



OUR EVERYDAY NEEDS

Unilever's water care initiative



Who we are

Unilever is one of the world's leading international companies. Each day our branded foods, home and personal care products are used by consumers right across the world. Our strong local roots in many countries are combined with a far-reaching international perspective, making us a truly multi-local multinational.

Our foods brands include: Becel, Chicken Tonight, Lipton, Magnum, Birds Eye, Ragú

Our home and personal care brands include: Axe, Comfort, Dove, Mentadent, Omo, Pond's, Rexona, Surf, Vaseline

Unilever corporate purpose

Our purpose in Unilever is to meet the everyday needs of people everywhere – to anticipate the aspirations of our consumers and customers and to respond creatively and competitively with branded products and services which raise the quality of life.

Our deep roots in local cultures and markets around the world are our unparalleled inheritance and the foundation for our future growth.

Our long-term success requires a total commitment to exceptional standards of performance and productivity,

to working together effectively and to a willingness to embrace new ideas and learn continuously.

We believe that to succeed requires the highest standards of corporate behaviour towards our employees, consumers and the societies and world in which we live.

This is Unilever's road to sustainable, profitable growth for our business and long-term value creation for our shareholders and employees.

Contents

Our everyday needs	1
Section 1	
Unilever and water – a global perspective	2
Section 2	
Our priorities for water care	4
Section 3	
Water care in action	8

Our everyday needs

Water is a shared resource and its care demands collective responsibility.

We at Unilever are playing our part – and want to do more – to ensure that in the future there is enough clean water to meet all our everyday needs.



Water is important for our business. We need it to make our products, and our consumers must have clean water to use them. That is the stark, commercial fact. But our initiatives on water – summarised in this booklet – are driven also by our rich history of social responsibility and a strong belief in the need to contribute to sustainable development.

We operate in most countries of the world where we have a long-standing and respected presence. This trust has grown and matured over decades of deep – and we hope a mutually rewarding – involvement in those societies. Through direct experience we have developed a strong understanding and respect for different cultures and customs.

It is against this background that I feel we at Unilever can make a real difference by working effectively with others around the world to help relieve the pressure that our modern societies are placing on the world's water resources.

Collective action through partnership with others from different sections of society is, I am convinced, the way forward. We have already gained valuable experience in working in this way on water issues and we are also building long-standing partnerships in our two other sustainability focus areas: agriculture and fish.

We have made good progress in understanding Unilever's impact on water and how we can help minimise it. Some of our factories have reached a goal of zero emissions of water effluent and others are working hard to reduce water consumption.

We still have a lot of work to do in developing products that will help our consumers reduce their impact on water and we need to collaborate more with others to spread awareness of the threats to our water resources and ways to improve matters.

This booklet briefly summarises our water care initiatives and outlines our thinking and approach. Find more detailed information on <http://www.unilever.com> and I urge you to contact us if you see opportunities to collaborate in the protection of the world's water resources.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Antony Burgmans". The signature is written in a cursive style and is positioned above a horizontal blue line.

Antony Burgmans

Co-Chairman, Unilever

Unilever and water – a global perspective



Seen from space the Earth looks blue because over two thirds of its surface is covered by water. Only three per cent of water is fresh, and all but three per cent of this is permanently frozen or buried.

Six billion people and much of the world's animal and plant life depend on just 0.003% of the earth's fresh water. The world's water systems – a shared, finite but renewable resource – are under extreme pressure. In many areas the situation is already in crisis. Aquifers are running dry and water reserves are being used up or polluted faster than they can be replenished.

As living standards rise along with expectations, concerns about water quantity and quality are set to increase. In some areas, especially cities, rapidly growing populations are making demands on water far in excess of available supplies. Even when there is sufficient water, the distribution infrastructure can be

woefully inadequate. Shortages of clean water impact on the quality of people's food and domestic life, their health and general welfare.

Without action by all users, demand for water will continue to outstrip potential supply, particularly in areas of water stress. Much can be done to increase the availability of water by reducing consumption, minimising impact on water quality and reusing more water.

Industry has an important role to play, by minimising the impact of its own operations and by working with suppliers, consumers and other users.

The agriculture sector is by far the largest user of water. Improving the management of irrigation systems and reducing the impact of agricultural practice on water quality must have the highest priority.

Clean, safe water is also a key resource for the food and drink industry, for manufacturing food and beverage products and for their preparation by consumers.

Domestic use of water increases with better hygiene and rising living standards. Increasing use of household and personal hygiene products can also have serious implications for domestic waste water disposal.

Unilever's approach

The availability of clean water is absolutely crucial to the success of Unilever's business. Two thirds of our raw materials come from farms or plantations. Everything we use – from peas and spinach to tea and tomatoes – needs water to grow.

Our factories use water to process our products – for washing, cooling, making steam and cleaning. Water is also a vital ingredient in many of our products, such as ice cream, ice tea, pasta sauce, shampoo and liquid detergent.

Our consumers must have clean water to use most of our products. They must have water, for example, to make our tea and to cook the pasta so that they can add our sauces. They need clean water to wash their bodies and their clothes, using our soaps and detergents. Without clean water most of our products would be of little use.

We realise that we have a broad responsibility to all our stakeholders to do our best to protect water supplies. Our first step has been to understand the extent of our potential to impact on the world's

WHAT OUR WATER IMPRINT SHOWS



"The total volume of water used to make and use our products – from ingredients production to product use – is equivalent to about 0.1% of all the water extracted for use globally every year," says Henry King, life cycle assessment manager. King was in charge of working out Unilever's Water Imprint, based on 1998 production volumes.

"Our manufacturing operations use up to 3% of the water associated with the full life cycle of products. This is less than 0.02% of what industry uses globally. But the consumer needs to use a lot of water so consumer dependence on water for the use of our products is high. We estimate that consumers using our products will need in the order of 1% of the global domestic water supply – that's a lot of water.

"But one has to be cautious in these generalisations. So much depends on regional differences and we need to do a lot more work in assessing them. Our impact could be much greater, for example, in countries with severe water problems or where we have a major share of the market," says King.

water resources. To do this we worked out what we call our Water Imprint (see above).

The Imprint is based on the aggregated assessment of the total life cycle of Unilever products sold worldwide. The results help us set priorities and focus our resources on those areas where we can make a difference.

The Imprint shows in some detail what we already knew in general – that we are highly dependent on water for a continuing supply of raw materials. The potential impact on water of all the activities associated with making and using our products is up to twice our contribution to global GDP. In some regions, this impact on water could be significantly larger than our contribution to regional GDP.

Our priorities for water care



Knowledge of the extent of our Water Imprint has enabled us to develop a Unilever Water Vision and a structured approach to the way we deal with water issues as a business.

This approach has six objectives:

Deepen our understanding of Unilever's potential to impact on the world's water resources. This involves getting a better idea of the regional differences in our Water Imprint and how those should influence our products and services in particular markets.

Continuously improve water management in our factories to ensure we minimise the contamination and use of water.

Help others involved in the production and consumption of our products to do the same.

Work in partnership with others to protect water catchment areas around the world.

Contribute to finding effective solutions for water care, by sharing knowledge and best practice across our societies.

Promote awareness and action on water issues by educating our own people and informing the public about ways to reduce water use and minimise waste water disposal.

To meet our objectives we have identified seven priorities for action on water that can help us really make a difference wherever we operate around the world.



Understand our imprint

Our Water Imprint has given us an initial understanding of our potential impact along the supply chain and by consumers. When we know more about regional differences, and understand more about local water issues and, for example, the role of water pricing locally, we can work to ensure our imprint is sustainable. We will set targets in our local businesses and monitor progress.



Good housekeeping

We already have clear water-use targets in our manufacturing operations. We aim for continuous improvement in reducing use and minimising the disposal of waste water. In support of this more and more Unilever sites around the world are working to achieve the international environmental management standard ISO 14001. Many have already done so.



Limiting downstream impact

As world leaders in the science of ecotoxicology as it relates to our business, particularly in Western Europe and North America, we now aim to learn more about the downstream impact of ingredients used in our products in developing and emerging markets. Here growing populations, increasing consumption and inadequate wastewater treatment contribute to high levels of water stress.



Working with our suppliers

We will extend our relationships with our supply base, especially within the agricultural sector. We will continue to develop practical indicators and guidelines for minimising agricultural use of water, and for reducing the impact of agricultural inputs on water quality. In other sectors, such as chemicals and

UNILEVER'S WATER VISION



We wish to ensure that our activities and those of our suppliers, customers and consumers achieve a sustainable balance between protecting ecosystems and meeting human needs, so assuring the ability of future generations to access sufficient quantities of clean water. We will do this by understanding the water imprint of our operations locally and by ensuring that our imprint is sustainable within the limits of the relevant water catchments.

packaging, we will encourage suppliers to look at ways to reduce their impact on water.



Improving lives with less water

Our research and development teams, working closely with regional businesses, will take a lead in developing products and services that use less water and have a lower impact on water quality.



Understanding values and changing behaviour

In association with product development, we need to understand more about consumer attitudes to water use. We will use this to provide better information to consumers. This will help us raise awareness of the benefits for water of new products and foster the responsible use of water when using our products.



Inclusive partnerships

Our companies will engage further with partners in local and regional integrated water catchment projects. Such programmes should offer clear opportunities for our companies to gain a better understanding of the issues relating to water as they affect local communities. The objective is to help improve water supply and quality to ensure that the Unilever company's water imprint is sustainable. Our SWIM principles (see page 7) provide practical guidelines to ensure such partnerships are effective.

Safety clearance: a commitment to quality

For over 30 years Unilever has operated a mandatory safety system that requires formal clearance to be given before a product reaches the market.

The Safety and Environmental Assurance Centre (SEAC) at Port Sunlight, UK, opened in 1994 to provide expertise and advice on safety and environment matters as they affect our products and operations worldwide.

“When we make a judgement about using a chemical we need to understand its inherent properties and consider whether they matter when the chemical reaches the environment,” says John Solbé, Head of SEAC Environment.

“Is it toxic? Could it accumulate through food chains? And could it persist long term, or is it likely to biodegrade, and in what way? Chemicals are classified according to their properties, but we need to judge the real situation by risk assessment: this is based on the ability to predict the effects and the fate and pathways of ingredients along their journey,” he says.

Over 40 scientists from many disciplines work at SEAC, using experimental systems that include state-of-the-art laboratories and pilot-scale sewage treatment plants that can be linked to outdoor model streams. The group collaborates with leading academics, regulators and opinion formers.

“We study toxicity to aquatic life and soil organisms in the laboratory using representative species, so we can then predict concentrations of ingredients at which no adverse effect should occur. We look at the fate of ingredients in sewage, river waters and in soil, either as treated sewage effluent or sewage sludge which can be a useful soil conditioner,” adds Solbé.

WATER FACTS

- The world's population, currently six billion, is expected to rise to eight or even ten billion by 2050, with 90% of future growth occurring in developing countries
- Today almost a billion people lack adequate access to safe drinking water
- Anything less than 20-40 litres per person per day, and an area is considered to be in a state of water stress
- Agriculture accounts for 70% of the world's consumption of fresh water
- Industry accounts for about 23%, and municipal/ domestic use accounts for 7% of fresh water use

“In our factories we have reduced the use of water in manufacturing by 20% over five years. All our companies in Europe are working on national water management projects such as the Mersey Basin Campaign and a joint project with Forum for the Future. Only by making this a long-term strategic theme will we really make a difference, and that is what we intend to do!”

*John H. Sharpe, Business Group President,
Unilever Home & Personal Care – Europe*

“This allows the fate and effect of test ingredients to be studied in realistic conditions that are pretty close to the real world, and from that we can predict environmental concentrations and safety margins.”

Waste is more concentrated when water is scarce. In the US an individual might use up to 600 litres a day and in the UK up to 200 litres. But elsewhere it could be far less, and without the benefit of sewage plants. “Only when we are satisfied that an ingredient meets our own high safety and environmental standards as well as those of relevant regulators, do we recommend its use,” says Solbé.

BETTER LIVES WITH LESS WATER



“Over 100 years ago our founder, William Hesketh Lever, described his mission ‘to make cleanliness commonplace; to lessen work for women; to foster health and contribute to personal attractiveness, that life may be more enjoyable and rewarding for the people who use our products’.

Today, ever-wider access to our products helps more and more people improve their lives. But consumers depend heavily on water to use our products successfully. As our business grows, so does pressure on water availability.

So we have a responsibility to develop products and services that allow consumers to meet their aspirations yet use less water or to contribute to the provision of clean supplies of water. At the same time we must do more to raise awareness about water with our consumers. The two go hand in hand.

Unilever wants to see a new form of industry partnership among those committed to achieving innovations to improve

sustainability and who have ready access to technology licences resulting from such innovation. We also want to engage with those outside industry who have their own ideas – local communities, environment groups and companies in quite different industries – and who can offer a relevant perspective.

Working in partnerships we can change the way different communities perceive water and its role in daily life. We recognise choices must be made regionally or locally by people close to specific problems. Then technical solutions can be implemented by consumers and households in ways that fit best with the local culture. This is how we can make a start on a new path to improve lives while consuming less scarce water.”

Rudy Markham, Strategy and Technology Director

SWIM: GETTING INITIATIVES RIGHT



We contribute to the wider water agenda through a range of initiatives, instigated and managed by our companies around the world. Close co-operation with a range of partners is the hallmark of these projects and consistent with our Water Vision (see page 5).

With assistance from Forum for the Future¹ and a broad range of stakeholders, we have worked out a set of principles to guide our companies and their partners to ensure that both the projects and the partnerships are effective. We call these the Sustainable Water – Integrated Catchment Management (SWIM) principles. SWIM is used as a management tool to assess projects and guide their implementation.

Our policy on SWIM

Through long-term partnerships, Unilever companies will work with their local communities, on the basis of an integrated catchment management approach, on projects that contribute to a fuller understanding of the local water catchments. This will help Unilever companies implement operational developments that ensure their water imprint is sustainable, and may involve participation in collective action to protect water resources and the development of mechanisms to promote effective allocation of water to competing uses.

Addressing local water needs is the principal concern for Unilever companies and, in line with our corporate purpose,

they will respect social and cultural diversity and ensure that where particular people have an important contribution to make, they can do so.

SWIM principles

Water development and management

should be based on a participatory approach, involving users, planners, policy makers and all other appropriate stakeholders, at all levels.

Practices include: reviewing existing projects and likely participants, forming working groups, public awareness and education programmes.

Fresh water is a bounded, finite but infinitely renewable and vulnerable resource, essential to sustain life, development and the environment.

Practices include: detailed state of the environment report, existing ecological management projects, information networks and monitoring, climate change scenarios

Water has an economic, social and environmental value in all of its competing uses.

Practices include: state of the economy and society report, product development, pollution and waste reduction, efficiency and water use indicators, guidelines for future efficiencies

¹ Forum for the Future is a UK charity founded in 1996 by leading environmentalists with the purpose of taking a positive, solution-orientated approach to the challenge of sustainable development.

Water care in action



Our Imprint shows clearly that Unilever's main impacts are both upstream – in the production of raw materials, and downstream – in the use of our products.

Our factories use less than 3% of the water associated with the life cycle of our products but this is an area where we have full control and where we can – and do – make an immediate difference.

Outstanding performance in our manufacturing operations is an absolute necessity if we are to make progress elsewhere in the supply chain. This is why we intend to build on existing good housekeeping practice in our factories and further reduce the consumption of clean water and discharge of wastewater.

Water use in our factories is one of six key indicators of our environmental performance. We set reduction targets across the company. The amount of water used in 1999 was 20% lower than 1995 and the

quality of effluent has been improved (further details: <http://www.unilever.com>).

Many Unilever factories are moving towards zero effluent discharge – no release of wastewater to local water courses. Sixty sites have so far achieved zero effluent, representing over 8% of our output. These include a pea processing factory in the United States, and five home and personal care product factories in India. By the end of 2000 Hindustan Lever in India aims to have no liquid discharge from its home and personal care factories (see page 12).

The Imprint shows that the use of our products leads to the consumption of the order of one per cent of the world's fresh water used for domestic purposes. That use also impacts on water quality.

The level of pollution, for example, and the time it takes to purify the wash water, depends on the sophistication of the sewage systems that receive the dirty water, if such systems exist.

We maintain a world class research facility in the UK (see Safety clearance, page 6) that is dedicated to environmental safety at all levels and throughout the life cycle of our products. One of its tasks is to look at the composition of our detergents and ensure that they are safe to use and will break down in the required time to prevent damage to the environment, especially water quality.

We are committed to build on this work. We want to extend the application of ecotoxicology to assess the fate of detergent ingredients in developing and emerging markets. It is in these markets where growing populations, increased consumption and poorly developed wastewater treatment play a major part in high levels of water stress.

Considerable progress has been made over the past 25 years in reducing the environmental impact of Unilever's washing powders. The introduction of bleach activator technology in conjunction with enzymes has allowed washing temperatures to be reduced. Other improvements, such as the use of concentrated powders and liquids, have reduced the amount of chemicals entering the water system. These developments have also helped to halve our washing products' contribution to ecotoxicity and reduce their contribution to nutrification by about 80% since 1976.

We support the European detergent industry association (AISE) Code of Good Environmental Practice and related targets because they address the most important environmental impacts of our products, including biodegradability (see www.washright.com).

WATER FACTS



- **Water is a renewable resource made up of hydrogen and oxygen. It is vital for living processes**
- **Most living organisms contain water molecules. Trees are composed of at least 60% water, human beings 65% and jellyfish around 90%**
- **Water distributes dissolved plant nutrients as well as pollutants**

But much work still needs to be done in product development. Some of these developments are outside Unilever's traditional areas of expertise. Examples include:

- machines that wash without water
- service washes that promote responsible waste water management
- detergent technologies that are more appropriate for developing and emerging markets. These are markets where water supplies might be of lower quality or less plentiful and where sewage systems – if they exist – are less capable of handling the ingredients in modern detergents.
- detergents that will work well in so-called "grey" water.

We have yet to make substantial progress in this area, but we are serious and want to move forward quickly. We see such product development as part of our social responsibility and also a business opportunity.

Part of the challenge is to develop our own understanding of consumer attitudes and behaviour in relation to water and use this knowledge to build a deeper awareness among consumers about water and their potential to help in its care. This will only be achieved by working in partnership with others in society. We have made a start: see the case studies here and at <http://www.unilever.com>.

CASE STUDIES

Pasig River Rehabilitation Project

The Pasig river is a critical 25km lifeline between the salt water of Manila Bay and Laguna de Bai – one of the world’s largest fresh water inland lakes.

“In the past the river was clean and beautiful,” says Jika Mendoza, Corporate Relations Manager, Unilever Philippines. “Even in the early 1950s the river was providing clean water for homes, fish for the table, irrigation for farms as well as a commercial water way.

“But in the late 1950s commerce and squatters were abusing the river and polluting the water. Today the pollution is so severe people can’t swim or even wash their clothes in it,” says Jika.

For the past six years Unilever Philippines has participated in a major rehabilitation project, working with a non-governmental organisation called Save Pasig Movement to prevent pollution.

“This river is central to all our lives. A small tributary flows beneath our factory and many of our employees live along its banks. We at the factory take our commitment to clean water very seriously. We have recently opened our own domestic waste water treatment plant, a first in the industry and for Metro Manila. The treated water flows into a pond where we keep a number of very healthy fish.”



La Nava
Spain

Global initiative brings life to lakes

In its three-year partnership with Global Nature Fund, Unilever is the worldwide corporate sponsor of a major initiative to restore and protect lakes on four continents.

Living Lakes reflects Unilever’s own commitment to water care worldwide. This programme originated with the endeavours of Lever, Germany (now Lever Fabergé) to support an international effort to clean up Lake Constance – Europe’s second largest freshwater lake and an important source of drinking water.

In the 1970s and early 80s Lake Constance was so seriously polluted that wildlife was suffering on an alarming scale. There was widespread concern for the future of the lake and the health of those who depended on it at all levels – personally, industrially and agriculturally.

In 1990 Lever provided support to the German Environmental Aid organisation which was working to reverse the trend along with NGOs, local authorities, community groups and industries in the three surrounding countries of Germany, Austria and Switzerland.

Partnership programmes and best practice at a local level have helped Lake Constance become an outstanding clean water success story, an example of what a concerted effort towards freshwater stewardship can achieve even when the original problem initially looks daunting.

Today Living Lakes is working with NGOs and the various partner lakes to combine global responsibility with local action.

More on: www.livinglakes.org



Mono Lake
California
USA

WATER FACTS

- A single wash load in Europe uses 70 litres
- A glass of water to clean our teeth uses as little as 0.3 litres – many people use much more because they leave the tap running





Lake Constance
Austria, Germany,
Switzerland



Nestos Lakes
Greece

CASE STUDIES

Zero liquid discharge initiatives in India

Working towards zero liquid discharge is a priority at Unilever's manufacturing sites. In India, Hindustan Lever's 18 factory sites are recycling their treated effluent – either within processing or to irrigate land around the factory.



The company has reduced its overall water consumption by 16.7% since 1996. At its Chindwara factory, liquor generated by scrubbing exhaust gases from the sulphonation plant is now entirely reused in the manufacture of sodium silicate at a supplier's factory.

A pilot has been set up at Khamgaon Soaps Factory for harvesting rainwater using watershed management techniques aimed at improving water availability. An integrated model was developed for collecting rainwater, soil regeneration and creation of a green belt by addressing the key issues of high surface water run-off and soil erosion. The run-off of water was restricted by building a series of trenches and earthen bunds along contour lines and by reinforcing the bunds with "vetiver" grass. This configuration enabled greater percolation of water into the ground.

The pilot, which is being rolled out to other Hindustan Lever factories, has raised the water table and transformed a wasteland into a green belt with over 8,000 trees. The company has commissioned the Tata Energy Research Institute, an Indian non-governmental organisation, to develop a guide to help others copy the project.

"Conservation and efficient use of water are critical in our region, much of which is desert or semi-arid. Many of our consumers have inadequate access to clean and safe drinking water. With that in mind, all of our operating companies have committed to identify a water project that will help their local community. Needs vary from country to country, so each will pick a project related to local needs, and to the capabilities of Unilever locally. Several have already done so, and others are in the detailed planning stage with partners in government or NGOs."

Jeff Fraser, Business Group President,
Central Asia Middle East



Improving water quality on the West Bank

Consumer and household use and reuse of water is a major concern in the Palestinian Authority areas where fresh water is scarce and sanitation limited.

Raw wastewater is sometimes used to irrigate vegetables, which causes health problems. Polluted water from inadequate sanitation systems seeps into ground water, further compromising water quality.

The Water and Environment Development Organisation (WEDO), a Palestinian non-governmental organisation dedicated to water conservation, sanitation and water treatment, is working to help communities on the West Bank to improve their water quality and environment.



A WEDO team prepares its environmental health education programme

With support from Unilever and other organisations, WEDO is developing a pilot project for villagers from the Bethlehem district to help them build water cisterns and septic tanks. The cisterns will improve family access to clean water and the septic tanks will filter waste water for irrigation.

The project will bring benefits to the whole community – including improved family health and hygiene and a better environment. An important dimension is the provision of environmental health education aimed at women and children who will be the project's primary caretakers.

Unilever Environment Policy

Unilever is committed to meeting the needs of customers and consumers in an environmentally sound and sustainable manner, through continuous improvements in environmental performance in all our activities.

Accordingly, Unilever's aims are to:

- ensure the safety of its products and operations for the environment
- exercise the same concern for the environment wherever we operate
- develop innovative products and processes which reduce levels of environmental impact and develop methods of packaging which combine effective protection and presentation with the conservation of raw materials and convenient, environmentally appropriate disposal
- reduce waste, conserve energy and explore opportunities for reuse and recycling

To achieve these aims, we will:

- assess the environmental impacts of all its business activities from research, through manufacture, distribution, use and disposal
- apply more stringent criteria than those required by law when we believe this to be appropriate
- use standards of environmental impact assessment which are robust, scientifically sound and generally acceptable within the present state of knowledge, at the same time attempting to develop superior methods and to improve on current practice

- develop and apply systems of environmental management, as part of day-to-day operational practice and on-going management reporting and control procedures
- encourage our suppliers to develop environmentally superior processes and ingredients and co-operate with other members of the supply chain to improve overall environmental performance
- work with industry bodies, government agencies, business partners and other concerned organisations, to promote environmental care, increase knowledge and disseminate best practice
- remain alert and responsive to developing issues, knowledge and public concerns

Unilever will communicate actively in order to:

- provide whatever information and advice is necessary on the safe use and disposal of our products
- ensure that employees are aware of the company's environmental policy and motivated to apply it; are aware of their own responsibilities and given the support and training necessary to fulfil them
- publish relevant and meaningful information on environmental performance and progressively introduce a more comprehensive reporting system

Credits

Writing and consultancy

Environmental Context, London

Design

Red Letter Design, London

Printing

Scanplus, London

Photography

Page 2, centre, S&D Tollerton

Page 10, bottom left, Chris Martin

“Sustainability is here to stay or we may not be.

At Unilever, we recognise the importance
of clean water stewardship and are
seeking to make it a priority.”

Niall FitzGerald, Co-Chairman, Unilever

For more information write to:

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Or email: environment.crd@unilever.com

www.unilever.com