Tomas Paco Land Corp ^{ΔΔ} (40)	PHP1.00	7
Pureplay Skin Sciences (India) Private Limited ^{ΔΔ} (0.1)	INR10.00	75	(40)	PHP10.00	46
(100)	INR100.00	73	(40)	PHP20.00	44
(100)	INR100.00	64	Cavite Horizons Land, Inc. ^Δ (35.10)	PHP1.00	7
(6.54)	INR100.00	65		PHP10,000.00	46
(8.75)	INR100.00	106	Portugal – Largo Monterroio Mascarenhas, 1,1099–081 Lisboa		
India – Plot No. D 5, Road No. 20, Marol MIDC, Andheri East, Mumbai 400093			Fima Ola – Produtos Alimentares, S.A. (55)	EUR4,125,000.00	1
Scentials Beautycare & Wellness Ltd ^{ΔΔ} (63.42)	INR10.00	73	Gallo Worldwide, Limitada (55)	EUR550,000.00	5
(0.10)	INR10.00	75	Grop – Gelado Retail Operation Portugal, Unipessoal, Limitada (55)	EUR50,000.00	1
India – 15 Ambika Nagar, Sector 4, Hiran Magri, Udaipur, Rajasthan 313002			Unilever Fima, Limitada (55)	EUR14,462,336.00	5
Derma Goodness Private Limited ^{ΔΔ} (0.2)	INR10.00	75	Victor Guedes – Industria e Comercio, S.A. (55)	EUR275,000.00	1
(97.93)	INR100.00	110	Fima Dressings Unipessoal, Lda (55)	EUR50,000.00	1
(20.04)	INR100.00	73	UL Ice Cream Comercial, Lda (55)	EUR55,000.00	5
India – Z-44, Panchasayar, P-210-4-1, Panchasayar, Kolkata, WB 700094					
Wellness Ville Private Limited ^{ΔΔ} (0.10)	INR10.00	75			
(92.11)	INR50.00	118			

GROUP COMPANIES

Name of Undertaking	Nominal Value	Share Class Note	Name of Undertaking	Nominal Value	Share Class Note
ICC Portugal Supply Unipessoal, Lda (55)	EUR1,000.00	5	Volition Beauty Inc. ^{Δ0} (66.44)	USD0.0001	58
Portugal – Avenida Conselheiro Fernando de Sousa, 19, 15°, 1070-072, Lisboa			United States – c/o The Corporation Trust Company, Trust Center, 1209 Orange Street, Wilmington, Delaware, 19801, New Castle County		
Transportadora Central do Infante, Limitada (55)	EUR27,000.00	5	Koco Life LLC ^{Δ0} (26.19)		104
Saudi Arabia – PO Box 22800, Jeddah 21416			(41.59)		105
Binzagr Unilever Distribution Company Limited (49)	SAR1,000.00	1	New Voices Fund LP ^{Δ0} (32.90)		4
Singapore – 3 Phillip Street, #14-05 Royal Group Building, 048693			Oak Essentials Holdco, Inc. ^{Δ0} (23.81)	USD0.0001	58
YOU Private Limited ^{Δ0} (33.33)		71	Lemme, Inc. ^{Δ0} (86.28)	USD0.0001	62
(33.56)		93	(6.38)	USD0.0001	95
Singapore – 20A Tanjong Pagar Road, 088443			Plant People, PBC ^{Δ0} (22.60)	USD0.0001	95
ESQA Corp Pte Ltd ^{Δ0} (60)		73	(9.07)	USD0.0001	62
(100)		76	Alice Mushrooms, Inc ^{Δ0} (28.75)	USD0.001	62
Sweden – Sturegatan 38, Stockholm, 11436			Eetho Brands Inc. ^{Δ0} (100)	USD0.0001	58
SachaJuan Haircare AB ^{Δ0} (69.5)	SEK1.00	9	United States – c/o A Registered Agent, Inc, 8 The Green, Ste A, Dover, Kent, DE, 19901		
United Arab Emirates – PO Box 49, Dubai			Clean Beauty for All, Inc. ^{Δ0} (21.73)	USD0.0001	62
Al Gurg Unilever LLC (49)	AED1,000.00	1	(41.99)	USD0.0001	95
United Arab Emirates – PO Box 49, Abu Dhabi			(62.35)	USD0.0001	51
Thani Murshid Unilever LLC (49)	AED1,000.00	1	(67.85)	USD0.0001	96
United States – 700 Sylvan Avenue, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey 07632-3201			OneSkin, Inc. ^{Δ0} (28.57)	USD0.00001	58
Pepsi Lipton Tea Partnership (50)		4	(5.00)	USD0.00001	7
Food Service Direct Logistics, LLC (60)		13	(7.55)	USD0.00001	59
United States – c/o The Company Corporation, 251 Little Falls Drive, Wilmington, DE, New Castle 19808			United States – National Registered Agents Inc., 1209 Orange Street, Wilmington, New Castle, Delaware 19801		
Outliers, Inc. ^{Δ0} (58.77)	USD0.00001	62	Mealogic, Inc. ^{Δ0} (24.82)	USD0.00001	58
(31.35)	USD0.00001	113	United States – 131 Continental Drive Suite 305, Newark, Newcastle, DE, 19713		
Perelel, Inc. ^{Δ0} (16.77)	USD0.00001	95	Create WellNess, Inc. ^{Δ0} (90.07)	USD0.00001	62
(68.42)	USD0.00001	58	(14.18)	USD0.00001	71
(34.83)	USD0.00001	55	United States – Vcorp Services, LLC, 108 W. 13th Street Suite 100, Wilmington, New Castle, DE, 19801.		
True Botanicals, Inc. ^{Δ0} (51.23)	USD0.0001	62	i-Genie.AI Inc. ^{Δ0} (99.72)	USD0.0001	103
Hung Vanngo Beauty, Inc. ^{Δ0} (60)	USD0.00001	59	(8.02)	USD0.0001	58
United States – c/o Cogency Global Inc, 850 New Burton Road, in the City of Dover, County of Kent, Delaware					

Notes:

- 1: Ordinary, 2: Ordinary-A, 3: Ordinary-B, 4: Partnership, 5: Quotas, 6: Class-A Common, 7: Common, 8: Class A, 9: Class B, 10: Class C, 11: Class II Common, 12: Class III Common, 13: Membership Interest, 14: Preference, 15: Redeemable Preference, 16: Limited by Guarantee, 17: C Ordinary Shares, 18: Viscounty, 19: B3 Ordinary, 20: Series C-1 Pref, 21: Ordinary-C, 22: Preferred, 23: Common Stock, 24: Redeemable Preference Class B, 25: Special, 26: Cumulative Preference, 27: 5% Cumulative Preference, 28: Non-Voting Ordinary B, 29: Common B, 30: Management, 31: Dormant, 32: Series C1 Preference, 33: Series D-2, 34: Cumulative Redeemable Preference, 35: A-Ordinary, 36: Preferred Ordinary, 37: Com, 38: Class Common-B, 39: Series A Participating Preference, 40: H-Ordinary, 41: I-Ordinary, 42: J-Ordinary, 43: Series A Preferred Convertible, 44: A Preference, 45: Series B1 CCPS, 46: B Preference, 47: Series A-5, 48: Series C-2 Preferred, 49: A-4 Com, 50: D Preference, 51: Series A-3 Preferred, 52: C Preference, 53: E Ordinary, 54: G Preferred, 55: Series Seed, 56: Nominal, 57: Preferred A, 58: Series A Preferred, 59: Series Seed-2 Preferred, 60: Series C-2, 61: Series D, 62: Series A-1 Preferred, 63: Series B-2 Preference, 64: Pre Series B CCPS, 65: Series B CCPS, 66: Series C1 CCPS, 67: Series C2, 68: Office Holders, 69: Security, 70: Series B-3 Preference, 71: Series B Preferred, 72: Series Seed B CCPS, 73: Series A CCPS, 74: Series A2 CCPS, 75: Equity, 76: Series B CCPS, 77: Series B Preferred Convertible, 78: Class A Redeemable Non-Voting Ordinary, 79: B Ordinary, 80: N Ordinary, 81: A-1 Com, 82: A-2 Com, 83: A-3 Com, 84: Series A EIS, 85: Series A Convertible Preferred, 86: Series A2 Preferred, 87: Series B2 Preferred, 88: Series C Preferred, 89: Series A1 CCPS, 90: D1 Preferred, 91: Series E, 92: Series C-2 Pref, 93: Series B-1 Preferred, 94: Series B-2 Preferred, 95: Series A-2 Preferred, 96: Series A-4 Preferred, 97: Preferred Seed, 98: Seed-3 Preferred, 99: CCPS, 100: Series A Preferred Stock, 101: Ordinary Preferred, 102: E Preference, 103: Common A, 104: Series D-5 Preferred, 105: Series D-6 Preferred, 106: Series C CCPS, 107: Series Seed Convertible Preferred, 108: Series C-E Preferred, 109: Series Seed 2 Convertible Preferred Shares, 110: Seed CCPS, 111: Series Seed Preferred Shares, 112: M-Ordinary, 113: Series A-9 Preferred, 114: Series Seed CCPS, 115: Series A-1, 116: Pre-Series B CCCPS, 117: Series A CCCPS, 118: Series Seed A CCPS, 119: Series B Common Stock, 120: B1 Ordinary, 121: I Preferred, 122: K Preferred, 123: M Preferred, 124: O Preferred, 125: Series F, 126: B4 Ordinary, 127: Pre-Series A CCPS, 128: Series B Convertible Preferred, 129: Series B2 Convertible Preferred, 130: Series Seed-1 Preferred.
- Indicates an undertaking directly held by PLC. All other undertakings are indirectly held. In the case of Hindustan Unilever Limited, 47.43% is directly held and the remainder of 14.47% is indirectly held. In the case of Unilever Kenya Limited, 11.30% is directly held and the remainder of 88.70% is indirectly held. In the case of Unilever Sri Lanka Limited, 18.32% is directly held and the remainder of 81.68% is indirectly held. In the case of Mixhold B.V., 27.71% is directly held and the remainder of 72.29% is indirectly held. In the cases of each of Unilever Gida Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş. and Unilever Sanayi ve Ticaret Turk A.Ş., a fractional amount is directly held and the remainder is indirectly held. In the case of Mixhold B.V., 55.37% of the ordinary-A shares are directly held, the remainder of 44.63% are indirectly held and the other share classes are indirectly held.
- + Shares the undertaking holds in itself.
- Δ Denotes an undertaking where other classes of shares are held by a third party.
- X Binzagr Unilever Limited, Severn Gulf FZCO, Unilever Binzagr Gulf General Trading LLC and AlBahar United For Wholesale and Retail Trading Company LLC are subsidiary undertakings pursuant to Section 1162(2)(b) Companies Act 2006. The Unilever Group is entitled to 50% of the profits made by Binzagr Unilever Limited, Severn Gulf FZCO and Unilever Binzagr Gulf General Trading LLC.
- 0 Accounted for as non-current investments within non-current financial assets.
- ∞ Exemption pursuant to Regulation 7 of the Partnership (Accounts) Regulations 2008.

In addition, we have revenues either from our own operations or otherwise in the following locations: Afghanistan, Åland Islands, Albania, American Samoa, Americas, Andorra, Angola, Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Aruba, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bermuda, Bhutan, Bonaire, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, British Indian Ocean Territory, British Virgin Islands, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Cayman Islands, Central African Republic, Chad, Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Comoros, Congo, Cook Islands, Curaçao, Democratic Republic of Congo, Dominica, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini (previously known as Swaziland), Falkland Islands (Malvinas), Faroe Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Guiana, French Polynesia, French Southern Territories, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Gibraltar, Greenland, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guam, Guernsey, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Heard Island and McDonald Islands, Holy See (Vatican City State), Iceland, Iraq, Jamaica, Kiribati, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Macao, Madagascar, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Martinique, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mayotte, Moldova (Republic of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Montserrat, Namibia, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Norfolk Island, North Macedonia, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Pitcairn, Réunion, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Martin (French part), Saint Pierre and Miquelon, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Sint Maarten (Dutch part), Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands, South Sudan, Suriname, Svalbard and Jan Mayen, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tokelau, Tonga, Turkmenistan, Turks and Caicos Islands, Tuvalu, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Virgin Islands (US), Wallis and Futuna, Western Sahara and Yemen.

The Unilever Group has established branches in Azerbaijan, China, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Poland, Turkey and the UK.

Shareholder Information – Financial Calendar

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Date	13 May 2026
Voting and Registration date	11 May 2026

QUARTERLY DIVIDENDS

	Announcement date	Ex-dividend date for ordinary shares	Ex-dividend date for ADSs	Record date	Payment date
Quarterly dividend announced with the Q4 2025 results	12 February 2026	26 February 2026	27 February 2026	27 February 2026	10 April 2026
Quarterly dividend announced with the Q1 2026 results	30 April 2026	14 May 2026	15 May 2026	15 May 2026	26 June 2026
Quarterly dividend announced with the Q2 2026 results	28 July 2026	6 August 2026	7 August 2026	7 August 2026	18 September 2026
Quarterly dividend announced with the Q3 2026 results	28 October 2026	12 November 2026	13 November 2026	13 November 2026	18 December 2026

CONTACT DETAILS

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100 Victoria Embankment
London EC4Y 0DY
United Kingdom

Any queries can be sent to us electronically via:

www.unilever.com/investors/contacts

Shareholders can email us at:

investor.relations@unilever.com

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The Pavilions
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Bristol BS99 6ZZ
Telephone +44 (0) 370 600 3977

Website www.investorcentre.co.uk
FAQ and Contact Form www.investorcentre.co.uk/contactus

The Netherlands

ABN AMRO Bank N.V.
Gustav Mahlerlaan 10
1082 PP Amsterdam
Telephone +31 (0) 20 628 6070
Email corporate.broking@nLabnamro.com

US

Equiniti Trust Company LLC
Peck Slip Station
PO Box 2050
New York, NY 10272-2050
Toll-free number (if calling within the US) 866 249 2593
Direct dial +1 718 921 8137
Email adr@equiniti.com

WEBSITE

Shareholders are encouraged to visit our website, which has a wealth of information about Unilever.

There is a section on our website designed specifically for investors. It includes detailed coverage of the Unilever share price, our quarterly and annual results, performance charts, financial news, and investor relations speeches and presentations. It also includes details of the conference and investor/analyst presentations.

You can also view the Unilever Annual Report and Accounts 2025 (and the Additional Information for US Listing Purposes) on our website, and those for prior years.

Find out more at www.unilever.com

www.unilever.com/investors

www.unilever.com/investors/annual-report-and-accounts

References to information on websites in this document are included as an aid to their location and such information is not incorporated in, and does not form part of, this document. Any website URL is included as text only and is not an active link.

PUBLICATIONS

Copies of the Unilever Annual Report and Accounts 2025 (and the Additional Information for US Listing Purposes) and the Annual Report on Form 20-F 2025 can be accessed directly or ordered via the website.

www.unilever.com/investors

UNILEVER ANNUAL REPORT AND ACCOUNTS 2025

The Unilever Annual Report and Accounts 2025 (and the Additional Information for US Listing Purposes) forms the basis for the Annual Report on Form 20-F, which is filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission. It is also available free of charge from the SEC's website.

www.sec.gov

Quarterly results announcements

Unilever's quarterly results announcements are in English, with figures in euros.

Additional Information for US Listing Purposes

Additional information for US listing purposes

Form 20-F references

Item 1	Identity of Directors, Senior Management and Advisers	n/a
Item 2	Offer Statistics and Expected Timetable	n/a
Item 3	Key Information	
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DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEES

Employees

The average number of employees for the last three years is provided in note 4A on page 140. The average number of employees during 2025 included 65 seasonal workers. We believe our relationship with our employees and any labour unions of which they may be part is satisfactory in all material respects.

Global employee share plans (SHARES)

Unilever's global employee plan 'SHARES' gives eligible Unilever employees below management level the opportunity to invest between €10 and €200 per month from their net salary in Unilever shares. For every three shares our employees buy (Investment Shares), Unilever will give them one free Matching Share, which will vest if employees hold their Investment Shares for at least three years. The Matching Shares are not subject to any performance conditions. Executive Directors are not eligible to participate in SHARES. As of 2 March 2026 (the latest practicable date for inclusion in this report), awards for 275,113 PLC shares were outstanding under SHARES.

North American share plans

Unilever also maintains share plans for its North American employees that are governed by an umbrella plan referred to as the Unilever North America Omnibus Equity Compensation Plan, which was amended and restated as of 29 November 2022 to authorise the issue of newly issued Unilever Ordinary Shares under the Plan and subsequently amended and restated as of 25 November 2024 to permit certain cash settlements and exchanges of outstanding Ice Cream awards. These plans are the North American equivalents of the Unilever Share Plan 2017 and SHARES plans, as amended from time to time. The rules governing these share plans are materially the same as the rules governing the Unilever Share Plan 2017 and SHARES plans, respectively. However, the plans contain non-competition and non-solicitation covenants and they are subject to US and Canadian employment and tax laws. The plans are administered by the North America Compensation Committee of Unilever United States, Inc. and they are governed by New York law.

The foregoing description of the Unilever North America Omnibus Equity Compensation Plan does not purport to be complete and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the Unilever North America Omnibus Equity Compensation Plan, including all amendments thereto, filed as Exhibit 4.2 to the Form S-8 Post Effective Amendment (File No. 333-185299) filed with the SEC on 12 December 2025.

Remuneration Committee

The Committee is concerned with the remuneration of the Executive and Non-Executive Directors and the tier of management directly below the Board. The Committee also has responsibility for the cash and executive and all-employee share-based incentive plans, the Remuneration Policy and performance evaluation of the Unilever Leadership Executive, and the periodic review of the remuneration and related policies of the wider workforce to assess alignment to PLC's purpose, value and strategy.

DIRECTORS AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT

Family relationship

There are no family relationships between any of our Executive Directors, members of the ULE or Non-Executive Directors.

Other arrangements

None of our Non-Executive Directors, Executive Directors or other key management personnel are elected or appointed under any arrangement or understanding with any major shareholder, customer, supplier or others. As mentioned on page 101, Nelson Peltz, a Non-Executive Director, is the Chief Executive and founding partner of Trian Fund Management, LP, which held interests in approximately 1.3% of Unilever's issued share capital as at 2 March 2026.

MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Major shareholders

The voting rights of the significant shareholders of the Company are the same as for other holders of the class of share held by such significant shareholders.

The principal trading market upon which the Company's ordinary shares are listed is the London Stock Exchange. The Company's ordinary shares are also listed and traded on Euronext Amsterdam.

In the United States, Unilever PLC American Depositary Receipts are traded on the New York Stock Exchange. Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas (Deutsche Bank) acts for PLC as depositary.

At 2 March 2026 (the latest practicable date for inclusion in this report), there were 1,613 registered holders of Unilever PLC American Depositary Receipts in the United States. We estimate that approximately 42% of the Company's ordinary shares (including shares underlying Unilever PLC American Depositary Receipts) were held in the United States in 2025.

If you are a shareholder of the Company, your interest is in a UK legal entity, your dividends will be paid in pound sterling (converted into US dollars if you have Unilever PLC American Depositary Receipts) and you may be subject to UK tax.

To Unilever's knowledge, the Company is not owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by another corporation, any foreign government or by any other legal or natural person, severally or jointly. The Company is not aware of any arrangements the operation of which may at any subsequent date result in a change of control of the Company.

Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties are conducted in accordance with agreed transfer pricing policies and include sales to joint ventures and associates. Other than those disclosed in note 23 to the consolidated financial statements (and incorporated herein as above), there were no related party transactions that were material to the Group or to the related parties concerned that are required to be reported in 2025 up to 2 March 2026 (the latest practicable date for inclusion in this report).

Dividend record

The following tables show the dividends declared and dividends paid by PLC for the last five years, expressed in terms of the revised share denominations which became effective from 22 May 2006.

	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Dividends declared for the year					
PLC dividends					
Dividend per 3 ¹ / ₉ p	€1.82	£1.48	£1.48	£1.48	£1.46
Dividend per 3 ¹ / ₉ p (US Registry)	\$2.11	\$1.88	\$1.86	\$1.77	\$2.00
Dividends paid during the year					
PLC dividends					
Dividend per 3 ¹ / ₉ p	€1.81	£1.47	£1.50	£1.45	£1.48
Dividend per 3 ¹ / ₉ p (US Registry)	\$2.05	\$1.86	\$1.86	\$1.80	\$2.03

Material contracts

At the date of this Annual Report on Form 20-F, Unilever is not party to any contracts that are considered material to its results or operations.

Exchange controls

Other than certain economic sanctions that may be in place from time to time, there are currently no UK laws, decrees or regulations restricting the import or export of capital or affecting the remittance of dividends or other payments to holders of the PLC's shares who are non-residents of the UK. Similarly, other than certain economic sanctions that may be in force from time to time, there are no limitations relating only to non-residents of the UK under English law or the PLC's Articles of Association on the right to be a holder of, and to vote in respect of, the company's shares.

Unilever Annual Report on Form 20-F 2025

Filed with the SEC on the SEC's website. Printed copies are available, free of charge, upon request to Unilever PLC, Investor Relations department, 100 Victoria Embankment, London, EC4Y 0DY, United Kingdom.

Documents on display in the United States

Unilever files and furnishes reports and information with the United States SEC. Certain of our reports and other information that we file or furnish to the SEC are also available to the public over the internet on the SEC's website.

2024 compared to 2023 Financial Performance

We have not included a discussion of year-over-year comparisons between 2024 and 2023 in this Annual Report on Form 20-F. This discussion can be found in 'Group Financial Review', 'Business Group Review', 'Planet & Society', 'Financial Performance' and 'Financial Statements' in our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended 31 December 2024 filed with the SEC on 13 March 2025.

OTHER INFORMATION ON THE COMPANY

Innovation, research and development

With more than 4,500 scientific and technical experts, including over 500 PhDs, Unilever's R&D organisation powers the products and innovation behind our 30 Power Brands that are trusted across the globe. Combining world-leading science, pioneering talent and advanced digital technologies, we rapidly turn consumer insights into innovations that delight consumers and grow our business. From breakthrough ingredients that deliver superior performance to sensorial experiences and packaging that delight, R&D fuels Desire at Scale across our brands.

Our teams push the boundaries of science in cutting-edge fields such as the microbiome, biotechnology and digital product design. R&D is central to Unilever's strategy: applying the latest science and technology to create scalable innovations that drive category growth and market development.

In 2025, R&D investment totalled €836 million, reflecting the exclusion of the Ice Cream business following its demerger. In the prior two years, investment was €949 million (2023) and €987 million (2024), including Ice Cream. With a portfolio of more than 16,500 active patents, new technologies and ingredients continue to strengthen performance and deepen consumer preference. Our global R&D centres – strategically located in the most dynamic markets, including the US and India – bring our scientists close to the consumer, top external partners and our priority businesses.

Digital tools are opening a new era of scientific discovery. Using advanced computing power and AI, we can compress decades of lab work into days, generating insights previously unimaginable. By mapping, modelling and experimenting virtually, we design and simulate every step of the innovation process before scaling for manufacturing. This leap forward – powered by AI, virtual simulation, our proprietary data and a century of scientific expertise – ensures our teams are leading the industry in the next generation of product innovation.

Raw materials

Our products use a wide variety of raw and packaging materials, which we source locally and internationally and which may be subject to price volatility, either directly or as a result of movements in foreign exchange rates.

Following deflation in 2024, commodity price increases and adverse currency movements in the first half of 2025 resulted in net material inflation of €0.2 billion. These pressures continued into the second half,

leading to net material inflation of €0.3 billion for the full year 2025. The impact of net material inflation was partially offset by productivity improvements.

Seasonality

Our Ice Cream business was subject to seasonal fluctuations in sales during the part of the year ended 31 December 2025 while it was part of Unilever's business. However, Unilever operates globally in many different markets and product categories, and no individual element of seasonality is likely to be material to the results of the Group as a whole.

Insider Dealing Policies (Share Dealing Standard)

Unilever has adopted insider trading policies and procedures applicable to directors, senior management and employees that are reasonably designed to promote compliance with applicable insider trading laws, rules and regulations and any listing standards.

Intellectual property

We have a large portfolio of patents and trademarks, and we conduct some of our operations under licences that are based on patents or trademarks owned or controlled by others. We are not dependent on any one patent or group of patents. We use all appropriate efforts to protect our brands and technology.

Competition

As a fast-moving consumer goods (FMCG) company, we are competing with a diverse set of competitors. Some of these operate on an international scale like ourselves, while others have a more regional or local focus. Our business model centres on building brands which consumers know, trust, like and buy in conscious preference to those of our competitors. Our brands command loyalty and affinity and deliver superior performance.

Information on market share

Unless otherwise stated, market share refers to value share as opposed to volume share. The market data and competitive position classifications are taken from independent industry sources in the markets in which Unilever operates.

Iran-related required disclosure

Unilever operates in Iran through a non-US subsidiary. In 2025, sales in Iran were significantly less than 0.5 per cent of Unilever's worldwide turnover. During the year, this non-US subsidiary had approximately €3,713,022 in gross revenues and €1,578,098 in net profits attributable to the sale of personal care and home care products to the Shahrvand Group, an entity affiliated with the Government of Iran. Income, payroll and other taxes, duties and fees (including for utilities) were payable to the Government of Iran and affiliated entities and significantly less than 0.5 per cent of our total raw material purchases were indirectly related to the Government of Iran in connection with our operations. These two suppliers were Jovein Agriculture Industry J.S.C. and Amlah Madani Iran, which supplied raw materials used in personal care and home care products, including soap, shampoo and laundry products. Our non-US subsidiary maintains bank accounts in Iran with various banks to facilitate our business in the country and make any required payments to the Government of Iran and affiliated entities. We are continuously evaluating such activities in light of the evolving regulatory environment.

Property, plant and equipment

The Group has interests in properties in most of the countries where there are Unilever operations. None of these interests are individually material in the context of the Group as a whole. The properties are used predominantly to house production and distribution activities and as offices. There is a mixture of leased and owned property throughout the Group. We are not aware of any environmental issues affecting the properties that would have a material impact upon the Group, and there are no material encumbrances on our properties. Any difference between the market value of properties held by the Group and the amount at which they are included in the balance sheet is not significant. We believe our existing facilities are satisfactory for our current business, and we currently have no plans to construct new facilities or expand or improve our current facilities in a manner that is material to the Group.

CYBER SECURITY RISK MANAGEMENT AND STRATEGY

Risk management and strategy

Unilever recognises the importance of cyber security and takes a risk-based approach to the defence and resiliency of critical assets, business operations, technology and data:

- Unilever has an established Cyber Security Risk Management Framework aligned to industry-standard methodologies and control frameworks. We promote a company-wide culture of cyber security awareness and vigilance and provide regular reporting on the cyber security risk posture of the organisation to operational and business leaders, leadership executives and key non-executives, in order to influence and promote continuous improvement of our risk posture. Unilever's Cyber Security Risk Management processes are integrated into its broader enterprise-level risk management framework and its associated reporting and monitoring, with cyber security risk forming a central part of the principal risk 'Information and Cyber Security' on page 35;
- Unilever has an established framework of Cyber Security Policies and Standards which are in alignment to the National Institute of Standards and Technology Cyber Security Framework (NIST CSF). These apply to employees, third parties, contractors, data and technology across Unilever. Unilever Cyber Security Policies and Standards are subject to periodic review and modifications based on any changes in risk;
- A Cyber Security Assurance team dedicated to risk assurance, and the Internal Audit team conduct independent enterprise-wide risk reassurance, and assess and report on the risk posture of our key systems, services, data and operations. The scope and frequency of the evaluations are risk-based, with output used to influence and promote continuous improvement of Unilever's resilience posture, as well as provide insights to the governance of cyber risk by the Audit Committee. The Cyber Security Assurance team is composed of internal and external expertise (e.g. third-party assessors and consultants), including penetration testing services and a bug bounty programme;
- Unilever requires prioritised third parties and contractors to complete initial and periodic security assessments, with a dedicated team that monitors and assesses risks associated with such service providers and contractors;
- Unilever's Cyber Security team drives continuous improvement initiatives across all NIST CSF functions, leveraging people, processes and technology to address emerging risks. This includes the use of threat intelligence to continually adapt to changes in threat actor tactics, techniques and procedures and a significant focus on human risk aspects. We also conduct resilience planning and recovery testing, aiming to bolster preparedness for cyber security incidents; and
- While Unilever's cyber risk management activities are aimed at reducing the likelihood of a material cyber security incident happening, they cannot guarantee a material event will not occur. Should a material event occur, Unilever has a set of established and rehearsed incident response procedures. These set out a structured, phased, tiered response for the full incident lifecycle, including coordination with other corporate functions and relevant senior leaders (see below). Our procedures are designed to detect and respond in a timely manner to abnormal cyber activity in order to minimise business impact – for example, by supporting rapid recovery of services and/or operations, enabling legal and regulatory obligations, or reducing reputational impact.

Our internal Cyber Security function is a global team of experienced professionals, with a multi-channelled talent pipeline, who carry various and multiple industry credentials, led by our Chief Information Security Officer (CISO). Our internal team is complemented by the expertise and specialised knowledge of a range of external partners and providers. These external providers add support across select capabilities, all in alignment with cyber security industry good practice frameworks.

Material cyber security risks, threats and incidents

Unilever has experienced and continues to experience cyber-attacks regularly. However, during the year ended 31 December 2025, no known cyber security incidents have materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect Unilever.

Governance

Board Oversight

The Board of Directors oversees cyber security risk as part of its overall risk management framework, with specific oversight provided by the Audit Committee.

Management, primarily the Chief Digital & Technology Officer (CDTO) and the CISO, provide cyber security briefings to the Audit Committee on a regular (typically quarterly) basis, covering a range of topics including:

- status of ongoing cyber security controls and risk posture, and continuous improvement initiatives;
- operational metrics, and reports and learnings, as applicable, from any cyber security events;
- cyber security risk management frameworks, and regulatory trends and requirements; and
- ongoing awareness of external threat landscape and trends.

The Audit Committee's role in cyber security risk oversight is further supported by our Internal Audit function which provides independent re-assurance of the effectiveness of Management's cyber security risk handling including internal controls systems.

Management Role in Cyber Security Risk Management

Ownership of cyber security risk at Unilever sits with the Chief Supply Chain and Operations Officer (CSCOO), who is a member of Unilever's executive leadership team. He receives regular, routine cyber security briefings as well as ad hoc updates as needed. The broader executive leadership team members are informed of the cyber security risk posture of Unilever and participate in periodic education and awareness sessions.

The CDTO and CISO report into the CSCOO, and are responsible for managing and assessing Unilever's cyber security risk. The CISO was recently promoted to the role of CDTO, and succession plans for the CISO role will be announced in due course. The CDTO has over 20 years of executive-level experience in information technology and cyber security, through leadership roles in various companies. Her background includes: strategy- and architecture-focused roles; technical experience; and expertise in material cyber incident response.

Outputs from the cyber security risk management process, threat detection capability, vulnerability lifecycle management, and assurance and re-assurance activities drive enterprise-wide visibility and reporting of company performance on cyber security risk posture, influencing and prioritising continuous risk mitigation activities across the enterprise.

To make transparent and track the continuous risk mitigation activities across the enterprise, a council of senior individuals and executives meets regularly and forms the membership of the Information Protection Council (IPC). This Council (jointly chaired by the CISO and Chief Privacy Officer) has expertise in cyber security, information technology, enterprise risk, privacy, legal, physical security and internal audit. The IPC actively reviews enterprise-wide cyber security risk management prioritisation, progress and initiatives, providing key operational unlocks and risk prioritisation decisions. These senior individuals have significant experience and expertise across multiple industries, with special expertise in developing and executing cyber security strategy, driving digital transformation, managing information technology, overseeing and embedding data protection and data privacy good practices, the embedding and oversight of financial controls, and operating within complex regulatory and compliance environments. The members of the IPC then drive, as appropriate to their role and responsibilities, first and second line of defence risk reduction activities, providing a whole-of-Unilever approach to the governance of cyber security risk, the embedding of cyber security controls, assurance of those controls and risk posture, and independent re-assurance of our cyber security risk posture.

TAXATION FOR US PERSONS HOLDING SHARES OR AMERICAN DEPOSITARY SHARES IN PLC

The comments below in relation to United Kingdom taxation are based on current United Kingdom income tax law as applied in England and Wales and HM Revenue & Customs ('HMRC') practice (which may not be binding on HMRC), in each case as at the latest practicable date before the date of this document save that it is assumed that the Finance Bill, as ordered to be printed by the United Kingdom government on 7 November 2024, will be enacted without amendments.

The comments below in relation to United States taxation are based on applicable provisions of the US Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the 'Code'), Treasury Regulations promulgated thereunder (the 'Treasury Regulations'), and pertinent judicial decisions and interpretive rulings of the US Internal Revenue Service (the 'IRS'), all of which are subject to differing interpretations and may be changed, possibly with retroactive effect.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR US LISTING PURPOSES

This discussion does not address any United States or United Kingdom tax consequences to shareholders and American Depositary Share ('ADS') holders of the demerger of the Ice Cream business, details of which were included in the documentation for the demerger.

Taxation for US persons holding shares or American Depositary Shares in PLC.

The following discussion is a summary of US federal income tax considerations generally applicable to the ownership and disposition of our ADSs or shares by a US person (as defined below) that holds our ADSs or shares as 'capital assets' (generally, property held for investment) under the Code.

For purposes of this discussion, a 'US person' is a beneficial owner of our shares or ADSs that is, for US federal income tax purposes:

- a citizen or individual resident of the United States;
- a corporation (or other entity treated as a corporation for US federal income tax purposes) created in, or organised under the laws of, the United States, any state thereof, or the District of Columbia;
- an estate the income of which is subject to US federal income taxation regardless of its source; or
- a trust (A) the administration of which is subject to the primary supervision of a US court and which has one or more US persons who have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust or (B) that has otherwise validly elected to be treated as a US person under the Code or applicable Treasury Regulations.

This discussion does not consider the specific circumstances of any particular shareholder or ADS holder, nor does it address all of the consequences that may be relevant to shareholders or ADS holders subject to special rules, such as banks and certain financial institutions, insurance companies, pension plans, cooperatives, broker-dealers, traders in securities that elect to use the mark-to-market method of accounting, real estate investment trusts, regulated investment companies, certain former citizens or long-term residents of the United States, tax-exempt entities, persons that directly, indirectly or constructively own 10% or more of our voting stock (by vote or value), persons that acquire our shares or ADSs pursuant to an employee share option or otherwise as compensation, persons that hold our shares or ADSs as part of a straddle, hedge, conversion, constructive sale or other integrated transaction, persons whose functional currency is not the US dollar, or partnerships or other entities or arrangements subject to tax as partnerships for US federal income tax purposes.

If a partnership (or other entity or arrangement treated as a partnership for US federal income tax purposes) is the beneficial owner of our shares or ADSs, the US federal income tax treatment of a partner in such partnership will generally depend upon the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. Partnerships that hold ADSs and their partners should consult their tax advisers regarding an investment in our ADSs.

This discussion does not address US federal estate, gift, or other non-income tax considerations, the alternative minimum tax, the Medicare tax on certain net investment income, or any state, local or non-US tax considerations relating to the ownership or disposition of our shares or ADSs.

For US federal income tax purposes, a US person who holds ADSs will generally be treated as the beneficial owner of the underlying shares represented by the ADSs. The remainder of this discussion assumes that a US person who holds our ADSs will be treated as the beneficial owner of the underlying shares represented by the ADSs.

This discussion is of a general nature only and is not intended to be tax advice. Prospective investors should consult their tax advisers with respect to the US federal, state, local and non-US income and other tax considerations relevant to the ownership and disposition of ADSs in light of their particular circumstances.

United Kingdom taxation on dividends

Under United Kingdom law, income tax is not withheld from dividends paid by most United Kingdom companies, including PLC. Shareholders of PLC, whether resident in the United Kingdom or not, receive the full amount of the dividend actually declared.

A non-UK resident shareholder or ADS holder holding their shares or ADSs otherwise than in connection with any trade, profession or vocation carried on through a branch, agency or permanent establishment in the UK will not generally be subject to UK tax in respect of dividends paid by PLC.

United States taxation on dividends

Subject to the passive foreign investment company ('PFIC') rules discussed below, if you are a US person, the distribution up to the amount of PLC's earnings and profits (as computed for US federal income tax purposes) will generally be treated as ordinary dividend income. Any portion of the distribution that exceeds PLC's earnings and profits is subject to different rules. This portion is a tax-free return of capital to the extent of your basis

in PLC's shares or ADSs, and thereafter is treated as a gain on a disposition of the shares or ADSs. PLC does not maintain calculations of its earnings and profits in accordance with US federal income tax accounting principles. You should therefore assume that any distribution by PLC with respect to the shares will be reported as ordinary dividend income. You should consult your own tax advisers with respect to the appropriate US federal income tax treatment of any distribution received from us.

Dividends received by an individual will generally be subject to tax at the lower capital gains tax rate applicable to 'qualified dividend income,' provided that certain conditions are satisfied, including that (i) the individual has held PLC shares or ADSs for more than 60 days during the 121-day period beginning 60 days before the ex-dividend date, (ii) PLC shares or ADSs are 'readily tradable' on an 'established securities market' in the United States or PLC is eligible with respect to substantially all of its income for the benefits of a comprehensive income tax treaty with the United States which contains an exchange of information programme and (iii) PLC is neither a PFIC for US federal income tax purposes nor treated as such with respect to a US person who holds PLC shares or ADSs for the taxable year in which the dividend was paid and the preceding taxable year. Our ADSs, but not our shares, are listed on the New York Stock Exchange and are considered readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States, although there can be no assurances in this regard. The dividend is not eligible for the dividends received deduction allowable to corporations. For US foreign tax credit purposes, dividends received on our shares or ADSs will generally be treated as income from sources outside the United States and will generally constitute passive category income. Prospective investors should consult their tax advisers regarding the availability of US foreign tax credits and the deductibility of foreign taxes in light of their particular circumstances.

For US federal income tax purposes, the amount of any dividend paid in a non-US currency will be included in income in a US dollar amount calculated by reference to the exchange rate in effect on the date the dividends are received by you or the depositary (in the case of ADSs), regardless of whether they are converted into US dollars at that time. If the non-US currency is converted into US dollars on the day they are received, you generally will not be required to recognise foreign currency gain or loss in respect of this dividend income. Generally, any gain or loss on the disposition of such non-US currency that is attributable to foreign currency fluctuations after such dividend was includible in income will be treated as ordinary income or loss. Such gain or loss will generally be US-source income for US foreign tax credit purposes.

UK taxation on capital gains

Under United Kingdom law, when you dispose of shares or ADSs you may be liable to pay United Kingdom tax in respect of any gain accruing on the disposal.

However, if you are either:

- an individual who is not resident in the United Kingdom for the year in question; or
- a company which is not resident in the United Kingdom when the gain accrues,

you will generally not be liable to United Kingdom tax on any gains made on disposal of your shares or ADSs.

There are exceptions to this general rule, two of which are: if the shares or ADSs are held in connection with a trade or business which is conducted in the United Kingdom through a branch, agency or permanent establishment; or if the shares or ADSs are held by an individual who becomes resident in the United Kingdom having left the United Kingdom for a period of non-residence of five years or less and who was resident for at least four of the seven tax years prior to leaving the United Kingdom. In such cases, you may be liable to United Kingdom tax in respect of the disposal of shares or ADSs.

United States taxation on capital gains

Subject to the PFIC rules below, if you are a US person, generally you will recognise capital gain or loss for US federal income tax purposes equal to the difference, if any, between the amount realised on the sale, exchange or other taxable disposition and your adjusted tax basis in the shares or ADSs, in each case as determined in US dollars. You should consult your own tax advisers about how to determine the US dollar value of any foreign currency received as proceeds on the sale of shares or ADSs and the treatment of any foreign currency gain or loss upon conversion of the foreign currency into US dollars. The capital gain or loss recognised on the sale will be long-term capital gain or loss if your holding period in the shares or ADSs exceeds one year at the time of disposition. Non-corporate US persons are subject to tax on long-term capital gain at reduced rates. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations.

Any gain or loss recognised by a US person will generally be treated as US-source gain or loss for foreign tax credit purposes. The rules governing foreign tax credits are complex and US persons should consult their own tax advisers regarding the US federal income tax consequences in case non-US taxes (if any) are imposed on disposition gains.

United States passive foreign investment company rules

A non-US corporation, such as PLC, will be a PFIC, for US federal income tax purposes, if, in any particular taxable year, either (i) 75% or more of its gross income for such year consists of certain types of 'passive' income or (ii) 50% or more of the value of its assets (generally determined on the basis of a quarterly average) during such year produce or are held for the production of passive income. Passive income generally includes, among other things, dividends, interest, rents, royalties and net gains from the disposition of assets that give rise to such income. We will be treated as owning a proportionate share of the assets and earning a proportionate share of the income of any other corporation in which we own, directly or indirectly, 25% or more (by value) of the stock.

The determination of whether we will be or become a PFIC will depend, in part, on the composition of our income and assets. Because our PFIC status for any taxable year is a factual determination that can be made only after the close of a taxable year, there can be no assurance that we will not be a PFIC for the current taxable year or any future taxable year. If we are a PFIC for any year during which a US person holds our ADSs or shares, we generally will continue to be treated as a PFIC with respect to such US person for all succeeding years during which such US person holds our ADSs or shares.

Based on our income, assets and activities, we do not believe that we were a PFIC for the taxable year ending 31 December 2025 and we do not expect to be classified as a PFIC in the foreseeable future. Because the determination as to whether or not we are a PFIC is a factual determination made at the close of the applicable tax year, there can be no assurance that we will not be a PFIC for the current taxable year, or any past or future taxable years. Although we do not anticipate becoming a PFIC, changes in the nature of our income or assets, or fluctuations in the market price of our ADSs, may cause us to become a PFIC for the current taxable year and future taxable years.

If we are a PFIC for any taxable year during which a US person holds our ADSs or shares, and unless the US person makes a mark-to-market election (as described below), the US person will generally be subject to special tax rules that have a penalising effect, regardless of whether we remain a PFIC, for subsequent taxable years, on (i) any excess distribution that we make to the US person (which generally means any distribution paid during a taxable year that is greater than 125% of the average annual distributions paid in the three preceding taxable years or, if shorter, the US person's holding period for the ADSs or shares), and (ii) any gain realised on the sale or other disposition, including, under certain circumstances, a pledge, of ADSs or shares. Under the PFIC rules:

- the excess distribution or gain will be allocated ratably over such holder's holding period for the shares or ADSs;
- amounts allocated to the current taxable year and any taxable years in such holder's holding period prior to the first taxable year in which we are classified as a PFIC (a 'pre-PFIC year') will be taxable as ordinary income; and
- amounts allocated to each prior taxable year, other than the current taxable year or a pre-PFIC year, will be subject to tax at the highest tax rate in effect applicable to such holder for that year, and such amounts will be increased by an additional tax equal to interest on the resulting tax deemed deferred with respect to such years.

If we are a PFIC for any taxable year during which a US person holds our ADSs or shares and any of our non-US subsidiaries is also a PFIC, such US person would be treated as owning a proportionate amount (by value) of the shares of the lower-tier PFIC for purposes of the application of these rules. US persons should consult their tax advisers regarding the application of the PFIC rules to any of our subsidiaries.

As an alternative to the foregoing rules, a US person who holds 'marketable stock,' which is stock that is traded in other than de minimis quantities on at least 15 days during each calendar quarter ('regularly traded') on a qualified exchange or other market as defined in applicable Treasury Regulations, in a PFIC may make a mark-to-market election with respect to such stock. For those purposes, our ADSs, but not our shares, are listed on the New York Stock Exchange, which is a qualified exchange. We anticipate that our ADSs should qualify as being regularly traded, but no assurances may be given in this regard. Because a mark-to-market election technically cannot be made for any lower-tier PFICs that a PFIC may own, a US person who makes a mark-to-market election with respect to our ADSs will generally continue to be subject to the PFIC rules with respect to such US person's indirect interest in any investments held by us that are treated as an equity interest in a PFIC for US federal income tax purposes.

If a US person makes a mark-to-market election with respect to our ADSs, the US person generally will (i) include as ordinary income for each taxable year that we are a PFIC the excess, if any, of the fair market value of ADSs held at the end of the taxable year over the adjusted tax basis of such ADSs and (ii) deduct as an ordinary loss the excess, if any, of the adjusted tax basis of the ADSs over the fair market value of such ADSs

held at the end of the taxable year, but only to the extent of the net amount previously included in income as a result of the mark-to-market election. The US person's adjusted tax basis in the ADSs would be adjusted to reflect any income or loss resulting from the mark-to-market election. Further, in each year that we are a PFIC, any gain recognised upon the sale or other disposition of the ADSs will be treated as ordinary income and any loss will be treated as ordinary loss (but only to the extent of the net amount previously included in income as a result of the mark-to-market election). If a US person makes a mark-to-market election it will be effective for the taxable year for which the election is made and all subsequent taxable years unless the ADSs are no longer regularly traded on a qualified exchange or the IRS consents to the revocation of the election. It should also be noted that it is intended that only the ADSs and not the shares will be listed on the New York Stock Exchange. Consequently, if a US person holds shares that are not represented by ADSs, such holder generally will not be eligible to make a mark-to-market election if we are or were to become a PFIC.

If a US person makes a mark-to-market election in respect of a PFIC and such corporation ceases to be a PFIC, the US person will not be required to take into account the mark-to-market gain or loss described above during any period that such corporation is not a PFIC.

We do not intend to provide information necessary for US persons to make qualified electing fund elections, which, if available, would result in tax treatment different from (and generally less adverse than) the general tax treatment for PFICs described above.

If a US person owns our ADSs or shares during any taxable year that we are a PFIC, such holder would generally be required to file an annual IRS Form 8621. Each US person should consult its tax adviser regarding the US federal income tax consequences of, and reporting requirements related to, the ownership and disposition of the ADSs or our shares if we are or become a PFIC.

UK inheritance tax

Subject to certain provisions relating to trusts or settlements, under the current estate and gift tax convention between the United States and the United Kingdom, shares or ADSs held by an individual who is:

- domiciled for the purposes of the convention in the United States; and
- not for the purposes of the convention a national (as defined in the convention) of, or domiciled in, the United Kingdom

will generally not be subject to United Kingdom inheritance tax on the individual's death (whether such shares or ADSs were held by the individual on the date of death or gifted during the individual's lifetime).

An exception is if the shares or ADSs are part of the business property of a permanent establishment of the shareholder or ADS holder in the United Kingdom or, in the case of a shareholder or ADS holder who performs independent personal services, pertain to a fixed base situated in the United Kingdom.

Where shares or ADSs are subject to United Kingdom inheritance tax and United States federal gift or federal estate tax, the amount of the tax paid in one jurisdiction can generally be credited against the tax due in the other jurisdiction.

Where a United Kingdom inheritance tax liability is prima facie not payable by virtue of the convention, under the convention, that tax can become payable if any applicable federal gift or federal estate tax on the shares or ADSs in the United States is not paid.

From 6 April 2025, United Kingdom inheritance tax is charged based on whether an individual is a long-term United Kingdom resident for the purposes of the United Kingdom inheritance tax rules, instead of whether an individual is domiciled or deemed to be domiciled in the United Kingdom. Under the rules applicable from 6 April 2025, an individual will generally be regarded as a long-term United Kingdom resident for the purposes of the United Kingdom inheritance tax rules if they have been resident in the UK for at least 10 of the previous 20 years.

The interaction between the UK inheritance tax rules applicable from 6 April 2025 and the convention is complex. Further, overall exposure to United Kingdom inheritance tax, including any opportunities to utilise the convention to manage tax credits and avoid double taxation, will be dependent on the specific circumstances of each shareholder or ADS holder. Shareholders and ADS holders should therefore consult their own professional advisers regarding the application of these rules to their particular circumstances.

UK stamp duty and stamp duty reserve tax

The statements in this section are intended as a general guide to the current United Kingdom stamp duty and stamp duty reserve tax ('SDRT') position. Special rules apply to certain transactions such as transfers of the shares to a company connected with the transferor and those rules are not described below. Investors should also note that certain categories of person are not liable to stamp duty or SDRT and others may be liable

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR US LISTING PURPOSES

at a higher rate or may, although not primarily liable for tax, be required to notify and account for SDRT under the Stamp Duty Reserve Tax Regulations 1986.

ISSUE OF SHARES

No stamp duty or SDRT will arise on the issue of shares by PLC.

TRANSFER OF SHARES

Except in relation to clearance services and depositary receipt systems (to which special rules outlined below apply), stamp duty at the rate of 0.5 per cent (rounded up to the next multiple of £5) of the amount or value of the consideration given will generally be payable on an instrument transferring PLC shares. A charge to SDRT will also generally arise on an unconditional agreement to transfer PLC shares (at the rate of 0.5 per cent of the amount or value of the consideration payable). However, if within six years of the date of the agreement becoming unconditional, an instrument of transfer is executed pursuant to the agreement, and stamp duty is paid on that instrument, any SDRT already paid will be refunded (generally, but not necessarily, with interest) provided that a claim for repayment is made, and any outstanding liability to SDRT will be cancelled. The liability to pay stamp duty or SDRT is generally satisfied by the purchaser or transferee.

SHARES HELD THROUGH CLEARANCE SERVICES INCLUDING EUROCLEAR NEDERLAND

Special rules apply where shares are issued or transferred to, or to a nominee or agent for, a person providing a clearance service. In such circumstances, SDRT or stamp duty may be charged at a rate of 1.5 per cent (the '1.5% Charge'), with subsequent transfers within the clearance service then being free from SDRT and stamp duty (except in relation to clearance service providers that have made an election under section 97A(1) of the Finance Act 1986 which has been approved by HMRC, to which the special rules apply).

However, the 1.5% Charge does not arise in respect of (i) transfers of shares into clearance services where such transfers are in the course of a capital-raising arrangement (being arrangements pursuant to which securities are issued by a company for the purpose of raising new capital), or instruments which effect such transfers; and (ii) transfers of shares into clearance services where such transfers are in the course of arrangements for the first listing of the shares of a company on a recognised stock exchange and where such arrangements do not affect the beneficial ownership of the shares, or instruments which effect such transfers. Accordingly, specific professional advice should be sought in relation to the application of the 1.5% Charge.

There is an exception from the 1.5% Charge on the transfer to, or to a nominee or agent for, a clearance service where the clearance service has made and maintained an election under section 97A(1) of the Finance Act 1986, which has been approved by HMRC. In these circumstances, SDRT at the rate of 0.5% of the amount or value of the consideration payable for the transfer will arise on any transfer of shares in PLC into such an account and on subsequent agreements to transfer such shares within such account.

Any liability for stamp duty or SDRT in respect of a transfer into a clearance service, or in respect of a transfer within such a service, which does arise will strictly be accountable by the clearance service system operator or their nominee, as the case may be, but may, in practice, be payable by the participants in the clearance service system.

SHARES HELD IN ADS FORM

There should be no stamp duty or SDRT on an issuance of shares into a depositary receipt system. A transfer of shares into a depositary receipt system may be subject to SDRT, or stamp duty may be charged at a rate of 1.5 per cent, with subsequent transfers of depositary receipts then being free from SDRT. However, this 1.5% Charge does not arise in respect of (i) transfers of shares into depositary receipt systems where such transfers are in the course of a capital-raising arrangement (being arrangements pursuant to which securities are issued by a company for the purpose of raising new capital), or instruments which effect such transfers; and (ii) transfers of shares into depositary receipt systems where such transfers are in the course of arrangements for the first listing of the shares of a company on a recognised stock exchange and where such arrangements do not affect the beneficial ownership of the shares, or instruments which effect such transfers. Accordingly, specific professional advice should be sought in relation to the application of this 1.5% Charge.

Any liability for stamp duty or SDRT in respect of a transfer of shares into a depositary receipt system that does arise will strictly be accountable by the depositary receipt system operator or its nominee but may, in practice, be payable by the relevant holder of the depositary receipts.

An issue of ADSs by Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas as depositary in respect of the ADSs will not be subject to stamp duty or SDRT. An agreement for the transfer of ADSs should not be subject to SDRT but a charge to stamp duty will technically arise on the transfer of ADSs if it is executed in the UK or relates to any property situated, or to any matter or thing done or to be done, in the UK. However, the only sanction for failing to pay such stamp duty is that the instrument of transfer cannot be produced as evidence in a UK court. Therefore, no UK stamp duty should in practice be payable on the acquisition or transfer of existing ADSs or transfer of beneficial ownership of ADSs.

US backup withholding and information reporting

Payments of dividends and other proceeds with respect to ordinary shares or ADSs by a US (or US connected) paying agent or a US (or US connected) intermediary will be reported to you and to the IRS as may be required under applicable regulations. Backup withholding may apply to these payments if you fail to provide an accurate taxpayer identification number or certification of exempt status or fail to comply with applicable certification requirements. Some holders are not subject to backup withholding. You should consult your tax adviser as to your qualification for an exemption from backup withholding and the procedure for obtaining an exemption.

Disclosure requirements for certain US holders

US individuals and certain US entities that hold certain specified non-US financial assets, including stock in a non-US corporation, with values in excess of certain thresholds are required to file Form 8938 with their US federal income tax return. Such Form requires disclosure of information concerning such non-US assets, including the value of the assets. Failure to file the Form when required may subject you to penalties. An exemption from reporting applies to non-US assets held through a US financial institution generally including a non-US branch or subsidiary of a US institution and a US branch of a non-US institution. Investors are encouraged to consult with their own tax advisers regarding the possible application of this disclosure requirement to their investment in the shares or ADSs.

Description of securities other than equity securities

Deutsche Bank serves as the depositary (Depositary) for PLC's American Depositary Receipt Programme.

Depositary fees and charges for PLC

Under the terms of the Deposit Agreement for the PLC American Depositary Shares (ADSs), an ADS holder may have to pay the following service fees to the depositary bank:

- Issuance of ADSs: up to US 5¢ per ADS issued.
- Cancellation of ADSs: up to US 5¢ per ADS cancelled.
- Processing of dividend and other cash distributions not made pursuant to a cancellation or withdrawal: up to US 5¢ per ADS held.

An ADS holder will also be responsible for paying certain fees and expenses incurred by the depositary bank and certain taxes and governmental charges such as:

- fees for the transfer and registration of shares charged by the registrar and transfer agent for the shares in the United Kingdom (i.e. upon deposit and withdrawal of shares);
- expenses incurred for converting foreign currency into US dollars;
- expenses for cable, telex and fax transmissions and for delivery of securities;
- taxes and duties upon the transfer of securities (i.e. when shares are deposited or withdrawn from deposit);
- fees and expenses incurred in connection with the delivery or servicing of shares on deposit; and
- fees incurred in connection with the distribution of dividends.

Depositary fees payable upon the issuance and cancellation of ADSs are typically paid to the depositary bank by the brokers (on behalf of their clients) receiving the newly issued ADSs from the depositary bank and by the brokers (on behalf of their clients) delivering the ADSs to the depositary bank for cancellation. The brokers in turn charge these transaction fees to their clients.

Note that the fees and charges an investor may be required to pay may vary over time and may be changed by us and by the depositary bank. Notice of any changes will be given to investors.

Depository payments – fiscal year 2025

Deutsche Bank has been the depository bank for PLC's American Depositary Receipt Programme since 1 July 2014. Under the terms of the Deposit Agreement, PLC is entitled to certain reimbursements, including processing of cash distributions, reimbursement of listing fees (NYSE), reimbursement of settlement infrastructure fees (including DTC feeds), reimbursement of proxy process expenses (printing, postage and distribution), dividend fees and programme-related expenses (that include expenses incurred from the requirements of the US Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002). In relation to 2025, PLC received \$3,984,379 from Deutsche Bank.

DEFAULTS, DIVIDEND ARREARAGES AND DELINQUENCIES

Defaults programme

There has been no material default in the payment of principal, interest, a sinking or purchase fund instalment or any other material default relating to indebtedness of the Group.

Dividend arrearages and delinquencies

There have been no arrears in payment of dividends on, and material delinquency with respect to, any class of preferred stock of any significant subsidiary of the Group.

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

Lapse of distributions

Any PLC dividend unclaimed after 12 years from the date of the declaration of the dividend by PLC reverts to PLC. Any unclaimed dividends may be invested or otherwise applied for the benefit of PLC while they are claimed. PLC may also cease to send any cheque for any dividend on any shares normally paid in that manner if the cheques in respect of at least two consecutive dividends have been returned to PLC or remain uncashed.

Unilever N.V., the former parent company of the Unilever Group alongside PLC, was merged in to PLC and dissolved in November 2020 (Unification). The time periods for the right to claim cash dividends or the proceeds of share distributions declared by Unilever N.V. before Unification will remain at 5 and 20 years, respectively, after the first day the dividend or share distribution was obtainable from Unilever N.V. Any such unclaimed amounts will revert to Unilever PLC after the expiry of these time periods.

Redemption provisions and capital call

Outstanding PLC ordinary shares cannot be redeemed. PLC may make capital calls on money unpaid on shares and not payable on a fixed date. PLC has only fully paid shares in issue.

Modification of rights

Modifications to PLC's Articles of Association must be approved by a general meeting of shareholders.

Modifications that prejudicially affect the rights and privileges of a class of PLC shareholders require the written consent of three-quarters of the affected holders (excluding treasury shares) or a special resolution passed at a general meeting of the class at which at least two persons holding or representing at least one-third of the paid-up capital (excluding treasury shares) must be present. Every shareholder is entitled to one vote per share held on a poll and may demand a poll vote. At any adjourned general meeting, present affected class holders may establish a quorum.

Required majorities

Resolutions are usually adopted at the Company's General Meetings by an absolute majority of votes cast, unless there are other requirements under the applicable laws or the Company's Articles. For example, there are special requirements for resolutions relating to the alteration of the Articles of Association and the liquidation of the Company. A proposal to alter the Articles of the Company can be made either by the Company's Board or by requisition of shareholders in accordance with the UK Companies Act 2006. Unless expressly specified to the contrary in the Company's Articles, the Company's Articles may be amended by a special resolution. The Company's Articles can be found on our website.

PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

Share purchases during 2025

Please also refer to the 'Shares' section on page 63.

In 2025, 27,815,955 PLC ordinary shares or ADSs were purchased by or on behalf of PLC or any 'affiliated purchaser', as defined in Section 10b-18(a)(3) of the US Securities Exchange Act of 1934, during the period covered by this Annual Report on Form 20-F.

The following table shows details of such purchases of shares made by the Company during 2025:

2025	Total Number of Shares purchased	Average Price Paid Per Share (EUR)	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programmes	Maximum Number (or Approximate Euro Value) of Shares that May Yet be Purchased Under the Plans or Programmes
January	–	–	–	–
13 February – 28 February	7,046,785	53.10	7,046,785	–
03 March – 31 March	11,777,011	54.41	11,777,011	–
01 April – 30 April	5,022,608	54.86	5,022,608	–
01 May – 30 May	3,969,551	55.60	3,969,551	–
June	–	–	–	–
July	–	–	–	–
August	–	–	–	–
September	–	–	–	–
October	–	–	–	–
November	–	–	–	–
December	–	–	–	–
Total	27,815,955	54.65	27,815,955	–

The Company announced its share buyback programme of up to €1.5 billion on 13 February 2025, and completed the programme on 30 May 2025. Under the buyback, a total of 27,815,955 ordinary Unilever PLC shares were purchased with an aggregate market value equivalent of €1,499,999,964.

MANAGEMENT'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

In accordance with the requirements of Section 404 of the US Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, the following report is provided by management in respect of the Group's internal control over financial reporting (as defined in rule 13a-15(f) or rule 15d-15(f) under the US Securities Exchange Act of 1934):

- Unilever's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting for the Group;
- Unilever's management has used the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) framework (2013) to evaluate the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. Management believes that the COSO framework (2013) is a suitable framework for its evaluation of our internal control over financial reporting because it is free from bias, permits reasonably consistent qualitative and quantitative measurements of internal controls, is sufficiently complete so that those relevant factors that would alter a conclusion about the effectiveness of internal controls are not omitted and is relevant to an evaluation of internal control over financial reporting;
- Management has assessed the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting as of 31 December 2025 and has concluded that such internal control over financial reporting is effective. Management's assessment and conclusion excludes Dr. Squatch, Wild and Minimalist as they were acquired in 2025. Dr. Squatch, Wild and Minimalist were included in our 2025 consolidated financial statements, and constituted 3.0% of our total assets as at 31 December 2025 and 0.6% of total turnover for the year ended 31 December 2025; and
- KPMG LLP, who have audited the consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2025, have also audited the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting as at 31 December 2025 and have issued an attestation report on internal control over financial reporting.

PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

Our independent registered public accounting firm is KPMG LLP, London, United Kingdom, Auditor Firm ID: 1118

	€ million 2025	€ million 2024	€ million 2023
Audit fees ^(a)	32	32	23
Audit-related fees ^{(b)(c)}	27	16	1
Tax fees ^(d)	—	—	—
All other fees ^(d)	—	—	—

(a) Amount payable to KPMG in respect of services supplied to associated pension schemes was less than €1 million individually and in aggregate (2024: less than €1 million individually and in aggregate; 2023: less than €1 million individually and in aggregate).

(b) Includes other audit services, which comprise audit and similar work that regulations or agreements with third parties require the auditors to undertake.

(c) 2025 includes fees payable for reporting accountant services on the historical financial information of the Ice Cream business and CSRD assurance reporting services.

(d) Amounts paid in relation to each type of service are individually less than €1 million. In aggregate, the fees paid were less than €1 million (2024: less than €1 million, 2023: less than €1 million).

GUARANTOR STATEMENTS

On 26 July 2023, Unilever Finance Netherlands B.V. and Unilever Capital Corporation (UCC) filed a US Shelf registration, which was unconditionally and fully guaranteed by Unilever PLC (PLC) and Unilever United States, Inc. (UNUS).

In relation to the US Shelf registration, US\$10.1 billion of Notes were outstanding at 31 December 2025 (2024: US\$11.0 billion; 2023: US\$11.2 billion) with coupons ranging from 1.375% to 5.900%. These Notes are repayable between 28 July 2026 and 12 August 2051.

All debt securities issued by UCC are senior, unsecured and unsubordinated and are fully and unconditionally guaranteed, on a joint and several basis, by PLC and UNUS.

UCC and UNUS are 100% subsidiaries of Unilever PLC and are consolidated in the financial statements of the Unilever Group. In addition, there are no material assets in the guarantor entities apart from intercompany investments and balances. Therefore, as allowed under Rule 13-01 of regulation S-X, we have excluded the summarised information for each issuer and guarantor.

The guarantees provide that, in case of the failure of the relevant issuer to punctually make payment of any principal, premium or interest, each guarantor agrees to ensure such payment is made when due whether at the stated maturity or by declaration of acceleration, call for redemption or otherwise. The guarantees also provide that the Trustee shall be paid any and all amounts due to it under the guarantee upon which the debt securities are endorsed.

Sustainability Statement

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General Information

GENERAL BASIS FOR PREPARATION

Overview

We have prepared a sustainability statement for Unilever PLC and its subsidiaries (Unilever) in accordance with the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (the ESRS), as issued by Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/2772 on 31 July 2023. The statement presents Unilever's material sustainability impacts, risks and opportunities (IROs) and consists of four sections:

- **General Information** – describes the basis for preparing the sustainability statement, governance of our sustainability strategy and assessment of our material IROs.
- **Environmental Disclosures** – presents an overview of processes for identifying our material IROs and policies governing responses to these matters throughout our operations and value chain. This includes actions, metrics and targets related to Climate, Pollution, Water, Biodiversity and Ecosystems, and Resource Use and Circular Economy. Climate disclosures consolidate our Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) and Climate Transition Action Plan (CTAP) progress report.
- **Social Disclosures** – presents an overview of processes for identifying our material IROs and Unilever's approach to human rights across our rightsholder groups. This includes actions, metrics and targets related to Own Workforce, Workers in the Value Chain, Affected Communities, and Consumers and End-Users.
- **Governance Disclosures** – summarises Unilever's business conduct and Speak Up processes across our operations and value chain.

Scope

Our sustainability statement is prepared on a consolidated basis, consistent with the scope and reporting period (1 January to 31 December 2025) of our consolidated financial statements. Following the demerger of our Ice Cream business on 6 December 2025, all territories and activities within the scope of the Ice Cream business have been treated as discontinued operations in the consolidated financial statements. As a result, the sustainability statement focuses on our four continuing Business Groups (Beauty & Wellbeing, Personal Care, Home Care and Foods).

For the purpose of these disclosures, our own operations refers to Unilever PLC and its subsidiary undertakings. Associates and joint ventures are excluded as we do not have operational control over these entities. No information has been excluded on the grounds of commercial sensitivity relating to intellectual property, know-how or innovation results.

Upstream and downstream value chain

The scope of the sustainability statement extends to our upstream and downstream value chain, generally referred to as our business partners, to the extent that they are connected to Unilever's material IROs. Disclosures are limited to direct and indirect business relationships where information is readily available.

Unilever's upstream value chain covers the procurement of raw materials and packaging for the manufacture and sale of our products. Our global supply chain works with over 46,000 Tier 1 suppliers (those who invoice Unilever directly for goods and services) across more than 140 countries. We also consider subcontractors of our Tier 1 suppliers and third parties where we outsource the manufacturing and packaging of products (collaborative manufacturing) in our upstream value chain.

Unilever's downstream value chain encompasses logistics, distributors, retailers agents, franchisers and importers who help make our products available to the individuals and households who use our products.

Comparative information

Unilever's policy stipulates that metrics will be restated under certain circumstances, provided accurate and reliable data is available to allow for recalculation and where the impact is material. This includes:

- Identification of errors due to incorrect data or miscalculation;
- Changes in reporting requirements;
- The availability of improved assumptions or more accurate data; or
- The recognition of a discontinued operation that has a disproportionate impact on the results of continuing operations.

Baseline values, base years and targets

The targets disclosed within this statement fully align with Unilever's 15 external sustainability goals across four priority areas: climate, nature, plastics and livelihoods. Targets are established through bottom-up

roadmaps, reasonable ambition and industry standards where relevant. We continue to assess targets in line with our strategy.

It is Unilever's policy to review the baseline values, base years and targets when we identify a material change such as significant acquisitions, disposals, structural changes or assumptions updates (applying a 5% review threshold) and when accurate and reliable data is available. No adjustments were made during the reporting period for acquisitions or disposals, including the demerger of our Ice Cream business (see below).

Sources of estimations and outcome uncertainty

Metrics are reported based on the definitions in the ESRS, unless stated otherwise. Unilever-specific definitions are included where relevant. The data and assumptions used in the sustainability statement align with those used in the 2025 consolidated financial statements.

Where metrics could not be directly measured, estimates have been prepared using internal and external data sources, including indirect sources such as supplier invoices, publicly available benchmarks or scientific research. For metrics with high measurement uncertainty, we have disclosed the sources of uncertainty and the key assumptions, approximations and judgements used in our estimations within the topical disclosures.

The sustainability statement was subject to external limited assurance by KPMG LLP in accordance with ISAE (UK) 3000, as detailed on page 271.

Changes in the presentation of sustainability information

For 2025, metrics are reported excluding Ice Cream, with the impact of the demerger disclosed through reconciling line items where relevant. Allocation methodologies have been used to split the results between Unilever's continuing operations and Ice Cream up to the 6 December 2025. This approach considers several characteristics, including data component, data hierarchy, unit of measure and data availability (actual or estimate). Methodologies have been further documented in the basis of preparation summaries within the topical disclosures.

Prior-year comparators have not been adjusted to reflect the impact of the demerger except where Ice Cream results had a disproportionate effect on Unilever's continuing operations. In these cases, further disaggregation is provided. No adjustments to baseline values, base years or targets were made for the demerger of our Ice Cream business, which remained part of the group until 6 December 2025. This will be reassessed in 2026 following the demerger.

GOVERNANCE

Oversight of sustainability matters

Accountability for Unilever's material sustainability IROs aligns with Unilever's overarching governance structure. The Board is accountable for the management of all material IROs, and delegates day-to-day oversight of sustainability topics to the ULE. This is explained in the Governance Report under the following sections:

- Composition, balance and independence of the Board, page 57;
- Board sustainability processes and skills, page 57;
- Skills and experience matrix, page 68;
- Gender representation of the Board and ULE, page 68; and
- Board independence, page 69.

Role of supervisory bodies

The reporting lines between the Board, Board committees and ULE are detailed in Unilever's governance structure on page 51. The terms of reference for each Committee are set out in 'The Governance of Unilever' document and published on our website at unilever.com. Sustainability matters are delegated to the following Board subcommittees:

- The Corporate Responsibility Committee reviews Unilever's sustainability strategy, tracks progress of the sustainability goals, and reviews the reputational impact of our material IROs. Updates are provided by the global Sustainability function five times a year.
- The Audit Committee reviews the effectiveness of our risk management processes, including the double materiality assessment, oversees non-financial disclosures in our Annual Report and Accounts (including under the ESRS), and reviews assurance activities obtained over the disclosures.
- The Remuneration Committee aligns Unilever's long-term incentive plan (Performance Share Plan) with sustainability priorities to support delivery of the sustainability strategy.
- The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee ensures that the Board includes members with relevant sustainability expertise.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Role of management bodies

In 2024, the ULE approved our refocused sustainability strategy and set 15 external goals across four priority areas: climate, nature, plastics and livelihoods. These priorities informed the identification of our material impacts, risks and opportunities (IROs), each managed by a ULE member with clear mitigation plans and timelines. Unilever’s policies and standards define mandatory requirements that are key in mitigating these risks.

In 2025, we re-established an Executive-level Sustainability Steering Committee, which meets monthly to oversee relevant topics. This includes review of progress against the 15 goals and resolution of any delivery issues. The ULE is also updated periodically on progress against goals, and the Business Group Presidents and function leads on the delivery against their specific targets.

Our global Sustainability function is led by our Chief Corporate Affairs and Communications Officer, supported by the Global Head of Sustainability, and is divided into three core areas:

- Dedicated Business Group Sustainability teams work closely with the relevant teams and leadership to embed sustainability IROs into their strategies. They monitor progress against actions and targets.
- A specialist Sustainability Corporate Centre team develops our sustainability strategy and policies while driving transformational change across markets through advocacy and partnerships.
- Country Sustainability teams translate global strategy into local plans and work with partners to deliver shared priorities.

Supply Chain and Procurement functions play a key role in the delivery of our climate, nature and livelihood goals, working with the Business Groups to improve manufacturing operations, and collaborating with our upstream value chain. They manage impact measurement and maintain the systems and data for sustainability reporting.

Research & Development (R&D) support delivery of our plastics goals through new innovations. These functions, alongside Finance, also provide input to investment business cases, scoping and metric calculation.

We regularly engage investors on sustainability matters, including at our AGM and Capital Markets Day, and through calls with key investors.

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 Remuneration Committee.

In 2025, we determined the SPI by considering performance against four sustainability targets related to climate, nature, plastics and livelihoods. See page 97 for SPI outcomes for 2025 and page 99 for the SPI targets for the PSP 2026–2028. The ULE and the Board discuss progress against these metrics quarterly.

Sustainability due diligence

Our responsible business approach embeds human rights and environmental matters into our due diligence processes. Throughout our sustainability statement, we detail the mechanisms we use to identify, mitigate and account for how we address actual and potential negative environmental and human rights impacts. The table below maps the core elements of our due diligence approach.

Core elements	Paragraphs in the sustainability statement
Embedding due diligence in our governance, strategy and business model	In this section under Governance and Strategy and business model. Climate disclosures page 222, Biodiversity and Ecosystem disclosures page 239, and Social disclosures page 249.
Engaging with affected stakeholders	In this section under Interests and views of stakeholders and Double materiality. Engaging on human rights impacts page 252.
Identifying and assessing adverse impacts	In this section under Double materiality. Environmental IROs page 219, Social IROs page 249 and Governance IROs page 266. Further details are included in each topical standard. For page references, see Index page 273.
Taking actions to address those adverse impacts	Actions section from each topical standard. For page references, see Index page 273.
Tracking the effectiveness of actions	Targets and Metrics sections from each topical standard. For page references, see Index page 273.

Sustainability reporting controls

Unilever has established processes to assess and manage risks associated with the integrity of information disclosed in the sustainability statement. Key reporting risks include the completeness, accuracy and availability of data. Oversight for the sustainability statement lies with the Group Controller, who is responsible for managing these risks. For each ESRS topic reported, a ULE Sponsor is appointed along with designated Sustainability and Business owners for narrative and metric disclosures.

Metrics owners maintain the Basis of Preparation (BoP) for each metric, outlining key definitions, scope, data collection methods, calculation approaches, and underlying assumptions. Narrative owners prepare the written disclosures, including policies, actions and targets. All narratives and metrics are signed off by their respective owners and subject to management assurance to confirm that the ESRS requirements are met, claims are evidence-based, and metrics are consistent with BoPs.

The Audit Committee oversees ESRS reporting, reviewing the processes and controls underpinning its preparation. The Disclosure Committee provides support by confirming the accuracy, materiality and timeliness of the sustainability statement, and evaluating the adequacy of Unilever’s disclosure processes and controls including those relating to the ESRS. Independent limited assurance is performed by KPMG.

In 2025, we have taken steps to strengthen our approach by documenting process models and control frameworks for selected metrics.

STRATEGY AND BUSINESS MODEL

Our strategy and business model are set out in the Strategic Report on pages 2 to 5. We produce and sell consumer goods across our four Business Groups: Beauty & Wellbeing, Personal Care, Home Care and Foods.¹ We operate across more than 190 manufacturing sites worldwide and employ over 96,000 employees.²

For over two decades, we have driven an ambitious sustainability agenda. In 2024, we launched our updated business strategy, sharpening our focus on resource allocation, accelerating long-term priorities and delivering systemic impact, supported by our Climate Transition Action Plan.

Building on this, we set four sustainability priority areas – climate, nature, plastics and livelihoods – underpinned by 15 near- and medium-term goals shaped by broad stakeholder engagement. The Unilever Sustainability Advisory Council provides independent guidance, and progress against these goals is detailed in the relevant target sections.

Our sustainability strategy utilises our global value chain and fosters collaboration with stakeholders to achieve our objectives. The strategy is embedded into overall business performance, with each Business Group responsible for delivering the agreed actions and targets. In addition to our sustainability goals, we are committed to respecting human rights, acting with integrity and prioritising people’s safety.

1. For segmental information, see Financial Statements – note 2 on page 136.
2. For headcount by geographical area, see Own Workforce disclosures on page 257.

GENERAL INFORMATION

INTEREST AND VIEWS OF STAKEHOLDERS

Unilever identifies six stakeholder groups as critical to our future success: shareholders, our people (own employees), consumers, customers, suppliers & business partners, and planet & society. These stakeholders are selected because they are individuals or groups of individuals affected by our operations (e.g. affected communities and consumers), as well as users of our sustainability statement (e.g. prospective investors).

Our Company and Board consider and engage with stakeholders on their interests and views as they relate to our strategy and business model, to the extent that they were analysed during our due diligence and double materiality assessment processes. Additionally, we engage with these stakeholders to identify and manage our material impacts, risks and opportunities in relation to sustainability matters. In 2025, engagement processes and outcomes for each stakeholder group were reviewed at Board meetings. Further information is described in the section 'Company and board engagement with stakeholders' on page 60.

DOUBLE MATERIALITY

Overview

The ESRS require that we report on sustainability matters in which we have, or could have, a material impact on people or the environment, both positive and negative, as well as where they present risks and opportunities to our business success. Those material impacts, risks and opportunities (IROs) can arise from our own operations or through actors in our value chain. Impacts are not limited by proximity or contractual relationship. They may occur at any stage of our upstream or downstream value chain, as a result of our operations, or the use or disposal of our products.

In 2024, we conducted a comprehensive bottom-up double materiality assessment (DMA) to identify Unilever's material IROs in our own operations and upstream and downstream value chain. In 2025, our sustainability experts reviewed the existing DMA to identify any necessary amendments to the IROs, considering changes to our strategy and business model, as well as external stakeholder engagement and benchmarking of peer disclosures. Although Ice Cream was demerged, it remained part of the group for most of the year and continues to be part of Unilever's value chain. Consequently, any potential impact of the demerger on the DMA is only expected to be relevant in 2026.

Based on our review of the DMA, two IROs relating to biodegradability and regulatory landscape changes have been removed. In addition, our plastic pollution impact was updated to remove reference to microplastics. The 2025 DMA output was reviewed and approved by the Audit Committee in October 2025.

Double materiality assessment process

In 2024, we followed a four-step process to identify our material IROs:

Step 1: Identification of potentially relevant IROs. Outputs from established engagement channels and previous risk assessments, complemented by targeted interviews and questionnaires with internal sustainability experts, were used to collate a comprehensive list of all potentially relevant IROs. This approach ensured inclusion of perspectives from all key stakeholder groups, including affected communities.

Step 2: Impact Materiality Assessment. We assessed each potentially relevant impact to evaluate whether it was actual or potential. Each impact was scored on a scale of 1–5 based on scale, scope and remediable character (to calculate an average severity score) and likelihood (assigning a score of 5 to actual impacts). A quantitative threshold determined whether the impact was material.

Step 3: Financial Materiality Assessment. We assessed each potentially relevant risk or opportunity, including associated impacts and dependencies, to determine whether it was financially material to Unilever. Using our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) methodology, each risk or opportunity was scored using a scale of 1–5, considering magnitude (impact on turnover/operating profit) and likelihood. A quantitative threshold was applied to determine materiality. For climate-related risks, we considered the results of our scenario analysis, as detailed on page 224. The assessment also took into account our Principal Risks, set out on page 31, to support prioritisation of the risks and opportunities.

Step 4: Validation and disclosure requirement mapping. The DMA output was validated with each sustainability expert, with oversight from the ULE sponsors, and approved by the Audit Committee. We evaluated our material IROs against the ESRS to identify which disclosure requirements apply.

IROs were assessed on a gross basis (assuming no mitigating action taken) at both a consolidated and Business Group level. Where relevant, scoping information is included in IRO descriptions. Our methodology considered whether the IRO would occur in the short, medium and/or long term. The time horizon for each IRO has been reflected through relevant policies, actions and targets described in our topical disclosures.

Interaction with strategy and business model

No changes were made to our strategy or business model in response to the material IROs identified through the DMA process. This will be reassessed in 2026 following the demerger of our Ice Cream business in December 2025.

The Directors assess Unilever's resilience using the going concern assessment (one-year time horizon) and viability statement (three-year time horizon) as set out in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities on page 110 and Strategic Report on page 38. Additional information about our resilience to material climate and biodiversity IROs is provided in the relevant topical disclosures.

Actions to address our material IROs are embedded into the strategies of our four Business Groups and therefore not all costs are separately identifiable. In 2025, where we could separately identify costs, none met our definition of significant operational or capital expenditure based on a quantitative materiality threshold.

We have continued to apply phase-in reliefs relating to the anticipated financial effects of our material risks and opportunities on Unilever's financial position, financial performance and cash flows over the short, medium and long term. However, for climate and nature, where we have performed scenario analysis, we have calculated the potential financial impacts under different scenarios. No material current financial effects related to our IROs have been identified with respect to our operations, value chain, strategy or decision-making.

Further information about the interaction between our IROs, strategy and business model is included in the topical disclosures, including how the views of our stakeholder groups have been taken into account.

Our 2025 material impacts, risks and opportunities

Below is a summary of our material IROs. IROs that require entity-specific disclosures, i.e. are not covered by the ESRS, are denoted by the symbol (▲). The processes and detailed descriptions of our material IROs are disclosed in the Environmental section on page 219, the Social section on page 249 and the Governance section on page 266.

Material topic and sub topics	Impact, risk or opportunity	Scope
Climate		
GHG emissions in our operations and our value chain	Negative Impact	Own Operations; Value Chain
Changing climate and extreme weather events	Risk	Own Operations; Value Chain
Carbon pricing	Risk	Value Chain
Land use pressures and regulation	Risk	Own Operations; Value Chain
Energy transition	Risk	Own Operations
Product regulations and claims: composition and sourcing transparency	Risk	Own Operations
Pollution		
Pollution of air, soil and water (excluding plastic pollution)	Negative Impact	Own Operations; Value Chain

GENERAL INFORMATION

Material topic and sub topics	Impact, risk or opportunity	Scope
Water		
Water shortages in areas of high water stress	Negative Impact	Own Operations; Value Chain
Reducing product demand due to changes in water access	Risk	Value Chain
Biodiversity and Ecosystems		
Ecosystem degradation and ecosystem service failures	Negative Impact	Value Chain
Ecosystem degradation leading to reduction of crop yields in key sourcing locations	Risk	Value Chain
Systemic risk of biodiversity collapse	Risk	Value Chain
Increased activism, legal or non-compliance costs resulting from biodiversity degradation and loss	Risk	Own Operations; Value Chain
Resource Use and Circular Economy		
Plastic pollution	Negative Impact	Own Operations; Value Chain
Hazardous waste	Negative Impact	Own Operations
Extended producer responsibility (EPR) schemes for packaging and other plastic-related taxes [▲]	Risk	Own Operations
Own Workforce and Workers in the Value Chain		
Talent	Risk	Own Operations
Capability building across our value chain to improve livelihoods [▲]	Positive Impact	Value Chain
Salient human rights issues		
Bullying and harassment	Negative Impact	Own Operations; Value Chain
Discrimination	Negative Impact	Own Operations; Value Chain
Forced labour	Negative Impact	Own Operations; Value Chain
Fair wages and income	Negative Impact	Own Operations; Value Chain
Working hours	Negative Impact	Own Operations; Value Chain
Health	Negative Impact	Own Operations; Value Chain
Freedom of association and collective bargaining	Negative Impact	Own Operations; Value Chain
Affected Communities		
Salient human rights issues		
Land rights, including Indigenous Peoples' rights	Negative Impact	Own Operations; Value Chain
Consumers and End-Users		
Safe products	Risk	Own Operations; Value Chain
Marketing to children	Negative Impact	Value Chain
Nutritional product quality [▲]	Risk	Value Chain
Product innovation as a response to changing demand [▲]	Opportunity	Value Chain
Business Conduct		
Business integrity and ethical conduct	Risk	Own Operations; Value Chain
Anti-bribery and corruption	Risk	Own Operations; Value Chain
Use of non-animal safety science	Positive Impact	Value Chain
Advocacy	Positive Impact	Own Operations; Value Chain
Supplier payments and relationships	Risk	Own Operations

[▲] Entity-Specific Disclosure

POLICIES FOR MANAGING SUSTAINABILITY MATTERS

Our Code of Business Principles (COBP) and Code Policies govern employee behaviour and cover all material sustainability matters identified by Unilever. These policies set out the standards we expect all employees to follow globally. They also play a key role in setting out how we ensure compliance with laws and regulations, protect our brands and reputation, and prevent harm to people or the environment. The COBP is underpinned by our values of integrity, respect, responsibility and pioneering.

The Board's Corporate Responsibility Committee oversees Unilever's conduct and reviews our COBP to ensure it remains fit for purpose. The COBP and Code Policies were refreshed in 2025 to make them easier for employees to engage with; these changes were implemented in early 2026. Our CEO is responsible for the implementation of the COBP and Code Policies and is supported by the Global Code and Policy Committee, chaired by the Chief Legal Officer, and cross-functional Business Integrity Committees.

Day-to-day responsibility for implementing the COBP and Code Policies is delegated to senior management across our Business Groups and functions at global, regional and country levels. We require our employees to submit an annual pledge confirming they understand, commit to, and adhere to the COBP.

Employees are required to report any actual or potential breach of the COBP and Code Policies immediately. We have set out the available reporting channels within our Code Policies and highlight these during Business Integrity training and in our communications. This includes our non-retaliation policy, which applies to all employees who raise issues.

Further policies governing our material impacts, risks and opportunities are disclosed in the Environmental section on page 221, the Social section on page 251 and the Business Conduct section on page 266.

Environmental Disclosures

ENVIRONMENTAL MATERIAL IMPACTS, RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

Assessing and identifying our material impacts, risks and opportunities (IROs) is informed by our double materiality assessment (DMA) as outlined in our General Information section on page 216. When identifying IROs across all our Environmental topics, we used a number of sources:

- We reviewed the risk management framework for each principal risk, including Climate and Nature (covering biodiversity and water scarcity) and Plastic Packaging (covering circular economy), detailing the risk descriptions and mitigating controls in place. These are updated annually to identify changes in risk profile.
- We reviewed our manufacturing sites, offices and logistics network, considering all available environmental data. This was substantiated by our subject matter experts.
- We undertook a top-down analysis of Unilever's nature-related IROs and dependencies in 2024, including risks that are systemic. This assessment remained valid throughout 2025 and covered actual and potential impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems within our own operations and throughout our value chain, including those related to pollution. We carried out targeted due diligence in 2025 at sites where we identified a risk of negative effect on biodiversity.
- We updated our quantitative scenario analysis in 2025 to consider both our most material climate and nature risks and drivers, recognising their interconnectivity. This included physical and transition risks likely to impact our business over the short, medium and long term, as well as plastic-packaging risks closely linked to nature and climate change. Through this analysis, we reviewed our exposure to these risks and the potential financial implications to our business.
- 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 used the Water Footprint Network Assessment tool, which integrates information from the Global Water Footprint Standard and WaterStat.
- When evaluating the environmental safety of our products, we conduct risk assessments on new ingredients before they are introduced to the market. Existing ingredients are assessed annually and before product launches to ensure safety based on total tonnage.
- We have detailed our engagement with stakeholders, including affected communities, in our General Information section on page 216. While consultations with affected communities regarding shared biological resources have not yet been completed as part of our risk assessments, we recognise the importance of this engagement and will incorporate it into future local assessments.
- We considered opportunities relating to environmental topics as part of our overall strategy and business model, including innovation and product assessments.

The output of our 2025 DMA is included below:

Material impact, risk or opportunity		Description
Climate		
GHG emissions in our operations and value chain	Negative Impact (OO) (VC)	Our operations emit greenhouse gases (GHG) primarily from the generation of electricity and heat, and loss of refrigerants. However, 99% of our GHG emissions come from scope 3 emissions within our upstream and downstream value chain.
Changing climate and extreme weather events (physical risk)	Risk (OO) (VC)	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 pressures linked to rising adaptation costs.
Carbon pricing	Risk (VC)	Carbon pricing schemes that capture the external costs of GHG emissions via taxes, emissions trading schemes or other mechanisms could impact the price of raw materials, resulting in increased costs and a potential reduction in profit.
Land use pressure and regulation	Risk (OO) (VC)	Reforms to regulation and changing land use patterns could reduce land availability for the production of food and biomass/feedstock and reduce crop outputs leading to a potential increase in our raw material costs.
Energy transition	Risk (VC)	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 impacts our ability to financially plan, forecast and manage our business performance.
Product regulations and claims: composition and sourcing transparency	Risk (OO)	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.
Pollution		
Pollution of air, soil and water (excluding plastic)	Negative Impact (OO) (VC)	Pollution (excluding plastic pollution) of air, soil and water caused by our own operations and value chain has the potential for negative impacts. Localised pollution from our own operations and pollution in the upstream value chain, which can occur from the use of agrichemicals, may negatively impact communities and catchments.
Water		
Water shortages in areas of high water stress	Negative Impact (OO) (VC)	Water withdrawal from our own operations and upstream value chain – such as agricultural commodities – could result in water shortages, specifically in areas of high water stress.
Reducing product demand due to changes in water access (transition risk)	Risk (VC)	Reduced availability of water may reduce consumer demand for products that require high water usage, especially in areas of high water stress. This may conversely create new revenue opportunities for products requiring less or no water.

OO Own Operations
VC Value Chain
▲ Entity-Specific Disclosure

Biodiversity and Ecosystems

Ecosystem degradation and ecosystem service failures	Negative Impact (VC)	Unilever relies on agriculture for sourcing raw materials that can have a negative impact on terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems. These impacts include damage to biodiversity and other ecosystem services such as water quality and availability and soil health; in extreme cases, it can also lead to ecosystem collapse (localised or in multiple locations). Agricultural expansion and other biomass production can lead to deforestation and land conversion that can cause biodiversity loss, disrupt communities and contribute to the drivers of climate change.
Ecosystem degradation leads to reduction of crop yields in key sourcing locations	Risk (VC)	Intensive agriculture, deforestation, land conversion and climate change lead to ecosystem degradation and loss of ecosystem services such as soil health, water availability (too much or too little) and pollinating insects. These ecosystem impacts lead to reduced crop yields in key sourcing locations. This may lead to an increased risk to continuity of supply, farmer livelihoods and hence cost of goods.
Systemic risk of biodiversity collapse (systemic risk)	Risk (VC)	Unilever is exposed to systemic risks from biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation. Disruptions to natural resources can lead to supply chain interruptions and higher production costs. Severe disruptions could trigger market shocks, such as commodity or industry collapse.
Increased activism, legal or non-compliance costs resulting from biodiversity degradation and loss	Risk (OO) (VC)	Our actions or those of actors in our value chain that can cause harm to biodiversity and ecosystems, could lead to increased public scrutiny, legal claims or non-compliance incidents. This could result in penalties, potential loss of market share and negatively impact long-term profitability through reputational harm and loss of stakeholder trust.

Resource Use and Circular Economy

Plastic pollution	Negative Impact (OO) (VC)	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.
Hazardous waste	Negative Impact (OO)	Hazardous waste resulting from the manufacture, transport, use or disposal of our products may not be properly handled or disposed of. This could lead to environmental contamination, public health issues and regulatory non-compliances.
Extended producer responsibility (EPR) schemes for packaging and other plastic-related taxes [▲]	Risk (OO)	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.

OO Own Operations

VC Value Chain

[▲] Entity-Specific Disclosure

ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES

As set out in our General Information section on page 218, Unilever's Code of Business Principles (COBP) and Code Policies cover our material sustainability matters. The material IROs relating to environmental matters, including Climate, Pollution, Water, Biodiversity and Ecosystems, and Resource Use and Circular Economy are managed through several additional policies, as set out below.

Given the maturity of our sustainability agenda, these policies were established prior to our double materiality assessment. We began a comprehensive review of our Sustainability and Human Rights policy framework in 2025, with any required policy revisions planned for implementation in 2026.

Own Operations

Unilever's Environmental Policy was updated in 2025 to align with our long-term sustainability priorities and ensure governance of environmental issues. The policy applies to our own operations, and we encourage partners in our value chain to apply the same requirements. This policy commits Unilever to:

- Ensure the Board and Unilever Leadership Executive are accountable for implementing the Environmental Policy, overseeing our environmental strategy and managing 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 respond to external issues and public concerns related to the environment.

Unilever's Environmental Care Framework Standards (ECFWS) apply to all our operations and mandate that the Environmental Policy is implemented at all Unilever sites. 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.

Value Chain

Unilever's Responsible Partner Policy (RPP) applies to our business partners in our upstream and downstream value chain. It also includes expectations for suppliers to cascade equivalent requirements within their own supply chains. It sets out the mandatory requirements suppliers must meet and the mandatory management systems we expect them to have in place to identify and manage significant environmental risks.

Specifically, the principles and requirements relating to our material Environmental IROs are:

- **Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions:** Reduce GHG emissions in line with the goal of the Paris Agreement to limit global warming to well below 2°C compared to pre-industrial levels. This includes complying with all legal requirements and holding necessary permits for GHG emissions management and reduction.
- **Water consumption and management:** Reduce water usage, especially in areas of high water stress, and manage wastewater discharge (pollution of water) appropriately. This includes complying with water-related laws and permits.
- **Nature protection:** Conduct business in a way that protects, preserves and regenerates nature (including biodiversity), and ensures no deforestation or conversion occurs. This includes ensuring suppliers provide deforestation- and conversion-free materials.

- **Plastic use and waste:** Reduce plastic use and waste to help create a transparent and circular economy for plastics. This includes complying with legal requirements with respect to plastic feedstock sourcing, plastics production, storage, transport and end-of-life management.
- **Waste generation:** Reduce waste generation and ensure waste is stored, handled, transported and disposed of in a manner that protects health, safety and the environment.

We verify alignment to and achievement of our RPP's mandatory requirements and mandatory management systems through self-declarations at registration, annual re-registration to our systems, routine due diligence and risk-based audits.

Unilever's People & Nature Policy is a cross-commodity policy supported by guidelines that set out our requirements to Direct Suppliers of In-Scope Materials. The policy sets out four principles that these suppliers are required to comply with:

- **Protecting natural ecosystems from deforestation and conversion:** We are committed to ensuring that the in-scope materials entering our supply chain will not originate from deforested land or converted natural ecosystems.
- **Respecting and promoting human rights:** We are committed to respecting and advancing the human rights of all people in line with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.
- **Transparency and traceability:** We are committed to transparency and traceability in sourcing, governance and reporting to enable us to drive continuous improvement.
- **Being a force for good for people and planet:** We are committed to working through partnerships to protect natural ecosystems within our supply chain, encouraging legal recognition of customary rights, implementing regenerative agricultural land use practices, and finding ways to restore damaged landscapes.

We seek to implement and independently verify the policy requirements over time with all our suppliers.

Unilever Sustainable Agricultural Principles (SAPs) are a collection of good practices designed to codify important aspects of sustainability in farming, plantation and supply chain management, with the goal to positively transform agricultural practices for people, nature and climate. They are made up of six core principles, which set out that the benchmarked standards should:

- Promote agricultural and business practices that ensure integrity and accountability in a way that is transparent and traceable.
- Contribute to an agricultural supply chain that maintains and regenerates soil health, supports appropriate land use, conserves and regenerates natural resources (including water resources), reduces waste and pollution, and avoids the introduction of invasive species.
- Encourage agricultural practices that minimise greenhouse gases, improve energy efficiency and accelerate decarbonisation across the agricultural supply chain, while building climate resilience and adaptation.
- Cover the respect and advancement of required human rights principles and ensure that these are implemented in line with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.
- Safeguard the welfare of all livestock, including good animal husbandry practices that adhere to appropriate guidelines on animal housing, feeding, health and breeding.
- Promote an agricultural supply chain with suppliers and farmers who are committed to continuous improvement to advance sustainable agricultural practices within the sector.

We use the SAPs to benchmark external third-party certification schemes and standards. The standards are implemented by our suppliers and farmers and enable us to source agricultural materials sustainably on an ongoing basis.

Our ULE governs the Unilever Environmental Policy and Environmental Care Framework Standards. The Chief Supply Chain Officer governs the Responsible Partner Policy, People & Nature Policy and Sustainable Agricultural Principles.

Our policies underpin our approach to sustainable business. We make key Unilever policies (including the Unilever Environmental Policy, RPP and SAP) publicly available on our website to ensure that we are transparent in our approach, providing access to all our stakeholders.

Climate

GOVERNANCE

Sustainability performance and incentives

We continue to formally link remuneration for management employees, including the ULE, to performance against our sustainability goals. We have outlined the details of this in the General Information section on page 215 and the Directors’ Remuneration Report on pages 97 and 99. Within this framework, progress against our climate goal in 2025 is measured on the reduction of our scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

Climate Transition Action Plan

Our second Climate Transition Action Plan (CTAP) was approved by shareholders in 2024. It outlines our 2030 climate targets and the mitigation, adaptation and advocacy actions we will take to achieve them. These actions are integrated into the annual three-year strategic planning cycle of each Business Group.

The CTAP sets out our long-term ambition to achieve net zero GHG emissions by 2039. The CTAP has not been revised in 2025 as a result of the demerger of our Ice Cream business; impacts on our decarbonisation levers and actions will be reviewed in 2026.

Climate targets

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. It was first 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 for Near-Term Targets version 5.1. We selected a 2021 baseline date for our scope 3 targets, for which we have more accurate data. We regularly review our approach with SBTi.

Scope of target	Target	Timeline
Scope 1 and 2 emissions from our operations	100% reduction	By 2030, against a 2015 baseline
Scope 3 energy and industrial GHG emissions from purchased goods and services (ingredients, packaging), upstream transport and distribution, energy and fuel-related activities, direct emissions from use of sold products (HFC propellants), end-of-life treatment of sold products, and downstream leased assets (ice cream retail cabinets)	42.0% reduction	By 2030, against a 2021 baseline
Scope 3 forest, land and agriculture (FLAG) GHG emissions from purchased goods and services (ingredients)	30.3% reduction	By 2030, against a 2021 baseline

Climate mitigation actions

We have identified the following decarbonisation levers and actions that will contribute to the delivery of our climate targets across our operations and our value chain:

Decarbonisation lever	Key action	Details
Scope 1 and 2 (our operations)		
Thermal and electrical energy	Improving efficiency and using alternative sources	Improving thermal and electrical efficiency. Introducing more solar thermal technology, electrifying thermal processes and transitioning to sustainably sourced biofuels.
Renewable power	Increasing on-site and enabling off-site renewable energy generation	Increasing on-site renewable electricity generation and enabling off-site generation through large-scale physical and virtual power purchase agreements (PPAs).
Refrigeration ^(a)	Reducing emissions from refrigeration	Phasing-out high-impact systems and training teams to identify, report and prevent leaks from existing systems.
Scope 3 (value chain)		
Supplier Climate Programme	Scaling the programme	Building supplier capability through best-practice sharing, innovative partnerships and access to technical assistance and financing. Embedding climate goals into procurement strategies to drive supplier-level climate actions at scale, and engage on industry initiatives that advance standardised, transparent approaches to scope 3 decarbonisation.
Reformulating products	Using innovative ingredients	Developing lower GHG products including the use of low GHG ingredients and packaging, and reducing palm oil usage in soap bars.
Forest-risk commodities	Investing in our value chain	Building supply chain infrastructure to meet deforestation-free requirements, enrolling more suppliers and smallholder farmers in our direct sourcing programmes and smallholder development hubs, and driving improvements in the processing of forest-risk commodities.
Regenerative agriculture	Scaling up adoption	Scaling up adoption of regenerative agriculture in our Foods business and working across shared supply chains with other businesses that share our suppliers to amplify the impact of programmes.
Chemical ingredients	Reducing GHG intensity	Reducing the GHG intensity of soda ash and linear alkylbenzene sulfonate (LAS) production through increased use of renewable energy sources and alternative feedstocks.

(a) To be updated post the demerger of the Ice Cream business.

Decarbonisation lever	Key action	Details
Packaging	Reducing material use	Designing new product packaging formats, transitioning to recycled and renewable feedstocks, and designing packaging for recycling. Supporting the development of waste management infrastructure.
Logistics	Improving efficiency	Redesigning our network, increasing utilisation of intermodal transport, and scaling up electric and alternative fuel vehicles.
Ice cream cabinets ^(a)	Increasing energy efficiency	Renewing cabinet fleet with more energy-efficient models and transitioning to renewable energy.
Aerosol propellants	Developing alternatives	Using less GHG-intensive propellants.

(a) To be updated post the demerger of the Ice Cream business.

Climate adaptation actions

Some of our mitigation actions described above include an element of adaptation, which is helping our business respond to the current and expected physical impacts of climate change.

Examples include programmes to end deforestation and scale up regenerative agriculture, which can help communities adapt to climate change and increase the resilience of our supply chains through healthier soils, which are better able to cope with more extreme weather patterns.

We are taking some other, more specific, adaptation actions outside of our CTAP. Examples include:

- Flexible production between manufacturing sites.
- Water stewardship programmes in water-stressed sites.
- Developing supplier strategies for alternative, sustainably sourced materials to build supply chain resilience.
- Leveraging climate-driven consumer demands, such as fabric cleaning products that work at lower temperatures.

Climate advocacy actions

To maximise the impact of Unilever's actions and to create a level playing field, we advocate for policies that drive the global transition to net zero.

Our cross-cutting advocacy plans aim to:

- Raise the ambition of national climate strategies and plans in key markets to align with a 1.5°C pathway.
- Ensure carbon is priced at levels necessary for the delivery of the Paris Agreement goals.
- Scale up renewable energy capacity and secure the rapid phase-out of fossil fuels, including fossil fuel subsidies.
- Support forest protection and nature restoration.
- Encourage evolution of GHG Protocol standards to incentivise faster emissions reduction actions in value chains.

Our full CTAP is published on our website at unilever.com. See page 227 for details of the progress made in implementing our CTAP in 2025 and page 247 for our EU Taxonomy disclosures.

Interaction of material risks with strategy and business model

Nature and climate change are inextricably linked, with climate change being a key driver of biodiversity loss and nature a key tool in combating rising global temperatures and related impacts. As a company dependent on agricultural commodities and energy-intensive chemical ingredients, we recognise that climate change is likely to impact our business over the short, medium and long term, with potential impacts on suppliers, consumers, customers and other stakeholders. Unilever's response to climate change has long been embedded into our way of doing business, and our actions to reduce our impacts on nature are also integral to reducing our agriculture and land-based emissions.

In 2024, we extended our climate principal risk to include both climate and nature, of which biodiversity is an important element. In 2025, we updated our quantitative scenario analysis of our most material climate and nature risks and drivers to further assess our exposure and understand the potential financial implications to our business. These risks encompass both physical and transition risks – such as extreme weather events, biodiversity loss and increasing carbon prices – and stem from global climate change itself and societal responses to address it. Each of these risks has the potential to influence our strategy and operating model.

Our assessment considered climate- and nature-related risks across our business model and value chain (upstream, own operations and downstream). We used credible and available pathways and data sources to quantify such risks where feasible.

In line with leading practice, we conducted scenario analyses to assess and understand the resilience of our strategy and business model under a range of possible futures. These scenarios align with the Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs) as defined in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC's) Sixth Assessment report. We selected climate scenarios based on their relevance, usefulness and data availability, and included a <2°C-aligned pathway (SSP1-2.6), <3°C-aligned pathway (SSP2-4.5) and >4°C-aligned pathway (SSP5-8.5). The selected nature scenarios align with the climate scenarios based on their temperature goals and policy ambitions.

Last year, we disclosed results against a specific 1.5°C-aligned pathway. This year, we have disclosed a <2°C scenario based on updated research, such as the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Emissions Gap Report 2025:

- For our transition risks, our models reference external scenario datasets with the most stringent emissions pathways aligned with a 1.5°C scenario, such as the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS) 'Net Zero 2050' and International Energy Agencies (IEA) 'Net Zero Emissions by 2050' scenarios.
- For our modelled physical risks, there is less data availability for SSP1-1.9 so we have used SSP1-2.6 as a suitable proxy given that the 'very likely range' of temperatures for this pathway is 1.3-2.4°C. We will revisit this decision in the future once sufficient data becomes available for SSP1-1.9 to allow for detailed financial risk modelling.

The table below outlines a brief description of each scenario.

Topic	Scenario	Scenario Description
Climate	<2°C (SSP1-2.6)	Global temperatures increase until approximately 2070 before decreasing to remain below 2°C by 2100, in line with the Paris Agreement of limiting warming to below 2°C. This is achieved through globally coordinated climate policies and technological innovation. Net zero CO ₂ e achieved by approximately 2070.
	<3°C (SSP2-4.5)	Global temperatures increase but are limited to less than 3°C by 2100. Global development and climate action progress unevenly; some sustainability measures are adopted, but fossil fuel use continues and mitigation efforts are moderate. Net zero is not reached by 2100, although CO ₂ e levels decline from approximately 2040.
	>4°C (SSP5-8.5)	Global temperatures continue to increase and exceed 4°C by 2100. There is no globally coordinated climate policy and irreversible tipping points are at increasing risk of being crossed. CO ₂ e levels continue to rise throughout the 21st century.
Nature	High Nature Preservation	Aligned with the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) 'Ahead of the Game' scenario and utilising the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) 'Towards Sustainability' data, this scenario focuses on high transition risks and the implications of a resilient economy transitioning to a world with lower ecosystem degradation. It assumes strong COP15-aligned policies and coordinated global climate efforts limiting warming to well below 2°C, reducing biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation.
	Delayed Nature Action	Utilising FAO 'Stratified Societies' data, this scenario assumes acute disruptions to ecosystem services, such as water scarcity, pollination collapse or soil degradation, which results in impacts to operations, supply chains and resource availability. This triggers rapid and coordinated responses from governments, markets and civil society, including urgent policy shifts, consumer behaviour changes and financial reallocation toward nature-positive solutions.
	High Nature Degradation	Aligned with the TNFD 'Sand in the Gears' scenario and utilising FAO 'Business as Usual' data, this scenario assesses business resilience to high ecosystem service degradation and the physical and systemic risks associated with continued environmental decline. It assumes fragmented global efforts and insufficient climate policies drive temperatures above 2°C by 2050, worsening biodiversity loss and environmental decline, and escalating risks for businesses and communities.

The scenario analysis considered how climate- and nature-related risks would impact our business over the following time horizons:

- **Near term: 2025–2030.** Aligns with our three-year strategic plans and captures near-term operational risks and policy changes. Additionally, this time period reflects several of our targets, such as those pertaining to scope 3 emissions and plastics (see pages 229 and 243).
- **Medium term: 2031–2039.** Aligns with Unilever's net zero emissions long-term ambition (see page 229) and reflects the period when transition risks, such as carbon pricing, changing consumer behaviours and supply chain decarbonisation, are likely to intensify.
- **Long term: 2040–2050.** Aligns with global society's aim to achieve climate neutrality by 2050 and coincides with long-term systemic economic shifts, worsening physical climate risks, and deep decarbonisation trajectories that could transform our business environment.

The table on the following page summarises the potential financial impacts for each climate- and nature-related risk under different scenarios. It also highlights how these impacts and materiality change over time, specifically as the time horizon shifts from the short-term to the long-term. Risks are presented as the associated revenue or cost impact as a percentage of total revenue, and categorised based on a relative risk rating. Calculations exclude data relating to Ice Cream, which was demerged in December 2025.

These potential financial impacts are based on high-level quantitative assessments. They do not include any assumptions about the impact of actions we would undertake to mitigate these risks, other than in respect of the net assumptions detailed in the tables below. As a result, these quantifications do not represent any type of financial forecast and are not directly incorporated into long-term cash flow projections. However, impacts are considered as part of our impairment and viability assessments to ensure we are well placed to manage these risks and meet our obligations.

ENVIRONMENTAL DISCLOSURES

Relative Risk Rating Very low  <1.5% Low  1.5 – <3.5% Medium  3.5 – <6.5% High  6.5 – 8.0% Very high  >8.0%

Financial Impact w.r.t. revenue (%)

Changing climate and extreme weather events (physical risk)

		<2°C			<3°C			>4°C			Assumptions
		2030	2039	2050	2030	2039	2050	2030	2039	2050	
Increased drought and water scarcity impacting crop growth.	Gross										Gross: Crops (including paper and board): Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) crop production data trends from 2015 to 2050 are used to extrapolate projections up to 2070; rainfed crop production data is used where available, irrigated data is used otherwise; crop categories from FAO soil erosion data are mapped to Unilever crops; crops are assigned specific elasticity factors based on U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) data. Net: Crops: A share of crop prices is fixed via hedging instrument. 50% pass-through rate to the end consumer.
	Net										
Extreme temperatures impacting agricultural productivity/harvesting.	Gross										
	Net										
Extreme temperatures impacting paper and board.	Gross										
	Net										

Ecosystem change and degradation/biodiversity loss (physical risk)

		<2°C			<3°C			>4°C			Assumptions
		2030	2039	2050	2030	2039	2050	2030	2039	2050	
Outbreaks of diseases and pests impacting crop growth and agricultural productivity.	Gross										Gross: ■ Crops: Underlying crop gross assumptions are the same as in 'Changing climate and extreme weather events' (see above). ■ Diseases and pests: Probability of pest/disease occurrence increases in line with maximum daily temperatures; pest sensitivities and yield losses are defined for each crop type; assessment informed by external literature and databases. ■ Pollinators: FAO production quantity data per country used as proxy for Unilever sourcing regions; 10 of 12 key crops included (vegetables, cereals and starches, cocoa, coconut oil, palm oil, paper and board, rapeseed oil, soy oil, sugar, tea); dairy and vanilla excluded; elasticity factors assigned to each crop using USDA data; 2015 land use patterns considered as historical baseline for calculating changes in land area under different scenarios. ■ Soil erosion: Refers to topsoil stripped away due to natural causes such as rainfall and wind, excluding human land use practices; dairy excluded from soil erosion assessment; soil erosion academic literature has informed modelling.
	Net										
Loss of pollinators impacting crop growth and agricultural productivity.	Gross										
	Net										
Deforestation, land use change, monocultures and overuse of fertilisers accelerating soil erosion.	Gross										
	Net										

Reduced product demand due to changes in water access (transition risk)

		<2°C			<3°C			>4°C			Assumptions
		2030	2039	2050	2030	2039	2050	2030	2039	2050	
Lower water availability leading to reduced demand for high water usage products.	Gross										Gross: Consumers across all market regions exhibit consistent demand elasticity patterns for household water-dependent products in each product category; revenue separated into more granular detail using proportion of plastics sold in each region for countries where revenue classified as others; customer behaviours informed by water stress norms and adaptive capacity indices in each region.
	Net	Net risk not modelled									

Carbon pricing (transition risk)

		<2°C			<3°C			>4°C			Assumptions
		2030	2039	2050	2030	2039	2050	2030	2039	2050	
Increases in direct and indirect carbon pricing resulting in higher costs.	Gross										Gross: Direct carbon pricing includes manufacturing, operational and distribution costs; indirect carbon pricing includes costs for raw material suppliers due to higher costs for energy sources such as electricity and fossil fuel. Emissions assumed to decrease with Unilever forecasts; coverage assumptions based on relevant carbon pricing mechanisms; given complex supply chains, scope 3 emissions apportioned to relative jurisdictions based on scope 1 and 2 emissions proportions. Net: Emissions assumed to decrease in line with emissions reduction targets for scope 1 and 2. 50% pass-through rate to the end consumer.
	Net										

Extended producer responsibility (EPR) schemes for packaging and other plastic-related taxes (transition risk)

		<2°C			<3°C			>4°C			Assumptions
		2030	2039	2050	2030	2039	2050	2030	2039	2050	
Expansion and increase in EPR and other plastic-related taxes.	Gross										Gross: Proportion of plastics in each component put onto the market assumed to be equivalent to upstream packaging volumes data; EPR pricing is assumed to grow in line with Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) plastics scenarios, specifically 'Global Ambition' for <2°C scenario and 'Regional Action' for <3°C scenario, to reflect regulatory uptake based on global sustainability behaviours; EPR pricing is assumed to grow in line with 'plastic demand' in NGFS Current Policies for >4°C scenario; EPR pricing of recycled plastic assumes a 30% eco-modulation fee based on external research. Net: 50% pass-through rate to the end consumer.
	Net										

Effects of identified risks on our business model

This section outlines the risks that have been assessed, their potential effects on our business model, and the corresponding mitigation measures in place. Where relevant, we identify specific geographies or operational areas where climate- and nature-related risks are most concentrated.

Agricultural commodity-related risks

We source ingredients from sectors that are deeply dependent on the natural world, particularly agriculture, which is increasingly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and biodiversity loss. Biodiversity underpins the resilience and productivity of the natural systems we depend on for raw materials. Environmental pressures therefore pose significant risks to supply chain stability and productivity, potentially affecting crop yields, raw material availability and long-term sourcing strategies.

Our assessment demonstrates that as global temperatures increase and nature continues to degrade, financial risk increases. The >4°C and high nature degradation scenarios indicate physical risks will become more pronounced over time. This includes rising temperatures, extreme weather, water shortages and soil depletion, and significant biodiversity risks, such as loss of pollinators, pest outbreaks and adverse land use changes. These pressures are expected to reduce agricultural yields, limiting the supply of key crops. Shock events from systemic risks, such as pest outbreaks and extreme weather, are expected to increase in frequency and magnitude, impacting the agriculture sector directly in some regions initially and cascading through the wider economy. These scenarios may lead to transition risks, including increased activism and potential reputational damage.

Deforestation poses a risk to our supply chain as well as a reputational risk to our business. Land use regulations to conserve and expand forest land could reduce land available for agriculture in the short term, which could lead to higher raw material prices. For key ingredients like palm, subject to regulations such as EU Deforestation Regulation (EUDR), we are building supply chain infrastructure to meet deforestation-free requirements and enrolling more suppliers and smallholder farmers in our direct sourcing programmes and smallholder development hubs. We are also scaling up regenerative agriculture and collaborating across shared supply chains to amplify impact.

Given our reliance on agricultural commodities, these risks pose a direct and significant threat to our supply chains, operational continuity and long-term value creation. This is compounded by possible global responses – regulatory shifts, changing consumer expectations and investor scrutiny – demanding greater transparency and action.

Our business model integrates strategies such as commodity hedging to address these risks, enhance resilience and increase our capacity to respond.

Plastic-related regulatory risk

As a global consumer goods company, we recognise that our reliance on plastic materials, particularly in packaging, exposes us to increasing regulatory risk. Governments worldwide are intensifying efforts to reduce plastic pollution, with a growing number implementing extended producer responsibility (EPR) schemes, plastic usage taxes and stricter compliance frameworks. Our assessment indicates this risk is especially elevated in OECD countries, where regulatory maturity is high and both coverage and costs are expected to increase to 2050. Our plastics footprint also increases exposure in some jurisdictions, notably the EU.

We have set ambitious plastics targets, including increasing the use of recycled content in our packaging, reducing our virgin plastic footprint, and increasing the reusability, recyclability and compostability of our packaging (see page 243). These targets support the delivery of our sustainability strategy and serve to mitigate financial and compliance risks associated with evolving global regulations.

In preparing our 2025 Unilever consolidated financial statements, we have considered the impact of both physical and transition climate change risks, and any planned mitigations, on the current valuation of our assets and liabilities. From our review of key financial statement areas, including impairment assessments, cash flow forecasts and asset valuations, we have not identified any material impact on financial reporting judgements or estimates as at 31 December 2025. We will continue to closely monitor evolving regulatory developments and assess any resulting implications on the valuations of our assets and liabilities in future years. See note 1 on page 134 of the consolidated financial statements.

Resilience of our strategy and business model to climate risks

Our scenario analysis provides us with insights into potential business and financial risks. Although significant uncertainties remain about the extent, timing and geographic location of both physical and transition climate risks to our business. These insights are an important input into our medium- and long-term strategic planning and in 2026, will be reviewed as we shape our sustainability ambitions beyond 2030.

Physical climate risks may impact our business and our supply chain in all scenarios, causing damage and disruption, reducing crop yields and driving up commodity prices. Rising temperatures and extreme weather, including drought and water scarcity, increase adaptation and mitigation costs and may reduce demand for our products, especially household water-dependent products and in more climate-affected regions. To mitigate these risks, we are:

Building resilience in our supply chain: Our supply chain and procurement teams manage a range of supply-related risks, including those influenced by climate factors, through established processes and an ongoing resilience programme implemented across all regions. This programme includes structured risk assessment, early-warning practices and coordinated mitigation planning to support continuity of supply. In recent years, procurement has introduced new digital capabilities, including the use of AI, to strengthen risk visibility and improve the consistency of decision-making. These capabilities help us monitor potential disruptions to supplier sites, logistics routes and material availability, providing early signals that inform mitigation actions. The tools and processes supporting this work are being progressively rolled out across teams globally and will continue to evolve as adoption increases.

Scaling up regenerative agriculture: Resilience is at the heart of our regenerative agriculture programmes, where we work to protect and regenerate the natural and agricultural ecosystems in our value chain and support the people whose livelihoods depend on them. For example, we have several projects in place to support Knorr's supply chain. In Spain, we work in partnership with a tomato supplier, Agraz, to address challenges such as low rainfall and soil degradation. Practices include water-saving techniques like precision irrigation and use of organic fertilisers to improve soil health. In Italy, we also partner with Parboriz, employing regenerative agriculture practices such as water management and crop rotation to address challenges in rice farming, including water pollution, GHG emissions and declining biodiversity.

Sourcing our commodities responsibly: We remain focused on maintaining deforestation-free sourcing across our primary deforestation-linked commodities and continuing to implement our sustainable sourcing programmes. These initiatives help suppliers adopt resilience practices and also increase the transparency of our sourcing decisions. We have invested over €280 million in Unilever Oleochemicals Indonesia (UOI) via which more than 50% of our palm derivatives are processed. Direct sourcing of palm feedstocks brings better transparency and traceability, and places less reliance on intermediaries.

Implementing water stewardship programmes: In 2025, we had 29 sites in water-stressed areas with an active water stewardship programme in place (excluding one programme related to Ice Cream). Interventions within our factories focus on reducing water usage, promoting reuse and encouraging recycling. Within river basins where our factories are located, we work to reduce supplier water usage, improve community access to water, or replenish resources through landscape projects such as reforestation.

Leveraging the diversity of our portfolio: While our ability to predict and respond to demand shocks may be limited, we are positioned to leverage the diversity of our portfolio and the strength of our affordable core brands to mitigate some of the impact.

Hedging against commodity price rises: We forward-buy traded commodities and use other similar mechanisms to hedge against price rises in the short term, including those arising from climate change. The Global Commodities team monitors market insights and risks for all key commodities on an ongoing basis to develop hedging proposals.

Transition risks are also expected to impact our business. Earlier or more comprehensive implementation of global carbon pricing, evolving sustainable supply chain regulations (e.g. EUDR or CSDDD), and broadening of EPR schemes and plastic usage taxes could increase costs. To reduce the impact of 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 prices. Our actions include supplier engagement to reduce emissions from our raw materials and ingredients, as well as product redesign strategies towards lower GHG ingredients or formulations.

Advocacy: While the potential financial effects of carbon prices in the 2°C scenario may be significant to our business, the <3°C and >4°C scenarios would pose profound challenges to global economic stability and thus even greater uncertainty for our business. 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 is both critical to supporting the achievement of our climate targets and to driving systemic global initiatives to reduce the likelihood of the more extreme scenarios and their impacts.

See page 243 for details on our approach to reducing plastic-related regulatory risks.

IMPACT, RISK AND OPPORTUNITY MANAGEMENT

Policies

Unilever’s climate policies, which include policies related to our own operations and our value chain, are disclosed in our Environmental policies section on page 221. The table below demonstrates how these policies address our material climate-related impacts and risks.

	GHG emissions ^(a)	Land use regulation	Product regulations and claims	Energy transition
Environmental Policy	■		■	■
Responsible Partner Policy	■	■		
People & Nature Policy	■	■		
Sustainable Agricultural Principles	■	■		
Hedging Policy ^(b)	■			■

(a) Includes GHG emissions in our own operations and value chain, and impacts relating to changing climate and extreme weather events and carbon prices.
(b) Unilever’s hedging policy is provided in note 16 of the Financial Statements on page 166. This forms part of the Treasury standards ultimately owned by the CFO.

Actions

The key actions we have taken in 2025 against each decarbonisation lever identified in our CTAP are set out below.

Scope 1 and 2 (our operations)

Efforts to reduce emissions from our operations continue to focus on driving energy efficiency measures, sourcing renewable electricity and decarbonising our thermal energy consumption.

In 2025, we implemented a hybrid wind and solar direct Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) in Poland, a multi-buyer PPA with our collaborative manufacturers in India, and a virtual PPA in Spain. We scaled up the electrification of thermal energy by installing industrial-scale heat pumps at sites in the Philippines and India, and we increased our use of electric boilers with an installation at our Cavite site in the Philippines. We also made progress in our transition to renewable fuels. For example, our Vinhedo and Valinhos sites in Brazil now use biomethane instead of natural gas.

Expanding the Unilever Oleochemicals Indonesia (UOI) refinery is a key part of our growth strategy, however we need to ensure this growth does not impact delivery of our scope 1 and 2 climate target. To help manage this, we partner with KIS Group, a leading biogas provider in Asia, to secure biomethane supplies for the facility. Together, we currently source biomethane from two mills (2024: 2) in our sustainable palm oil development programme and aim to scale to additional mills in coming years.

Having seen early success through sourcing biomethane produced from palm oil mill effluent (POME) in Indonesia, we are advocating for wider expansion of biomethane production in Indonesia. In October, along with the Indonesian Ministry of Energy, we co-hosted a public-private roundtable focused on scaling biomethane production.

Scope 3 (value chain)

The table on page 229 demonstrates the contribution of our identified scope 3 decarbonisation levers towards our targeted GHG emissions reductions to 2030.

Supplier Climate Programme

Over 60% of our GHG emissions in scope of our net zero ambition come from raw materials, ingredients and packaging, so accelerating the decarbonisation of key suppliers remains a priority.

By the end of 2025, almost 200 suppliers (2024: 181) were actively participating in the Supplier Climate Programme (SCP), accounting for over 40% of Unilever’s scope 3 emissions from raw materials, ingredients and packaging. We expanded our supplier product carbon footprint (PCF) data collection, receiving submissions from 91 suppliers and collecting over 2,000 PCF data points. Validated PCFs submitted in 2025 were calculated in line with the WBCSD’s Partnership for Carbon Transparency (PACT) methodology and incorporated into our 2025 scope 3 GHG emissions calculation. This data helps us and our suppliers identify, plan and deliver measurable emissions reductions.

In 2025, we deepened engagement through the SCP working with 25 suppliers to identify GHG hotspots and decarbonisation opportunities across their value chains.

An example of supplier level climate action is our work with key aluminium can suppliers to reduce aerosol packaging emissions by sourcing aluminium produced with low-carbon energy. Building on this progress, we intend to engage with a larger subset of SCP suppliers to develop targeted action plans and drive supplier level climate action in the future.

Additionally, we strengthened enablers of the SCP through a combination of external partnerships and internal capability building. In India, HSBC provides lower cost sustainability linked financing to select suppliers, which Unilever supports by helping suppliers meet the requirements of the SCP. Upskilling our procurement teams was prioritised to improve the quality of climate engagement with their suppliers, delivering training in Brazil, India and Poland. We also continued engaging with industry-wide initiatives such as WBCSD’s PACT and the Scope 3 Peer Group.

Reformulating products

Reformulating our products remains an important opportunity for emissions reduction. Our Business Groups continue driving innovation, aiming to deliver superior products at great value while reducing environmental impact. Examples of 2025 innovations include:

- **Personal Care:** We advanced our soap bar reformulation programme, using patented novel structuring technology to reduce palm oil-derived total fatty matter while improving efficacy and consumer benefits. In 2025, we scaled this across priority soap bar brands in India and Indonesia following a successful launch in 2024. Additional market rollouts are planned for 2026.
- **Home Care:** We expanded our Wonder Wash laundry detergent range, designed for short cycles, across more geographies and with new variants. In addition, we rolled out RhamnoClean technology – a 100% natural, biodegradable and renewable biosurfactant – into our core hand dishwash products in Indonesia.

Forest-risk commodities

GHG emissions from the sourcing of our five primary deforestation-linked commodities (palm oil, paper and board, tea, soy and cocoa) arise predominantly from land use change, agricultural practices and downstream processing. In 2025, we exceeded 95% purchase volumes of these commodities as deforestation-free, based on our requirements.

Palm oil is the most material forest-risk commodity in our supply chain. To address this, we have increased our direct sourcing of palm feedstocks, improving traceability and helping us maintain no deforestation. Since 2021, we have invested over €280 million in UOI (2024: €218 million) via which more than 50% of our palm derivatives are processed.

Our deforestation-free landscape strategy aims to empower smallholders within our supply chain. We continued to increase the number of smallholders across Indonesia trained in sustainable agricultural practices, with around 29,500 trained since January 2024.

Regenerative agriculture

In 2025, we implemented 12 new regenerative agriculture projects, bringing our total to 34 projects (excluding one project relating to Ice Cream) covering 254,000 hectares since 2021. Our Foods business is partnering with CJ Selecta to roll out regenerative soybean farming across 45,000 hectares of Brazil’s Cerrado by 2030. This area is estimated to cover the equivalent of 70–90% of the soybean oil used in Hellmann’s mayonnaise production in Brazil annually.

We continue to evaluate alternative models to expand scale and drive impact. In 2025, we partnered with PepsiCo to support North American soy farmers transitioning to regenerative agriculture under the STEP up for Agriculture initiative and aim to establish additional pre-competitive partnerships and coalitions going forward. See page 240 for our Biodiversity and Ecosystems disclosures.

Chemical ingredients

Two key chemical ingredients used in our laundry and cleaning products – linear alkylbenzene sulphonate (LAS) and soda ash – account for a significant proportion of our scope 3 GHG emissions. Achieving our reduction targets requires decreasing the GHG intensity associated with both LAS and soda ash production.

In 2025, collaboration continued with a strategic partner to reduce the GHG intensity of their LAS production. We also continued to secure volumes of lower-GHG soda ash from two key suppliers. This includes soda ash produced using biomass fuel sources and natural soda ash manufactured through less energy-intensive processes that avoid additional CO₂ during processing.

While there has been some industry movement towards lower-emission chemicals, progress remains slow. We continue to engage a broad spectrum of stakeholders including policymakers, NGOs, industry, academics and trade associations to drive a faster transition. See page 269 for details on our advocacy work in the chemicals sector.

ENVIRONMENTAL DISCLOSURES

Packaging

Emissions from packaging predominantly arise from packaging production and at end of life through incineration or landfill. In 2025, we reduced our use of virgin plastics for the packaging of our products by 29% versus a 2019 baseline. We also reported 57% of our plastic packaging to be reusable, recyclable or compostable. Through our purchase of recycled plastic, strategic partnerships and participation in extended producer responsibility (EPR) schemes, we collected and processed more plastic than we sold in 2025.

Our future packaging plans focus on developing next-generation solutions that are reusable, recyclable or compostable. We will also continue to reduce virgin plastic use. See page 243 for our Resource Use and Circular Economy disclosures.

Logistics

Our global logistics and distribution networks contribute to GHG emissions from fossil fuel use. In 2025, we saw an 8% increase in our scope 3 upstream transport and distribution (logistics) emissions compared to the prior year. This was due to the adoption of the latest Global Logistics Emissions Council (GLEC) framework which resulted in an increase in emission factors. Nonetheless, we made progress in areas such as network transformation, route optimisation, truck loadability enhancement, and transshipment reduction across key markets. In parallel, we maintained a strong emphasis on expanding the use of alternative fuels and electric vehicles (EVs). For example, we scaled up the usage of EVs in the regions of Greater Asia, Greater China, Latin America and PTAB. Similarly, the use of hydrotreated vegetable oil (HVO) continued to increase in Europe, supporting our transition toward lower-carbon transport solutions. In North America, we continued to transition from diesel to renewable natural gas (RNG) on specific lanes, further strengthening our journey toward carbon reduction.

Ice cream cabinets

On 6 December 2025, Unilever completed the demerger of our Ice Cream business. The impact of the demerger on Unilever's Climate Transition Action Plan and climate targets will be reassessed in 2026.

Aerosol propellants

Outside of the US and Canada, Unilever uses natural hydrocarbon gases for aerosol spray formats, which are not classified as GHGs. However, in part due to historic restrictions in the US and Canada regarding volatile organic compound (VOC) regulations, our spray formulas in these markets use hydrofluorocarbon propellants, classified as GHGs.

In 2025, we made progress developing alternative propellant systems to replace hydrofluorocarbon propellants in North America. Dove launched an alternative propellant with a lower Global Warming Potential within its hairspray portfolio in the US and Canada. Two additional Personal Care Power Brands are preparing to launch a novel technology in early 2026. We continue to explore solutions for further launches across Unilever's aerosols portfolio.

Climate & Nature Fund

In 2025, our total Climate & Nature Fund commitments since 2020 were €0.76 billion (2024: €0.67 billion). We invested in the continuous development of sustainable supply chains. In addition, we acquired a 14% stake in Lucro Plastecycle Private Limited (Lucro), a leading player in recycled flexible plastics in India, to scale up recycled flexible plastic content in packaging. We also partnered with Conservation International to restore mangroves in Ecuador. As part of our goal to protect and restore 1 million hectares by 2030, this partnership will increase the adaptive capacity and resilience of coastal communities through integrated management and restoration that positively impacts the area, ecosystem health and sustainable use of mangroves. Cumulative spend by the Fund since 2020 reached €0.5 billion against our commitment to invest €1 billion by 2030.

Our wider influence on society

Policy advocacy

In 2025, we made progress on many of our climate policy advocacy priorities. Key actions included:

- **Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs):** Unilever called for greater national climate ambition and stronger NDCs at both global and national levels. We re-signed the Corporate Leaders Group (CLG) Europe's open letter urging the EU to adopt a science-based target of at least a 90% reduction in GHG emissions by 2040. Additionally, we were part of a business coalition calling for Australia to reduce GHG emissions by 75% by 2035 and featured in The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) and We Mean Business Coalition's (WMBC) report on India's 2035 climate target, highlighting corporate leadership. Our report, Bold Plans, Real Impact, published in 2025, reinforces Unilever's role in driving ambitious climate action.
- **Renewable energy capacity and fossil fuel phase-out:** Unilever signed a joint statement coordinated by the RE100, published during the IEA/UK Energy Security Summit, urging ministers and business leaders to prioritise renewables and energy efficiency as pillars of long-term energy security. Additionally, we showcased our renewable energy deployment in markets, including a major solar electricity deal supporting suppliers in India, facilitated by government incentives. Our Bold Plans, Real Impact report underscores renewables as central to achieving resilient energy systems, as well as the phase-out of fossil fuels and their subsidies. During COP30, we supported the WMBC's statement urging governments to commit to a roadmap on the transition away from fossil fuels.
- **GHG measurement and target setting standards:** In 2025, we participated in the consultation and pilot testing process for the Science Based Targets initiative's Corporate Net Zero Standard Version 2 and contributed to the development of Conservation International's Principles for High-Integrity Insetting in the Land Sector. We also joined a group of companies committed to trialling Spheres of Influence, a new framework designed by Oxford Net Zero and Futerra to capture corporate action on climate that goes beyond traditional emissions accounting.
- **Chemical ingredients:** Unilever hosted a policy discussion in Brussels to examine measures advancing the transition to sustainable chemicals in Europe. At the event, a new report from Trinomics, Circular Carbon Feedstocks for Sustainable Carbon-based Chemicals, was presented, outlining six guiding principles for safeguarding the environmental sustainability of renewable and recycled feedstocks (RRC) for carbon-based chemicals. We continued to engage with the Indian government, chairing the Material Transition Working Group of the Resource Efficiency and Circular Economy Industry Coalition (RECEIC). In March 2025, RECEIC released a white paper highlighting areas requiring cross-industry co-operation to accelerate the transition. At the global level, we facilitated government participation in the Clean Energy Ministerial's Biofuture Platform.

Trade associations and industry partnerships

In 2025, we released an updated Climate Policy Engagement Review. It examines 26 of the key trade associations Unilever works with to assess alignment on critical climate policy issues for 2024 and identify areas where additional engagement is required.

METRICS AND TARGETS

Targets

Our near-term 2030 targets to reduce our GHG emissions have been set in accordance with a cross-sector emissions pathway and the draft GHG Protocol Land Sector and Removals guidance. They align with the near-term time horizon of 2030 considered in our resilience analysis. Our targets that monitor how we are responding to our nature-related risks are set out within Biodiversity and Ecosystems on page 241.

Our total GHG inventory boundary aligns with the operational boundaries defined on page 231. Inventories aligned to the scope of our net zero ambition and 2030 climate targets are subsets of the total inventory. As part of our critical assumptions for setting our GHG emission reduction targets, our 2030 modelled outcomes include our 2030 growth trajectories and reflect the expected technology advances, product formulation changes and portfolio shifts in the period. Our GHG emissions for 2015 (scope 1 and 2) and 2021 (scope 3) were considered as representative of Unilever's typical GHG emissions profile and form the baselines for our targets. No adjustments to targets or baseline values were made for the demerger of our Ice Cream business, which remained part of the group until 6 December 2025. This will be assessed for scope 1, 2 and 3 in 2026 following the demerger.

The table below sets out our baseline emissions, the scope of our baseline emissions covered for each target and the absolute 2030 GHG emissions target value.

Climate targets (million tonnes CO ₂ e)	Baseline year	Total baseline emissions in scope of 2039 net zero ambition	Emissions in scope of 2030 target %	Baseline emissions in scope of 2030 target	2030 target % reduction	2030 target absolute reduction
Scope 1 and 2	2015	2.1	95.6% ^(a)	2.0	100.0%	2.0
Scope 3 E&I	2021	45.1	69.6% ^(b)	31.4	42.0%	13.2
Scope 3 FLAG	2021	10.2	81.9% ^(b)	8.4	30.3%	2.5
Total Scope 3	2021	55.3	71.8%	39.8	39.5%	15.7

(a) Exceeds minimum coverage required by SBTi of 95%.

(b) Exceeds minimum coverage required by SBTi of 67%.

To meet our targets, our actions must deliver the planned reduction in our baseline emissions as well as a 100% reduction in additional emissions from product volume growth between the baseline year and 2030. We have plans in place to cover 100% of our emissions in scope of our scope 1 and 2 target through three priority decarbonisation levers: thermal and electrical energy, renewable power and refrigeration. Our current actions only partially address the total emissions in scope of our scope 3 target. We have identified a scaling and innovation gap which underscores the need to continually search for new solutions and ways to scale existing ones faster than is currently possible. Of the identified plans, we expect the most material reductions to come from scope 3 E&I and FLAG emissions related to raw materials and ingredients.

The table below shows the contribution of our identified decarbonisation levers towards reducing our scope 3 baseline emissions and our forecasted scope 3 GHG emissions from volume growth in the period to 2030, as modelled in our 2024 Climate Transition Action Plan (CTAP), i.e. including Ice Cream.

Scope 3 Decarbonisation lever	% contribution of targeted reductions (baseline plus growth)
Supplier Climate Programme	14%
Reformulating products	13%
Forest-risk commodities	10%
Regenerative agriculture	4%
Chemical ingredients	6%
Packaging	3%
Logistics	2%
Ice cream cabinets ^(a)	19%
Aerosol propellants	7%
Sub total	78%
Scaling and innovation gap ^(b)	22%
Total ^(c)	100%

(a) To be updated post the demerger of the Ice Cream business.

(b) The scaling and innovation gap represents the amount of GHG emissions for which we need to develop new or scale existing solutions.

(c) Represents 15.7m CO₂eT of total reductions by 2030 vs. 2021 baseline plus additional reductions to cater for emissions from growth in the period 2021–2030.

Scope 1 and 2 target performance

The percentage change in scope 1 and 2 market-based GHG emissions is the difference between the current reporting period and the 2015 baseline period (1 October 2014 to 30 September 2015). Gross scope 1, 2, 3 and total GHG emissions calculation methodology is disclosed on page 231.

Exclusions: All emissions from biogenic fuels and owned or leased vehicles controlled by Unilever are excluded from the target scope in line with the SBTi minimum scope requirement.

Allocation to Ice Cream: Emissions from dedicated manufacturing and logistics sites and owned vehicles. Baseline apportioned using allocation methodology. Where the necessary information is lacking in the baseline period, best available information is used to allocate emissions to Ice Cream.

Climate targets – Scope 1 and 2 (million tonnes CO ₂ e)	2030 target % reduction	2015 baseline	% change vs. 2015 baseline		
			2025	2024 ^(a)	2023 ^(a)
Reduce absolute operational GHG emissions (Scope 1 and 2) by 100% by 2030 vs. a 2015 baseline	100%	2.01	(77)%	(72)%	(70)%
Unilever ^(b)		1.75	(77)%	–	–
Ice Cream		0.26	(74)%	–	–

(a) 2024 and 2023 measured including Ice Cream.

(b) 2023 measured for 12-month period ended 30 September.

Despite headwinds in the reduction of our scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions, driven by vertical integration projects and manufacturing network changes, we continued to make progress in lowering our operational emissions through interventions such as those highlighted on page 227. Our Sustainability Progress Index (SPI) climate goal performance, for internal remuneration purposes, was 76.6%, as detailed on page 97. We improved our GHG measurement accuracy through a more granular estimation methodology for emissions from decentralised business units. Additionally, we incorporated smaller offices and warehouses into our Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) procurement processes. The demerger of our Ice Cream business has had a marginal impact on our scope 1 and 2 target, with performance slightly lagging that of the rest of Unilever.

Scope 3 target performance

Scope 3 Energy and Industrial GHG target – 42% absolute reduction in SBTi Scope 3 E&I GHG emissions by 2030

The percentage change in Scope 3 Energy and Industrial (E&I) GHG emissions from purchased goods and services, upstream transport and distribution, fuel and energy activities, direct emissions from use of sold products, end-of-life treatment of sold products, and downstream leased assets is the difference between the current reporting period and the 2021 baseline period (1 October 2020 to 30 September 2021).

Emissions are categorised according to the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard and include those from ingredients and packaging purchased by Unilever, ingredients and packaging from collaborative manufacturing in India, fuel and energy activities, upstream transport and distribution, hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) propellants in sold products, end-of-life treatment of sold products manufactured by Unilever and by collaborative manufacturers (CMs) in India, and downstream leased assets.

Exclusions: E&I emissions associated with CMs outside India, purchased goods and services outside of ingredients and packaging, capital goods, waste generated in operations, business travel, employee commuting, downstream transport and distribution, processing of sold products, franchises and investments.

Scope 3 Forest, Land and Agriculture GHG target – 30.3% absolute reduction in SBTi Scope 3 FLAG GHG emissions by 2030

The percentage change in Scope 3 Forest Land and Agriculture (FLAG) GHG emissions from purchased goods and services is the difference between the current reporting period and the 2021 baseline period (1 October 2020 to 30 September 2021). FLAG emissions relate to GHG Protocol Category 1 – ingredients purchased by Unilever and CMs in India.

Exclusions: FLAG emissions associated with CMs outside of India.

Allocation to Ice Cream: Ingredients and packaging purchased and used by Unilever are estimated based on proportion of ingredient and packaging materials used in Ice Cream finished goods, using information such as product recipes and production volumes. Where such information is unavailable, allocation is based on dedicated manufacturing sites. Ingredients and packaging used by CMs are based on finished goods supplied by CMs categorised as Ice Cream products. Allocation is not performed for categories that represent <5% of total emissions, except for Category 13: Downstream leased assets where emissions are allocated in full since they relate to ice cream cabinets.

Gross Scope 1, 2 and 3 and total GHG emissions calculation methodology is disclosed on page 231.

	2030 target % reduction	Emissions			% change vs. 2021 baseline	
		2021 baseline	2025	2024 ^(a)	2025	2024 ^(a)
Climate targets – Scope 3 (million tonnes CO ₂ e)						
Reduce absolute Scope 3 E&I GHG emissions by 42% by 2030 vs. a 2021 baseline ^(b)	42.0%	31.4	27.9	29.2	(11)%	(7)%
Unilever			24.5	–	–	–
Ice Cream			3.4	–	–	–
Reduce absolute Scope 3 FLAG GHG emissions by 30.3% by 2030 vs. a 2021 baseline ^(c)	30.3%	8.4	7.0	7.4	(17)%	(12)%
Unilever			4.7	–	–	–
Ice Cream			2.3	–	–	–

(a) 2024 measured including Ice Cream.

(b) 2024 E&I emissions restated from 29.0 MtCO₂e due to a change in measurement methodology (an increase of 0.03 MtCO₂e) and correction of an error in logistics third-party emission factors (an increase of 0.13 MtCO₂e). See below.

(c) 2024 FLAG emissions restated from 7.2 MtCO₂e due to a change in measurement methodology (an increase of 0.22 MtCO₂e). See below.

In 2025, we continued to make improvements to our GHG measurement methodology. This included:

- updating CM emission calculations to better align with emission estimates for materials purchased directly by Unilever (E&I and FLAG – Category 1 and E&I – Category 12); and
- using fleet-specific freezer-cabinet energy consumption to calculate ice cream cabinet emissions (E&I – Category 13), which were previously estimated using global average energy-use factors.

We have also included more than 2,000 supplier-specific PCF data points within our scope 3 GHG measurement in 2025. This is a significant improvement from 2024 and marks a key milestone towards advancing the representativeness of our GHG data, as detailed on page 227.

Scope 3 E&I: The reduction in E&I emissions since 2021 has been driven by a combination of purchased material volume decline, availability of supplier-specific PCFs and improvements in GHG measurement. We expect progress against our E&I target to be challenging given the significant contribution from the petrochemicals sector and end-of-life emissions from surfactants. This primarily impacts our Home Care Business Group. However, we are making progress to develop and scale lower GHG alternatives for these chemicals, as well as engaging with governments to accelerate the transition to sustainable chemicals, as set out on page 228.

Scope 3 FLAG: The good progress we have made in reducing our FLAG emissions since 2021 has been driven by several factors, including improved data relating to the GHG impact of our deforestation-free sourcing programme for palm oil and the availability of supplier-specific PCFs. Further information on the specific actions taken in 2025 is provided on page 227. Our reliance on purchased material volumes for GHG accounting makes it difficult to isolate the impact of specific reformulation initiatives. While separate product-level modelling provides an indication of the potential GHG impact of reformulation initiatives, isolating these effects in our annual GHG results is an area we aim to progress in future years.

Gross Scope 1, 2 and 3, and total GHG emissions

Total GHG emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard and relate to the activities reported in our consolidated accounting group (parent and subsidiaries). We do not have material emissions related to associates, joint ventures, unconsolidated subsidiaries, or contractual arrangements where we have operational control. Total GHG emissions are the sum of scope 1 and 2 activities within our operations and scope 3 activities covering our upstream and downstream value chain.

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 Sixth Assessment Report for scope 1 and 3, and market-based factors from the IEA (2022) for scope 2. Data collection is from both internal and external sources, based on industry-accepted standards where available.

Scope 1 and 2 emissions

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 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: The amount of SF₆ leaked from electrical insulators is calculated using an estimate 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 vegetation during growth is considered to offset these emissions.

Scope 3 emissions

The two most material categories of emissions are Category 1 – Purchased goods and services, and Category 11 – Consumer Use of Sold Products, which were estimated as follows:

Category 1 – Purchased goods and services

Ingredient and packaging emissions are calculated by multiplying the volumes of ingredients and packaging purchased by Unilever and collaborative manufacturers' (CMs) 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: These are received annually directly from suppliers participating in the Supplier Climate Programme and internally validated.
2. Cradle-to-gate emission factors in kgCO₂e per kg of material: These are calculated using Life Cycle Assessment (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. Inbound transport emissions from the supplier to Unilever are separately estimated and added to total emissions.

Collaborative manufacturing emission factors for ingredients, packaging and manufacturing are calculated from the prior year average emissions of the relevant product category and derived from ingredients and packaging purchased by Unilever, and Unilever's manufacturing processes.

FLAG and E&I emission factors for relevant materials are obtained from the eQosphere database where available (provided by Quantis). Where not available, relevant emission factors are calculated and categorised as FLAG and E&I based on external LCI data, assuming that emissions up to the 'farm gate' are FLAG (i.e. land use change where appropriate, land management, and all other production activities associated with agriculture and raw material extraction), with all remaining emissions assumed to be E&I.

Annual water consumption (m³): Data is extracted from internal systems or estimated based on floor area (m²) for logistics sites or headcount for office sites and multiplied by emission factors in kgCO₂e per m³ of water consumed, obtained from the UK Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA).

Indirect procurement: Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions from purchased goods and services not for resale, such as media placement and IT services. We exclude emissions relating to trade spend, rent, employee salaries, memberships, tax, interest and depreciation. Annual spend by category is mapped to spend categories in the Extended Environmental Input-Output (EEIO) model and multiplied by the relevant emission factor in kgCO₂e per £1,000 spend by category in the EEIO model to calculate total emissions. The EEIO model estimates carbon emissions based on spend using country- and sector-specific carbon conversion factors that combine economic trade data and national industry-level carbon emission data.

Category 11 – Use of sold products

HFC propellant volumes for aerosol products produced by Unilever and CMs are multiplied by emission factors in kgCO₂e per kg of HFC propellant obtained from the IPCC AR6 report.

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 amount consumed per individual portion, single use or serving of a Unilever product by one person) is determined based on: studies on consumer habits, on-pack recommendations or internal expert opinion. Consumer use is applied to the primary product (e.g. dishwashing tablets); 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.

Other key assumptions

For subsidiaries that do not report in Unilever systems, we calculate total emissions (tCO₂e) for purchased goods and services per Business Group divided by total Unilever turnover per Business Group (excluding these entities), multiplied by turnover for these entities.

Exclusions: 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.

ENVIRONMENTAL DISCLOSURES

Allocation to Ice Cream

Scope 1 and 2 emissions: Emissions from dedicated manufacturing and logistics sites and owned vehicles.

Scope 3 emissions – Category 1: Ingredients and packaging purchased and used by Unilever: estimated based on proportion of ingredient and packaging materials used in Ice Cream finished goods, using information such as product recipes and production volumes. Where such information is unavailable, allocation is based on dedicated manufacturing sites.

Ingredients and packaging used by CMs: based on finished goods supplied by CMs categorised as Ice Cream products.

Indirect procurement spend: based on proportion of costs relating to ice cream dedicated departments and functions of total costs.

Water supply: Emissions from dedicated manufacturing and logistics sites.

Scope 3 emissions – Category 11: Indirect consumer use emissions are based on sales of Ice Cream products.

Allocation is not performed for categories that represent < 5% of total emissions, except for Category 13: Downstream leased assets where emissions are allocated in full since they relate to ice cream cabinets.

Unilever emissions (million tonnes CO ₂ e)	2025	2024 ^(a)	2023 ^{(a)(b)}	% change vs. 2024 ^(a)
Total Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions (market-based)^(f)	0.49	0.69	0.75	(30)%
Gross Scope 1 GHG ^(e)	0.43	0.48	0.57	(12)%
Gross market-based Scope 2 GHG emissions	0.06	0.21	0.18	(71)%
Gross location-based Scope 2 GHG emissions	0.82	1.26	1.16	(35)%
Scope 3 GHG emissions in scope of our net zero ambition^(g)	47.21	56.61	55.81	(17)%
Purchased goods and services	37.91	45.28	44.92	(16)%
Raw materials and ingredients ^{(c)(d)}	24.47	29.33	29.75	(17)%
Packaging materials ^{(c)(d)}	6.66	7.41	6.83	(10)%
Indirect procurement	6.78	8.54	8.34	(21)%
Upstream transportation and distribution (logistics) ^(c)	1.87	1.74	1.57	8%
Downstream leased assets (ice cream cabinets) ^(c)	–	1.84	2.30	(100)%
Use of sold products (HFC propellants)	1.58	1.60	1.48	(1)%
End-of-life treatment of sold products ^{(c)(d)}	3.73	3.84	3.48	(3)%
Others ^(h)	2.12	2.31	2.06	(8)%
Total Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions in scope of net zero ambition (market-based)	47.70	57.30	56.56	(17)%
Scope 3 GHG emissions – indirect consumer use ⁽ⁱ⁾	49.34	51.35	47.07	(4)%
Total Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions (market-based)	97.04	108.65	103.63	(11)%
Total Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions (location-based)	97.80	109.70	104.61	(11)%

Ice Cream emissions (million tonnes CO₂e)				
Total Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions (market-based)	0.09	–	–	–
Scope 3 GHG emissions in scope of our net zero ambition^{(f)(g)}	7.19	–	–	–
Purchased goods and services	5.45	–	–	–
Downstream leased assets (ice cream cabinets)	1.74	–	–	–
Total Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions in scope of net zero ambition (market-based)	7.28	–	–	–
Scope 3 GHG emissions – indirect consumer use ⁽ⁱ⁾	0.03	–	–	–
Total Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions (market-based)	7.31	–	–	–
Total Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions (location-based)	7.63	–	–	–

(a) 2024 and 2023 measured including Ice Cream, therefore percentage change not calculated on a comparable basis.

(b) 2023 measured for 12-month period ended 30 September.

(c) 2024 Scope 3 emissions restated due to changes in measurement methodology (an increase of 2.68 MtCO₂e) and correction of an error in logistics third-party emission factors (an increase of 0.13 MtCO₂e): Raw materials and ingredients from 26.88 MtCO₂e, Packaging materials from 6.37 MtCO₂e, Upstream transportation and distribution (logistics) from 1.61 MtCO₂e, Downstream leased assets from 2.79 MtCO₂e, and End-of-life treatment of sold products from 3.70 MtCO₂e. See Scope 3 target performance.

(d) 2023 Scope 3 emissions restated due to a change in approach for calculation of CM emissions (an increase of 3.67 MtCO₂e): Raw materials and ingredients from 27.53 MtCO₂e, Packaging materials from 5.60 MtCO₂e, and End-of-life treatment of sold products from 3.25 MtCO₂e.

(e) Scope 1 emissions regulated by trading schemes amounted to 4.5% in 2025 (2024: 4.2%, 2023: 3.8%).

(f) Biogenic emissions of CO₂ from the combustion or bio-degradation of biomass in our own operations are not reported as part of scope 1, 2 or 3 emissions in line with GHG protocol. In 2025, scope 1 and 2 emissions amounted to 0.54 MtCO₂ (2024: 0.47 MtCO₂).

(g) 3.2% of our scope 3 emissions (2024: 2.7% restated from 2.8%) have been calculated from primary data obtained from suppliers or other value chain partners.

(h) Includes capital goods, fuel and energy-related activities, waste generated in operations, business travel, employee commuting, downstream transport and distribution and franchises.

(i) Relates to emissions such as those that arise from the heating of water needed to use our shampoos and shower gels, the energy required for washing machines to use our fabric cleaners, and the energy required for the cooking of our food products. Excluded from the scope of our net zero ambition in line with GHG Protocol and SBTi guidelines.

We have seen an overall decrease of 5% in our total scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions in 2025 from the prior year (including Ice Cream). Our progress in decarbonising our own operations has led to overall reductions in scope 1 and 2 emissions through interventions in energy efficiency and renewable energy sourcing, as detailed on page 227. While we continue to deliver underlying reductions in direct emissions through these interventions, our scope 1 emissions have increased due to the reclassification of some on-site, third-party-produced utilities from scope 2 to scope 1. Scope 2 emissions have further decreased as we are now sourcing EACs for smaller offices and warehouses.

Our overall scope 3 emissions have reduced by 5% versus the previous year (including Ice Cream). The decrease in purchased goods and services emissions is due to factors including a reduction in purchased material volumes and availability of supplier-specific PCFs. Explanations regarding the impact of reformulation initiatives are provided on page 230. We continue to engage with our suppliers through the Supplier Climate Programme to drive decarbonisation across our value chain. Scope 3 emissions have increased for upstream transportation and distribution (logistics), primarily due to the update of in-year emission factors.

In line with the requirements set out in the UK Government's guidance on Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting (SECR), in 2025 the UK accounted for 7.7% of our global total scope 1 GHG emissions (2024: 5%) and 4.1% of our global total scope 2 GHG emissions (2024: 1%) as well as 5% of our global energy use (2024: 5%), excluding Ice Cream.

GHG intensity per net revenue

Total GHG emissions calculated on a location-based and market-based methodology are divided by total turnover (equates to net revenue).

Allocation to Ice Cream: Refer to Gross Scope 1, 2 and 3, and total GHG emissions metrics on page 231 and 232 for emissions allocation.

Total turnover for Unilever and Ice Cream are disclosed in the financial statements on page 128.

Unilever GHG intensity per net revenue (tonnes CO ₂ e/€ million)	2025	2024 ^(a)
Total GHG emissions (market-based) per net revenue ^(b)	1,921	1,788
Total GHG emissions (location-based) per net revenue ^(c)	1,937	1,806
Ice Cream GHG intensity per net revenue (tonnes CO₂e/€ million)		
Total GHG emissions (market-based) per net revenue	952	–
Total GHG emissions (location-based) per net revenue	993	–

(a) 2024 measured including Ice Cream.

(b) 2024 restated from 1,742 tCO₂e/€ million due to change in measurement methodology and correction of prior year error. See page 230.

(c) 2024 restated from 1,759 tCO₂e/€ million due to change in measurement methodology and correction of prior year error. See page 230.

Energy consumption and mix

Energy sourced from within the organisational boundary is not counted under 'purchased or acquired' energy. We consider 100% of our energy to be related to high climate impact sectors (manufacturing, transportation and storage), as listed in Sections A to H and Section L of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council, as defined in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288.

For sites reporting energy consumption in Unilever systems, consumption is calculated by consolidating data from fossil, nuclear and renewable sources based on meter readings and invoices, converted to common units of energy.

Unilever-purchased Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs) are matched against electricity consumption and reported as renewable, following RE100 Reporting Guidance 2022. EACs are market-based instruments that authenticate the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources procured by consumers, including Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs), International Renewable Energy Certificates (IRECs), and European Guarantees of Origin (GOs). EACs are purchased in Q2 2026 once 2025 electricity consumption is complete.

For logistic and office sites not reporting energy consumption in Unilever systems, consumption is assumed to be non-renewable and is estimated for each utility type and regional cluster based on energy consumption per pallet position (storage capacity) and per headcount, using consumption data from similar sites that do report in Unilever systems. For sites where pallet positions (storage capacity) and headcount data are not available, the average rate of energy consumption reported in Unilever systems for logistics and office sites is used as a proxy for each site.

A small number of manufacturing sites generate electricity, heat and steam, which is classified as renewable energy if it is from a renewable source. This is classified as consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy. Renewable energy generated which is sold to and used by a third party is not subtracted from energy generated or offset against energy consumption.

Exclusions: Our own operations does not include sites that are under commissioning and sites where decommissioning has started. Excludes energy consumption from collaborative manufacturers.

Allocation to Ice Cream: Energy consumption from dedicated manufacturing and logistics sites

Energy consumption and mix (thousands MWh)	2025	2024 ^(a)
Fuel consumption from coal and coal products	0	0
Fuel consumption from crude oil and petroleum products	293	461
Fuel consumption from natural gas	1,476	1,445
Fuel consumption from other fossil sources	0	0
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity, heat, steam and cooling from fossil sources	213	775
Total fossil energy consumption	1,982	2,681
Share of fossil sources in total energy consumption (%)	38%	41%
Consumption from nuclear sources	0	0
Share of consumption from nuclear sources in total energy consumption (%)	0%	0%
Fuel consumption from renewable sources including biomass (also comprising industrial and municipal waste of biologic origin), biofuels, biogas and hydrogen from renewable sources	1,521	1,349
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity, heat, steam and cooling from renewable sources	1,674	2,396
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	47	56
Total renewable energy consumption	3,242	3,801
Share of renewable sources in total energy consumption (%)	62%	59%
Total Unilever energy consumption	5,224	6,482
Ice Cream energy consumption	1,227	–

(a) 2024 measured including Ice Cream.

Energy intensity

Energy intensity is calculated as total energy consumption in MWh for the reporting period divided by total turnover for Unilever as disclosed in the financial statements on page 128. Total turnover equates to net revenue, including net revenue from the sales of products produced for Unilever by collaborative manufacturers.

Exclusions: Total energy consumption excludes energy consumption from collaborative manufacturing.

Allocation to Ice Cream: Refer to Energy consumption and mix metrics above for energy allocation.

Total turnover for Unilever and Ice Cream are disclosed in the financial statements on page 128. Both energy consumption and turnover values relate to activities in high impact sectors only.

Energy intensity per net revenue (MWh/€ million)	2025	2024 ^(a)
Unilever energy intensity	103	107
Ice Cream Energy intensity per net revenue (MWh/€ million)		
Ice Cream energy intensity	160	–

(a) 2024 measured including Ice Cream.

Analysis of renewable and non-renewable electricity in our operations

Renewable electricity (% of MWh)	2025	2024 ^(a)
On-site renewable self-generation	3%	2%
Purchased renewable electricity	85%	83%
On-site Purchase Power Agreements	1%	0%
Off-site Purchase Power Agreements	13%	9%
Green energy products from an energy supplier (green tariffs/bundled RECs)	8%	14%
Green energy purchased in markets with greater than 95% renewable grid	0%	0%
Unbundled RECs bought in market	63%	60%
Total Unilever renewable electricity	88%	85%
Non-renewable electricity (% of MWh)		
On-site non-renewable electricity generation (e.g. gas-fired on-site CHP)	10%	8%
Purchased non-renewable electricity (e.g. non-grid transfer of CHP)	1%	5%
Unbundled RECs bought in an adjacent market	1%	2%
Total Unilever non-renewable electricity	12%	15%
Ice Cream (% of MWh)		
Total renewable electricity	96%	–
Total non-renewable electricity	4%	–

(a) 2024 measured including Ice Cream.

GHG removals, and GHG mitigation projects financed through carbon credits

Unilever will not purchase carbon credits to meet our near-term targets. When any of our brands do purchase carbon credits, this is considered 'beyond value chain mitigation' and does not contribute to the achievement of Unilever's near-term GHG reduction targets. In 2025, one of our Wellbeing brands made consumer-facing claims with reference to scope 1 and 2 carbon neutrality through purchase of carbon credits, and one of our Prestige brands also purchased carbon credits.

We are not yet accounting for removals within our value chain that may arise from the regenerative agriculture programmes referenced on page 227. We have taken this conservative approach due to the absence of clear measurement and accounting guidance, recognising that the Land Sector and Removals Standard (LSRS) has only recently been published and that accompanying guidance is expected later in 2026. We will continue to monitor developments and will review this aspect of our accounting as guidance evolves.

In addition, while the focus of our CTAP is on emissions reductions within our value chain, we will seek to balance any unabated emissions within the scope of our net zero 2039 ambition with the same volume of purchased carbon removals from 2039.

Internal carbon pricing

We believe the use 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 target – also included within Unilever's Directors' Remuneration Policy as part of the Performance Share Plan (PSP): Sustainability Performance Index (SPI) – acts as a more significant decision factor than an internal carbon price. Within our value chain, the main impact of carbon pricing schemes is expected to be on raw material costs. Our actions to manage these are set out in the section 'Resilience of our strategy and business model to climate risks' on page 224. We continue to review the most effective internal mechanisms to support delivery of our climate targets.

Pollution

IMPACT, RISK AND OPPORTUNITY MANAGEMENT

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 219.

Non-biodegradable substances, including microplastics in our products, were previously identified as a material topic. However, this has been assessed as non-material in 2025, as our product portfolio is already highly biodegradable across our Business Groups. Consideration of microplastics resulting from our packaging is detailed in our Resource Use and Circular Economy disclosures on page 243.

Unilever’s ingredient portfolio includes some substances classified as ‘substances of concern’ due to their potential hazard. However, we evaluate consumer, worker and environmental exposures through our existing ingredient and product safety assessments, ensuring that our products and the ingredient levels we use are safe by design. We base our evaluation approach on 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. We have therefore not identified substances of concern as a material topic and no further disclosures are included. See page 264 for our product safety disclosures.

Policies

Unilever’s environmental policies, including those related to pollution, are disclosed on page 221. The table below demonstrates how these policies address our material impacts in relation to pollution.

Pollution of air, water and soil	
Code of Business Principles (COBP) and Code Policies	
Environmental Policy	■
Environmental Care Framework Standard	■
Responsible Partner Policy	■
Sustainable Agricultural Principles	■

Unilever’s Environmental Policy, updated in 2025, sets out our commitments to environmental compliance and eco-efficiency practices in our operations. These practices reduce and prevent pollutant emissions and releases to air, land and water.

Unilever’s Environmental Care Framework Standards (ECFWS) require sites to assess the potential for serious environmental incidents or emergency situations and implement comprehensive plans to prevent or mitigate the associated likely consequences. We do not have specific policies in relation to incidents and emergency situations in our value chain. However, our Responsible Partner Policy (RPP) expects our business partners to put in place appropriate policies, processes and procedures to address environmental issues.

Actions

Within our own operations, Unilever drives continual improvement in relation to pollution through the ECFWS. For our manufacturing organisation, the Unilever Manufacturing System (UMS) provides an operational framework that supports ECFWS implementation. The framework sets out steps for sites to identify and implement actions addressing pollution-related impacts. UMS training and guidance provide a framework for measurement and reporting that supports the identification and reduction of harmful materials.

Sites periodically develop action plans to improve environmental performance, including pollution control. These plans are monitored throughout the year. We seek to minimise pollution by tracking relevant pollutants to air, water and soil, and implementing both normal operating and emergency control measures. These include preventative maintenance and monitoring, alarm systems, and dedicated and secured secondary containment.

In 2025, we launched a new global wastewater standard that defines limits for direct discharge of total organic carbon (COD) to the environment. Each relevant site performed a gap assessment against the standard and actions are in the process of being agreed where improvements are needed.

We expect suppliers in our upstream value chain to meet or exceed the mandatory requirements of the RPP by implementing appropriate policies, management systems and practices. Unilever verifies compliance through self-declarations at registration, annual re-registration to our systems, routine due diligence and risk-based audits.

We promote sustainable and regenerative agriculture practices in our supply chain through the implementation of the Sustainable Agricultural Principles (SAP) and regenerative agriculture programmes. The 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.

Exposure to ingredients in consumer products may contribute to pollution to the environment. To manage these impacts, we conduct safety risk assessments on new ingredients before they are introduced to the market. Existing ingredients are included in an annual assessment of combined volumes to evaluate safety based on overall tonnage. Before launch, we review these ingredients according to the latest total tonnage data. Our commitment to producing environmentally safe products is core to our decision-making on ingredient use.

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.

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.

METRICS AND TARGETS

Targets

Unilever does not have formal targets for pollution emissions defined at a global level. We monitor emissions from our sites at a local level to ensure compliance with legal requirements and permits. We record any exceedance of local permit limits centrally and put plans in place to remediate. Our manufacturing sites are also reviewed through internal compliance audits and audited by Corporate Audit.

Pollution of air, water and soil in our own operations

Pollutants emitted are those contained in outflows from our operations, which 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 in operations.

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, tested or estimated.

For each manufacturing site where sampling and testing are conducted, pollutant emissions to air, water and soil are calculated using internal or certified external laboratories. Where laboratory results are below the detection limit, 50% of the detection limit is used in the calculations. The sampling values are averaged and applied to months with no pollutant data. 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.

Allocation to Ice Cream: Pollutants relating to dedicated manufacturing sites.

We use direct measurement and periodic measurement (i.e. sampling) to calculate pollutant emissions where possible. However, this is constrained by the availability and capacity of suitable sampling capabilities. Where data is unavailable via direct measurement or sampling, we employ representative data and a number of robust mathematical methods designed to produce a reasonable estimate. Emissions of hydrochlorofluorocarbons, and ammonia to air and asbestos to soil, via direct measurement, and emissions of chemical oxygen demand (COD), via sampling, are reported based on actual emission data. Estimations make up circa 79% of the remaining reported pollutant emissions (2024: 94%).

There are significant variances between the 2025 reported pollutant volumes and those from the previous year. These differences are expected and have arisen as a result of key improvements in the accuracy and completeness of data collected from sampling, including more precise reporting at sites and more accurate identification of emission point types. We have made our measurements more representative by using industry standards for samples that are below detection limits, and by using average values for months when no data was available. As a result, some sites are now above or below the reporting threshold compared to last year. We are committed to ongoing improvements in 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.

Pollutant volumes (tonnes)	2025 ^(a)	2024 ^{(a)(b)}
Emissions to air		
Ammonia (NH ₃)	–	–
Carbon monoxide (CO)	–	9,147.0
Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs)	0.4	0.7
Nitrogen oxides (NO _x)	942.8	145.0
Non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOC)	300.1	839.4
Particulate matter (PM ₁₀)	148.4	192.3
Sulphur oxides (SO _x)	602.3	150.9
Emissions to water^(c)		
Cadmium and compounds (as Cd)	<0.05	<0.05
Lead and compounds (as Pb)	–	0.2
Nickel and compounds (as Ni)	–	2.8
Phenols (as total C)	0.3	8.6
Total organic carbon (TOC) (as total C or COD/3)	2,682.7	4,181.8
Zinc and compounds (as Zn)	1.7	2.5
Emissions to soil^(c)		
Arsenic and compounds (as As)	<0.05	0.6
Asbestos	52.7	32.2
Cadmium and compounds (as Cd)	<0.05	0.4
Chlorides (as total Cl)	–	–
Chromium and compounds (as Cr)	–	20.0
Copper and compounds (as Cu)	0.3	28.4
Fluorides (as total F)	–	416.8
Lead and compounds (as Pb)	0.1	0.5
Mercury and compounds (as Hg)	<0.05	<0.05
Nickel and compounds (as Ni)	0.1	1.1
Total nitrogen	1,292.9	2,629.6
Zinc and compounds (as Zn)	1.8	5.1
Ice Cream pollutant volumes (tonnes)^(d)		
Total pollution to air	15.5	–
Total pollution to water	1,807.4	–
Total pollution to soil	2,476.5	–

(a) Pollutants with nil values (excluding Ice Cream) are those with measured values that are below threshold levels.

(b) 2024 measured including Ice Cream.

(c) Mercury in water (<0.05t) and total phosphorous in soil (17t), have been removed from our reported pollutants as they are below the reporting threshold in 2025 and not considered potentially near or above threshold levels.

(d) Ice Cream pollutants mainly comprise of ammonia (air), COD (water) and Nitrogen and Fluorides (soil).

Water

IMPACT, RISK AND OPPORTUNITY MANAGEMENT

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 219. Given the nature of our business, we do not consider marine-related resource commodities as a material topic.

Policies

Unilever’s environmental policies, including water-related policies, are disclosed on page 221. The table below demonstrates how these policies address water shortages in areas of high water stress. These policies encompass water management and water consumption.

	Water shortages in areas of high water stress
Environmental Policy	■
Environmental Care Framework Standard	■
Responsible Partner Policy (RPP)	■
Sustainable Agricultural Principles	■

Product innovation is part of our business strategy, including innovations related to sustainability topics supported by our R&D science and technology programmes. For example, innovating water-smart products that help consumers use less water is considered as part of our Business Group R&D strategies. We do not have specific policies to manage changes in product demand resulting from changes in water access, including product design policies.

Actions

Water consumption

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 from shared resources per tonne of production, including reusing and recycling freshwater wherever practical.

Our business partners in our value chain are expected to comply with the mandatory requirements of the RPP, including water-related requirements. We verify alignment through self-declarations at registration, annual re-registration to our systems, routine due diligence and risk-based audits. Business partners must create a Corrective Action Plan to address issues identified during third-party audits, and we encourage suppliers to contact Unilever 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. These programmes aim to improve water security through collective action with other stakeholders in the shared water catchment.

- In 2025, we implemented nine additional water stewardship programmes, bringing our total to 29 active programmes (excluding one programme relating to Ice Cream) in Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Cyprus, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, South Africa, Turkey and United Arab Emirates.
- Each programme follows the Alliance for Water Stewardship Standard, an external global framework, or the Prabhat approach, our community development initiative in India. Programmes have specific timelines and activities informed by river basin studies (eight new studies completed in 2025) and local knowledge from regional implementation partners such as DKM in Turkey, TNC in Brazil and WWF in South Africa, Algeria and Pakistan. Programmes focus on reducing the water footprint inside factories or replenishing water resources in the surrounding river basin.
- In 2026, 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.

Reducing product demand

To respond to changes in water access, we invest in water-smart products and formulations that deliver superior performance to our customers even in countries with high water stress. For example, in 2025, we continued to roll out our Wonder Wash laundry detergent, now launched in over 30 markets, including India (Surf Excel). This product provides a short-cycle, low-water-use formulation.

METRICS AND TARGETS

Targets

We do not have formal targets on water withdrawal in our own operations or upstream value chain. Water withdrawal from our own operations is addressed through our manufacturing processes and measured against local environmental performance targets, rather than global targets. Within our upstream value chain, we manage water risk through our RPP and verify compliance with its mandatory requirements and management systems as described above. Further, we do not have targets on water-smart product design.

Unilever’s target is to implement water stewardship programmes in 100 locations in water-stressed areas by 2030, in line with our Environmental Policy. In 2026, we will update this target to focus our impact with the aim of implementing stewardship programs for 100% of our production sites located in water-stressed areas by 2030. These programmes involve working with others to address shared water challenges within water-stressed areas where Unilever has manufacturing operations. This is a voluntary target, and ecological thresholds and allocations of impacts to Unilever have not been applied when setting the target. This represents all of our manufacturing sites in water-stressed areas.

Implement water stewardship programmes in 100 locations in water-stressed areas by 2030

Locations refer to Unilever manufacturing sites.

Water-stressed areas are those with ‘high’ or ‘extremely high’ baseline water stress, as determined based on the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas tool, or, by exception, based on Unilever’s additional review of site-specific factors and localised water risks to complement the WRI data and ratings.

Programmes must be implemented within the catchment of a Unilever water-stressed location, operate in line with either the Alliance for Water Stewardship Standard or the Prabhat approach, and be approved by a Unilever authority. Programmes must also consist of a material Unilever commitment and be created, facilitated or provided by Unilever, or by a third party under a contractual commitment with Unilever.

Programmes must be implemented between 1 January 2020 and 31 December 2025, with activities either ongoing or completed during the reporting period, and at least six months having elapsed since the contract was signed. Locations are not counted in the metric if programme activities were completed in prior periods and have not been extended or renewed.

Allocation to Ice Cream: Water stewardship programmes relating to dedicated manufacturing sites.

Water target	Goal	2025	2024 ^(a)	2023 ^(a)
Implement water stewardship programmes in 100 locations in water-stressed areas by 2030 (number of water stewardship programmes)	100	29	21	13
Unilever				
Ice Cream		1	–	–

(a) 2024 and 2023 measured including Ice Cream.

Water consumption in our own operations

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 2% of water consumption), consumption is estimated based on site headcount, pallet positions and proxy data.

Unilever sites in areas at water risk, including areas of high water stress, are identified using the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas tool. These include sites where the weighted aggregate total water risk is classified as 'high' or 'extremely high', as well as sites with high or extremely high baseline water stress, or, by exception, sites may be identified based on Unilever's additional review of site-specific factors and localised water risks to complement the WRI data and ratings.

Water intensity is calculated as total water consumption in m³ divided by turnover in € million. Total turnover equates to net revenue.

Water recycled and reused is measured via meter readings (78%) or through a water mass balance (22%) at all manufacturing sites and the majority of logistics and other sites. Where data is unavailable, the amount of water recycled and reused is assumed to be zero, given the non-manufacturing nature of operations at these sites.

For all manufacturing sites and the majority of logistics sites with water storage capacity, the stored water is recorded as the maximum capacity of the storage facilities. Where data is unavailable, water stored is assumed to be zero, given the non-manufacturing nature of operations at such sites. Changes in water stored is the difference between water stored at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024.

Allocation to Ice Cream: Water consumption by dedicated manufacturing and logistics sites.

Unilever (millions m ³)	2025	2024 ^(a)
Total water consumption	14	17
Total water consumption in areas at water risk, including areas of high water stress (ESRS definition)	9	11
Total water consumption in areas at water risk, including areas of high water stress (Unilever definition) ^(b)	10	11
Total water recycled and reused	2	2
Total water stored ^(c)	0	0
Change in water stored	0	n/a
Water intensity ratio: water consumption per turnover (m ³ /€ million)	272	281
Ice Cream (millions m³)		
Total water consumption	3	–
Total water consumption in areas at water risk, including areas of high water stress (ESRS definition)	2	–
Total water recycled and reused	0	–
Total water stored	0	–
Water intensity ratio: water consumption per turnover (m ³ /€ million)	400	–

(a) 2024 and 2023 measured including Ice Cream.

(b) Based on Unilever's review of site-specific factors and localised water risks, there are an additional two sites included in the Unilever result excluded from the ESRS result (2024: 2 sites), and a further two sites included in the ESRS result excluded from the Unilever result.

(c) 2024 restated from 1 million m³ to 0.3 million m³ due to an aggregation error.

Biodiversity and Ecosystems

STRATEGY

Interaction of material impacts and risks with strategy and business model

Our material Environmental impacts, risks and opportunities (IROs) resulting from the double materiality assessment (DMA), and the process by which these were identified, are detailed on page 219. Impacts on desertification and soil sealing were not assessed within our value chain. No biodiversity- or ecosystem-related opportunities were identified during the DMA process.

Impacts and risks in our own operations

Our DMA concluded that our own operations, covering more than 600 sites globally, do not collectively have a material impact on nature. At a local level, we have identified 10 sites (2024: 16 sites restated from 22) that operate within or near biodiversity-sensitive areas, where Unilever may contribute to negative effects on biodiversity. To reach this conclusion, we identified sites within a 1km radius of biodiversity-sensitive areas to capture Unilever's likely direct and indirect impacts and allow for comparability across our sites.

Each site was assessed using two indicators:

- The Biodiversity Intactness Index (BII); and
- Water stress assessment according to the WRI Aqueduct Tool, supplemented with Unilever's localised water stress assessments.

We selected these indicators due to their global scope, their relevance to our operations and recognition by frameworks such as the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD). We then engaged with sites to understand the local environment, our activities, and current land and environmental classifications.

The indicators used identified potential negative impacts, but they risk over- and under-reporting due to being outdated and the inaccuracy of global biodiversity datasets. Consequently, we are unable to directly attribute Unilever's operations to negative impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems. For example, many identified sites are in industrial zones with multiple companies. While we know threatened species exist near our operations, we have not assessed if our operations specifically affect them. Material impacts from desertification and soil sealing were not identified in our operations.

Establishing and attributing negative impacts requires local analysis and community engagement. In 2025, we began due diligence processes with the identified sites to review risk assessments and data held by sites to better understand their impacts on the environment surrounding the site. These will inform site-level action plans, which will be finalised in 2026.

Impacts and risks in our value chain

Our DMA identified several nature-related risks in our operations and our value chain, including risks that are systemic. Our business both depends on and impacts nature, including land, forests and water systems. We recognise the loss of biodiversity within these systems as a principal risk (Climate and Nature). Protecting these ecosystems is important to ensure the resilience of our business and the communities where we operate.

To help inform the development of our strategy, we reviewed climate and nature risks across our business model and value chain. This included physical and transition risks relating to ecosystem change and degradation/biodiversity loss, which we modelled quantitatively for the first time in 2025. The selected nature scenarios align with our climate scenarios based on their temperature goals and policy ambitions. The approach and associated outcomes are summarised within our Climate disclosures on pages 224 to 235.

Resilience of our strategy and business model to biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation

Biodiversity underpins the resilience and productivity of the natural systems we depend on for raw materials. Environmental pressures pose significant risks to supply chain stability and productivity, affecting crop yields, raw material availability and long-term sourcing strategies. Physical nature risks are expected to impact us and our supply chain in all scenarios.

Our business model integrates various strategies to address these risks, enhancing resilience and increasing our capacity to respond as follows:

Responsible sourcing: Our regenerative agriculture and sustainable sourcing programmes aim to address the impact of our activities on ecosystem degradation and services, particularly in key locations. These regenerative agriculture programmes build on our sustainable sourcing programmes, strengthening supplier practices and reducing risks linked to agricultural commodity dependence. Our actions to stop deforestation and conversion are also crucial for addressing the impacts and risks associated with ecosystem degradation.

Protect and restore: We take action to protect and restore ecosystems within and surrounding our key sourcing locations to help address the wider system risk of biodiversity failure and reduce the impact of our sourcing on ecosystem degradation and services.

Stakeholder engagement: We engage with a diverse range of stakeholders, including local communities and Indigenous Peoples, in our sustainability initiatives. For example, we support independent palm smallholders through the creation of development hubs that coordinate activities to improve farm productivity and ecosystem protection and restoration.

Given the significant potential challenges to the agricultural sector from high nature degradation, our nature advocacy agenda is critical to supporting the achievement of our nature targets and driving systemic change to limit the impacts of this scenario.

In 2025, we began developing an updated nature strategy in line with the ACT-D (Assess, Commit, Transform, Disclose) framework that seeks to recognise and leverage the interconnected challenges of climate, biodiversity, livelihoods and pollution to ensure an integrated approach.

IMPACT, RISK AND OPPORTUNITY MANAGEMENT

Policies

Unilever's environmental policies, which include nature-related policies in our own operations and our value chain, are disclosed on page 221. The table below demonstrates how these policies address our material nature-related impacts, risks and dependencies, focused on our upstream value chain. Unilever does not have a dedicated biodiversity and ecosystem protection policy focused specifically on impacts from operational sites in or near biodiversity-sensitive areas.

	Ecosystem degradation, service failure and biodiversity collapse	Ecosystem degradation leading to crop yield reduction	Increased activism, legal or non-compliance costs
Code of Business Principles (COBP) and Code Policies			■
Environmental Policy			■
People & Nature Policy	■		■
Sustainable Agricultural Principles	■	■	■

As described in our People & Nature Policy and Sustainable Agricultural Principles, we set requirements for traceability and the management of production and sourcing to help maintain biodiversity in our upstream value chain. We also consider the social consequences of biodiversity loss and ecosystem-related impacts through these policies.

We do not have specific sustainable oceans/seas practices or policies. Based on our materiality assessment, this is an area of low impact on nature for our business, as we source only very low volumes of commodities from the oceans/seas.

Actions

Our actions and resources focus on four priority strategic areas and address our material nature-related impacts, dependencies and risks. We do not use biodiversity offsets within any of our actions.

Regenerative agriculture

In 2025, we implemented 12 new regenerative agriculture programmes, bringing our total to 34 programmes (excluding one project relating to Ice Cream) that collectively cover 254,000 hectares since 2021. The programme has in-field implementation in 17 countries: Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Mexico, Poland, Serbia, Spain, Thailand, the UK and the US. We have plans to increase the implementation of our regenerative agriculture initiatives to more than 400,000 hectares through supplier programmes and co-investment through our Regenerative Agriculture Fund in 2026.

Each programme starts with a context analysis of the local environment, in partnership with participating farmers, and draws on the expertise of local agronomists. The programmes are designed to address the most material environmental and climate issues faced by farmers, with practices selected to fit local context and farmer knowledge. Every project includes a range of relevant metrics covering biodiversity, climate and other ecosystem changes via our Measure, Report, Verify (MRV) framework, which generates output- and outcome-level data annually.

Sustainable sourcing

In 2025, we sourced 81% of our key crops sustainably; this includes 19% via purchased sustainability credits. Our goal is to source 95% of our key crops sustainably by 2030. The practices set out in our Sustainable Agricultural Principles (SAP) enable us to identify and benchmark codes, standards and assessments that meet our sustainable sourcing requirements. This action incorporates local and Indigenous knowledge and nature-based solutions through the requirements embedded within our SAP.

Deforestation-free supply chains

In 2025, we exceeded 95% purchase volumes of palm oil, paper and board, tea, soy and cocoa as deforestation-free, based on Unilever's requirements. Since 2021, we have invested over €280 million in UOI (2024: €218 million) via which more than 50% of our palm derivatives are processed. Direct sourcing of palm feedstocks brings better transparency and traceability, and places less reliance on intermediaries. This investment will further expand our independent mills and direct sourcing associated with smallholder programmes. This supply chain collaboration enhances our impact and allows us to maintain and grow deforestation-free sources.

We have continued to invest in the verification of suppliers against our Independent Verification Protocols, expanding the implementation of our deforestation-free sourcing programme, addressing risk, and ensuring the resilience of our supply chain and supporting ecosystems. In addition, we engage with suppliers with past policy non-compliances to support remediation actions. This has resulted in suppliers participating in Unilever's supply chain and the protection and restoration of more than 8,000 hectares of forest.

Our deforestation-free landscape strategy also includes empowerment and inclusion of smallholders in our supply chain, through direct sourcing approaches as well as working across landscapes. In 2025, Unilever continued to increase the number of palm oil smallholder farmers across Indonesia trained in sustainable agricultural practices, with around 29,500 trained since January 2024. Complementary to the programme, Unilever is working with independent mills to build a linkage between the mills, their smallholder supply base and our supply chain. In addition, as part of our inclusive sourcing initiative, we have now mapped over 55,000 palm smallholder farmers, while further supporting RSPO smallholder certification across our palm supply base.

Local and Indigenous knowledge is integrated into our smallholder programme at every phase, including programme design and smallholder engagement, to support comprehensive land mapping and evaluation processes. In 2026, we will further extend our deforestation-free verification programme to additional sources and suppliers, with a particular focus on independent mills.

Protect and restore

In 2025, we implemented 3 new protection and restoration programmes closely associated with our sourcing locations. We have implemented 14 programmes (excluding two projects relating to Ice Cream) in total since 2021, covering around 660,000 hectares cumulatively. The programmes are geographically focused in South East Asia. They incorporate Indigenous knowledge by partnering with local communities, through activities including joint programme design, mapping of customary areas and supporting traditional forest management practices.

All actions are tracked against our target of protecting and restoring 1 million hectares of natural ecosystems by 2030. We continued to prioritise landscapes based on our commodity footprint, operational presence and the need for additional support from Unilever in the area. This included long-term partnerships located across three provinces that are the supply bases of our palm oil processing facility in North Sumatra. Here, we actively supported programmes leveraging multi-stakeholder collaboration, such as the Coalition for Sustainable Livelihoods to protect the Leuser Ecosystem and Conservation International in the Tapanuli Selatan region. Alongside these programmes, our participation in the Rimba Collective is designed to provide conservation finance and project implementation across Indonesia, and is key to scaling up our impact across palm production landscapes.

Working in these landscapes allows us to engage stakeholders within a jurisdiction on sustainable development plans, considering land and labour rights. We also invest in innovations to drive large-scale impacts. Specific actions for 2026 include scaling up our Mangrove Initiative for people, climate and nature in Ecuador, which we are delivering with Conservation International, the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the Government of Ecuador. The objective of the project is the conservation and restoration of mangrove and other important ecosystems in Ecuador.

Policy advocacy

In 2025, we progressed our nature policy advocacy priorities with a strengthened focus on landscape action:

- **Landscape Accelerator Brazil (LAB):** Through the World Business Council for Sustainable Development's LAB, we collaborated with peers and value chain partners to align on policy and finance solutions to support the regenerative transformation of the Cerrado, a key sourcing landscape for our soybean oil. Policy recommendations, including scaling up incentives in support of regenerative practices, were shared with the Brazilian Government. The initiative serves as a model for collective advocacy in other priority landscapes.
- **Climate Week NYC and COP30:** The need to create a regulatory landscape that supports farmers to transition to, and maintain, regenerative approaches was further reinforced at Climate Week NYC and COP30. This included wider calls for alignment between national climate and nature agendas, and greater focus on nature-based solutions that support decarbonisation efforts while offering potential benefits for livelihoods and wider landscapes.

METRICS AND TARGETS

Targets

We have set targets to reduce our impacts on and risks associated with biodiversity and ecosystems, and to help protect, restore and regenerate nature in locations where we have a material impact. Our sustainable sourcing and regenerative agriculture targets aim to address the impact of ecosystem degradation, potential crop yield reduction, and biodiversity loss or collapse within our value chain. Our protect and restore and no-deforestation targets represent a unified approach to ecosystem intervention, aiming to address biodiversity loss risks and potential regulatory or activist challenges in areas surrounding our value chain.

We set targets for both our regenerative agriculture and protect and restore programmes based on exposure to land and our key crops sourcing footprint, which we estimate at 4 million hectares. By 2030, our regenerative agriculture programme aims to cover approximately 25% of the land required to grow the agricultural raw materials associated with our key crops for Unilever's products. Our protect and restore target, which focuses on ecosystems within and around our key crops sourcing footprint, also aims to cover approximately 25% of our land footprint. After achieving 97.5% deforestation-free sourcing of our five primary deforestation-linked commodities (palm oil, paper and board, tea, soy and cocoa) in 2023, we set a new goal to maintain 95% deforestation-free sourcing. Continued implementation of this commitment aims to prevent ecosystem destruction and mitigate legal and reputational risks associated with biodiversity degradation.

Ecological thresholds and allocations of impacts to Unilever have not been applied when setting targets. Target-setting was informed by, but not aligned with, the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, and all our targets can be allocated to the avoidance, minimisation, restoration, and rehabilitation layers of the mitigation hierarchy. Stakeholders in our value chain have not been formally involved in our target-setting process.

Our targets and progress against these targets are set out below:

Implement regenerative agriculture practices on 1 million hectares of agricultural land by 2030; and Help protect and restore 1 million hectares of natural ecosystems by 2030

Regenerative agriculture activities eligible for support through Unilever's programmes must contribute to at least two of the five impact areas outlined in our Regenerative Agriculture Principles: climate, soil, water, livelihoods or biodiversity.

Protect and restore activities eligible for support through Unilever's programmes are those designed to either conserve areas of natural ecosystem or improve ecosystem quality.

Eligible programmes must operate within a defined geographical area, be approved by a Unilever authority, be operational between 1 January 2021 and 31 December 2025, and be run directly by Unilever or a third party under a contractual commitment with Unilever. Where a programme is phased over multiple years, only the share newly operational between 1 January and 31 December 2025 will be eligible. For regenerative agriculture programmes where the area cannot be physically measured, the area is estimated using input from third parties. A programme is considered operational if at least one activity has commenced, as demonstrated by the use of budgeted financial or in-kind resources.

95% volume of key crops to be verified as sustainably sourced by 2030

Key crops include cereals and starches, cocoa, coconut oil, dairy, palm oil, paper and board, rapeseed oil, soy oil, sugar, tea, vanilla and vegetables, and account for over 77% of our agricultural sourcing by volume (excluding Ice Cream).

Sustainable sources are defined as raw materials that are either produced according to third-party certification and aligned with Unilever's Sustainable Agricultural Principles or purchased from non-sustainable sources but matched with credits representing verified sustainably sourced raw materials.

Measuring performance against this target includes the partial use of credits to address the unavailability of physically sustainable (certified) sources in some markets. These credits are compensatory and not associated with providing biodiversity improvements.

Exclusions: Crops purchased by third parties; crops used in agricultural production of other purchased materials; or crops included in the manufacturing process of purchased materials; and where the volume is <1,150 tonnes.

Maintain no deforestation across our primary deforestation-linked commodities

Performance is measured as the percentage of volumes purchased of palm oil, paper and board, tea, soy and cocoa that meet Unilever's deforestation-free requirements in the period from 1 January to 31 December 2025.

Materials are determined to be deforestation-free through one of the following means:

- An independent third-party certification body has provided confirmation to Unilever that the supplier meets the requirements of the Unilever Deforestation-Free Verification protocols;
- The supplier has received a third-party certification from one of a list of approved certification bodies that meet Unilever's deforestation-free requirements;
- The materials come from locations or countries considered to have negligible risk of recent deforestation as per the Negligible Risk Protocol; or
- The materials are in compliance with the European Union Regulation on Deforestation-Free Products (EUDR).

Exclusions: Materials purchased by third-party companies supplying finished products for Unilever; materials purchased for collaborative manufacturing; materials included as an ingredient or in the process of purchased materials; or materials produced with multiple interchangeable feedstocks; small volume materials for palm oil; and small volume suppliers where aggregated volumes are <5% of total purchased volumes.

Allocation to Ice Cream

Implement regenerative agriculture practices: Programmes funded by or associated to an Ice Cream brand. If a programme does not meet these criteria, allocation performed where the supplier, crop and/or site associated with the programme is identified as relating to Ice Cream.

Help protect and restore natural ecosystems: Where the crop supply chain adjacent to the programme work, country and/or Unilever site is identified as relating to Ice Cream.

Crop volumes: Estimated based on finished goods supplied by CMs categorised as Ice Cream products, using information such as product recipes and production volumes. Where such information is unavailable, allocation is based on dedicated manufacturing sites.

Credits: Based on the percentage of Ice Cream key crop volumes divided by total key crop volumes, apart from palm kernel oil which is not used by Ice Cream.

ENVIRONMENTAL DISCLOSURES

Nature targets	Goal	2025	2024 ^(a)	2023 ^(a)
Implement regenerative agriculture practices on 1 million hectares of agricultural land by 2030 (millions of hectares)^(b)	1m			
Unilever		0.25m	0.13m	0.06m
Ice Cream		0.00m	–	–
Help protect and restore 1 million hectares of natural ecosystems by 2030 (millions of hectares)^(b)	1m			
Unilever		0.66m	0.43m	0.29m
Ice Cream		0.02m	–	–
95% volume of key crops to be verified as sustainably sourced by 2030 (% purchased)^{(c)(d)}	95%			
Unilever		81%	79%	79%
Ice Cream		74%	–	–
Maintain no deforestation across our primary deforestation-linked commodities (% purchase volumes that are deforestation-free)^(e)	95%			
Unilever		97%	97%	98%
Ice Cream		89%	–	–

(a) 2024 and 2023 measured including Ice Cream.

(b) These results are from programmes funded by Unilever and our partners. Unilever has an agreement with our project partners that allows all parties to make public statements on the total impacts of these programmes provided they acknowledge the role of the other party.

(c) Raw materials produced according to third-party certification and aligned with Unilever's SAP were 62% in 2025 (2024: 63%, 2023: 66%).

(d) Raw materials purchased from non-sustainable sources but matched with credits representing verified sustainably sourced raw materials were 19% in 2025 (2024: 16%, 2023: 13%).

(e) 2023 performance measured for all commodity volumes ordered for three-month period October to December, except for palm oil in India measured only for December.

We continued to make progress against our regenerative agriculture target, implementing 12 new programmes in 2025. We plan to further scale the implementation of our initiatives through investment in our Regenerative Agriculture Fund in 2026. We also exceeded our in-year protect and restore target, largely driven through the implementation of new programmes, for example expansion of activities within the Rimba Collective and a new programme in Ecuador with Conservation International. In addition, we continued to deliver ahead of our goal to maintain 95% purchase volumes as deforestation-free. This remains a priority for us, both in terms of retaining existing deforestation-free suppliers and onboarding new suppliers. Our performance against our sustainable sourcing target is in line with expectation, as there has been a decline in some portfolios (dairy, sugar and cocoa) offset by improvements in others (starches and cereals). As the majority of cocoa volumes relate to Ice Cream, we will review the scope of our targets in 2026 and update our key crops accordingly. Further information on the specific actions taken in 2025 is provided on page 240.

Impact metrics related to biodiversity and ecosystems change

The Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT) contains global biodiversity datasets and derived data, including the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List of Threatened Species™, the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) and the World Database of Key Biodiversity Areas (WDKBA).

Biodiversity-sensitive areas (BSAs) are defined as the Natura 2000 network of protected areas, UNESCO World Heritage sites and Key Biodiversity Areas, as well as other protected areas, as referred to in Appendix D of Annex II to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139.

A Key Biodiversity Area (KBA) is a site that contributes significantly to the global persistence of biodiversity in terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecosystems. Sites qualify as global KBAs by meeting one or more of 11 criteria in five categories: threatened biodiversity; geographically restricted biodiversity; ecological integrity; biological processes; and irreplaceability.

A Protected Area (PA) is a clearly defined geographical space recognised, dedicated and managed through legal or other effective means to achieve the long-term conservation of nature, along with associated ecosystem services and cultural values. These areas are obtained from the WDPA.

Unilever site geo-coordinates are assessed using the IBAT to identify those within 1km of a BSA. For each site identified as in or within 1km of a BSA, Unilever assesses where there is a negative change in the Biodiversity Intactness Index (BII) and if this is greater than zero between 2017 and 2020; and whether this is a water-stressed area according to WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas Tool. For sites where there is both water stress and a negative change in BII, Unilever includes this site in the metric and obtains the site size (in square metres) from Unilever's site surface land area reports. Site areas reported in square metres are converted to hectares and summed to give a total area in hectares.

Sites that were initially identified as being in biodiversity-sensitive areas but are located within highly urbanised regions were excluded from the final list, as their proximity to biodiversity-rich locations is limited.

Exclusions: Sites closed at year end, smaller offices, logistics and GBU sites that do not report in Unilever systems.

Allocation to Ice Cream: Dedicated manufacturing and logistics sites, and their associated hectares.

Impact metrics related to biodiversity and ecosystems change	2025	2024 ^(a)
Number of Unilever sites in or near (i.e. within 1km of) biodiversity-sensitive areas that are negatively affecting biodiversity ^{(b)(c)}	10	16
Area of Unilever sites in or near (i.e. within 1km of) biodiversity-sensitive areas that are negatively affecting biodiversity (hectares) ^{(b)(c)}	64	99

(a) 2024 measured including Ice Cream.

(b) 2024 restated from 22 sites and 322 hectares due to errors in site data (6 sites and 157 hectares, removed), and changes in measurement methodology (5 sites and 66 hectares, still reported in 2025). See below.

(c) During the reporting period, 5 sites were transferred to Ice Cream which covered an area of 42 hectares.

In 2025, Unilever invested in improving the accuracy of our site data as part of our continuous efforts to enhance the quality of our reporting. We undertook a comprehensive review of our site list to clarify ownership structures and operating status which led to a reduction in the number of sites in scope. We have restated our 2024 site and hectare count to reflect these improvements, including removing six sites incorrectly included as a result of duplication or sites closed during the period. In addition, for logistics sites where hectares data was unavailable, we have updated our methodology to calculate hectares based on a country average for each site.

While the indicators used may identify potential negative impacts, they risk over- and under-reporting due to outdated and inaccurate global biodiversity datasets. Consequently, we are unable to directly attribute Unilever's operations to negative impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems.

Resource Use and Circular Economy

IMPACT, RISK AND OPPORTUNITY MANAGEMENT

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 219. We included microplastics resulting from our packaging as part of our plastic pollution negative impact in 2024. However, we assessed microplastics as non-material in 2025 because our material impact and associated actions relate to whole pieces of plastic entering the environment.

Policies

Unilever’s environmental policies are disclosed on page 221. The table below demonstrates how these policies address our material risks and impacts in relation to resource use and circular economy.

	Plastic pollution	Hazardous waste	EPR schemes / plastic-related taxes
Environmental Policy	■	■	■
Environmental Care Framework Standard	■	■	
Responsible Partner Policy	■	■	

Our approach to plastic packaging is embedded in our overall business strategy and product innovation cycles. Our policies in relation to plastic packaging encompass the reduction in our use of virgin plastics, and our policies in relation to hazardous waste encompass waste management.

Unilever’s policies regarding the sustainable sourcing of raw materials are detailed in our Biodiversity and Ecosystems section on page 239.

Actions

Plastic pollution, extended producer responsibility (EPR) schemes and other plastic-related taxes

Our ‘reduce, circulate, collaborate’ strategy focuses on reducing virgin plastic, scaling collection and processing systems that help keep plastic in circulation and out of nature, and working with industry partners and policymakers to accelerate our impact.

To date, we have driven the majority of our virgin plastic reduction through the use of post-consumer recycled plastic (PCR). We delivered this through close collaboration with our network of PCR suppliers and our Business Groups to increase PCR levels. For example, following significant technical advances with suppliers to unlock the supply of high-quality recycled plastic, our Wonder Wash laundry detergent bottles in the UK and Europe, and our Hellmann’s Squeeze bottles in Brazil, now contain up to 100% PCR (excluding lids and caps). In 2025, we purchased more than 152 kilotonnes of recycled plastic in our packaging as part of these and other initiatives. Scaling alternative packaging formats and materials have also contributed to reducing our virgin plastic footprint and will continue to play an important role as we work towards further reductions.

In 2025, we collected and processed more plastic than we sold through our purchase of recycled plastic, strategic partnerships and participation in EPR schemes. To achieve this, we have expanded partnerships with waste management providers and community-based collection systems, such as those with Lohjinawi and Persada in Indonesia. We continue to improve recyclability in practice and further increase access to recycled content through advocacy and targeted investments. For example, through Circulate Capital’s Ocean Fund, we are investing in waste collection infrastructure in places like India, Indonesia and Latin America.

We are continuing to develop next-generation packaging solutions that are reusable, recyclable or compostable, while reducing the virgin plastic we use. Hard-to-recycle flexible plastic packaging, including sachets, remains an industry-wide challenge and a priority for Unilever. Our Packaging R&D team is actively developing new flexible packaging materials that are recyclable and/or compostable, and in 2026 we will update our targets to increase focus on our transition to paper-based flexible packaging.

For rigid plastic packaging, in 2025, we focused on increasing the roll-out of reusable plastic packaging. For example, in the UK we launched Cif’s Infinite Clean all-in-one spray, which uses a reusable trigger spray that reduces plastic waste by 50%.

We continue to explore innovative reuse–refill formats, including through our acquisition of UK refillable deodorant brand Wild. Since 2021, we have run more than 50 reuse–refill pilots, which have shown that ‘on-the-go’ solutions are more challenging to scale than ‘at-home’ models. Based on these learnings, we are exploring multi-brand, multi-retailer pilots at scale in both developing and developed markets.

Policy advocacy

Individual corporate actions alone cannot deliver the significant transformation required. We also advocate for coordinated and enabling policy measures, like EPR, to create a level playing field and prevent individual business action on plastic from being uncompetitive. In 2025, we supported the creation of the Consumer Goods Forum’s policy guidelines for effective, locally tailored EPR systems in low- and middle-income countries, building on previously published Optimal EPR Principles. Unilever also signed the Ellen MacArthur Foundation’s Global Commitment 2030, launched in November 2025, which aims to unite organisations across the plastics value chain behind a common vision.

Waste management, including hazardous waste

We drive continuous improvement in waste management at our sites, including hazardous waste, through the Environmental Care Framework Standard (ECFWS). For our manufacturing organisation, the Unilever Manufacturing System provides an operational framework to implement the ECFWS. Our sites follow a framework to identify and implement actions to address negative waste-related impacts. Periodically, sites develop action plans to improve environmental performance, including waste management, and monitor progress throughout the year to ensure the timely closure of actions.

In 2024, we introduced a global Waste Standard mandating minimum requirements for managing hazardous and non-hazardous waste at all Unilever sites. The standard mandates the application of the waste hierarchy, engaging employees on waste management principles and auditing of our waste service providers. To reduce our waste footprint, the standard also requires sites to maintain zero non-hazardous waste from manufacturing to landfill or incineration without energy recovery. Unilever has maintained zero non-hazardous waste to landfill since 2015; we consider this to be maintained when less than 0.5% of non-hazardous waste is disposed to landfill. In 2025, site gap assessments against the standard were undertaken and actions are in the process of being agreed to close gaps where relevant.

Within our value chain, business partners are expected to comply with the mandatory requirements of our Responsible Partner Policy (RPP), including hazardous waste management requirements. We verify alignment through self-declarations at registration, annual re-registration to our systems, routine due diligence and risk-based audits. We expect business partners to create a Corrective Action Plan to address any issues identified during third-party audits. We also encourage suppliers to contact us for guidance if they face challenges meeting our requirements.

METRICS AND TARGETS

Targets

Our plastic packaging targets focus on the areas we know will have the most impact such as reducing our use of virgin plastic and developing solutions for hard-to-recycle flexible plastic packaging materials, like sachets. These voluntary targets are in line with Unilever’s Environmental Policy.

We aim to address plastic pollution by reducing our virgin plastic usage and working to keep plastic in circulation. Having reached our 2025 milestone (excluding Ice Cream), PCR will remain an important lever to deliver our virgin plastic reduction goals. In 2025, we also delivered on our target to collect and process more plastic packaging than we sell. Although we will continue to deliver this commitment, it will no longer be a formal target. From 2026, we will increase focus on our transition to paper-based flexible packaging, with the inclusion of a paper flexibles target in our Sustainability Progress Index (SPI). Ecological thresholds and allocations of impacts to Unilever have not been applied when setting targets. Making progress on our plastics targets is relevant to EPR schemes and plastic taxes or bans; however, we do not set specific targets to manage these.

We do not have formal waste targets in place in our own operations. However, waste generation and waste routes are monitored at a local level to ensure compliance with Unilever standards and local legal requirements. Our global Safety, Health and Environment (SHE) team measures the manufacturing sites’ waste generation and reduction, and site-level plans are developed where improvements are needed.

Plastics targets

The scope of our plastic packaging targets includes plastic packaging in 26 countries, which account for approximately 82% of Unilever's sales. Packaging materials comprise of a range of different plastics, including:

- Rigid – plastic packaging materials that are sturdy, inflexible and maintain their shape even when empty (e.g. bottles, jars and tubs).
- Flexible – plastic packaging materials that can be easily moulded, folded or shaped, adapting to the product's form (e.g. pouches, sachets, and tubes).

Where packaging components are made of multiple materials, those that are predominantly plastic by weight are defined as plastic packaging. Conversely, if plastic is not the single greatest material by weight, the whole item is not considered 'plastic packaging'.

Exclusions: All targets exclude plastic packaging purchased/sold (as applicable) by businesses that are not fully integrated into Unilever's SAP system and transport packaging, also known as tertiary packaging.

Reduce our virgin plastic footprint by 30% by 2026, and 40% by 2028, from a 2019 baseline; and Use 25% recycled plastic in our packaging by 2025

Virgin plastic packaging is derived from fossil fuels and/or bio-based sources and has not been recycled. 2025 virgin and recycled plastic packaging volumes are recorded based on supplier invoices and product specification information. 2019 plastic packaging volumes are estimated by country and Business Group, based on the volume of plastic purchased in 26 countries in 2023 and the ratio of 2019 and 2023 total product sales volumes. The 2019 recycled plastic purchased is estimated based on monthly demand by region.

Other exclusions: Plastic packaging purchased by collaborative manufacturers of Unilever products is not included, representing approximately 11% of plastic packaging purchased in the 26 countries.

Allocation to Ice Cream: Plastic packaging volumes purchased are estimated based on proportion of finished goods volumes categorised as Ice Cream products, using information such as product recipes and production volumes. Where such information is unavailable, allocation is based on R&D assignment of plastic packaging materials.

100% of our plastic packaging to be reusable, recyclable or compostable by 2030 (for rigid) and 2035 (for flexible); and Collect and process more plastic packaging than we sell by 2025

Plastic packaging volumes are based on plastic packaging used in products sold. Approximately 8% of products have incomplete information, which is extrapolated from the average of the most similar products available with complete data. To estimate the total tonnes of plastic packaging used in products sold for the reporting year, the plastic packaging used in products sold for the 12 months to 30 September 2025 is multiplied by the ratio of sales volumes for the 12 months to 30 September 2025 compared to the 12 months to 31 December 2025.

- Recyclable plastic packaging: technically possible to recycle and has proven commercial viability for plastics processors to recycle the material in the region where it is sold.
- Reusable plastic packaging: designed to be used, then refilled more than once and used again for the same purpose; it must also be recyclable at the end of its life and is therefore not assessed separately to recyclability.
- Compostable plastic packaging: meets international standards and definitions for compostability, and local country infrastructure exists to enable composting to take place.

Recyclability and compostability are assessed based on information gathered from various sources, such as governmental organisations (for recycling and recovery rates), industry consortiums and packaging recycling organisations.

Plastic packaging collected for processing is calculated by country and consists of:

- Post-consumer recycled plastic purchased by Unilever, recorded based on supplier invoices and product specification information.
- Plastic packaging collected through activities directly funded by Unilever, tracked by country through invoices, contracts or other written confirmation from the relevant supplier organisations. Where it is collected and processed in partnership, we will only count Unilever's share.
- The tonnes of Unilever product packaging recycled, reused or recovered in countries where Unilever funds municipal recycling through EPR schemes are estimated using country-specific Recycling and Recovery Indices (RRI). These estimates rely on government or industry data, or on internal expert opinions when external data is unavailable or unreliable. Bottle collection is excluded to prevent double-counting with post-consumer recycled plastic packaging purchased by Unilever.

Allocation to Ice Cream: Proportion of Ice Cream plastic packaging used in products sold as a percentage of total plastic packaging used in products sold.

Plastics targets	Goal	2025	2024 ^(a)	2023 ^(a)
Reduce our virgin plastic footprint by 30% by 2026, and 40% by 2028, from a 2019 baseline	(30)%			
Unilever		(29)%	(23)%	(21)%
Ice Cream		(22)%	–	–
100% of our plastic packaging to be reusable, recyclable or compostable^(b)	100%	57%	57%	53%
by 2030 for rigid – Unilever		75%	76%	–
by 2035 for flexible – Unilever		15%	13%	–
by 2030 for rigid – Ice Cream		76%	–	–
by 2035 for flexible – Ice Cream		23%	–	–
Use 25% recycled plastic in our packaging by 2025 (% of total used in packaging)	25%			
Unilever		25%	21%	20%
Ice Cream		8%	–	–
Collect and process more plastic than we sell by 2025 (tonnes of plastic packaging collected and processed, % of tonnes of plastic sold)	100%			
Unilever		111%	93%	68%
Ice Cream		105%	–	–

(a) 2024 and 2023 measured including Ice Cream.

(b) 2023 measured for 12-month period ended 30 September.

We have increased our use of PCR by 4% compared to 2024, reaching 25% PCR and meeting our 2025 target. This progress was driven by packaging that introduced or expanded the use of recycled plastics and the demerger of our Ice Cream business, as Ice Cream products typically contain less recycled plastic than other parts of Unilever's portfolio. We also decreased our virgin plastic footprint by 6% compared to 2024, primarily through the expansion of PCR (including and excluding Ice Cream). This, alongside lightweighting innovations (reducing the mass of plastic components and packaging) and alternative formats that remove plastic from our packaging, remain important levers to reducing virgin plastic. Progress against our reusable, recycle or compostable goal remains comparable with prior year; there was a 2% improvement in flexibles resulting from increased sales of recyclable flexibles and updates to recyclability assessments. Our plastic collection programme is now implemented in 14 countries (2024: 11), the progress of which was supported by long-standing partners and new collaborators. In addition, 12 countries achieved collection and processing rates of 100% or greater in 2025 (2024: 8). In all cases, we have continued to improve data quality and reporting accuracy.

Resource Inflows

Description of resource inflows

The material resource inflows used in our own operations and upstream value chain are raw materials, packaging materials and water:

- Raw materials used to produce our products include materials originating from agriculture and forestry, including palm-based oleochemicals and food ingredients, as well as chemicals that may originate from fossil fuels, minerals or metals extracted from the earth. Unilever's raw materials include biological materials that are derived from or produced by living organisms (e.g. crops, animals, bacteria and fungi).
- Packaging materials include plastic, paper and board, glass and aluminium, and both virgin and secondary materials (materials derived from the recycling of primary materials that are reprocessed and then reused).
- Water is used as an ingredient in our products and for our manufacturing processes.

Inflows of property, plant and equipment are not considered to be material.

Resource inflows metrics: Products and technical and biological materials used, including secondary materials

Measured based on tonnes of raw and packaging materials purchased for Unilever operations and collaborative manufacturing, and water consumed in Unilever operations.

Raw and packaging materials purchased by Unilever and packaging materials purchased by collaborative manufacturers (CMs) supplying Unilever's Business Groups are recorded based on supplier invoices and product specification information. Where supplier invoices or product specification information are not available for packaging materials purchased by third parties, volumes are estimated using extrapolation of existing data (representing circa 1% of total raw and packaging materials purchased by Unilever and third parties).

Resource inflows metrics: Biological materials that are sustainably sourced

Measured based on tonnes of biological raw and packaging materials purchased by Unilever. Biological material volumes are calculated based on supplier invoices, and then mapped to tonnes of feedstock material e.g. chocolate is decomposed into x% cocoa, y% dairy and z% sugar. Water consumed in Unilever operations is not included in the measurement.

Sustainable sources are defined as either raw materials produced according to third-party certification and aligned to Unilever's Sustainable Agricultural Principles (49%); or purchased from non-sustainable sources but matched to credits that represent verified sustainably sourced raw materials (14%).

Allocation to Ice Cream: Raw and packaging materials volumes purchased by Unilever are estimated based on proportion of raw and packaging materials used in Ice Cream finished goods, using information such as product recipes and production volumes. Where such information is unavailable, allocation is based on dedicated manufacturing sites. Raw and packaging materials volumes purchased by CMs are allocated based on finished goods supplied by CMs categorised as Ice Cream products. Credits are based on the percentage of Ice Cream crop volumes of total crop volumes, apart from palm kernel oil, which is not used by Ice Cream.

For water consumption volumes, including Ice Cream allocation, refer to Water Consumption metrics on page 238.

Unilever resource inflows weight	2025	2024 ^(a)
Total weight of products and technical and biological materials used (million tonnes) ^(b)	26	32
Biological materials used that are sustainably sourced as a percentage of biological materials used (%)	63%	60%
Total weight of secondary materials used (million tonnes)	1	1
Secondary material used as a percentage of total weight of products and technical and biological materials used (%)	2%	2%

Ice Cream resource inflows weight

Total weight of products and technical and biological materials used (million tonnes) ^(c)	4	–
Biological materials used that are sustainably sourced as a percentage of biological materials used (%)	57%	–
Total weight of secondary materials used (million tonnes)	–	–
Secondary material used as a percentage of total weight of products and technical and biological materials used (%)	2%	–

(a) 2024 measured including Ice Cream.

(b) Of the total tonnes, 52% (2024: 47%) was raw and packaging materials purchased for Unilever operations and collaborative manufacturing, and 48% was water consumed in operations.

(c) Of the total Ice Cream tonnes, 33% was raw and packaging materials purchased for Unilever operations and collaborative manufacturing, and 67% was water consumed in operations.

Resource Outflows

Products and materials

Description of resource outflows

Resource outflows include consumer products, the packaging materials used to contain or protect them, and waste materials. Consumer products include food, beauty, personal care and home care products. Packaging materials include plastic, paper and board, glass and aluminium.

Exclusions: Our products are designed to be consumed, such as food, or to deliver benefits to the consumer and then pass into wastewater, such as shampoo or laundry detergent. As such, reparability and durability are not relevant concepts.

Product and material metrics

Measured based on tonnes of packaging materials purchased for Unilever operations and collaborative manufacturing.

Packaging materials purchased by Unilever and collaborative manufacturers supplying Unilever's Business Groups are recorded based on supplier invoices and product specification information. Where supplier invoices or product specification information are not available for packaging materials purchased by third parties, volumes are estimated using extrapolation of existing data (representing circa 7% of total packaging materials purchased by Unilever and third parties).

Recyclability is assessed using data from various sources, such as governmental organisations (for recycling and recovery rates), industry consortiums and packaging recycling organisations. This reflects the technical potential to recycle a packaging material.

Exclusions: Product recyclability is not a materially relevant concept for our consumer products and is therefore excluded from the metric.

Allocation to Ice Cream: Packaging material volumes purchased by Unilever are estimated based on proportion of packaging materials used in Ice Cream finished goods, using information such as product recipes and production volumes. Where such information is unavailable, allocation is based on dedicated manufacturing sites. Packaging material volumes purchased by CMs are allocated based on finished goods supplied by CMs categorised as Ice Cream products.

ENVIRONMENTAL DISCLOSURES

The percentage of our packaging that is recyclable using existing technology is set out below. Not all packaging that is technically recyclable will actually be recycled, due to a lack of infrastructure. Our plastic packaging actions and 'actual recyclability' goals are outlined on page 243.

Product and material metrics (%)	2025	2024 ^(a)
Rate of recyclable content in packaging materials used	80%	78%
Ice Cream product and material metrics (%)		
Rate of recyclable content in packaging materials used	79%	—

(a) 2024 measured including Ice Cream.

Waste

Description of waste composition

Waste streams relevant to the consumer goods sector include waste from industrial processes, food and packaging. Materials present in the waste generated by Unilever include raw materials used to manufacture products in various stages of processing, such as food ingredients; packaging materials, such as plastic and paper; and waste from production processes, such as boiler ash.

Waste metrics

Waste is measured for all manufacturing sites and the majority of logistics and other sites. This is based on documentation, provided by waste service providers, which breaks down the type of waste that has been collected, the amount and the waste management route. For the remaining sites, representing 2% of volumes, estimates are made for hazardous and non-hazardous waste based on measured sites and site headcount or pallet position. It is assumed that all estimated hazardous waste is directed to disposal by incineration without energy recovery and all estimated non-hazardous waste is directed to disposal by landfill.

Allocation to Ice Cream: Waste from dedicated manufacturing and logistics sites.

Waste generated in own operations (thousands tonnes)	2025	2024 ^(a)
Total waste generated	493	731
Hazardous waste diverted from disposal	19	25
For preparation for reuse	4	4
For recycling	7	11
For other recovery operations	8	10
Non-hazardous waste diverted from disposal	467	699
For preparation for reuse	133	196
For recycling	235	337
For other recovery operations	99	166
Hazardous waste directed to disposal	5	6
By incineration without energy recovery	4	4
By landfilling	1	2
By other disposal operations	—	—
Non-hazardous waste directed to disposal	2	1
By incineration without energy recovery	—	—
By landfilling	2	1
By other disposal operations	—	—
Non-recycled waste	114	183
Percentage of non-recycled waste (%)	23%	25%
Total hazardous waste including radioactive waste	24	31
Ice Cream waste generated in own operations (thousands tonnes)		
Total waste generated	205	—
Total waste diverted from disposal	205	—
Total waste directed to disposal	—	—
Total non-recycled waste	75	—
Percentage of non-recycled waste (%)	36%	—
Total hazardous waste including radioactive waste	1	—

(a) 2024 measured including Ice Cream.

EU Taxonomy Disclosures

OVERVIEW

The EU Taxonomy regulation, part of the European Action Plan for Sustainable Finance, aims to direct capital flows into sustainable activities. The regulation outlines certain activities, referred to as 'eligible' and 'aligned'. 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.

For the financial year 2025, Unilever is reporting under the new Delegated Act adopted in 2026, applicable for the 2025 reporting cycle. This Act does not change the intentions of the previous Delegated Acts or the environmentally sustainable activities to be reported. Under the new Delegated Act, Unilever has applied a 10% materiality threshold and followed the presentational approach as laid out within the Act.

Eligible activities are designated as aligned in accordance with the criteria set out in the regulations if they:

- are considered to make a substantial contribution to an objective;
- do no significant harm to the remaining five objectives; and
- meet the 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 material eligible and aligned activities within our business. The outcome of our review is presented below.

The EU Taxonomy remains a work in progress. 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. Unilever will continue to monitor updates to the regulation and welcomes future review of the Taxonomy, to be completed in 2026.

On 6 December 2025, Unilever completed the demerger of our Ice Cream business. In preparing our 2025 disclosure, we have followed the guidance provided by the European Union on treating turnover and capital expenditure from disposal groups and discontinued operations.

TURNOVER KPI

For the year ended 31 December 2025, none of our continuing operations turnover related to eligible activities, as detailed in our consolidated income statement on page 128. Income from discontinued operations is not classified as turnover. Therefore, none of our turnover is subject to alignment testing.

OPERATING EXPENDITURE KPI

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 2025, we did not identify any operating expenditure in respect to eligible activities. As a consequence, none of our operating expenditure can be classified as aligned.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE KPI

For the year ended 31 December 2025, 15.6% of our capital expenditure related to eligible activities, as set out in our consolidated financial statements. This includes all additions to intangible assets, as detailed in note 9 on page 152, and all additions to tangible assets (both leased and owned), as detailed in note 10 on page 155. Those additions include those resulting from business combinations and are before depreciation, amortisation and any re-measurements.

Unilever has applied a 10% materiality threshold, as set out in the Delegated Act 2025, as part of our assessment. For the additions related to in-year discontinued operations, we have followed the guidance as set out by the European Commission and included all additions (including capital expenditure related to the discontinued operation).

We have identified eligible activities that relate to i) climate change mitigation and ii) climate change adaptation. We have also identified certain activities related to iii) sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources, and iv) transition to a circular economy. However, these are not material and therefore alignment testing was not completed. Categories which were deemed immaterial included, but were not limited to, clean energy generation and distribution, low-emission transport, circular economy processes, and resilient water and waste-management infrastructure. We did not identify eligible activities in respect of v) pollution prevention and control, and vi) protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems.

For the remaining material activities that are eligible – relating to CCM/CCA 7.7 (the acquisition and ownership of buildings) – we have not been able to meet the Substantial Contribution or Do No Significant Harm criteria, as we do not have access to EPC certificates or undertake a climate and vulnerability assessment for these assets. As a consequence, none of our capital expenditure can be classified as aligned.

We meet the minimum set of criteria with respect to human rights, corruption and bribery, taxation and fair competition. We determined this by assessing our internal policies against the criteria and reviewing any breaches or violations identified in the reporting period.

Taxonomy-eligible but not Taxonomy-aligned activities

Activity code ^(a)	Activity narrative	Context for Unilever	€ million	% total CapEx
CCM/CCA 7.7	Acquisition and ownership of buildings	Renting and the purchasing of buildings is an activity that Unilever has engaged in.	542	16%
Total Eligible			542	16%

(a) CCM/CCA = Climate Change Mitigation/Climate Change Adaptation.

EU Taxonomy Summary table

Financial Year (N)	2025														
KPI (1)	Total (2)	Proportion of Taxonomy-eligible activities (3)	Taxonomy-aligned activities (4)	Proportion of Taxonomy-aligned activities (5)	Breakdown by environmental objectives of Taxonomy-aligned activities						Proportion of enabling activities (12)	Proportion of transitional activities (13)	Not assessed activities considered non-material (14)	Taxonomy-aligned activities in previous financial year (N-1) (15)	Proportion of Taxonomy-aligned activities in previous financial year (N-1) (16)
					Climate Change Mitigation (6)	Climate Change Adaptation (7)	Water (8)	Circular Economy (9)	Pollution (10)	Biodiversity (11)					
	€ million	%	€ million	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	€ million	%
Turnover	50,503	—%	0	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0	—%	
CapEx	3,482	16%	0	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	5%	0	—%
OpEx	1,447	—%	0	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0	—%

Capital Expenditure KPI table

Reported KPI		CapEx											
Financial Year (N)		2025											
Economic Activities (1)	Code (2)	Taxonomy-eligible CapEx	Taxonomy-aligned CapEx	Taxonomy-aligned CapEx	Environmental objective of taxonomy-aligned activities						Enabling activity (12)	Transitional activity (13)	Proportion of Taxonomy-aligned in Taxonomy-eligible (14)
					Climate Change Mitigation (6)	Climate Change Adaptation (7)	Water (8)	Circular Economy (9)	Pollution (10)	Biodiversity (11)			
		%	€ million	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	E	T	%
Acquisition and ownership of buildings	CCM/CCA 7.7	16%	0	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
Sum of alignment per objective					—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%			
Total CapEx		16%	0	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%

Social Disclosures

The scope of our Social disclosures includes:

- **Own workforce:** Unilever employees, i.e. those in a direct employment relationship with Unilever according to national law or practice, and non-employees, i.e. contractors working for Unilever, such as self-employed individuals or those provided by employment agencies.
- **Value chain:** People employed by Unilever's business partners, including our global supply chain, collaborative manufacturers, distributors, retailers, agents, franchisers and importers.
- **Affected communities:** Individuals and local communities, including Indigenous Peoples, living or working in areas impacted by our operations or value chain activities.
- **Consumers and end-users:** The individuals and households who use our products every day.

We consolidated disclosures relating to human rights impacts into the 'Approach to Human Rights' section as due diligence processes are common across our rightsholders. As a result, we have not included a separate section for affected communities within the sustainability statement.

SOCIAL MATERIAL IMPACTS, RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

The process for assessing and identifying our material impacts, risks and opportunities (IROs) is informed by our double materiality assessment (DMA), as detailed in our General Information section on page 216.

In identifying our material IROs, we have considered all groups of people within the scope of our disclosures, as set out above, and all topics connected to our strategy and business model. The Board engages regularly with our workforce, and our Supply Chain and Procurement teams maintain communication with our business partners and affected communities. This feedback provides a key input into our DMA.

Consideration is given to our enterprise risk management processes and principal risks, including those relating to talent and the quality and safety of our products. We review the risk management frameworks annually to identify changes in the risk profile.

When reviewing the social matters that are most material to us, the identification of our social material IROs aligns with our salient human rights issues, as we consider the concept of impact materiality to be interchangeable with saliency. Saliency is defined by the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs) as 'the human rights that are at risk of the most severe negative impacts through a company's activities or business relationships'.

We regularly review human rights issues to ensure our approach remains focused on saliency. The UNGPs encourage companies to reassess saliency when there is a material change to our business, such as the demerger of our Ice Cream business. Our next saliency review will be in 2026.

Our most recent assessment, conducted in 2023 with input from key rightsholder groups (including our affected communities), evaluated both existing and emerging human rights issues. The assessment identified the following as our salient human rights issues:

- Bullying and harassment;
- Discrimination;
- Fair wages and income;
- Forced labour;
- Freedom of association and collective bargaining;
- Health;
- Land rights (including Indigenous Peoples' rights); and
- Working hours.

While child labour is not one of Unilever's global salient human rights issues, it remains a key focus in specific regions and commodities where it is identified to be high risk, such as cocoa and vanilla. In developing strategies to address our salient issues, we consider the influence of climate change and gender on their impacts, their prevalence within our global value chain, and take the appropriate action. Our overarching approach seeks to prevent potential impacts from becoming actual impacts, while monitoring new and emerging human rights issues. See page 251 for further details in our Approach to Human Rights section.

Our Business Group strategies incorporate processes for identifying potential IROs related to our consumers. These strategies are supported by our Unmissable Brand Superiority framework and the 6Ps – product, packaging, proposition, promotion, place and pricing – which drive brand innovation. Ensuring product safety is fundamental to our business, and involves evaluating raw materials, product design and development, and manufacturing processes, with special consideration for vulnerable populations where relevant. We also identify and manage customer and channel risks (including marketing) through our enterprise risk processes.

The output of our 2025 DMA for our social impacts, risks and opportunities is included below:

Material impact, risk or opportunity	Description	
Own Workforce and Workers in the Value Chain		
Talent	Risk (OO)	Critical to delivering our business strategy and performance is our people. Our ability to attract, develop and retain diverse, skilled and adaptable talent, especially in competitive emerging markets is crucial. Failure to do so could cause us to fall behind the competition and consequently affect operations and financial results. We recognise the importance of cultivating a strong reputation for talent and skills development to help position Unilever as a top employer.
Capability building across our value chain to improve livelihoods [▲]	Positive Impact (VC)	Unilever supports people in our value chain, including smallholder farmers, to improve their livelihoods. This includes building capability around employment practices and income diversification.
Salient human rights issues		
Bullying and harassment	Negative Impact (OO) (VC)	Bullying and harassment are more likely to arise where there is an imbalance of power in a relationship or where people are in a situation of vulnerability. In addition, this may happen where the prevailing culture, context or law discriminates against certain groups. Bullying and harassment may occur within our own operations and value chain, which could have a significant negative impact on an individual’s physical and mental wellbeing, their families and the wider community.
Discrimination	Negative Impact (OO) (VC)	Discrimination is the absence of equality of opportunity and treatment, occurring when a person is treated differently on the basis of protected characteristics. ¹ Discrimination may occur in our own operations and value chain. In workplaces, discrimination may occur in the processes leading up to hiring and following termination of employment, as well as during employment. Along with significant impacts on the individual, discrimination has wider social and economic consequences.

1. Protected characteristics include race, age, role, gender, gender identity, colour, religion, country of origin, sexual orientation, marital status, dependents, disability, social class, political views or any other class protected by law.

OO Own Operations
VC Value Chain
[▲] Entity-Specific Disclosure

SOCIAL DISCLOSURES

Material impact, risk or opportunity		Description
Salient human rights issues		
Forced labour	Negative Impact (OO) (VC)	Forced labour is defined as ‘all work or service which is exacted from any person under the threat of a penalty and for which the person has not offered himself or herself voluntarily’. While some situations are immediately identifiable as forced labour (such as being forced to work through the use of violence), others are more subtle (debt bondage, retention of identity papers or involuntary overtime). Forced labour has significant physical, mental and economic impacts on individuals and could occur in our own operations or value chain, in particular where workers use the services of recruitment agencies to secure a job. Geographies with a higher risk of forced labour include South Asia and South East Asia.
Fair wages ² and income	Negative Impact (OO) (VC)	Without receiving a fair wage or income, people are unable to meet their basic needs. Providing employees and workers in the value chain with fair wages or incomes, including payment of a living wage, can have a significant impact on their livelihoods.
Working hours	Negative Impact (OO) (VC)	The number of hours worked, the way in which they are organised, and the availability of rest periods can significantly affect not only the quality of work, but also mental and physical health as well as income. Workers in our own operations or value chain may be impacted by longer working hours, especially where wages are low and the work is performed on an informal or seasonal basis (such as agriculture).
Health	Negative Impact (OO) (VC)	Everyone has the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment. Negative impacts on health may occur within our own operations, value chain and communities in which we operate, including from work process violations and unsafe working conditions.
Freedom of association and collective bargaining	Negative Impact (OO) (VC)	All workers should be free to form or join a union of their choice, seek representation and collectively bargain, all without the fear of intimidation, harassment or obtaining prior approvals. Lack of freedom of association may occur within our own operations and value chain, particularly where there are local laws restricting these rights.

Affected Communities

Salient human rights issues

Land rights, including Indigenous Peoples’ rights	Negative Impact (OO) (VC)	Land is a source of livelihood for many and is also linked with people’s identities, culture and social status, which are protected by legal or customary rights. Communities connected to the areas where we operate, source and conduct business may be affected by land rights issues. Our operations or our value chain actors could be associated with land transactions involving land appropriation or insufficient consultations with rightsholders.
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Consumers and End-Users

Safe products	Risk (OO) (VC)	Unsafe products could result in financial loss as a result of: ■ Product formulation and packaging not meeting Unilever’s safety standards; ■ Formulation ingredients and packaging being accidentally or maliciously contaminated, compromising product integrity and potentially impacting the consumer; or ■ Product labelling not aligning with laws and regulations, or lacking transparency, resulting in consumers not having the relevant information to make decisions about our products or being at risk of harm to their health.
Marketing to children	Negative Impact (VC)	Inappropriate marketing to children can expose them to advertising for foods high in sugar, fat or salt, particularly through use of social media. This may contribute to the childhood obesity epidemic and has resulted in regulatory restrictions on the marketing of products to children in many countries.
Nutritional product quality [▲]	Risk (VC)	Regulatory restrictions may be imposed on the sale and marketing of food products that do not meet certain nutritional requirements. In many markets, consumers are increasingly focused on products that combine great taste and health with limited salt, sugar, saturated fats and calories, as well as provide positive nutrition such as proteins, vitamins and minerals, fibre and vegetables. While we are diversifying our product portfolio to respond to new demands and increased restrictions, this could impact our revenue growth in the short term.
Product innovation as a response to changing demand [▲]	Opportunity (VC)	Consumers are becoming more aware of sustainability issues and there is a growing demand for sustainable products that do not compromise on performance or affordability. Unilever continues to focus on products that respond to these challenges through innovations and investments in sustainable brands, which provides an opportunity to create a competitive advantage and drive revenue growth.

2. A fair wage or income supports an individual’s right to adequate living standard and is determined using multiple dimensions, including consideration of the hours worked, the pay systems used, the information workers receive in advance about their pay, and how this information is communicated. A living wage is the remuneration a worker receives for a standard working week in a particular location, sufficient to afford a decent standard of living for the worker and their family.

APPROACH TO HUMAN RIGHTS

Unilever's commitment to respect human rights extends across our operations, value chain, affected communities and consumers. Our human rights due diligence utilises a risk-based approach, considering where potential or actual impacts are most severe. This approach encompasses a wide range of rightsholders including:

- **Own workforce:** Our employees and workers at our own sites, including factories, offices, warehouses and research and development laboratories.
- **Value chain:** Our upstream value chain includes workers employed by our business partners, including manufacturing facilities, laboratories and refineries, professional service providers, agricultural workers and smallholder farmers growing and harvesting crops for use as ingredients in our products. Our downstream value chain includes drivers and transport operators who ensure our products reach our customers, and retail employees selling our products to customers.
- **Affected communities:** Individuals and communities that live in and around our own sites and those of our business partners.
- **Consumers and end-users:** Those impacted by our brands and our products.

Our disclosures on human rights reflect a consistent due diligence approach across all salient issues and rightsholder groups. As a result, we have not included affected communities as a separate topic within the sustainability statement, as policies, actions, targets and metrics are disclosed with the Approach to Human Rights section.

Human rights policies

Unilever's Human Rights Policy Statement sets out our commitment to respect human rights and our approach to embedding its overarching principles throughout our business. The statement recognises the importance of engagement with rightsholders, particularly those at greater risk of negative human rights impacts including women, migrant workers, under-represented communities and human rights defenders.

Our Human Rights Policy Statement is developed in line with the UNGPs and the International Bill of Human Rights.¹ It also reflects the principles of the International Labour Organization's (ILO) Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work. We also follow the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, which provide voluntary principles and standards for responsible business conduct, including employment and industrial relations and guidance on effective human rights due diligence.

We initiated a comprehensive review of our sustainability and human rights policy framework in 2025 to ensure alignment with emerging legislation and external benchmark standards. The identified revisions will be implemented from 2026 onwards.

Own workforce

As detailed in our General Information section on page 218, Unilever's Code of Business Principles (COBP) and Code Policies apply to our material sustainability matters, including Human Rights.

Our Respect, Dignity and Fair Treatment Code policy sets out how we will respect employees' human rights by:

- Basing all employment-related decisions on merit.
- Avoiding behaviour that could be offensive, intimidating, malicious, violent, insulting or bullying.
- Providing fair and equitable wages that meet or exceed legal or industry standards.
- Not using any form of forced labour, including compulsory, trafficked or child labour.
- Maintaining reasonable working hours.
- Respecting the dignity of the individual and the right of employees to freedom of association and collective bargaining.

Our Health & Safety Code policy sets out our individual and shared responsibilities for health and safety. Team leaders have operational responsibility for health and safety in our own workforce and must:

- Establish and maintain appropriate systems;
- Identify and manage hazards and risks;
- Investigate and report all incidents and near misses; and
- Ensure appropriate communications and training is provided.

We expect all employees to take responsibility for their safety and those around them by acting in accordance with the COBP.

Value chain

Unilever's business partners are expected to adhere to the Responsible Partner Policy (RPP), which encompasses human rights obligations and mandates the remediation of negative impacts. Implementation of the RPP is guided by the Responsible Sourcing and Business Partnering Code Policy, which ensures that the teams contracting with third parties understand the RPP and consult the Responsible Business team on remediation of issues, such as human rights non-compliances.

The Human Rights Principles established within the RPP are consistent with applicable relevant ILO Conventions and cover all of our salient human rights issues, including forced labour (human trafficking), and child labour. The policy further expects business partners to implement effective systems and processes to prevent non-compliance with the RPP, extend these standards throughout their supply chains, and conduct independent human rights due diligence.

Our People & Nature Policy applies to direct suppliers of in-scope materials and requires these partners to:

- Conduct human rights due diligence within their own operations and supply chains.
- Develop and embed effective management systems to meet the requirements of the RPP and People & Nature Policy.
- Demonstrate compliance with the policy's principles through independent verification.

Business partners must confirm their ability to meet the requirements of the RPP upon registration and annual renewal to our systems through self-assessments, due diligence and risk-based audits. This process is used to identify approved partners for procured products and services and to assess risk according to the nature of those goods or services and the geographies in which those partners operate. The results determine which business partners require external auditing and specific engagement; for high-risk sites, either a site audit or a desktop assessment verifies supplier compliance with RPP requirements.

See page 221 for further details regarding these policies in the Environmental policies section.

Affected communities

Unilever's RPP specifies that the rights and title to the property and land of the individual and local communities, including Indigenous populations, are to be respected. This includes a zero-tolerance policy for land grabbing. Suppliers are also expected to consider Indigenous Peoples and local communities when conducting impact and risk assessments.

The People & Nature Policy sets out our commitments to respect and advance the human rights of all people, in accordance with the UNGPs. This includes a focus on the rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities with respect to livelihoods, food security and resources, along with commitments to respect and promote land rights.

Our Sustainable Agricultural Principles set out that land tenure rights must be respected and reinforce a zero-tolerance policy for land grabbing. This includes informing local communities of planned activities that affect them and minimising disturbances to these communities.

In addition, Unilever's Principles in Support of Human Rights Defenders outline our commitment to respecting human rights defenders (HRDs). Indigenous Peoples and local communities may act as HRDs and are often vulnerable to human rights violations, including those involving land rights. These Principles are guided by the UN Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, the UNGPs, and the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

Consumers and end-users

Responsible business is a key part of Unilever's Human Rights Policy Statement, which applies to all our rightsholders. Our commitment to conducting business with integrity while respecting human rights is driven through our COBP and Code Policies, including commitments to our consumers and society. In addition, the RPP expects our business partners to identify and manage their own potential human rights impacts.

1. Consisting of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

Human rights governance

Oversight of our human rights due diligence and risk management is provided by our Board of Directors and the Corporate Responsibility Committee (CRC). The ULE endorses the importance of human rights for the business and integrates it into top-level decision-making. It is also consulted in situations where there is a high risk of potential or actual impact, when a critical business decision is required, or if significant financial resources may be needed to address an issue. Our global team of Human Rights experts identifies emerging issues for the ULE to consider.

The Unilever Sustainability Advisory Council, an independent group of external sustainability specialists including a business and human rights expert, advises on and challenges our strategy. We monitor potential and existing human rights issues in conflict-affected and high-risk areas (CAHRAs). Findings are reported to the Sustainability Steering Committee.

Responsibility for our human rights commitment is embedded across all parts of our business. Central functions such as Sustainability, Procurement and Legal teams provide guidance and support in addressing our salient human rights issues. This includes engaging with rightsholders (including local communities), identifying potential and actual human rights impacts, and creating action plans to prevent, mitigate and remediate these impacts. Effective collaboration with business partners, industry associations, civil society and others is key to coordinate efforts and promote collective industry change.

Engaging on human rights impacts

Engagement with rightsholders and relevant stakeholders is a fundamental component of our strategy for identifying, assessing and addressing potential and actual human rights impacts within our operations, value chain and communities in which we operate. We engage with rightsholders both directly and through credible proxies, including through interviews with direct and third-party workers during site audit processes and human rights impact assessments. We also engage with rightsholders via grievance mechanisms to understand concerns and issues and, where appropriate, provide remedy.

Collaboration with trade unions such as IUF and IndustriAll is integral to representing the views of rightsholders internally and throughout our value chain. These partnerships involve joint working groups, formal consultations, and regular interactions between Unilever leadership and union representatives. Our Memorandum of Understanding with the IUF and IndustriAll confirms our commitment to biannual meetings and ongoing communications as required. These meetings are a forum for Unilever's senior executives, industrial relations leaders and union representatives to discuss human and trade union rights within our operations and set the tone for local trade union relations.

Technology is a key enabler in enhancing visibility across our value chain and in identifying potential and actual impacts, particularly for vulnerable groups at higher risk of negative impacts, such as women and migrant workers. We utilise tools supplied by 60 decibels and &Wider to gather insights from workers as part of our supplier due diligence development programme.

In November 2025, we held a roundtable in the margins of the UN Business Forum on Human Rights, bringing together rightsholders and proxies on their behalf, representing people in our own operations, value chain and the communities in which we operate. This session provided a platform for open dialogue on emerging human rights issues and trends, and for gathering views and insights on strengthening our approach to HRDD. Key learnings will be integrated into our strategy in 2026.

We support independent palm smallholders through the creation of development hubs in partnership with SNV, Forum Konservasi Leuser and World Resources Institute. These hubs coordinate activities to improve farm productivity, livelihoods and ecosystems to strengthen incomes, resilience and sustainable market access. We also work with partners and peers on the Respecting Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Rights Affected by Agricultural Production in Indonesia project, aiming to identify and address systemic barriers to land rights, strengthen local mediation capabilities, and co-develop scalable, community-driven solutions. This initiative supports both our value chain and the broader community in which we operate.

We have a clearly defined due diligence process for land transactions, which is mandated for each transaction prior to completion. The process includes conducting Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs) and stakeholder consultations in line with the principles of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), managed through internal approval gateways overseen by the Responsible Business team.

Identifying and assessing human rights risks

A multidimensional approach is used to identify potential and actual human rights impacts, incorporating data, risk indicators and insights from a wide range of sources. The Business Integrity team, supported by Human Rights and other subject matter experts, oversees procedures and controls to prevent, detect and respond to human rights impacts in our operations. See page 266 for further details.

Supply chain mapping is conducted to identify sourcing areas and suppliers that may present an increased risk. Tools support risk analysis at country and commodity levels to better understand potential impacts on value chain workers. This data is used to estimate the likelihood of impacts and identify areas where further verification, such as desktop or on-the-ground audits, may be required.

Our human rights due diligence processes include identifying and assessing indicators of potential issues, such as payment of recruitment fees or retention of workers' documentation. We undertake investigations where appropriate to determine whether these indicators are linked to actual impacts. We also monitor for risks of Unilever causing, contributing to or being linked to negative human rights impacts, including in conflict-affected areas. Our due diligence processes and responses are proportionate to address identified issues, including escalation to senior leaders when required. Our facilities adhere to strict security standards and performance measures are in place to ensure appropriate responses.

When we identify issues relating to business partners, we engage with them to implement corrective actions and strengthen their awareness and capability in accordance with the UNGPs. If they fail to demonstrate adequate progress, we seek leverage through constructive dialogue, reserving termination as a final measure when adverse impacts remain unaddressed. Internal disengagement guidelines outline recommended steps for assessing the human rights impact of commercial decisions, including withdrawals from specific countries, regions or sectors.

Risk assessment is integral to our mergers and acquisitions process. Pre-acquisition, we evaluate policies, processes and management systems to ensure respect for human rights is embedded within the entity's operations and value chain. Post-acquisition, onboarding processes include creation of corrective action plans to address gaps identified during the pre-acquisition phase and integration of the new entity into Unilever's compliance systems. For disposals, such as the demerger of our Ice Cream business, our internal disengagement guidelines apply.

Taking action to address human rights impacts

Unilever responds to identified negative human rights impacts by considering factors such as the location of the issue (own operations or value chain) and our leverage. Actions to address potential human rights impacts, often conducted in partnership with peer companies and expert partners, include:

- Embedding effective management systems throughout our operations;
- Providing training and capability building; and
- Participating in advocacy and multi-stakeholder collaborations to address root causes and facilitate systemic change.

A structured approach has been created to address human rights impacts through our salient issue frameworks. The frameworks:

- Define a model that enables consistent definition, resolution and reporting of issues;
- Ensure coordination across issues and areas of intervention;
- Capture who is impacted, the root cause, timelines for resolution and the intended outcomes;
- Prioritise action and allocation of resources; and
- Share impact assessment metrics that enable measurable progress and ensure our approach remains effective.

2025 actions

Key deliverables across our value chain and affected communities include:

- Supporting suppliers through our HRDD development programme to strengthen human rights policies and processes. In 2025, we expanded the programme to 50 additional suppliers and launched it in the Philippines and Turkey. We collaborated with implementation partners to help suppliers respond to maturity assessments and worker engagement surveys, and we will continue to track the progress of agreed actions.
- Partnering with Coca-Cola, the International Organization for Migration, and diginex, supported by the Bonsucro Impact Fund, to gather insights from sugarcane sector workers. We developed a Corrective Action Plan to address key risks and briefed policymakers to influence industry transformation. We will continue to monitor these plans in 2026.

SOCIAL DISCLOSURES

- Engaging suppliers through our Palm Oil Social Supplier Development Programme to mitigate negative impacts and improve working conditions. This included providing targeted support and conducting impact assessments through interviews with management and workers.
- Publishing guidance on rightsholder engagement following a successful pilot with a waste collection enterprise in India, which engaged with waste pickers to obtain insights and establish ongoing dialogue. Teams are encouraged to use this guidance when engaging with rightsholders.
- Continuing to partner with VietCycle on the 'Plastic Reborn' programme to provide training, PPE and other essential support to over 3,000 waste collectors in Vietnam since 2021.
- Collaborating with Proforest and peers in Indonesia to tackle barriers to land rights, strengthen mediation capabilities and co-create scalable, community-driven solutions. This was delivered through phase two of the Respecting Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Rights Affected by Agricultural Production in Indonesia project.

We continue to drive improvements through industry platforms to collectively tackle issues at scale. Unilever is an active member of AIM-Progress and its working groups, advocating for industry-wide advancements. Through the Consumer Goods Forum, we commit to the Priority Industry Principles, participate in the Human Rights Coalition, and serve on the steering committee of the Ethical Recruitment Marketplace to promote responsible recruitment practices.

Access to remedy and remediation of impacts

Effective grievance mechanisms are essential for understanding and acting on the concerns of our employees, value chain workers and local communities in which we operate. All rightsholders have access to raise concerns through our Unilever Code Support Line (whistleblowing line) and online Speak Up platform, including any suspected Code breaches, breaches of the Responsible Partner Policy (RPP) or cases of non-respect of the UNGPs. Carelines are also available across the world for consumers to raise a concern. Reports can be submitted confidentially and anonymously, where permitted by law.

All investigations of suspected Code breaches are conducted by a Business Integrity Officer. We aim to provide the reporter with an anticipated timescale for completion. An investigation report summarising the evidence, findings, corrective measures and recommended sanctions (where appropriate) is submitted to the Business Integrity Committee for review and conclusion. See page 266 for further details about our Business Integrity processes, including our non-retaliation policies.

While Unilever grievance mechanisms are in place, we believe issues are best addressed close to where the impact occurred. Our approach is to work with partners to ensure they have effective and trusted grievance mechanisms for their workers. Our RPP expects business partners to have grievance mechanisms aligned with the UNGPs and follow leading practices, including clear communication and accessibility for local communities to report issues. We monitor workers' awareness and trust in these mechanisms through independent audits of business partners' sites. Within our value chain, issues impacting affected communities may also be identified through these audits, as described in the section 'Tracking and monitoring effectiveness of actions'.

At a commodity level, our People and Nature Grievance Mechanism provides a framework for investigating and resolving potential and actual social and environmental impacts, including those raised by rightsholders in the communities where we operate or source from.

Once an impact is identified through one of these mechanisms, we review the root cause, contributing factors and whether we have caused, contributed to or are linked to the impact. Remediation actions are implemented and verified, and processes put in place to prevent recurrence. We work with business partners and other stakeholders as needed and engage with rightsholders to better understand the impact and ensure remediation actions meet the needs of the affected individual or community.

Where remedy is required that involves business partners, they are required to develop a Corrective Action Plan (CAP) to address the issues identified. Issues identified during RPP audits are independently verified by a third-party within 90 days to verify whether remediation measures have been effective. Some incidents may require capital investment or significant changes in working practices, which take longer than 90 days to deliver. Where this is the case, suppliers are expected to implement interim actions to reduce the risk until a permanent solution is in place. Our RPP Implementation Guidance provides resources to support business partners in remedying issues.

Examples of remediation actions in our value chain in 2025 include:

- Supporting a business partner in North America to reimburse recruitment fees paid by migrant workers employed at their site, while also strengthening their due diligence processes and service level agreements with labour agencies.
- Engaging with business partners in Turkey to develop and implement a repayment plan to reimburse workers who covered the costs of their own health checks during recruitment processes.

This excludes issues that were still under investigation as at 31 December 2025 or where corrective actions were still to be agreed.

Tracking and monitoring effectiveness of actions

We monitor the effectiveness of our policies in embedding respect for human rights within our own operations and across our value chain through a number of programmes and committees, including the Global Code and Policy Committee (own operations) and the Procurement Business Integrity Committee (supply chain). We also have processes that alert us to potential and actual human rights impacts in our own operations, value chain and in communities in which we operate, via public reports and media coverage.

Business partners are expected to confirm they can meet the requirements of the RPP. Unilever verifies alignment through self-declarations at registration, annual re-registration to our systems, routine due diligence, and risk-based audits of business partner factories, which are carried out by an independent third-party. During these audits, cases of non-respect of the UNGPs are identified in line with our RPP Fundamental Principles. We periodically publish the findings of business partner audit reports, with the last report published in 2023.

We publish regular updates on our actions to manage potential and actual human rights impacts through our website at unilever.com. We are also a member of the AIM-Progress Impact Measurement Working Group and have embedded common impact KPIs from the framework developed by this group into our salient issue action plans.

With respect to affected communities, reported grievances are recorded in our People and Nature Grievance Tracker and we publish details on our website. This helps us to track grievances and the effectiveness of our responses to them.

With respect to consumers and end-users, we consider health as the salient human rights issue most relevant to our consumers, which is managed through our product safety and risk assessment processes. See page 264 for details on these approaches.

METRICS AND TARGETS

Targets

Unilever is committed to respecting human rights across our operations, value chain and communities in which we operate. However, due to the nature of human rights, we do not define formal targets. Mechanisms to monitor the effectiveness of our policies and actions are described in the section 'Tracking and monitoring effectiveness of actions' above.

Severe human rights incidents in the value chain and affected communities

Value chain: Severe human rights incidents include instances of lawsuits, formal complaints through the undertaking or third-party complaint mechanisms, serious allegations in public reports or the media in respect of forced labour, human trafficking or child labour, where these are connected to the undertaking's value chain, and the fact of the incidents is not disputed by Unilever.

Affected communities: Severe human rights incidents include instances of lawsuits, formal complaints through the undertaking or third-party complaint mechanisms, serious allegations in public reports or the media in respect of land rights issues, where these are connected to the undertaking's affected communities, and the fact of the incidents is not disputed by Unilever.

Given the nature of severe human rights incidents, any identified incident is also considered to be a case of non-respect of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs), the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, or the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.

Exclusions: Cases that are under investigation as at 31 December 2025.

Allocation to Ice Cream: Based on a case-by-case assessment.

	Workers in value chain		Affected communities	
	2025 ^(a)	2024 ^{(b)(c)}	2025	2024 ^{(b)(d)}
Total number of severe human rights incidents	0	2	0	0
Those incidents that are cases of non-respect of the UNGPs, ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	0	2	0	0

(a) In 2025, 0 severe human rights incidents were identified related to Ice Cream.

(b) 2024 measured including Ice Cream.

(c) 2024 incidents relate to cases identified through 2023 RPP audit data.

(d) 2024 incidents restated for updates in methodology (see below).

We have adjusted our application of the measurement methodology for severe human rights incidents compared to FY 2024 so that it is now aligned with our updated understanding of the measurement methodology in line with the ESRS definitions.

Metrics relating to severe human rights incidents in our own operations are included in our Own Workforce disclosures on page 260.

Own Workforce

IMPACT, RISK AND OPPORTUNITY MANAGEMENT

Our material Social impacts, risks and opportunities (IROs) resulting from the double materiality assessment (DMA), and the process by which these were identified, are detailed on page 249.

Policies

Unilever's Code of Business Principles (COBP) and Code Policies set out the global standards of behaviour that we expect all employees to adhere to. They set out our commitment to fostering a workplace that is inclusive, free from discrimination and founded on mutual trust. Additionally, they incorporate explicit non-retaliation policies protecting individuals who report concerns or alleged breaches of the Code, as outlined in our Governance disclosures on page 266.

The Code Policies also detail how we manage our material IROs. In particular, the Respect, Dignity and Fair Treatment, and Occupational Health and Safety Code policies set out how we respect our employees and their responsibilities towards each other. See page 251 for further information in the Human Rights policies section.

Non-employees are expected to adhere to our Responsible Partner Policy (RPP).

Engaging with own workforce and workforce representatives

Engaging with our own workforce

We recognise that our people have first-hand knowledge of our business, as well as direct contact with our stakeholders. As a result, our people are well positioned to give valuable insights and feedback on all elements of our business, including identifying impacts on the workforce, and business risks and opportunities.

As set out in the Board's Workforce Engagement Policy, we aim to make engagement with our people strategic and meaningful. Workforce engagement activities are designed to:

- Be planned in advance to align with the agenda for Board meetings;
- Cover our entire workforce demographic, including geography, Business Group, function, length of service, diversity and work level;
- Provide opportunities for employees to engage directly with senior leaders, including Non-Executive Directors;
- Use a variety of methods such as face-to-face sessions, employee representatives, surveys and town hall meetings;
- Focus on Unilever's strategic priorities and associated policies; and
- Offer our people the opportunity to raise matters that are relevant to them.

The Board and the ULE actively participate in workforce engagement sessions, listening to employees and discussing focus topics. In 2025, Non-Executive Directors participated in four dedicated events covering a range of topics, including our winning behaviours and cultural transformation, safety in factories, reward and executive pay, and driving Desire at Scale in the Beauty & Wellbeing business. In addition, around 50 employee events were led by the CEO, ULE and business unit, regional or functional leaders. These included regular interactive global town hall sessions. In these, our senior leaders introduced our new CEO, outlined our growth strategy and market performance, shared progress on embedding our new operating model, and answered questions on issues of concern to our workforce, such as the demerger of our Ice Cream business.

Leaders also make regular in-person visits to our sites around the world to meet with our people and seek their feedback. At a market level, we hold regular, local leader-led virtual town hall meetings to engage employees on relevant topics and issues.

Our annual UniVoice survey is a key tool to understand employee sentiment. It covers a broad range of topics including engagement, leadership, line management, business integrity, growth mindset, purpose and inspiration, wellbeing, career development and learning, operational effectiveness, and diversity and inclusion. Over 73,000 employees responded to our UniVoice survey in 2025 (approx. 37,000 from our offices and 36,000 from our factories). We publish highlights of the survey in our Annual Report, and leaders within the business are responsible for follow-up actions. We also undertake a more frequent interim 'UniPulse' survey, allowing more focused enquiry around key themes, such as Unilever's winning behaviours.

Engaging with workers' representatives

In 2025, we demonstrated our ongoing commitment to fair and transparent industrial relations by actively engaging with employee representatives globally. This includes both formal and informal consultations with unions and works councils, alongside ongoing communication between factory leadership teams and union representatives, which support our business objectives and our values.

Our discussions with the Unilever European Works Council and other employee bodies in 2025 focused on strategic and workforce priorities. Our biannual global union meetings remain essential for fostering mutual understanding, addressing critical issues and staying aligned with global union movements.

The 2025 global union engagement agenda included a comprehensive update on Unilever's business and strategic outlook. Rights-based discussions were central to the agenda, covering topics such as freedom of association and collective bargaining, precarious employment and job security, restructuring and reorganisation impacts, and occupational health and safety in line with ILO Convention 155. In addition, the demerger of our Ice Cream business has presented as an ongoing challenge.

Effectiveness of engagement

We provide regular updates on workforce engagement activities at Board meetings to ensure employee feedback informs decision-making where appropriate. This includes completion rates and outcomes of key engagement surveys, and informal feedback from employees on the effectiveness of engagement sessions. A summary of our workforce engagement for 2025 is set out in our Governance Report on page 58.

Processes to remediate impacts and channels to raise concerns

Unilever's Speak Up processes and remediation mechanisms are detailed in our Governance section on page 266. This includes the channels for our own workforce to raise concerns, the investigation and resolution processes in place, as well as non-retaliation policies. In addition to the Speak Up channels, we have established formal processes globally to handle HR grievances relating to a variety of workplace concerns. All material issues are channelled through the Speak Up process and tracked to closure. Any HR grievances that are not escalated through the Speak Up channels, i.e. not a breach of the COBP and Code Policies, are not considered in scope for this disclosure.

Managing impacts and risks related to own workforce

Talent

We are an FMCG employer of choice for graduates and early career talent, with a 142:1 applicant to job ratio in 2025 (industry average 38:1) and LinkedIn organic engagement of 12% (industry average 7.4%). Unilever employees are proud to say that they work for Unilever (88% in 2025) and would recommend Unilever as an employer (81% in 2025).

This ability to attract, develop and retain a diverse range of skilled people is critical in the delivery of our strategy, and failure to do so could impact the continued success and growth of our business. Our 2025 People Strategy aims to ensure we have the best talent, culture and organisation and focuses on three strategic pillars (summarised below), aligned to our business strategy.

Winning culture

Unilever's business strategy is underpinned by a performance-led, feedback-rich and inclusive culture, exemplified by our four winning behaviours: care deeply, focus on what counts, stay three steps ahead and deliver with excellence.

In 2025, we accelerated cultural momentum through the commencement of our 'Dare to Lead' programme. Between 2025 and 2027, this programme will engage our top 4,000 leaders in a transformative journey to cultivate bold and courageous leadership. Immersive culture workshops, across both our office and manufacturing employee populations, have also helped embed our culture and winning behaviours. We track progress through our UniVoice survey, which now includes a 'Culture Index' focused on performance, engagement and purpose.

We have enhanced our performance management process by simplifying and better differentiating both performance and reward, with improved higher levels of reward to recognise outperformance. We are training and equipping managers with tools for honest and courageous conversations to improve management of underperformance, supported by our revised global policy on managing underperformance, launched in 2025.

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Uncompromising on talent

In response to evolving consumer behaviour, technological disruption and the changing skills landscape, we have enhanced our approach to talent management. This refreshed approach ensures a strong talent pipeline, following our 2024–2025 global reorganisation, by identifying and accelerating key talent and strengthening succession plans at senior leadership levels.

In 2025, we introduced a data-driven process to better align talent with value, pinpointing our highest-impact roles and the people best positioned to grow into them. We designed tailored development plans to fast-track their readiness for these critical positions. This talent acceleration engine will become a sustainable, cyclical programme embedded into our talent management practices, ensuring a strong and resilient leadership pipeline.

Our succession planning rigour has increased, with dedicated talent forums across business groups and functions, focusing on holistic development for our talent's current and future roles. We have also invested in building an in-house, end-to-end external recruitment capability, which aims to enable proactive and data-driven talent planning and hiring, and improve recruitment timelines.

We are building future-fit capabilities by upskilling our workforce in key areas. In 2025, training included:

- Artificial Intelligence (AI): We provided comprehensive training across business groups, geographies and functions. The programme covered general topics such as prompt engineering and responsible AI use. It also included practical applications such as AI-powered menu suggestions, using Copilot for financial reporting and AI-driven solutions for Customer Operations.
- Social-First: We provided global training to our marketers on applying the principle across insight generation, growth strategy, innovation and design, and building brands in culture.

Next Wave Organisation

As we finalise the implementation of our new operating model and the demerger of our Ice Cream business, we are focusing on the next wave of operational improvements to drive organisational effectiveness.

We have invested in streamlined processes and workforce planning tools, providing HR teams and line managers with enhanced organisational and people insights for improved decision-making. This has been enabled by further automation and the selective use of AI, including consolidating our global learning platforms across talent and learning.

Bullying and harassment, discrimination, forced labour and working hours

Unilever's Respect, Dignity and Fair Treatment Code policy sets out our commitments in relation to bullying and harassment, discrimination, forced labour and working hours. Any allegations of breaches regarding these commitments would be treated as a Code breach.

We conduct annual mandatory Code training for all employees, which regularly includes training on how to recognise bullying and harassment, and discrimination. We have further mandatory training (such as sexual harassment training) in a number of countries in which we operate, in response to regulatory requirements.

Training is also made available to employees on subjects such as how to recognise forced labour, our working hours policy and inclusion. This is delivered through various mechanisms, including cross-function 'learning hours' and our Workday global learning platform.

Fair wages and income

Unilever is committed to a fair wage for all employees as codified in our Respect, Dignity and Fair Treatment Code policy. This is supported by our Framework for Fair Compensation 2022 which outlines the company's position on wages for direct employees. It also includes principles such as fair and liveable compensation, market-based compensation and non-discrimination in compensation. Accountability for implementation of the framework sits with the Chief People Officer; the framework is publicly available and applied locally through compensation policies and procedures.

As part of our Framework's living wage element, we are committed to paying a living wage to all our direct employees, which we achieved in 2020. In 2021, we received our first global independent accreditation as a living wage employer. To maintain this standard, Unilever annually reviews direct employees' pay and benefits against an independent living wage benchmark, with corrective action being taken as necessary. 'Direct employees' are all those integrated into Unilever's global reward structure and human resources information system.

Health

Unilever is committed to providing healthy and safe working conditions for all its employees. Health and safety is a key part of our Code and integral to our way of working. It is deeply embedded in our culture, governance and operating structures, with accountability at all levels. In our own operations, we aim for Zero Harm, which underpins everything we do as a business.

Safety standards and communications

Unilever is committed to continuously improving health and safety performance, with strong safety leadership being key. In 2025, our Together for Safety programme continued, inviting our CEO and top leaders to visit our manufacturing sites with a specific focus on safety. These visits demonstrate our leadership's commitment to safety and encourage people to speak up about unsafe behaviour.

Our safety culture is embedded through activities like our annual Safety Day, our routine Safety Moments, Safety Campaigns and our annual Global Safety Awards, which celebrate the outstanding work of our teams across the world. The 2025 Safety Day campaign was themed around staying three steps ahead when it comes to our safety by identifying risks and the layers of protection needed to keep safe. The campaign was activated in factories, warehouses and office locations, and on our internal social media platform. Employees identified high-risk tasks and shared the layers of protection they put in place to stay three steps ahead on their safety.

Compliance with all applicable legislation and regulations is a mandatory minimum, with our safety standards aligning with obligations set out in the international standard for occupational health and safety management, ISO 45001. Safety in our manufacturing sites is critical for us and therefore our safety guidance is built into our Unilever Manufacturing System. Manufacturing sites develop individual plans that drive improvements based on their particular risk profile, such as hazardous substances, and electrical or mechanical risks. Learnings from key incidents and near-misses are shared via training.

Freedom of association and collective bargaining

As set out in our Approach to Human Rights section on page 251, Unilever's Code Policies reflect our commitments with regard to freedom of association and collective bargaining. In practice, we work extensively with trade unions, through joint working groups and formal consultations, on a multitude of different topics that impact our employees. Any allegation of a breach of our commitment in this area would be dealt with as a Code breach.

METRICS AND TARGETS

For metrics relating to our own workforce, employee data captured in the global HR system is extracted as at 31 December 2025. Additional data points (headcount data for approximately 6% of employees plus manual data points) have been collected as at 31 October 2025; any significant changes to 31 December 2025 are reviewed.

Unless explicitly stated in the basis of preparation, metrics reported as at the year end exclude results pertaining to employees of The Magnum Ice Cream Company.

Targets

No formal targets have been defined for our own workforce with respect to the material impacts, risks and opportunities identified in our sustainability statement.

Unilever tracks progress against our actions through a series of internal measures, including the use of oversight committees such as the Corporate Responsibility Committee, Audit Committee, the ULE, and the Global Code and Policy Committee, which has visibility of Code breaches. Progress is also assessed through our UniVoice scores in areas such as engagement, leadership, business integrity, purpose, wellbeing, career development and learning, operational effectiveness, and diversity and inclusion. Where relevant, progress against our actions has been included in the sections above.

Characteristics of the undertaking's employees

Employee headcount by geography, gender and type

All Unilever employees are categorised into the following types, applying the following definitions in the absence of national law or practice:

- Permanent employee: A full-time or part-time employee who works for and is paid directly by Unilever without a set end date of employment.
- Temporary employee: An employee who works for and is paid directly by Unilever for a defined period, i.e. is on the payroll. This includes temporary and fixed-term workers, interns, apprentices, and seasonal or casual employees.
- Non-guaranteed hours employee: Those employed without a guarantee of a minimum or fixed number of working hours. Examples may include employees with zero-hour contracts and on-call employees.

The total number of Unilever employees is classified using the year-end headcount by:

- Employee type: recorded as of the hire date or when there is a change in type.
- Gender: based on official identification or self-assignment. 'Not reported' includes those categorised as 'Other', 'Unspecified' or 'Prefer not to say'.

The total headcount per country is compared to the total headcount of Unilever employees to identify any countries of significant employment (>50 employees that represent more than 10% of headcount).

Movements in headcount	2025
1 January	120,040
Hires and leavers	(4,682)
Ice Cream	(19,266)
31 December	96,092

The tables below show the breakdown of Unilever's employees by geography, gender and type as at 31 December.

Employee headcount by geography	2025	2024
Asia Pacific Africa	49,891	58,026
The Americas	29,315	37,304
Europe	16,886	24,710
Total Headcount^(a)	96,092	120,040

(a) Please refer to note 4 of the Financial Statements on page 140 for equivalent headcount data.

	2025				2024			
Employee headcount by gender and type	Female	Male	Not reported	Total	Female	Male	Not reported	Total
Permanent	34,663	59,037	31	93,731	42,513	73,418	33	115,964
Temporary	1,097	1,258	4	2,359	1,675	2,063	164	3,902
Non-guaranteed hours	2	0	0	2	125	49	–	174
Total Headcount	35,762	60,295	35	96,092	44,313	75,530	197	120,040

The only country of significant employment (>10%) is India, which has a total of 19,741 employees (2024: 20,363). At 31 December 2025, there were a further 1,060 employees reported as part of the demerger of the Ice Cream business and the net movement of joiners and leavers over the reporting period was (323).

Total employee turnover

Employee start and exit dates are based on employment dates. Temporary employees (those working for a defined period) are excluded as they have come to the end of their contract rather than leaving voluntarily or due to dismissal, retirement or death in service.

Average headcount is calculated as the sum of weighted monthly headcount from December of the previous reporting period to December of the current reporting period, with the following weighting:

- January to November 2025: Weighting of 1
- December 2024 and December 2025: Weighting of 0.5

Employee turnover rate is calculated as a percentage of Unilever employees who have left in the reporting period over the average headcount.

Employee turnover	2025	2024
Total turnover of employees in year (headcount)	16,527	17,334
Rate of employee turnover (%)	17.2%	14.5%

The increase in employee turnover, seen between 2024 and 2025, is primarily due to the impact of Unilever's productivity programme.

Collective bargaining coverage and social dialogue

Unilever does not have any EEA countries that meet the criteria of significant employment. Therefore we do not report (i) collective bargaining by region within the EEA, or (ii) in relation to social dialogue, the percentage of employees covered at the establishment level by workers' representatives by country.

Employees covered by collective bargaining agreements	2025	2024
Total percentage of employees covered by collective bargaining agreements	53.3%	54.6%

Percentage of Unilever employees covered by collective bargaining agreements by region

Collective bargaining coverage rate	Number of non-EEA countries		Non-EEA Countries
	2025	2024	
0-19%	38	39	Azerbaijan, Cambodia, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Honduras, Hong Kong, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Korea, Republic of, Laos, Lebanon, Malaysia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Puerto Rico, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Singapore, Taiwan, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United States of America, Uruguay, Zimbabwe
20-39%	8	7	Australia, Chile, Colombia, Ghana, Mexico, Philippines, Turkey, United Kingdom
40-59%	5	12	Algeria, India, Pakistan, South Africa, Switzerland
60-79%	9	7	Bangladesh, Bolivia, Israel, Kenya, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Sri Lanka, Tunisia
80-100%	7	5	Argentina, Brazil, Côte d'Ivoire, Indonesia, Japan, Thailand, Vietnam

Unilever confirms that it has agreements in place with its employees for representation by a European Works Council (EWC).

Diversity metrics

Top management level: Unilever Leadership Executive (ULE) and employees in senior management roles one level below ULE.

Age: age is determined by the employee's date of birth, based on official identification.

Movement in top management headcount	2025
1 January	109
Hires and leavers	(4)
Ice Cream	(13)
31 December	92

The tables below show the gender distribution in terms of number and percentage at the top management level and the diversity of employees by age group.

Gender distribution of top management	2025				2024			
	Female	Male	Not reported	Total	Female	Male	Not reported	Total
Top Management Level Headcount ^(a)	27	65	–	92	35	74	–	109
Percentage	29%	71%	–%	100%	32%	68%	–%	100%

(a) Unilever Leadership Executive (Female: 4, Male: 8) and Senior Management (Female: 23, Male: 57). Refer to Employee Diversity table on page 48.

Diversity of employees by age group ^(a)	2025		2024	
	Headcount	Percentage	Headcount	Percentage
<30	17,047	18%	21,635	18%
30–50	63,265	66%	78,113	65%
>50	15,771	16%	19,970	17%
Unknown ^(b)	9	–%	322	–%
Total Headcount	96,092	100%	120,040	100%

(a) Refer to roll forward of total Unilever employees from 31 December 2024 to 31 December 2025.

(b) Anyone for whom we do not have an age or date of birth, e.g. short-term employees.

Adequate wages

Adequate wage is defined as a wage that provides for the satisfaction of the needs of the employee and their family in light of national economic and social conditions. This is either the applicable legal living or legal minimum wage, the minimum wage set by applicable collective bargaining agreements, or where neither exists, either an appropriate alternative adequate wage benchmark (as set out in AR73) or the voluntary living wage.

For all countries, where not specified, 'wage' refers to the gross wage, excluding variable components such as overtime and incentive pay, and excluding allowances unless they are guaranteed.

For non-EEA countries, we have not considered any official norms in determining the adequate wage level due to the lack of guidance in the ESRS around the correct interpretation of this term. For EEA countries, we have applied the ESRS definitions.

As at 31 December 2025, 100% of Unilever employees were paid an adequate wage.

Social protection

If one or more Unilever employees in a country are not covered by social protection against loss of income for one or more of the specified major life events, we disclose the countries to which this applies, the types of Unilever employees not covered, and the major life events not covered. Major life events include sickness, unemployment, employment injury and acquired disability, parental leave and retirement (either by company or public programmes).

As at 31 December 2025, 100% of Unilever employees are covered by social protection against loss of income due to one or more major life events, through public programmes or through benefits offered by Unilever. However, due to different legal systems and employment laws, the employee groups covered by social protection for the different major life events vary across the nearly 100 countries in which Unilever has employees.

The table on the following page sets out the countries in which employees do not have social protection, by event type, and the type of employees who do not have such protection.

SOCIAL DISCLOSURES

Countries and event type of employees not covered by social protection

Country	2025	2024
Unemployment		
Bahrain	n/a	All employees
Egypt	n/a	Temporary/fixed-term employees
India	Office-based employees and any manufacturing employees not meeting the requirements for protection under the Industrial Disputes Act or a voluntary retirement scheme and employees of Zywie Ventures Private Ltd and Zenherb Labs Private Limited	Office-based employees and any manufacturing employees not meeting the requirements for protection under the Industrial Disputes Act or a voluntary retirement scheme
Kuwait	n/a	All employees
Oman	n/a	All employees
Qatar	n/a	All employees
Singapore	Temporary/fixed-term employees and employees of Paula's Choice	Temporary/fixed-term employees and employees of Paula's Choice
Tunisia	n/a	Temporary/fixed-term employees
Parental leave		
United States of America	Unionised workforce at Hammon Sourcing Unit	Employees of Dermallogica USA who have not worked at least 30 hours per week in the year preceding leave, and non-birthing parents working less than 20 hours a week and not eligible for parental leave under federal, state or local law

Health and safety metrics

Work-related injury is defined as any personal injury or disease resulting from a single instantaneous exposure due to an unexpected or unplanned occurrence, which is found to have occurred in a work environment and to be work-related (either caused or contributed). Based on Unilever's definitions, an incident resulting in injury is often referred to as an 'accident'. Unilever does not refer to incidents resulting in ill health as an 'accident'.

Work-related ill health is defined as a disease, abnormal condition or disorder contracted as a result of an exposure over a period of time to risk factors arising from the work environment and work exposures. Work-related illnesses require exposure over time and cannot be the result of a single exposure.

Fatality is defined as death as a result of work-related injury or work-related ill health, suffered by Unilever's own workforce while they are on duty, both on-site and off-site on Unilever business or other workers (also referred to as value chain workers), while working on Unilever sites.

Total recordable frequency rate (TRFR) is the rate of recordable work-related accidents per 1 million hours worked.

Days lost is defined as the number of days lost to employee absence related to injuries, fatalities and work-related ill health across all Unilever sites, counted on a calendar-day basis, i.e. weekends and public holidays are counted as lost days, and where the first full day and last day of absence are included. Days lost are capped to 180 days based on external guidance. Where employee absence extends beyond 31 December, total days lost is estimated by a qualified clinician and recorded in full.

Allocation to Ice Cream

Work related injuries: incidents relating to dedicated manufacturing, logistics and non-manufacturing sites. For shared non-manufacturing sites, 10% of incidents are allocated based on the estimated percentage of Ice Cream office employees divided by total office employees.

Work related ill-health: incidents relating to employees contracted by 'The Magnum Ice Cream Company' as of 6 December.

Fatalities: allocated based on a case-by-case assessment.

Health and safety metrics	2025	2024 ^(a)
Employees covered by Unilever's health and safety management system	100%	100%
Fatalities (number of fatalities)	–	–
Work-related accidents (number of work-related accidents)	92	165
Employees	84	152
Non-employees	8	13
Total Recordable Frequency Rate (TRFR)	0.41	0.55
Employees	0.43	0.58
Non-employees	0.29	0.35
Work-related ill health (number of work-related ill health incidents)	2	n/a
Days lost ^{(b)(c)}	1,936	2,946
Ice Cream health and safety metrics		
Fatalities (number of fatalities)	1	–
Work-related accidents (number of work-related accidents)	41	–
Total Recordable Frequency Rate (TRFR)	0.86	–
Work-related ill health (number of work-related ill health incidents)	–	–
Days lost ^(d)	799	–

- (a) 2024 measured including Ice Cream.
- (b) Days lost in 2025 include 3 incidents capped at 180 days. As of February 2026, for 2 incidents where employees were absent at 31 December 2025, actual days lost for one employee that returned have been included and an additional estimated 95 days included to accommodate anticipated days lost in 2026 for the other employee.
- (c) Days lost in 2024 included 7 incidents where employees were absent at 31 December 2024; a total of 448 days were included pertaining to these incidents of which 214 were estimated. Total actual days lost for the employees were 643 days (including 2 incidents capped at 180 days) based on data provided in 2025.
- (d) Days lost in 2025 relating to Ice Cream include 1 incident capped at 180 days. There was also 1 incident where an employee was absent at 31 December 2025; as the employee returned in February 2026, actual days lost have been included.

In 2025, a contractor (other worker) sadly passed away in one of our Ice Cream factories due to workplace violence. We performed a full investigation and applied the lessons learned to sites worldwide to reduce the risk of a similar reoccurrence.

Remuneration metrics

Gender pay gap

Gross hourly pay per employee is calculated, where applicable, as the sum of gross annual salary and gross annual benefits divided by annual hours (52* weekly hours). Male and female mean gross hourly pay is calculated as the total gross hourly pay for all male or female Unilever employees divided by the total number of male or female Unilever employees.

Total remuneration ratio

Unilever considers the ESRS definition of pay to be equivalent to total annual remuneration. The median employee total annual remuneration for all Unilever employees (excluding the highest-paid individual) is identified as the employee with total annual remuneration in the middle of the full list of employees by total annual remuneration.

Non-equity incentive plan compensation and non-qualified deferred compensation earnings are not applicable to Unilever.

	2025	2024
Unilever gender pay gap (%)	(52)%	(49)%
Total remuneration ratio	286.6:1	225.7:1

In 2025, the mean pay level for female employees was 52% higher than that of male employees, primarily driven by the composition of our workforce. A substantial proportion of male employees are employed in manufacturing roles, which are typically at the lower end of our internal pay structure and often located in countries with lower prevailing wage levels. In contrast, a higher proportion of female employees hold professional and managerial positions at higher pay grades. These structural differences in role allocation and geographic distribution led to a higher average remuneration for females. The demerger of our Ice Cream business also resulted in the average male salary declining more sharply than the average female salary due to the demographic profile of leavers, thereby causing an increase in the gender pay gap.

As at 31 December 2025, the highest-paid individual was paid more than 286 times the median of all employees. In addition to the reasons set out above, this ratio is driven by several other factors:

- As a global organisation, pay levels differ significantly by region. In 2025, the highest-paid individual received a euro-denominated package, while many employees are located in countries with materially lower absolute salary levels. These differences reflect local market conditions and do not necessarily indicate lower purchasing power when considered in the context of local cost of living.
- The highest-paid individual's remuneration package included vested shares, which substantially increased the total value of the package and contributed to the rise in the pay ratio. In 2024, the highest-paid individual did not receive any vested share awards in their remuneration package.

Incidents, complaints and severe human rights impacts and incidents

Complaints

Complaints are defined as matters relating to working conditions, equal treatment and opportunities for all, or other work-related rights that are reported, investigated and closed potential breaches to the Code of Business Principles, breaches to the Responsible Partner Policy, or complaints about a Unilever company raised to the National Contact Points (NCP) for OECD Multinational Enterprises. NCP complaints are reviewed to identify whether they pertain to work-related human rights. Substantiation is determined through review by the relevant Unilever Business Integrity Officer and/or Responsible Business Manager and the management of the Third-Party Service Provider, where applicable. The total number of complaints closed includes all cases closed in the year pertaining to the current year or prior years.

Exclusions: Substantiated incidents of discrimination, including harassment.

Incidents of discrimination, including harassment

An incident is a legal action or complaint registered with Unilever or competent authorities through a formal process, or an instance of non-compliance identified by Unilever through established procedures. Established procedures to identify instances of non-compliance can include audits, formal monitoring programmes or grievance mechanisms.

Incidents of discrimination, including harassment, are defined by Unilever as matters that are either substantiated (i.e. sufficient evidence to determine an incident has occurred) Discrimination and Harassment Code of Business Principles Cases; or substantiated Discrimination and Harassment Responsible Partner Cases as pertaining to non-employees.

Severe human rights incidents

Severe human rights incidents in connection with Unilever employees and non-employees, or value chain workers, are considered to be negative impacts with respect to forced labour, which may include human trafficking and modern slavery, or child labour, and the facts are not disputed by Unilever. Given the nature of severe human rights incidents, any identified incident is also considered to be a case of non-respect of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs), ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.

Exclusions: Cases that are under investigation as at 31 December 2025.

Allocation to Ice Cream: Based on case-by-case assessment.

Incidents, complaints and severe human rights metrics	2025	2024 ^(a)
Total number of complaints closed	245	652
Number of substantiated complaints	78	193
Number of unsubstantiated complaints	167	459
Total number of complaints raised in the current reporting period	263	619
Number of complaints closed raised in the current reporting period	170	417
Incidents of discrimination, including harassment	40	74
Number of incidents of discrimination, including harassment, under investigation	17	16
Total number of severe human rights incidents connected to our own workforce	–	–
Ice Cream incidents, complaints and severe human rights metrics		
Total number of complaints closed	55	–
Incidents of discrimination, including harassment	10	–
Total number of severe human rights incidents connected to our own workforce	–	–

(a) 2024 measured including Ice Cream.

We have adjusted our application of the measurement methodology for severe human rights incidents compared to FY 2024 so that it is now aligned with our updated understanding of the measurement methodology in line with the ESRS definitions. There have been no fines, penalties or compensation for damages recorded as a result of the incidents, complaints and severe human rights impacts disclosed.

Workers in the Value Chain

IMPACT, RISK AND OPPORTUNITY MANAGEMENT

Our material Social impacts, risks and opportunities resulting from the double materiality assessment (DMA), and the process by which these were identified, are detailed on page 249.

Policies

The requirements for our business partners are set out in Unilever's Responsible Partner Policy (RPP). The scope of the RPP is explained in the Environmental policies on page 221, and how the policy addresses our approach to human rights is set out on page 251.

Engaging with value chain workers, processes to remediate impacts and channels to raise concerns

Our processes for engaging with value chain workers to remediate impacts, and channels to raise concerns relating to value chain workers, are detailed in our Approach to Human Rights section on page 251.

Delivering positive impacts across our value chain

To address barriers to decent livelihoods, we are collaborating with partners to promote systemic change. Our actions, which are delivering positive impacts to our value chain, include:

- Equipping suppliers with the tools, knowledge and resources to start measuring their living wage gaps, all of which are made available on our website at unilever.com. These resources include free access to living wage data through WageIndicator, a Living Wage Playbook and dedicated clinics through IDH aimed at supporting specific supplier needs.
- Helping smallholder farmers to improve their productivity and farming practices by enrolling them in certification schemes and providing access to income growth and regenerative agriculture programmes. For example, in India, we are helping coffee farmers improve resilience by training them in regenerative practices like natural fertilisers and water conservation. In Indonesia, we are supporting smallholder farmers with high-yield dwarf coconut trees, which is making coconut sugar production faster and safer, alongside training families to optimise the sugar-making process. We also help small tea growers in India meet sustainability standards through the Trustea certification programme, providing access to digital tools that promote good agricultural practices.
- Supporting small to medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in our retail value chain to access our digital commerce platforms, which enables them to buy directly from us and benefit from product promotions. We are also continuing to support our last-mile distribution programmes, which help us to reach consumers in remote areas. Our Shakti programme supports over 200,000 women micro-entrepreneurs in rural Asia and Africa and provides them with access to business training.

Policy advocacy

In addition to our actions, we advocate for living wages to become widespread, alongside partners like UN Global Compact, International Labour Organization, IDH and World Benchmarking Alliance. Together, in 2025, we successfully campaigned for living wage to be highlighted in the Doha Political Declaration as a key focus area for government policy aiming to advance social development. We also launched impact studies and engaged businesses and policymakers on living wage in several countries including the Philippines, Pakistan and Brazil.

METRICS AND TARGETS

Targets

Our ambition is to help the people who grow, make and sell our products have a decent livelihood, including by earning a living wage – so they can afford the essentials of daily life and have work that is secure, dignified and fair.

As part of Unilever's 15 sustainability goals, we have set three short-term targets with the aim of delivering long-term impact to the livelihoods of workers in our value chain:

- We are working with smallholder farmers to improve their livelihoods and agricultural practices. Our goal is to help 250,000 smallholder farmers in our supply chain access livelihoods programmes by 2026.
- We are also encouraging our suppliers to sign our Living Wage Promise, kickstarting their journey to pay employees a living wage. Our goal is to ensure that suppliers representing 50% of our procurement spend sign the Living Wage Promise by 2026.
- We are helping small businesses in our retail value chain grow. Our goal is to help 2.5 million SMEs in our retail value chain grow their business by 2026.

We have engaged in a number of forums and initiatives that provide insight and expertise from the perspective of people in our value chain to help develop these targets, including extensive engagement with the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD).

Targets relating to sustainable sourcing and regenerative agriculture practices in our value chain are detailed in our Biodiversity and Ecosystem disclosures on page 241.

Livelihood targets

Suppliers representing 50% of our procurement spend to sign the Living Wage Promise by 2026

A living wage promise is a commitment made by a supplier to progress towards paying a living wage to workers in their own business operations, either through signing a Living Wage Special Terms Contract (STC) with Unilever or by signing Unilever's Living Wage Promise document. Unilever's definition of a living wage is included on page 250.

Performance is measured as the percentage of total procurement spend from 1 January to 31 December for suppliers that have signed the Living Wage Promise divided by the total procurement spend for the reporting year.

Allocation to Ice Cream: Procurement spend relating to raw and packaging materials purchased by Unilever are estimated based on proportion of raw and packaging materials used in Ice Cream finished goods, using information such as product recipes and production volumes. Where such information is unavailable, allocation is based on dedicated manufacturing sites. Procurement spend relating to collaborative manufacturers (CMs) is allocated based on finished goods supplied by CMs categorised as Ice Cream products. Indirect procurement spend is allocated based on proportion of costs relating to Ice Cream dedicated departments and functions of total costs.

Help 250,000 smallholder farmers in our supply chain access livelihoods programmes by 2026

Unilever defines a smallholder farmer as a person who rears livestock and/or cultivates crops on one or more plots of land that, individually or in aggregate, is the larger of: up to and including 10 hectares (only counting farmed land), in line with the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization's definition of a smallholder farmer, or the size defined by an official regional and/or sector body. Supply chain refers to a farmer group or individual farmer, within a defined geographical area, providing functionally equivalent feedstocks to those that can be demonstrated to be within Unilever's supply chain.

Eligible livelihoods programmes must include activities and/or inputs designed to deliver improved livelihoods through positive outcomes on Unilever accepted certification and/or incomes, be approved by Unilever authority, within a signed contract between 1 January 2024 and 31 December 2025, and be run directly by Unilever or a third party under a contractual commitment with Unilever.

Performance is measured as the cumulative total number of smallholder farmers in Unilever's supply chain who have received help from Unilever to access livelihoods programmes in the reporting period. Access is defined as either:

- attending face-to-face training;
- receiving intended subsidies, financial services, farm input, labour or technologies; or
- being certified by the livelihoods programme.

Allocation to Ice Cream: Programmes funded by or associated to an Ice Cream brand. If a programme does not meet these criteria, allocation is performed where the supplier, crop and/or Unilever site associated with the programme is identified as relating to Ice Cream.

Help 2.5 million SMEs in our retail value chain grow their business by 2026

Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in our retail value chain include businesses selling Unilever goods to consumers in one of the following countries: Bangladesh, Brazil, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand, Turkey and Vietnam. These businesses have historically been serviced by a distributor, wholesaler, or cash and carry; or in Mexico, where servicing with Unilever has been enabled by the digital platform.

Performance is measured as the number of SMEs in Unilever's retail value chain that have used a Unilever digital platform (mobile app or website) to purchase at least one product in the reporting period from 1 January to 31 December 2025.

Allocation to Ice Cream: SMEs served by Ice Cream distributors. For SMEs served by Ice Cream and non-Ice Cream distributors, no allocation is made to Ice Cream since it is assumed that these SMEs will be part of Unilever's continuing operations following the demerger of our Ice Cream business.

Livelihoods targets	Goal	2025	2024 ^(a)	2023 ^(a)
Suppliers representing 50% of our procurement spend to sign the Living Wage Promise by 2026 (% of procurement spend)				
Unilever	50%	43%	32%	—
Ice Cream		17%	—	—
Help 250,000 smallholder farmers in our supply chain access livelihoods programmes by 2026 (number of smallholder farmers)				
Unilever	0.25m	0.17m	0.08m	—
Ice Cream		0.04m	—	—
Help 2.5 million SMEs in our retail value chain grow their business by 2026 (number of SMEs)^(b)				
Unilever	2.5m	2.12m	2.58m	1.91m
Ice Cream		0.24m	—	—

(a) 2024 and 2023 measured including Ice Cream.

(b) 2023 measured for the three-month period October to December.

We continue to make good progress for suppliers who have signed our Living Wage Promise and are on track to deliver on our 2026 goal of 50% spend. In addition, we are on track to meet our 2026 goal of reaching 250,000 smallholder farmers, with almost 210,000 accessing livelihood programmes since January 2024 (including Ice Cream). However, progress against our SME target in 2025 was lagging and overall there was a decline in active retailers compared to 2024. This was largely due to key markets migrating from local applications to our global digitised distributive trade (DDT) platform, as well as the demerger of our Ice Cream business impacting activity levels. Despite this gap, retailer adoption showed consistent growth, driven by higher repeat usage and self-ordering. Large markets such as India and Indonesia continued to expand SME participation through digital ordering. Looking ahead to 2026, the focus will be on accelerating SME onboarding, particularly in home and personal care markets, while deepening engagement through retailer-relevant communication, personalised promotions, and other targeted initiatives to strengthen adoption.

Consumers and End-Users

Unilever's success depends on the value and relevance of our brands and products to consumers worldwide. We monitor trends and gather insights from consumers, customers and shoppers to develop our brand strategies and build competitive advantage.

This disclosure includes all Unilever consumers and end-users in our downstream value chain who are likely to be materially impacted by our operations. These include:

- consumers who rely on the safety and quality of our products, including those who may be particularly dependent on accurate and accessible product information, such as those with allergies; and
- children, who are increasingly exposed to online promotional content from a broad range of industries and may be reached by our brand messaging.

IMPACT, RISK AND OPPORTUNITY MANAGEMENT

Our material Social impacts, risks and opportunities (IROs) resulting from the double materiality assessment (DMA), and the process by which these were identified, are detailed on page 249.

Policies

As set out in our General Information section on page 218, Unilever's Code of Business Principles (COBP) and Code Policies apply to our material sustainability matters, including the impacts on our consumers and end-users.

Product safety

The COBP sets out Unilever's commitment to providing products and services that are safe for their intended use, as well as accurately and properly labelled, advertised and communicated. Product safety is also governed through the following Code Policies:

- **Responsible Innovation Code Policy:** describes our commitment to conducting responsible, safe and sustainable research and innovation that fully respects the concerns of our consumers and society. Six supporting standards include Safety Risk Assessments for ensuring Consumer, Occupational and Environmental Safety by Design, and Use of Ingredients and Control of Contaminants.
- **Product Safety & Product Quality Code Policy:** sets out our commitment to produce safe, high-quality products and services that meet all applicable standards and regulations.

As described in the Environmental policies section on page 221, our Responsible Partner Policy (RPP) sets out the requirements for suppliers in the value chain. Specifically, within the Business Integrity & Ethics pillar, this includes requirements to meet agreed specifications and notifying Unilever of any product quality or safety concerns originating from the business partner, or its supply chain without delay.

Marketing to children

The Responsible Marketing Code Policy sets out our commitment to market our products and services truthfully, accurately and transparently. The Code policy is supported by Unilever's internal marketing and brand guidelines, including the Marketing to Children Principles. As a result of the demerger of our Ice Cream business, these principles were revised in 2025 for implementation in our Foods business from 1 January 2026.

These principles ensure that Unilever adheres to the strictest standards in marketing to children and adheres to all relevant local regulations and pledges. If no regulations exist, Unilever does not intentionally advertise to children under six, and only markets to those ages six to 13 if products meet Unilever's Science-based Nutrition Criteria (USNC). Licensing, partnerships and use of characters that may appeal to children are limited to those products that meet the USNC, and all advertising must be responsible, transparent, and avoid promoting unhealthy habits.

Our marketing teams and agencies are responsible for compliance with these principles. The President of our Foods Business Group is responsible for the implementation of these principles, which we make publicly available on our website.

Engaging with consumers and end-users

We engage with our consumers and end-users, including those groups considered vulnerable, through a range of communication channels on a continuous basis, reaching over 3 million consumer contacts in 2025 through our various platforms.

We operate consumer care lines around the world for our consumers to share any comments or concerns, with details provided on packs and through our websites. We monitor feedback provided by consumers on Unilever's brands and products on social media and through product reviews on digital commerce sites. We also use consumer research from partners such as Kantar, Nielsen and Ipsos, who we engage through their regular surveys and panels. This engagement takes place under the ultimate oversight of our Chief Growth and Marketing Officer. We use these insights to support our aim of providing superior products and delivering great consumer experiences.

In addition, we use a range of mechanisms to monitor and consider evolving societal preferences, including media and social media reviews and NGO engagement. This is overseen by our Chief Corporate Affairs and Communications Officer.

Our approach to identifying and assessing the potential impacts on consumers with allergies is through product safety assessments and product labelling, rather than direct engagement. Similarly, potential impacts in relation to marketing to children are assessed through reviewing their media consumption behaviour.

Processes to remediate impacts and channels to raise concerns

The communication channels referenced above, including our consumer care lines and websites, offer consumers multiple mechanisms through which to raise any concerns. Trained consumer communication agents respond to questions where appropriate, and their use and effectiveness are tracked by monitoring performance against set indicators and through consumer feedback surveys.

Product safety

Concerns raised to Unilever in relation to product safety are shared with relevant internal experts for further investigation. By closely monitoring consumer feedback data, we can detect emerging issues and respond quickly. In the event of a marketplace incident relating to consumer safety or product quality, an incident management team is activated to ensure timely and effective action.

We are committed to continually improving our quality performance; however, sometimes we fall short of our product safety and quality standards. A product might, for example, have a quality defect. Or there may be a contamination of the raw materials, or a mislabelling of ingredients. If this happens, protecting consumers' safety is our number one priority. When necessary, we will issue a public recall of the affected products from the marketplace, even if only small quantities of products are involved.

In the case of a public recall, we use multiple channels to ensure consumers have the required information regarding the product affected (e.g. national press advertising, store communications for retailers, email for direct-to-consumer sales, and relevant websites) and that they can get answers to any questions or concerns via our care lines.

Marketing to Children

Our marketing teams are responsible for ensuring compliance with our Marketing to Children Principles. Where non-compliance is identified, our teams work to make the necessary changes, such as changes to artwork, to ensure adherence to the principles.

Code of Business Principles

Individuals can report concerns about potential breaches of Unilever's COBP and Code Policies through our Code reporting channels. Our investigation standards require us to record and assess all potential breaches reported. See page 266 for details on our Governance disclosures, including our non-retaliation requirements.

Managing impacts and risks related to consumers and end-users

Product safety

Unilever has comprehensive product quality processes and controls in place, supported by standards which cover safety risk assessments, use of ingredients and control of contaminants. Safety risk assessments ensure consumer, occupational and environmental safety by design, and require materials used in our product formulations to be registered in Unilever's Safety Systems, supported by defined tools and guidance for assessing consumer safety risks. The use of ingredient standards applies global exclusions or restrictions to certain substances based on safety, regulatory or reputational concerns. These standards are maintained based on external developments and subsequently implemented within our portfolio.

Ensuring our products are safe also encompasses product labelling. This includes instructions for use, product composition and additional labelling, such as the presence of allergens. We have labelling approval processes in place to ensure compliance with external regulations and Unilever's policies.

Suppliers of the materials for our products must meet the standards set within Unilever's Supplier Quality Approval process. Our Quality Management System then defines the requirements to be followed for the manufacture of safe products, covering topics such as cleaning and disinfection, hygienic engineering and maintenance, allergen management and foreign matter prevention. Processes and controls are verified annually and regularly monitored through performance indicators that drive improvement activities.

In the event of a non-conforming product reaching the market, we have a global process for identifying and managing marketplace incidents to ensure we act fast, investigate fully and embed learnings to prevent future recurrence. Where necessary, we will issue a public recall of the affected products from the marketplace even if only small quantities of products are involved.

In 2025, we issued one public recall relating to the Ice Cream business, which was caused by undeclared allergens. Wherever and whenever mistakes occur, we take action to identify the root cause and share lessons learned with all relevant parties to prevent a recurrence. Unilever is defending a portfolio of legal claims alleging asbestos contamination in certain products which Unilever no longer sells. Unilever disputes these allegations, which it does not consider are substantiated.

We monitor the effectiveness of our product safety processes and controls in a number of ways, including leadership scorecards and tracking key metrics such as marketplace incidents/recalls, consumer-safety-related complaints, and the completion of audits and associated actions. We also track the completion of our corrective and preventive actions, for example, those related to marketplace incidents/recalls and consumer-safety-related manufacturing incidents, to ensure that our processes for learning from incidents are effective in preventing future recurrence. The quality and safety of our products are also managed through our enterprise risk process.

We also work to improve consumer safety by engaging beyond our business with the scientific community and regulators. A focus area is the development and application of leading-edge advanced non-animal safety science, where we work closely with authorities around the world, including regulators, government scientists and academic experts. We actively disseminate the research we do to guarantee that our products are safe, without the need for animal testing, to support others in also building new capabilities based on advanced science.

In 2025, we contributed to the European Commission Roadmap to phase out animal testing for chemical safety assessment as industry co-chair for the European Partnership for Alternative Approaches to Animal Testing (EPAA). We also continued our collaboration with the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA, initiated in 2015), US National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS, initiated in 2021), and started a new collaboration with the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA), all focused on pioneering approaches to chemical safety assessment using advanced science. Our approach to eliminating animal testing without compromising on safety is set out further within our Governance disclosures.

Our actions on product safety are supported by the expertise of our Safety, Environmental & Regulatory Science (SERS) group, which is our global centre of excellence in safety and sustainability science, and our Quality expertise teams. Our dedicated team of safety and environmental scientists, including many who are internationally recognised as leaders in their fields, have expertise in allergy, chemistry, exposure science, microbiology, risk assessment, toxicology, process safety, computational modelling and data science, and environmental safety and sustainability science.

Marketing to Children

The updated Marketing to Children Principles has been published on our Responsible Business platform and communicated through internal channels. Markets are preparing implementation guidance to support consistent application of the principles in marketing activities. In addition, the Unilever COBP provides defined processes for escalation, review and remediation where instances of non-compliance arise.

METRICS AND TARGETS

Targets

No formal targets have been defined for our consumers and end-users with respect to the IROs identified in our sustainability statement. However, we are committed to continually improving our performance against our product safety and quality standards, monitoring the effectiveness of our processes and controls in multiple ways as set out above. In 2025, we continued to reduce the number of marketplace incidents by more than 8% (excluding Ice Cream) versus 2024. In relation to responsible marketing, non-compliances are identified and addressed on a case-by-case basis.

ENTITY-SPECIFIC DISCLOSURES

Nutritional product quality

Policies

Continuously improving the nutritional profile of our products and helping consumers adopt better diets without compromising on enjoyment are fundamental to the strategy of our Foods Business Group. The execution of this strategy is guided by Unilever's Nutrition Standards, an internal framework that drives portfolio improvements that align with scientific insights regarding nutrition's contribution to health and wellbeing:

- Unilever's Science-based Nutrition Criteria (USNC) set standards for nutrients that should be limited and guide the nutritional quality of our products to healthier options. The USNC consist of product-specific thresholds for calories, salt, sugar and saturated fat. These values are modelled against dietary intakes in five countries to quantify their impact and published in a peer-reviewed scientific journal.
- Unilever's Positive Nutrition Standards outline the criteria for ingredients and nutrients that are recommended for increased consumption. These standards include product-specific measures for fruit and vegetables, wholegrains, protein, fibre and micronutrients.

Engaging with consumers and end-users

We engage with consumers about nutritional product quality through the mechanisms already described. In addition, we use international dietary guidelines from groups such as the World Health Organization (WHO) and CODEX, along with scientific modelling, to assess the impact of nutritional product quality on consumers and inform our business strategy.

Managing impacts on consumers and end-users

We work to improve the nutritional quality of products on an ongoing basis, innovating and reformulating our products against the USNC and our Positive Nutrition Standards. For example, in 2025, we launched new Knorr flavourful cooking pastes in the UK and Germany, as well as high-protein Horlicks Pro Fitness also fortified with 14 micronutrients in India. By investing in improvement and innovation, we aim to enhance the nutritional profile of our products without impacting consumer experience.

In addition to Unilever's Science-based Nutrition Criteria, we publish a scoring of our portfolio against six externally endorsed Nutrient Profiling Models, contributing to greater transparency in nutrition disclosure.

Targets

Unilever does not have formal targets relating to nutritional product quality. However, we set ourselves benchmarks against which we monitor our strategic progress on nutritional product quality, as set out on the next page.

Nutrition metrics

Unilever’s Science-based Nutrition Criteria (USNC) is a set of criteria and threshold values established by Unilever nutrition experts in line with the global World Health Organization (WHO) standards. The threshold values determine the amount that can be present in a Foods or Ice Cream product to meet USNC. Products that do not exceed any of the criteria or thresholds are considered to be compliant. Threshold values have been determined for: sodium, saturated fat, sugar and calories.

Unilever’s Positive Nutrition Standards is a set of technical criteria and threshold values for selected ingredients, macronutrients and micronutrients, established in line with external global and regional standards, such as those set by WHO, which are important for human health. The threshold values determine the amount of ingredients, macronutrients and micronutrients that need to be present in a Foods or Ice Cream product to deliver positive nutrition. A product that contains ingredients, macronutrients or micronutrients meeting at least one of the threshold values is considered to deliver positive nutrition. The presence of other ingredients that do not meet the threshold values does not disqualify a product.

The selected ingredients, macronutrients and micronutrients are as follows:

- Ingredients: fruits, vegetables, legumes, pulses, fungi, nuts, seeds, wholegrains, and dairy in products designed for kids.
- Macronutrients: protein, fibre and omega-3.
- Micronutrients: iron, iodine, zinc, vitamin A, vitamin D, calcium, magnesium, potassium, vitamin B12, folate, vitamin B2, vitamin C and vitamin E.

Servings sold is sales volumes measured in tonnes divided by product serving size. Where no serving size is available, we apply a standard serving size. Actual data is used for January to November, and December data is estimated by extrapolating the average sales of the previous 11 months.

Allocation to Ice Cream: Servings sold relating to sales of Ice Cream products.

Metrics	Ambition	2025	2024 ^(a)	2023 ^(a)
Percentage of our portfolio meeting Unilever’s Science-based Nutrition Criteria, including Pepsi Lipton joint venture (% of servings sold) ^{(b)(d)}		83%	84%	81%
Unilever (Foods)	85% by 2028	85%	–	–
Ice Cream		42%	–	–
Number of products sold that deliver positive nutrition, including Pepsi Lipton joint venture (% of servings sold) ^{(c)(d)}		53%	52%	52%
Unilever (Foods)	54% by 2025	54%	–	–
Ice Cream		25%	–	–

(a) 2024 and 2023 measured including Ice Cream.
(b) The percentage of our portfolio meeting Unilever’s Science-based Nutrition Criteria excluding Pepsi Lipton joint venture and Ice Cream in 2025 is 86% (2024: 84%).
(c) The number of products sold that deliver positive nutrition excluding Pepsi Lipton joint venture and Ice Cream in 2025 is 54% (2024: 52%).
(d) 2023 figure measured for the 12-month period ended 30 September.

On a like-for-like basis with 2024 and 2023, the combined percentage of the Foods and Ice Cream portfolio meeting Unilever’s Science-based Nutrition Criteria was 83% and the number of products sold that deliver positive nutrition was 53% in 2025. The slight change in performance is driven by improvements in data quality and by year-on-year sales fluctuations.

Products responding to changing consumer demands

Evolving consumer preferences present long-term opportunities for Unilever to drive product innovation and expand our portfolio, aiming to deliver superior products at great value, while reducing our environmental impact. Through ongoing engagement with consumers and analysis of market trends, we build robust innovation pipelines. This approach is core to our Business Group strategies, such as Home Care’s Bright Future strategy, and is supported by our strong Research & Development capabilities. Additionally, we systematically identify acquisition targets to further expand our brands and enhance our product portfolio.

In Home Care, we expanded our Wonder Wash innovation into new geographies and new variants in 2025. Wonder Wash is a laundry detergent designed specifically to work in quick, cold cycles, and has a lower environmental impact than traditional detergents used in long cycles. Our RhamnoClean technology, a 100% natural, biodegradable and renewable biosurfactant, has now been embedded into our core hand dishwash products. In Beauty & Wellbeing, Dermalogica partnered with FusionPKG to develop a custom airless package for its skincare line, leveraging the innovative Airless-One™ system to deliver both high-performance dispensing and recyclability.

In addition to our product innovations, Unilever announced the acquisition of the personal care brand Wild in April 2025. Wild specialises in natural and refillable products such as deodorants, lip balms, body washes and hand washes formulated with plant-based ingredients and packaged using plastic-free materials. We also announced the acquisition of Dr. Squatch in June 2025, which specialises in natural personal care products.

The ingredients in our products are included at levels that are safe in use. Nevertheless, we monitor consumer ingredient preferences, regulatory hazard classification changes, and emerging scientific data to update our safety and sustainability assessments where relevant. Our long-term investment in non-animal safety science has enabled some of our biggest brands to be certified as ‘do not test on animals’ by People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA) and/or through the Coalition for Consumer Information on Cosmetics’ Leaping Bunny scheme. We have over 20 accredited brands, including Axe, Dove, Sunsilk and TRESemmé.

Delivering against our ambitious sustainability goals requires innovation. However, we do not set targets at a product level to reduce environmental impact from innovation. In addition to monitoring progress against the goals, we measure our progress through category level roadmaps in support of these. See page 243 for actions and targets relating to our plastic packaging.

Governance Disclosures

Business Conduct

GOVERNANCE

The role of administrative, management and supervisory bodies

The ultimate responsibility for Unilever’s conduct is with Unilever’s Board, which is responsible for both setting and monitoring the culture of the business. The Board is supported in this by the Corporate Responsibility and Audit subcommittees. Please refer to the General Information section on page 214 and Unilever’s governance structure on page 51 for the composition and expertise of the Board and its subcommittees.

The Chief Executive Officer is accountable to the Board for the implementation of Unilever’s culture and standards of conduct, which we refer to as ‘business integrity’. The CEO is supported in this by the Chief Legal Officer, Chief Business Integrity Officer, Global Code and Policy Committee, and Business Integrity Committees. The key elements of Unilever’s standards of conduct are set out in our Code of Business Principles (COBP) and Code Policies, which provide a set of mandatory rules that govern how we run our business.

Responsibility for the day-to-day implementation of the COBP and Code Policies is delegated to the Unilever Leadership Executive and all senior management across Unilever’s Business Groups, business units and functions. They are supported in this by the Business Integrity Committees.

IMPACT, RISK AND OPPORTUNITY MANAGEMENT

Description of the processes to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities

The process for assessing and identifying our material impacts, risks and opportunities is informed by our double materiality assessment (DMA), as set out in our General Information section on page 216. Risks identified are reviewed and assessed on an ongoing basis and formally at least once per year. For each of our principal risks, including Legal and Compliance risk, we review the risk management frameworks annually to identify changes in the risk profile.

From a governance perspective, this process incorporates several inputs, such as a global fraud risk assessment conducted at both a functional and market level to identify risks, including corruption and bribery. In addition, a geopolitical working group is in place, with representatives from different functions, to proactively identify and escalate issues for high-risk markets, and external screening is undertaken to monitor changes to the risk landscape.

The output of our 2025 DMA for our Governance impacts, risks and opportunities is included below:

Material impact, risk or opportunity		Description
Business Conduct		
Business integrity and ethical conduct	Risk (OO) (VC)	Failure to act in an ethical manner and foster a culture where our employees and value chain feel empowered to speak up, consistent with the expectations of customers, consumers and other stakeholders, may result in reputational damage.
Anti-bribery and corruption	Risk (OO) (VC)	There is a risk that a breach of anti-bribery and corruption laws, or failure to prevent bribery, fraud or tax evasion, may result in legal and financial consequences for Unilever and individuals.
Use of non-animal safety science	Positive Impact (VC)	Unilever is a global leader advocating for regulatory use of modern, non-animal safety science in place of animal testing, working with government groups and other stakeholders.
Advocacy	Positive Impact (OO) (VC)	Unilever is actively lobbying governments, regulators and other third parties to influence policies and regulations that will help to drive change in four key areas: climate, nature, plastics and livelihoods.
Supplier payments and relationships	Risk (OO)	Inappropriate or untimely processing of payments may result in incorrect payments to suppliers, fraudulent transactions, late payments, regulatory penalties or disputes.

OO Own Operations, VC Value Chain

Business conduct policies and corporate culture

As a purpose-led company, our values and culture are the foundation of our success. Our approach to business integrity is designed to ensure that how we do business is fully aligned with our values and the applicable laws and regulations in countries where we operate.

Our business integrity framework is comprised of three pillars:

- Prevention – we seek to embed a culture of integrity at all levels.
- Detection – we encourage employees to speak up and identify potential issues through auditing and monitoring processes.
- Response – we have the tools to investigate and, if necessary, sanction confirmed breaches, and use what we learn to continually improve our processes to increase the level of prevention.

This approach is underpinned by Unilever’s COBP, with each principle supported by a Code Policy setting out what employees must and must not do to ensure they are living the Code.

We also set out what Unilever expects of business partners in our Responsible Partner Policy (RPP), so that we can work together responsibly. See page 221 for further details on the RPP in our Environmental policies section.

Corporate culture

The COBP and Code Policies set out the standards of conduct we expect from our employees. Everyone at Unilever is expected to be an ambassador for these high standards, with the tone set from the top. Our ULE members communicate periodically with senior leaders and all employees on business integrity, making it clear that adherence is non-negotiable. On an annual basis, multiple initiatives aim to embed this culture across our business. These range from mandatory training and a global pledge – where employees actively pledge to uphold these values – to employee town halls and leadership awareness sessions.

We aim to continuously improve and further embed a culture of business integrity. We analyse the results of investigations and audit findings to identify trends and opportunities for improvement. Lessons learned are then shared extensively across the business integrity community, with Unilever’s leadership and with employees.

Employee surveys are also used as a tool to monitor our culture, and business integrity questions are included within Unilever’s annual global UniVoice survey. Responses are reviewed by our Global Code and Policy Committee and at Business Integrity Committee meetings. These responses provide further insight into how strongly business integrity is embedded across the organisation, driving future engagement and action plans.

Business conduct policies

The Code of Business Principles (COBP) and Code Policies define the ethical behaviours that everyone must demonstrate when working for Unilever. They help us address key external and internal risks to the business – such as fraudulent behaviour or a failure to respect, uphold and advance human rights – and play a key role in ensuring compliance with laws and regulations. As a result, they help us to protect our brands and reputation, and to prevent harm to people or the environment.

The COBP and Code Policies are available in multiple languages and designed to be readily applied by employees in their day-to-day work. They are mandatory for all employees and Directors, and apply to all Unilever companies, subsidiaries and organisations over which Unilever has management control. While the COBP and Code Policies are for internal use, we also publish them externally in support of transparency.

We undertake a comprehensive review of the COBP and Code Policies every five years when the COBP is reviewed and approved by the Unilever Board. Potential changes needed to the COBP and Code Policies are monitored on an ongoing basis to ensure they appropriately reflect the internal and external context, in addition to incorporating the latest legal requirements. As an input to this process, the Board's Corporate Responsibility Committee meets quarterly and reviews external developments that may be relevant to Unilever's ability to conduct its business appropriately as a responsible corporate citizen.

We also seek to work with business partners who uphold these standards throughout our value chain. Our Responsible Partner Policy outlines our requirements for business partners, as set out below.

Business conduct training

Employees and Directors are required to know the COBP and Code Policies and understand how to apply them in their work. We conduct annual mandatory training for all office-based employees and have tailored training for those employees working in factories and more remote areas. Completion of training is tracked, and we follow up with employees who fail to complete mandatory training, taking further action where required. Corruption and bribery are risks that may affect any employee, and therefore our mandatory training, deployed for all employees, includes these topics.

Identifying and reporting breaches

Unilever's Code Policies require that actual or potential breaches of the COBP or Code Policies be reported immediately. Training is essential for the effective identification and reporting of breaches. Additionally, we provide robust internal and external reporting platforms that are accessible to our employees and partners to facilitate prompt reporting.

To report a concern, employees can contact a number of internal channels. Alternatively, employees and third parties can use our independently managed and confidential Unilever Code Support Line (whistleblowing line), via telephone or our online Speak Up platform, which is available directly through a web address.

The available reporting channels are set out in our Code Policies and highlighted during business integrity training and in our communications. The Speak Up platform is signposted on Unilever's website and our internal portals, and hotline numbers are displayed in various locations, such as factory walls.

Our annual UniVoice survey is a key tool to understanding employee sentiment, including topics such as business integrity. In 2025, 90% of employees who responded to the survey stated that in their teams, they believe business is conducted with integrity. Employees are also informed that if they prefer not to use the direct or anonymised channels provided by Unilever, they can utilise other external channels and report directly to the authorities.

We are committed to a culture of transparency and prohibit retaliation in any form against those who report or seek guidance on ethical or compliance issues, or who report cases under our Code, compliant with the EU Whistleblower Directive. The COBP and Code Policies set out that Unilever will not retaliate against employees who raise issues, and that any attempted or actual retaliatory action by employees is in itself considered a Code breach. This approach to non-retaliation is emphasised in global employee training sessions.

After any Code concern is reported, reporters are reminded of what retaliation could look like and asked if they think they have experienced this. All Business Integrity Committees are also accountable for ensuring that individuals who report Code breaches or assist with investigations are properly protected from retaliation and that confidentiality is maintained.

Investigating potential breaches

Our investigation standards require us to record and assess all Code concerns reported, however they are raised. Once a report is received, it is formally acknowledged and triaged by a Committee to determine whether a Business Integrity investigation is required.

Business Integrity ensures that investigations are timely, objective and impartial. All Business Integrity Officers are trained on Unilever's standards and processes and are required to uphold these at all times. Officers are posted around the world to respond to cases, with oversight from a central Business Integrity team.

Investigation reports tie allegations to Code requirements, summarise evidence and findings, and outline corrective actions and recommended sanctions. Completed reports are reviewed and approved by the Global Head of Investigations. In cases involving public bribery or senior executives, the Chief Legal Officer and Chief Business Integrity Officer oversee investigations, with an ad hoc Business Integrity Committee determining sanctions, regardless of the executive's location.

We encourage engagement from the initial reporter to facilitate the investigation, while maintaining confidentiality. Where appropriate and possible, we aim to provide transparency on the investigation's progress and anticipated completion. It is the responsibility of the Business Integrity Committees to ensure timely investigation of all potential Code breaches raised within 60 days. Final determination may take longer depending on the nature and complexity of the concern.

Breaches of the COBP or Code Policies are shared with various oversight committees when required, including the Unilever Board's Corporate Responsibility and Audit Committees, the Unilever Leadership Executive, and the Global Code and Policy Committee.

Management of relationships with suppliers

Procurement processes, including fair behaviour with suppliers

The COBP and Code Policies govern our employees' fair treatment of Unilever's suppliers and procurement processes. Specifically, the Responsible Sourcing and Business Partnering Code Policy requires that we select and work only with partners who are able to uphold standards consistent with our own commitment. This includes ensuring that all third parties are subject to the provided Responsible Partner Policy (RPP) controls for onboarding, contracting and ongoing monitoring.

Responsible partnerships

Unilever's RPP is sponsored by our Chief Procurement Officer and helps us to manage relationships with our suppliers. The RPP describes what we expect of business partners across three pillars: business integrity and ethics, human rights, and the planet. It consists of mandatory requirements and management systems for all suppliers and is designed to build greater resilience as well as leading practices. The scope of our RPP goes beyond our Tier 1 suppliers, who directly invoice Unilever for goods and services, by including our expectation for suppliers to cascade equivalent requirements within their own supply chains.

All suppliers are continuously assessed against the RPP's mandatory requirements and general terms and conditions. If an existing supplier fails to remain compliant, Unilever may restrict the ability to raise new purchase orders until remediation actions have been completed. New suppliers that do not declare compliance with requirements of the RPP are not onboarded, and Unilever will not conduct business with them.

Alignment with the RPP is verified through self-declarations at registration, annual re-registration to our systems, routine due diligence and risk-based audits. We undertake regular risk-mapping to accurately identify where specific risks occur across geographies and within different supplier types. This enables focused due diligence and auditing based on the type of goods and services we source and the sourcing locations, ensuring we can address issues effectively when they arise.

Suppliers are encouraged to communicate with Unilever if they face challenges in meeting the RPP requirements, so we can provide support and guidance. We also encourage suppliers to share feedback to help us improve our programmes and governance processes, embracing partnership in areas where we can collaborate in a pre-competitive environment to address endemic issues in our industries.

In 2025, approximately 86% of our procurement spend (including Ice Cream) was with suppliers that met the mandatory requirements of the RPP.

Prevention of late payments, specifically to SMEs

Payment terms are contractually agreed between Unilever and each supplier, including SMEs. See page 270 for further detail on payments to SMEs in the section on payment practices.

Animal welfare policies

Unilever uses leading-edge safety science, not animals, to evaluate the safety of our products. We believe that animal testing is not needed to make sure that our products and their ingredients are safe for consumers, our workers and the environment. For over 40 years, we have been working to eliminate animal testing without compromising on safety. This is set out in our public position statement on animal testing, owned by the Chief Research & Development Officer on behalf of the Unilever Leadership Executive.

Unilever's mandatory standard on animal testing sets out the strict internal approval and control procedures in place to ensure our position is upheld. This standard is one of several that underpins Unilever's Responsible Innovation Code Policy, which requires that all employees involved in scientific research and innovation must comply with all standards relevant to their area of work.

To ensure the safety of our products, we develop and advance the use of safety assessment approaches based on modern science that do not rely on new animal data. Occasionally, across our wider product portfolio, some of the ingredients we use have to be tested by our suppliers to comply with legal and regulatory requirements in some markets. In addition, some governments still test certain products on animals as part of their regulations. We do not agree that this animal testing is necessary to assure the safety of our products or the ingredients in them. We work with suppliers, government authorities and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) globally to increase the acceptance and use of non-animal approaches for regulatory compliance purposes.

Our RPP contains mandatory requirements in relation to animal testing, as well as outlining leading practices for suppliers to work towards. In support of this, we partner with our ingredient suppliers to proactively share our non-animal safety science and non-animal approaches for chemicals registration.

We share our scientific approaches with regulatory authorities and NGOs around the world to promote their broader acceptance and maximise the impact of our science in replacing animal testing. People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA) lists Unilever as a 'company working for regulatory change' in recognition of our ongoing work on alternatives to animal testing and our commitment to promoting their adoption worldwide.

Farm animal welfare forms part of Unilever's Sustainable Agricultural Principles (SAP), which are a collection of good practices designed to codify important aspects of sustainability in farming. This includes safeguarding the welfare of all livestock and adopting good husbandry practices that adhere to appropriate guidelines on animal housing, feeding, health and breeding.

Our RPP also addresses farm animal welfare, which helps us manage our relationship with suppliers. Unilever's Responsible Sourcing and Business Partnering Code Policy underpins this approach, setting out the responsibilities of employees to ensure that third parties are subject to our RPP policies and controls.

Prevention and detection of corruption and bribery

Anti-corruption and anti-bribery policies

Our COBP and Code Policies set out Unilever's zero-tolerance approach towards corruption and bribery. These prohibit both public and commercial bribery, to or from any third party, and irrespective of financial values involved, and explicitly prohibit facilitation payments. Detailed written anti-corruption guidance and standards are also in place in relevant areas, such as with public officials, gifts and hospitality, grants and donations, and conflicts of interest.

As previously described, our anti-corruption and bribery policies are clearly communicated and designed to be readily applied by employees. The COBP and Code Policies are available in multiple languages, and lessons are included in the annual mandatory training.

Our business partners must adhere to Unilever's anti-corruption and bribery policies, as defined in the RPP.

Preventing, detecting and addressing allegations or incidents of corruption and bribery

The core processes to prevent, detect and address allegations or incidents of corruption and bribery are the same as those in place for Unilever's COBP and Code Policies. All potential material cases of corruption and bribery related to public officials are reported to our Chief Legal Officer and Chief Business Integrity Officer, who oversee investigations. The Global Code and Policy Committee determines any sanctions.

As previously outlined, material breaches, lessons learned and relevant remedial actions related to the COBP or Code Policies are shared with various oversight committees, including the Unilever Board's Corporate Responsibility and Audit Committees, the Unilever Leadership Executive, and the Global Code and Policy Committee.

To prevent incidents from taking place, we conduct periodic bespoke anti-corruption and anti-bribery risk assessments to determine the business activities and geographies that require specific actions to enhance our controls and respond to changes in our risk exposure. We continuously introduce tailored measures to mitigate these risks, along with additional bespoke training.

Anti-corruption and anti-bribery training

As part of our annual mandatory Business Integrity learning programme, anti-corruption and anti-bribery training is deployed to all employees. Unilever Board members also receive training on this subject.

The training content is based on our learnings from investigations, risk assessments and business partnering. Additional bespoke training is offered for employees who may face a greater risk in their activities in respect of corruption or bribery, such as those in external-facing commercial roles.

The anti-corruption and anti-bribery training programme is sponsored by the Chief Legal Officer and Chief Business Integrity Officer. It is overseen by the Unilever Board's Corporate Responsibility Committee.

METRICS AND TARGETS

Incidents of corruption or bribery

There have been no incidents of corruption or bribery resulting in convictions or fines for Unilever Group companies due to violation of applicable anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws in 2025.

In addition, there have been no deferred prosecution agreements or other significant enforcement activities involving Unilever Group companies in 2025 that required us to take actions to address breaches in procedures and standards of anti-corruption and anti-bribery.

Political influence and lobbying activities

Unilever engages with governments, policymakers, regulators, NGOs and other stakeholders involved in policy and government through our advocacy and lobbying activities. This engagement forms a key part of promoting and protecting Unilever's legitimate business interests, and takes place directly and indirectly through bodies such as trade associations and industry groups.

Our Code and Code Policies set out how employees must manage their business relationship with political groups. Such activity must be conducted with honesty, integrity and openness, and in compliance with local and international laws.

Oversight of political engagement

In 2025, Unilever's Chief Corporate Affairs and Communications Officer oversaw both national government engagement and lobbying activity, as well as global engagement with intergovernmental organisations and NGOs. This role reports directly to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO).

At Board level, two Non-Executive Directors hold, or have held, comparable positions in public administration:

- Susan Kilsby is on the UK Takeover Panel and was a non-executive director at NHS England between 2021–2023.
- Adrian Hennah was appointed as an independent member to the Council of Imperial College London in 2024.

Neither the CEO nor any other member of the Board not listed above has held similar roles in public administration within the two years preceding this reporting period.

Political contributions

Unilever companies are prohibited from supporting or contributing to political parties or candidates. All Unilever Executive and Non-Executive Directors have confirmed that they have not made any political contributions on behalf of Unilever in 2025, and we do not have any reported cases of breaches with the Political Activities & Political Donations Code Policy.

Main topics covered by Unilever's political engagement

The scale of Unilever's business operations, and the fact that many areas of the consumer goods industry are regulated, means we engage regularly with governments and policymakers. We do this both independently and as part of industry groups and coalitions. The main topics covered by these engagements during 2025 are set out below.

Topic	Main positions on this topic	Link to material impacts, risks and opportunities
Climate	Unilever advocates for changes to public policy frameworks consistent with the 1.5°C ambition of the Paris Agreement. Unilever's main positions are that governments should raise national climate ambition, scale up renewable energy and non-fossil chemical feedstocks, and phase out fossil fuels, including fossil fuel subsidies. Furthermore, Unilever works with governments to accelerate enabling conditions, including encouraging the protection and restoration of land, forests and oceans, and putting forward policies that incentivise regenerative agriculture. Unilever is an IFRS Foundation Corporate Donor and advocates for the adoption of ISSB sustainability reporting standards as the global baseline for non-financial reporting.	■ All climate change material impacts, risks and opportunities identified
Business operations and trade issues	Unilever works with governments, policymakers, regulators and other stakeholders to ensure our supply chains operate efficiently and to protect our business interests and workforce, such as trade restrictions that impact our supply chain. Changes to laws and regulations can have a positive or negative impact on our business and how we operate.	■ Product regulations and claims: composition and sourcing transparency ■ Increased activism, legal or non-compliance costs resulting from biodiversity degradation and loss
Plastic pollution	Unilever supports public policy that aligns with our approach to reducing packaging waste and creating a circular economy. This includes extended producer responsibility (EPR) schemes, whereby producers are held accountable for the management of their packaging after it has been used. Unilever also supports the introduction of packaging design rules and recycled content targets that will help increase recycling rates. Both these policies are dependent on governments working with industry to increase the availability of high-quality recycled plastic. We also work with governments to identify the enabling conditions to help scale reuse and refill models. Unilever strongly advocated for a legally binding UN treaty to end plastic pollution, which would help harmonise regulatory standards and policies across markets through global rules and mandatory targets. Although negotiations concluded without a treaty in August 2025, together with others Unilever continues to drive industry convergence aligned to a high-ambition treaty.	■ Plastic pollution ■ Extended producer responsibility (EPR) schemes for packaging and other plastic taxes
Safety regulation	Chemical and product regulations are being revised to incorporate modern safety science and data. Unilever provides input to consultations on regulatory changes, sharing new scientific approaches and how we apply them to safety decision-making. We aim to have less complex regulations that promote 'safe by design' innovation and the highest standards of human health and environmental protection.	■ Safe products ■ Use of non-animal safety science
Nutrition, diet and health	Unilever works with governments to create policy environments that help consumers make healthier diet choices. Unilever supports policies that restrict the marketing of food and beverages to children under 13, aligning with our global commitment to responsible marketing.	■ Nutritional product quality ■ Safe products ■ Business integrity and ethical conduct

Transparency Registers in the European Union

Unilever PLC is registered with the EU Transparency Register (identification number: 6200524920-25). Unilever entities are also listed in the lobbying registers of other EU Member States, as set out below. Furthermore, we comply with the US Lobbying Disclosure Act (LDA); the LDA website provides a searchable database of disclosure filings.

Country	Name of Register	Entity	ID number
Germany	Lobbyregister beim Deutschen Bundestag	Unilever Germany	R003910
Ireland	Register of Lobbying	Unilever UK&I	2621

Payment practices

Average payment days and percentage of invoices paid on time

Payment terms are contractually agreed between Unilever and each supplier. The global nature of our business, and the variety in types of materials and services we buy, means that our payment practices reflect local legal requirements and established local or industry practices, which can vary significantly. As a result, suppliers have not been further subcategorised.

The average time Unilever takes to pay an invoice is calculated as the difference between the date when a payment advice is triggered by Unilever to the bank (clearing date) and the date agreed between Unilever and its supplier from which invoice payment days start to be calculated (start of payment terms).

The percentage of invoices paid on time is calculated as the number of invoices for which the payment advice is triggered by Unilever to the bank (clearing date) on or before the date on which Unilever must pay the invoice to the supplier as per the agreed payment terms (payment due date), divided by the total number of invoices during the reporting period.

Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) are considered to be small or medium-sized in the context of their market. The specific factors and thresholds applied may vary depending on the market.

Entities in SAP represent around 95% of total Unilever turnover, and within this, SME identification is conducted for eight of Unilever's largest markets, together representing around 75% of Unilever's global spend recorded in SAP: Brazil, China, Europe (excluding the UK), India, Indonesia, Mexico, the UK and the US. SME identification is based on local government definitions and sourced from third-party databases. In certain cases, where available company data is limited, the third-party databases used for this exercise use predictive modelling to estimate relevant values.

The table below sets out the standard payment terms together with the percentage of Unilever's spend in 2025. Our goal is to pay 100% of invoices within the payment terms agreed with our suppliers. In 2025, Unilever paid over 6.1 million invoices (2024: 6.9 million) to approximately 73k suppliers (2024: 76K). Of these, 0.7 million invoices were Ice Cream-specific. As Unilever continued to process these invoices on behalf of Ice Cream up to the date of the demerger, we have not split these metrics.

Unilever standard payment terms (% spend by value)	2025	2024
>90 days	22%	22%
61-90 days	22%	23%
31-60 days	18%	19%
within 30 days	38%	36%
Total	100%	100%

The table below sets out the average time taken to pay supplier invoices and the percentage of payments made within the agreed terms, for all suppliers and for those SME suppliers we can currently separately identify.

Unilever payment metrics	2025		2024	
	All suppliers	SME suppliers	All suppliers	SME suppliers
Average payment days	57 days	48 days	56 days	38 days
% of invoices paid on time	85%	80%	87%	84%

The calculation of average payment days as per the ESRS requirements does not consider internal working capital management, which is typically calculated on a value-weighted basis. As such, this approach limits the relevance of the metric.

Every month, all invoices that have not been paid in accordance with the contractual terms are identified, the reasons for delays are identified and actions to rectify the issues are taken. The most common issues causing delayed payments are:

- Where we only have weekly or fixed payment, so payment is often the next payment run after the due date;
- Where there is a delay in the receipt of invoices from suppliers, particularly where payment terms are shorter; or
- Timeliness of approvals as to the appropriateness of the invoice, or lack of necessary information on the invoice to process it properly.

Number of legal proceedings outstanding for late payments

Formal legal proceeding in relation to late payment brought against any Unilever entity that is ongoing as at 31 December 2025.

A determination on whether any such proceeding has been brought by an SME is made based on local legal definitions where possible, or otherwise on relevant available information, such as supplier financial information considered in the context of the relevant market.

Allocation to Ice Cream: Based on a case-by-case assessment.

As at 31 December 2025, there was 1 legal proceeding outstanding for late payment (2024: 2), which related to SMEs. This did not pertain to Ice Cream.

Sustainability Statement Limited Assurance Report

INDEPENDENT PRACTITIONER'S LIMITED ASSURANCE REPORT TO UNILEVER PLC ON UNILEVER PLC'S CONSOLIDATED SUSTAINABILITY STATEMENT

LIMITED ASSURANCE CONCLUSION

We have performed a limited assurance engagement on whether the Consolidated Sustainability Statement of Unilever plc (the 'Company') included on pages 213 to 277 of the Company's Annual Report and Accounts 2025, including the information incorporated by cross reference, (the 'Sustainability Statement') as at and for the year ended 31 December 2025 has been prepared in accordance with Article 29(a) of EU Directive 2013/34/EU.

Based on the procedures performed and evidence obtained, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the Company's Sustainability Statement as at and for the year ended 31 December 2025 has not been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with Article 29(a) of EU Directive 2013/34/EU, including:

- compliance with the European Sustainability Reporting Standards ('ESRS'), including that the process carried out by the Company to identify the information reported in the Sustainability Statement (the 'Process') is in accordance with the description set out on page 216 'General Information – Double materiality assessment process'; and
- compliance of the disclosures on pages 247 and 249 'EU Taxonomy Disclosures' within the 'Environmental Disclosures' section of the Sustainability Statement with Article 8 of EU Regulation 2020/852 (the 'Taxonomy Regulation').

Our limited assurance conclusion is to be read in the context of the remainder of this report, in particular the 'Inherent limitations in preparing the Sustainability Statement' and 'Intended use of our report' sections below.

Our conclusion on the Sustainability Statement does not extend to any other information that accompanies or contains the Sustainability Statement and our assurance report (hereafter referred to as 'Other Information'). We have not performed any procedures as part of this engagement with respect to such Other Information. As part of a separate engagement, we audited the financial statements, and the parts of the Directors' Remuneration Report to be audited, included within the Other Information and the audit report thereon is also included with the Other Information.

BASIS FOR CONCLUSION

We conducted our limited assurance engagement in accordance with International Standard on Assurance Engagements (UK) 3000 Assurance Engagements Other Than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information, ('ISAE (UK) 3000'), issued by the UK Financial Reporting Council ('FRC'). Our responsibilities under that standard are further described in the 'Our responsibilities' section of our report.

We have complied with the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales ('ICAEW') Code of Ethics, which includes independence and other ethical requirements founded on fundamental principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care, confidentiality and professional behaviour, that are at least as demanding as the applicable provisions of the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' ('IESBA') International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards).

Our firm applies International Standard on Quality Management (UK) 1 Quality Management for Firms that Perform Audits or Reviews of Financial Statements, or Other Assurance or Related Services Engagements ('ISQM (UK) 1'), issued by the FRC, which requires the firm to design, implement and operate a system of quality management, including policies or procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards, and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our conclusion.

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE SUSTAINABILITY STATEMENT

The Company has chosen to voluntarily prepare a Sustainability Statement as it has securities admitted to trading on a regulated market in the Netherlands, an EU Member State.

The Directors of the Company are responsible for designing, implementing and maintaining a process to identify the information reported in the Sustainability Statement in accordance with the ESRS and for disclosing this process on page 216 'General Information – Double materiality assessment process' of the Sustainability Statement. This responsibility includes:

- understanding the context in which the Company's activities and business relationships take place and developing an understanding of its affected stakeholders;
- identifying the actual and potential impacts (both negative and positive) related to sustainability matters, as well as risks and opportunities that affect, or could reasonably be expected to affect, the Company's financial position, financial performance, cash flows, access to finance or cost of capital over the short-term, medium-term, or long-term;
- assessing the materiality of the identified impacts, risks and opportunities related to sustainability matters by selecting and applying appropriate thresholds; and
- developing methodologies and making assumptions that are reasonable in the circumstances.

The Directors of the Company are further responsible for the preparation of the Sustainability Statement, in accordance with Article 29(a) of EU Directive 2013/34/EU, including:

- compliance with the ESRS;
- preparing the disclosures on pages 247 and 249 'EU Taxonomy Disclosures' within the 'Environmental Disclosures' section of the Sustainability Statement, in compliance with the Taxonomy Regulation;
- designing, implementing and maintaining such internal controls that the Directors determine are necessary to enable the preparation of the Sustainability Statement such that it is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error;
- selecting and applying appropriate sustainability reporting methods and making assumptions and estimates about individual sustainability disclosures that are reasonable in the circumstances; and
- maintaining adequate records to support the preparation of the Sustainability Statement.

INHERENT LIMITATIONS IN PREPARING THE SUSTAINABILITY STATEMENT

As described on page 216 'General Information – Double materiality assessment process' the Company has carried out the Process, which may change over time, including if any additional sector-specific sustainability guidance is developed. The impacts, risks and opportunities identified by the Process may also change over time. The Sustainability Statement may not include every impact, risk and opportunity or additional Company-specific disclosure that each individual stakeholder, or group of stakeholders, may consider important in its own particular assessment.

In determining the disclosures in the Sustainability Statement, the Directors of the Company interpret undefined legal and other terms. Undefined legal and other terms may be interpreted differently, including the legal conformity of their interpretation and, accordingly, are subject to uncertainties.

The Directors of the Company have made various judgements in determining how the Company complies with the ESRS and the Taxonomy Regulation, which allow for different, but acceptable, evaluation and measurement techniques and can result in materially different measurements, affecting comparability between companies and over time. The key judgements, including those associated with any additional data allocations the Company has chosen to provide in relation to the Company's demerger of its Ice Cream business, are summarised in the 'General Information' section of the Sustainability Statement on page 214 and are set out in further detail within the Basis for Preparations included in relation to each topical standard, as highlighted on pages 229 to 234, 236, 237 to 238, 241 to 242, 243 to 245, 254, 257 to 260, 262, 265 and 270.

The quantification process relating to information presented within the Sustainability Statement is subject to: scientific uncertainty, which arises because of incomplete scientific knowledge about the measurement; and estimation (or measurement) uncertainty resulting from the measurement and calculation processes used to quantify such information within the bounds of existing scientific knowledge.

For a number of these areas, for example scope 3 GHG emissions and pollution of air, water and soil, there are significant limitations in the availability and quality of data, resulting in the Company's reliance on proxy data in determining these estimated amounts. Over time, as better information may become available, the principles and methodologies used to measure and report these estimated amounts may change based on market practice and regulation. In addition, where information is provided by the Company in respect of value chain information, for example Workers in the value chain and Affected communities, we may be unable to verify or benchmark this information in full to its original source.

In reporting forward-looking information in accordance with the ESRS, for example, the Company's climate transition plan, the Directors of the Company are required to prepare the forward-looking information on the basis of disclosed assumptions about events that may occur in the future and possible future actions by the Company. The actual outcome is likely to be different, since anticipated events frequently do not occur as expected. We do not provide any assurance on the assumptions and achievability of forward-looking information included within the Sustainability Statement.

OUR RESPONSIBILITIES

Our objectives are to plan and perform the assurance engagement to obtain limited assurance about whether the Sustainability Statement is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to report our limited assurance conclusion to the Company. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence decisions of users, taken on the basis of the Sustainability Statement as a whole.

Our responsibilities in relation to the Process for reporting the Sustainability Statement, include:

- Obtaining an understanding of the Process but not for the purpose of providing a conclusion on the effectiveness of the Process, including the outcome of the Process; and
- Designing and performing procedures to evaluate whether the Process is consistent with the Company's description of its Process, as disclosed on page 216 'General Information – Double materiality assessment process'.

Our other responsibilities in respect of the Sustainability Statement include:

- Obtaining an understanding of the Company's control environment, processes and information systems relevant to the preparation of the Sustainability Statement but not evaluating the design of particular control activities, obtaining evidence about their implementation or testing their operating effectiveness;
- Identifying disclosures where material misstatements are likely to arise, whether due to fraud or error; and
- Designing and performing procedures focused on disclosures in the Sustainability Statement where material misstatements are likely to arise. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

Summary of the work we performed as the basis for our conclusion

A limited assurance engagement involves performing procedures to obtain evidence about the Sustainability Statement. We planned and performed our procedures to obtain evidence about the Sustainability Statement that is sufficient and appropriate to obtain a meaningful level of assurance to provide a basis for our limited assurance conclusion. The nature, timing and extent of our procedures depended on our judgement, our understanding of the Sustainability Statement and other engagement circumstances, including the identification of disclosures where material misstatements are likely to arise in the Sustainability Statement. We exercised professional judgement and maintained professional scepticism throughout the engagement.

In conducting our limited assurance engagement, with respect to the Process, the procedures we performed included:

- Obtaining an understanding of the Process by:
 - Performing inquiries to understand the sources of the information used by the Directors; and
 - Reviewing the Company's internal documentation and assessment of materiality decisions as determined by its Process; and
- Evaluating whether the evidence obtained from our procedures about the Process was consistent with the description of the Process set out on page 216 'General Information – Double materiality assessment process'.

In conducting our limited assurance engagement with respect to the Sustainability Statement, the procedures we performed included:

- Obtaining an understanding of the Company's reporting processes relevant to the preparation of its Sustainability Statement by:
 - Conducting interviews with management to obtain an understanding of the key processes, systems and controls in place; and
 - Inspecting relevant policy documentation related to information included within the Sustainability Statement.
- Evaluating whether material information identified by the Process is included in the Sustainability Statement;
- Evaluating whether the structure and the presentation of the Sustainability Statement are in accordance with the ESRS;
- Performing risk assessment procedures over the Sustainability Statement, to inform our assurance approach;
- Performing limited substantive testing and analytical procedures, which included agreeing to corresponding supporting evidence where our risk assessment required this;
- Obtaining underlying supporting documentation for material narrative statements as identified through our risk assessment procedures;
- Obtaining evidence on the methods, assumptions and data for developing material estimates and forward-looking information and on how these methods were applied;
- Obtaining an understanding of the process to identify taxonomy-eligible and taxonomy-aligned economic activities and the corresponding disclosures in the Sustainability Statement; and
- Assessing the existence of taxonomy-eligible activities and comparing management's assessment to the Taxonomy Regulation and the related EU Delegated Regulations 2021/2139 and 2023/2486 as amended by EU Delegated Regulation 2026/73.

The procedures performed in a limited assurance engagement vary in nature and timing from, and are less in extent than for, a reasonable assurance engagement. Consequently, the level of assurance obtained in a limited assurance engagement is substantially lower than the assurance that would have been obtained had a reasonable assurance engagement been performed.

INTENDED USE OF OUR REPORT

Our report has been prepared for the Company solely in accordance with the terms of our engagement. We have consented to the publication of our report within the Annual Report and Accounts 2025 for the purpose of the Company showing that it has obtained an independent assurance report in connection with the Sustainability Statement.

Our report was designed to meet the agreed requirements of the Company as determined by the Company's needs at the time. Our report should not therefore be regarded as suitable to be used or relied on by any party wishing to acquire rights against us other than the Company for any purpose or in any context. Any party other than the Company who obtains access to our report or a copy and chooses to rely on our report (or any part of it) will do so at its own risk. To the fullest extent permitted by law, KPMG LLP will accept no responsibility or liability in respect of our report to any other party.

Jonathan Mills

for and on behalf of KPMG LLP

Chartered Accountants
15 Canada Square
London E14 5GL
4 March 2026

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DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS COVERED BY OUR SUSTAINABILITY STATEMENT, INCLUDING INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE

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(a) Incorporation by cross reference is indicated by the symbol (▲).

(b) The sustainability statement is consistent with the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) Recommendations and Recommended Disclosures. This column outlines how the TCFD disclosures are mapped across the relevant sections of the sustainability statement.

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(a) Incorporation by cross reference is indicated by the symbol (▲).

(b) The sustainability statement is consistent with the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) Recommendations and Recommended Disclosures. This column outlines how the TCFD disclosures are mapped across the relevant sections of the sustainability statement.

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(a) Incorporation by cross reference is indicated by the symbol (▲).

(b) The sustainability statement is consistent with the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) Recommendations and Recommended Disclosures. This column outlines how the TCFD disclosures are mapped across the relevant sections of the sustainability statement.

EU LEGISLATION DATA POINTS

Disclosure requirement	Data point		SFDR reference	Pillar 3 reference	Benchmark regulation reference	EU Climate Law reference	Page / relevance
ESRS 2 GOV-1	21 (d)	Board's gender diversity	■		■		68
ESRS 2 GOV-1	21 (e)	Percentage of Board members who are independent			■		69
ESRS 2 GOV-4	30	Statement on sustainability due diligence	■				215
ESRS 2 SBM-1	40 (d) i	Involvement in activities related to fossil fuel activities	■	■	■		Not relevant
ESRS 2 SBM-1	40 (d) ii	Involvement in activities related to chemical production	■		■		Not relevant
ESRS 2 SBM-1	40 (d) iii	Involvement in activities related to controversial weapons	■		■		Not relevant
ESRS 2 SBM-1	40 (d) iv	Involvement in activities related to cultivation and production of tobacco			■		Not relevant
ESRS EI-1	14	Transition plan to reach climate neutrality by 2050				■	222
ESRS EI-1	16 (g)	Undertakings excluded from Paris-aligned benchmarks		■	■		Not relevant
ESRS EI-4	34	GHG emission reduction targets	■	■	■		229
ESRS EI-5	38	Energy consumption from fossil sources disaggregated by sources	■				233
ESRS EI-5	37	Energy consumption and mix	■				233
ESRS EI-5	40-43	Energy intensity associated with activities in high climate impact sectors	■				233
ESRS EI-6	44	Gross Scope 1, 2, 3 and total GHG emissions	■	■	■		231
ESRS EI-6	53-55	Gross GHG emissions intensity	■	■	■		231
ESRS EI-7	56	GHG removals and carbon credits				■	234
ESRS EI-9	66	Exposure of the benchmark portfolio to climate-related physical risks			■		Not relevant
ESRS EI-9	66 (a)	Disaggregation of monetary amounts by acute and chronic physical risk		■			Not relevant
ESRS EI-9	66 (c)	Location of significant assets at material physical risk		■			Not relevant
ESRS EI-9	67 (c)	Breakdown of the carrying value of its real estate assets by energy efficiency classes		■			Not relevant
ESRS EI-9	69	Degree of exposure of the portfolio to climate-related opportunities			■		Not relevant
ESRS E2-4	28	Amount of each pollutant listed in Annex II of the E-PRTR Regulation emitted to air, water and soil	■				236
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ESRS E3-1	13	Dedicated policy	■				Not relevant
ESRS E3-1	14	Sustainable oceans and seas	■				Not relevant
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ESRS 2 SBM 3 – E4	16 (a) i	Biodiversity-sensitive areas	■				239
ESRS 2 SBM 3 – E4	16 (b)	Land impacts	■				239
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ESRS E4-2	24 (c)	Sustainable oceans/seas practices or policies	■				Not relevant
ESRS E4-2	24 (d)	Policies to address deforestation	■				221, 239
ESRS E5-5	37 (d)	Non-recycled waste	■				245
ESRS E5-5	39	Hazardous waste and radioactive waste	■				245
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ESRS 2 SBM3 – S1	14 (g)	Risk of incidents of child labour	■				249
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ESRS S1-1	22	Processes and measures for preventing trafficking in human beings	■				251
ESRS S1-1	23	Workplace accident prevention policy or management system	■				251
ESRS S1-3	32 (c)	Grievance/complaints handling mechanisms	■				255

Disclosure requirement	Data point		SFDR reference	Pillar 3 reference	Benchmark regulation reference	EU Climate Law reference	Page / relevance
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ESRS S1-14	88 (e)	Number of days lost to injuries, accidents, fatalities or illness	■		■		259
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ESRS S4-1	17	Non-respect of UNGPs on Business and Human Rights and OECD guidelines	■		■		251
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ESRS G1-1	10 (d)	Protection of whistleblowers	■				Not relevant
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ESRS G1-4	24 (b)	Standards of anti-corruption and anti-bribery	■				Not relevant

Cautionary Statement

This document may contain forward-looking statements, including 'forward-looking statements' within the meaning of the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, concerning the financial condition, results of operations and businesses of the Unilever Group (the 'Group'). All statements other than statements of historical fact are, or may be deemed to be, forward-looking statements. Words such as 'will', 'aim', 'expects', 'anticipates', 'intends', 'looks', 'believes', 'vision', 'ambition', 'target', 'goal', 'plan', 'potential', 'work towards', 'may', 'milestone', 'objectives', 'outlook', 'probably', 'project', 'risk', 'seek', 'continue', 'projected', 'estimate', 'achieve' 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. Forward-looking statements also include, but are not limited to, statements and information regarding the Group's emissions reduction and other sustainability-related targets and other climate and sustainability matters (including actions, potential impacts and risks and opportunities associated therewith), the Group's ability to rewire our organisation for AI and the digital world, to deliver profit growth in line with our top-third total shareholder return ambition, to respond to channel shifts and pricing and other competitive pressures, and to maintain effectiveness of our cash management programmes and our liquidity, our plans with respect to the retained TMICC stake, the Group's ability to focus on building Desire at Scale and Play to Win culture. Forward-looking statements can be made in writing but also may be made verbally by directors, officers and employees of the Group (including during management presentations) in connection with this document. These forward-looking statements are based upon current expectations and assumptions regarding anticipated developments and other factors affecting the Group. They are not historical facts, nor are they guarantees of future performance or outcomes. All forward-looking statements contained in this document are expressly qualified in their entirety by the cautionary statements contained or referred to in this section. Readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements.

Because these forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties, a number of which may be beyond the Group's control, there are important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements. Among other risks and uncertainties, the material or principal factors which could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in the forward-looking statements included in this document are: Unilever's global brands not meeting consumer preferences; Unilever's ability to innovate and remain competitive; Unilever's investment choices in its portfolio management; the effect of climate change on Unilever's business; Unilever's ability to find sustainable solutions to its plastic packaging; significant changes or deterioration in customer relationships; the recruitment and retention of talented employees; disruptions in Unilever's supply chain and distribution; increases or volatility in the cost of raw materials and commodities; the production of safe and high-quality products; secure and reliable IT infrastructure; execution of acquisitions, divestitures and business transformation projects; economic and financial risks; social and political risks and natural disasters; failure to meet high and ethical standards; and managing regulatory, legal matters and practices with regard to the interpretation and application thereof and emerging and developing ESG reporting standards, including differences in implementation of climate and sustainability policies in the regions where the Group operates. Also see 'Our Principal Risks' on pages 31 to 37 for additional risks and further discussion.

The forward-looking statements are based on our beliefs, assumptions and expectations of our future performance, taking into account all information currently available to us. Forward-looking statements are not predictions of future events. These beliefs, assumptions and expectations can change as a result of many possible events or factors, not all of which are known to us. If a change occurs, our business, financial condition, liquidity and results of operations may vary materially from those expressed in our forward-looking statements.

The forward-looking statements speak only as of the date of this document. Except as required by any applicable law or regulation, the Group expressly disclaims any obligation or undertaking to release publicly any updates or revisions to any forward-looking statements contained herein to reflect any change in the Group's expectations with regard thereto or any change in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such statement is based. New risks and uncertainties arise over time, and it is not possible for us to predict those events or how they may affect us. In addition, we cannot assess the impact of each factor on our business or the extent to which any factor, or combination of factors, may cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statements. In preparing the sustainability and climate-related information in this document, Unilever has made a number of key judgements, estimations and assumptions. Sustainability and climate data, models and methodologies are often rapidly evolving and are not of the same accuracy as those available in the context of other financial information. There may also be challenges in relation to availability of sustainability and climate-related data and potential inconsistencies. This means that sustainability and climate-related forward-looking statements can be subject to more uncertainty than other types of statements and therefore our actual results and developments could differ from those expressed or implied in the sustainability and climate-related forward-looking statements in this document.

This document also contains data on the Group's Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions. Some of this data is based on estimates, assumptions and uncertainties. Scope 1 and 2 emissions data relates to emissions from the Group's own activities and supplied heat, power and cooling, and is generally easier for the Group to gather than Scope 3 emissions data. Scope 3 emissions relate to other organisations' emissions and is therefore subject to a range of additional uncertainties, including that: data used to model lifecycle footprints is typically industry-standard data or estimates rather than relating to individual suppliers; and lifecycle models, such as the Group's, cover many but not all products and markets. In addition, international standards and protocols relating to Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions calculations and categorisations also continue to evolve, as do accepted norms regarding terminology, such as carbon neutral and net zero, which may affect the emissions data the Group reports. As Scope 3 emissions data improves, shifting over time from generic modelled data to more specific data, the data reported in this document is likely to evolve. We will continue to review and develop our approach to emissions data in line with evolving market approaches and standards.

Throughout this report, we include non-GAAP financial measures to explain the performance of our business, including underlying sales growth, underlying volume growth, underlying price growth, non-underlying items, underlying operating profit, underlying operating margin, underlying earnings per share, underlying effective tax rate, constant underlying earnings per share, free cash flow, cash conversion, underlying return on assets, net debt and underlying return on invested capital. Such non-GAAP financial measures are defined in 'Additional financial disclosures' and a reconciliation of these measures to their most directly comparable GAAP financial measures is included within 'Additional financial disclosures'. See pages 39 to 46.

Further details of potential risks and uncertainties affecting the Group are described in the Group's filings with the London Stock Exchange, Euronext Amsterdam, and the US Securities and Exchange Commission, including in the Annual Report on Form 20-F 2025.

This document is not prepared in accordance with US GAAP and should not therefore be relied upon by readers as such. The Annual Report on Form 20-F 2025 is separately filed with the US Securities and Exchange Commission and is available on our corporate website: www.unilever.com.

In addition, a printed copy of the Annual Report on Form 20-F 2025 is available, free of charge, upon request to Unilever, Investor Relations Department, 100 Victoria Embankment, London EC4Y 0DY, United Kingdom.

This document comprises regulated information within the meaning of Sections 1:1 and 5:25c of the Act on Financial Supervision ('Wet op het financieel toezicht (Wft)') in the Netherlands.

The brand names shown in this report are trademarks owned by or licensed to companies within the Group.

References in this document to information on websites (and/or social media sites) are included as an aid to their location and such information is not incorporated in, and does not form part of, the Unilever Annual Report and Accounts 2025.

ABOUT THIS ANNUAL REPORT

Unilever Annual Report and Accounts 2025

This document is made up of the Strategic Report, the Governance Report, the Financial Statements and Notes, the Additional Information for US Listing Purposes and the Sustainability Statement. The Unilever Group consists of Unilever PLC (PLC) together with the companies it controls. The terms 'Unilever', the 'Company', the 'Group', 'we', 'our' and 'us' refer to the Unilever Group.

Our Strategic Report, pages 2 to 48, contains information about us, how we create value and how we run our business. It includes our strategy, business model, market outlook and key performance indicators, as well as our approach to sustainability and risk. The Strategic Report is only part of the Annual Report and Accounts 2025. The Strategic Report has been approved by the Board and signed on its behalf by Prakash Kakkad – Chief Legal Officer and Group Company Secretary.

Our Governance Report, pages 49 to 108, contains detailed corporate governance information, our Committee reports and how we remunerate our Directors.

The Governance Report, pages 49 to 108, comprises our Directors' Report and our Directors' Remuneration Report, each of which has been approved by the PLC Board and signed on its behalf by Prakash Kakkad – Chief Legal Officer and Group Company Secretary.

Pages 2 to 28 and 30 to 48 of the Strategic Report, together with the Governance Report and the Sustainability Statement, serve as the Management Report for the purposes of Disclosure Guidance and Transparency Rule 4.1.8R.

Our Financial Statements and Notes are on pages 128 to 191.

Pages 1 to 201 and 213 to 277 constitute the Unilever Annual Report and Accounts 2025, which we may also refer to as 'this Annual Report and Accounts' throughout this document.

Pages 202 to 212 are included as Additional Information for US Listing Purposes.

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