

# Unilever and Biodiversity

The background is a gradient of green, transitioning from a darker shade on the left to a lighter shade on the right. On the right side, there is a large, stylized graphic of a plant with several leaves and a circular emblem at the top. The emblem contains a star-like shape. The overall aesthetic is clean and modern, with a focus on nature and sustainability.

Bonn, April 2, 2008

Jan Kees Vis  
Director Sustainable Agriculture  
Unilever

# Unilever Foods

Our foods brands include:

- Knorr
- Magnum
- Lipton's
- Hellmann's
- Colman's
- Ragu
- Cornetto
- Bertolli
- Becel/Flora



# Unilever Home & Personal Care

Our HPC care brands include:

- Vaseline
- Persil
- Impulse
- Lynx
- Omo
- Sure
- Lifebuoy



# Unilever...some facts and figures

- Consumer products company (Foods and HPC)
- 180 000 employees
- 2007 turnover ~ € 40 billion
- 2007 net profit € 4 billion
- 365 manufacturing sites in 76 countries
- Sales in 100+ countries
- Brands 400+
- Every day 150 million consumers buy a Unilever product



# 4 sustainability initiatives, since 1995



Fish



Water



Agriculture



Eco-efficiency



# Sustainability indicators



- Soil fertility and health



- Value chain



- Soil loss



- Energy



- Nutrients



- Water



- Pest management



- Social capital



- Biodiversity



- Local economy



- Animal welfare

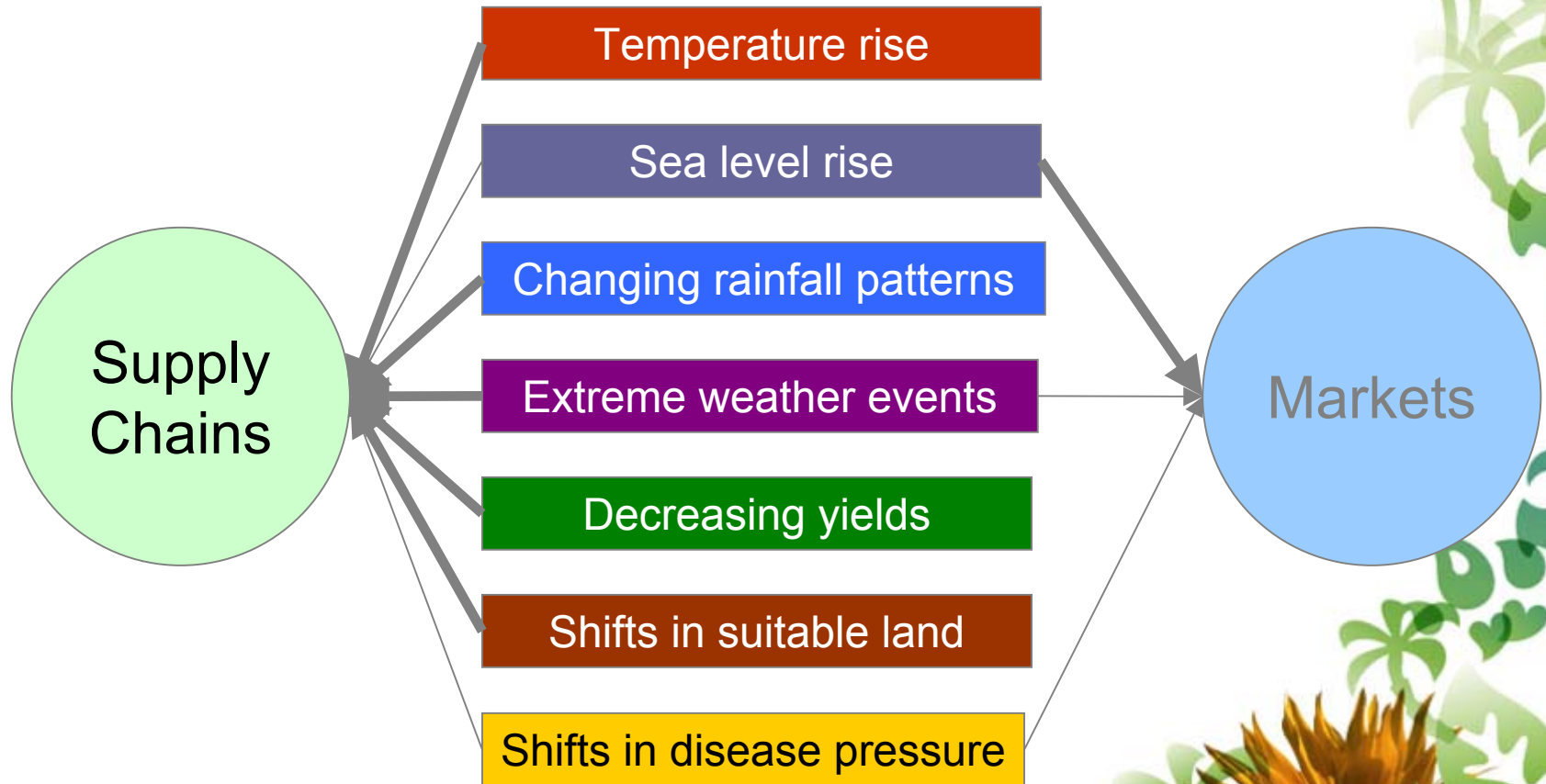


# What does biodiversity offer our business?

- Crop variety for plant breeding
- On farm biodiversity as necessary element of Integrated Crop Management
- General ecosystem services, e.g.
  - Pollination
  - Nutrient cycling
  - Carbon and water cycling
  - Atmospheric control
  - Weather control
  - Water purification
  - Flood prevention
  - Etc.



# Why is climate change relevant to us?





# How does our business affect biodiversity?

- Land requirement for raw materials
- Site environmental impacts
- Depletion of renewable and non-renewable resources
- Withdrawal of water



# How do we manage this?

- Site environmental management systems
- Support and participate in germ plasm banks (seed banks)
- On farm biodiversity: Biodiversity Action Plans in our sus ag programmes
- Protection of biodiversity in general:
  - Optimise yield
  - Participate in sector initiatives (e.g. SAI Platform)
  - Commodity initiatives (RSPO, RTRS)



# How do we manage this?



# How do we manage this?



# What part can we not manage?

- Land use planning and land use policy
- Nature conservation areas
- Protection of national parks
- Most indirect impacts which are influenced by multiple actors, i.e. most ecosystem services



Thank you

