**FINANCIAL DECISION MAKING**

Table of Contents

[Slide 1: Introduction 3](#_Toc118989249)

[Slide 2: Liquidity ratio 3](#_Toc118989250)

[Slide 3: profitability ratio 5](#_Toc118989251)

[Slide 4: efficiency ratio 8](#_Toc118989252)

[Slide 5: solvency ratio 9](#_Toc118989253)

[Slide 6: Interpretation of result 9](#_Toc118989254)

[Slide 7: CONTD…. 9](#_Toc118989255)

[Slide 8: Balance scorecard covering four aspects 10](#_Toc118989256)

[Slide 9: CONTD… 10](#_Toc118989257)

[Slide 10: CONTD… 11](#_Toc118989258)

[Slide 11: CONTD… 11](#_Toc118989259)

[Slide 12: CONTD… 12](#_Toc118989260)

[Slide 13: Mission and vision 12](#_Toc118989261)

[Slide 14: Strategy mapping with balance score card 13](#_Toc118989262)

[Slide 15: CONTD… 13](#_Toc118989263)

[Slide 16: CONTD… 14](#_Toc118989264)

[Slide 17: CONTD… 15](#_Toc118989265)

[Slide 18: Engagement and reflection of group work 15](#_Toc118989266)

[Slide 19: Conclusion 16](#_Toc118989267)

[Slide 20: recommendation 16](#_Toc118989268)

[Reference 17](#_Toc118989269)

[Appendix 2: Efficiency Ratios 20](#_Toc118989270)

[Appendix 2: Solvency 23](#_Toc118989271)

# Slide 1: Introduction

* The financial decision making is mainly a element for considering the useful process for a firm
* Aim of the study is to explore the financial condition for Unilever Plc
* It has conducted a financial ratio analysis and financial strategy mapping
* Organizational engagement is also identified for exploration of process

***SN***

The decision of financial decision making is prepared based on the financial perspective of Unilever plc. Five years of financial ratio has been conducted that is useful for considering the financial perspective for the firm. Conducting a balance scorecard is further explored for considering the decision making for the firm.

# Slide 2: Liquidity ratio

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Unilever Plc*** | | | | | |
| **Year** | **Current ratio** | **Formula** | **Amount** | **Ratio** | **Growth** |
| 2021 | Current asset | (Current Assets /Current Liabilities) | € 17,401.00 | 0.70 | -0.08 |
|  | Current liability | € 24,778.00 |
| 2020 | Current asset | € 16,157.00 | 0.78 |
|  | Current liability | € 20,592.00 |
| 2019 | Current asset | € 16,430.00 | 0.78 | 0.00 |
|  | Current liability | € 20,978.00 |
| 2018 | Current asset | € 15,478.00 | 0.77 | 0.02 |
|  | Current liability | € 20,150.00 |
| 2017 | Current asset | € 16,980.00 | 0.72 | 0.05 |
|  | Current liability | € 23,587.00 |
| **Year** | **Quick ratio** | **Formula** | **Amount** | **Ratio** | **Growth** |
| 2021 | Current assets-inventory | (Current Assets- Inventories /Current Liabilities) | € 12,718.00 | 0.51 | -0.05 |
|  | Current liability | € 24,778.00 |
| 2020 | Current assets-inventory | € 11,695.00 | 0.57 |
|  | Current liability | € 20,592.00 |
| 2019 | Current assets-inventory | € 12,266.00 | 0.58 | -0.02 |
|  | Current liability | € 20,978.00 |
| 2018 | Current assets-inventory | € 11,177.00 | 0.55 | 0.03 |
|  | Current liability | € 20,150.00 |
| 2017 | Current assets-inventory | € 13,018.00 | 0.55 | 0.00 |
|  | Current liability | € 23,587.00 |
| **Year** | **Net working capital** | **Formula** | **Amount** | **Ratio** | **Growth** |
| 2021 | current assets- current liabilities | current assets- current liabilities/ total assets | € -7,377.00 | -0.10 | -0.03 |
|  | Total Assets | € 75,095.00 |
| 2020 | current assets- current liabilities | € -4,435.00 | -0.07 |
|  | Total Assets | € 67,659.00 |
| 2019 | current assets- current liabilities | € -4,548.00 | -0.07 | 0.00 |
|  | Total Assets | € 64,806.00 |
| 2018 | current assets- current liabilities | € -4,672.00 | -0.08 | 0.01 |
|  | Total Assets | € 61,111.00 |
| 2017 | current assets- current liabilities | € -6,607.00 | -0.11 | 0.03 |
|  | Total Assets | € 62,058.00 |
| **Year** | **Cash Ratio** | **Formula** | **Amount** | **Ratio** | **Growth** |
| 2021 | Cash and Cash Equivalents | Cash and Cash Equivalents/ Current Liabilities | € 3,415.00 | 0.14 | -0.13 |
|  | Current Liability | € 24,778.00 |
| 2020 | Cash and Cash Equivalents | € 5,548.00 | 0.27 |
|  | Current Liability | € 20,592.00 |
| 2019 | Cash and Cash Equivalents | € 4,185.00 | 0.20 | 0.07 |
|  | Current Liability | € 20,978.00 |
| 2018 | Cash and Cash Equivalents | € 3,230.00 | 0.16 | 0.04 |
|  | Current Liability | € 20,150.00 |
| 2017 | Cash and Cash Equivalents | € 3,317.00 | 0.14 | 0.02 |
|  | Current Liability | € 23,587.00 |

* The calculation of liquidity ratio is commonly measured the ability to resolve short obligation
* Involvement of cash development activities are further involved with liquidity factor

***SN***

The financial analysis is generally explored 0.70 as the current ratio for 2021. The highlighting on Quick ratio and current ratio is for projecting a better improvement. The consideration of lower performance is highlighted.

# Slide 3: profitability ratio

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Unilever Plc*** | | | | | |
| **Year** | **Net Profit Ratio** | **Formula** | **Amount** | **Ratio** | **Growth** |
| 2021 | Net Profit | (Net Profit/Sales)\*100 | € 6,621.00 | 12.62% | 0.65% |
|  | Sales |  | € 52,444.00 |  |  |
| 2020 | Net Profit |  | € 6,073.00 | 11.97% |  |
|  | Sales |  | € 50,724.00 |  |  |
| 2019 | Net Profit |  | € 6,026.00 | 11.59% | 0.38% |
|  | Sales |  | € 51,980.00 |  |  |
| 2018 | Net Profit |  | € 2,788.00 | 5.47% | 6.12% |
|  | Sales |  | € 50,982.00 |  |  |
| 2017 | Net Profit |  | € -6,079.00 | -11.32% | 16.79% |
|  | Sales |  | € 53,715.00 |  |  |
| **Year** | **Gross Profit Ratio** | **Formula** | **Amount** | **Ratio** | **Growth** |
| 2021 | Gross Profit | (Gross Profit/Sales)\*100 | € 8,702.00 | 16.59% | 0.22% |
|  | Sales | € 52,444.00 |
| 2020 | Gross Profit | € 8,303.00 | 16.37% |
|  | Sales | € 50,724.00 |
| 2019 | Gross Profit | € 8,708.00 | 16.75% | -0.38% |
|  | Sales | € 51,980.00 |
| 2018 | Gross Profit | € 13,800.00 | 27.07% | -10.32% |
|  | Sales | € 50,982.00 |
| 2017 | Gross Profit | € 13,055.00 | 24.30% | 2.76% |
|  | Sales | € 53,715.00 |
| **Year** | **Return on Assets** | **Formula** | **Amount** | **Ratio** | **Growth** |
| 2021 | Net Profit | (Net Profit /Total Assets)\*100 | € 6,621.00 | 8.82% | -0.16% |
|  | Total Assets | € 75,095.00 |
| 2020 | Net Profit | € 6,073.00 | 8.98% |
|  | Total Assets | € 67,659.00 |
| 2019 | Net Profit | € 6,026.00 | 9.30% | -0.32% |
|  | Total Assets | € 64,806.00 |
| 2018 | Net Profit | € 2,788.00 | 4.56% | 4.74% |
|  | Total Assets | € 61,111.00 |
| 2017 | Net Profit | € -6,079.00 | -9.80% | 14.36% |
|  | Total Assets | € 62,058.00 |
| **Year** | **Return on Equity** | **Formula** | **Amount** | **Ratio** | **Growth** |
| 2021 | Net Profit | (Net Profit / Equity)\*100 | € 6,621.00 | 33.53% | -0.87% |
|  | Equity | € 19,746.00 |
| 2020 | Net Profit | € 6,073.00 | 34.40% |
|  | Equity | € 17,655.00 |
| 2019 | Net Profit | € 6,026.00 | 43.40% | -9.00% |
|  | Equity | € 13,886.00 |
| 2018 | Net Profit | € 2,788.00 | 23.01% | 20.39% |
|  | Equity | € 12,117.00 |
| 2017 | Net Profit | € -6,079.00 | -42.82% | 65.82% |
|  | Equity | € 14,198.00 |
| **Year** | **Return on Capital Employed** | **Formula** | **Amount** | **Ratio** | **Growth** |
| 2021 | Profit Before Tax | (Profit Before Taxes/ Capital Employed)\*100 | € 8,556.00 | 17.00% | 0.02% |
|  | Capital Employed | € 50,317.00 |
| 2020 | Profit Before Tax | € 7,996.00 | 16.99% |
|  | Capital Employed | € 47,067.00 |
| 2019 | Profit Before Tax | € 8,289.00 | 18.91% | -1.92% |
|  | Capital Employed | € 43,828.00 |
| 2018 | Profit Before Tax | € 3,878.00 | 9.47% | 9.45% |
|  | Capital Employed | € 40,961.00 |
| 2017 | Profit Before Tax | € 2,792.00 | 7.26% | 2.21% |
|  |  |  | € 38,471.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

* The financial profitability is highlighted on earnings of a firm (Jha *et al*. 2021)
* Lower performance by considering threshold value 20%

***SN***

The consideration of the process is involved in developing the profitability aspects. It has earned a lower margin in GP and NP margin. Presented a lower efficiency in considering the earning for the firm

# Slide 4: efficiency ratio

* The computation of efficiency ratio is commonly measured the financial ability for a firm
* Identification of generating is also involved in this computation of process

***SN***

The consideration of factors is also considered for projecting the ability. It has initiated a performance by evaluating its asset and inventory turnover.

# Slide 5: solvency ratio

* The estimation of solvency ratio is operated for projecting the financial value as per the process
* Considering of ratio value is indicated as 1.55 in 2021 and 0.41 as Debt to asset in 2021

*SN*

The consideration of solvency ratio is generated 1.55 as per 2021. The performance of the process provides an overview of a higher solvency value.

# Slide 6: Interpretation of result

* The analysis is indicated a lower liquidity position in 2021
* Net working capital and cash ratio is considered as a lower position (Tanizaki *et al.* 2019)
* The consideration of profitability factor is evaluated 12.62%
* Computation indicates 8.82% as 2021 and 33.53% as ROE

***SN***

The computation of liquidity factor is generally exposed to a lower position based on the market performance. It is indicated a lower ability of solving its short obligations

# Slide 7: CONTD….

* The consideration of debt factor is also controlled for in solvency value
* Lower ability of resolving long debt (Buele *et al.* 2021)
* It has indicated 9 as inventory turnover, 0.91 as fixed asset
* The computation of asset value as 0.70 and cash flow as 15.36

***SN***

The consideration of financial value indicates a lower leverage factor. The financial value indicates a lower performance for the process.

# Slide 8: Balance scorecard covering four aspects

* The involvement of balance scorecard has considered four aspects for a firm
* Involvement of ***financial, customer, business process, learning growth*** for the process (Sarraf & Nejad, 2020)
* It has included different aspects for exploring the current position
* These parameter is useful for considering the approaches
* Strategic measures are involved for developing customer aspects

***SN***

The analysis of these perspectives is useful for considering the financial approaches. Consideration of KPI is initiated for exploring the measurement for developing the position. A comprehensive market approach is introduced with this factor.

# Slide 9: CONTD…

***Financial***

* Providing a consistent growth in retail market
* Make a improvement by considering a market (Ningsih & Sari, 2019)
* Development of better cash flow evaluation

***SN***

The analysis of financial prospects has mainly aimed to make a prominent consistency for the retail market. It has made a growth in improving the retail market by conducting better market approaches. Unilever has planned for improving its market position by considering better market approaches. The developments of activities are considered for improving its cash flow in following years.

# Slide 10: CONTD…

***Customer***

* Providing a value product to every household person
* The distribution is mainly involved for considering a better approaches
* Target a higher range of customer in the market
* Involvement of providing a better experience towards the customer

***SN***

The consideration of household product is commonly involved in considering a range of activities for the organization value. The consideration is commonly measured as a broader targeting customer for Unilever. The involvement of experience is further explored for contributing to better involvement for the process. It includes the target customer for improving the business process.

# Slide 11: CONTD…

***Business process***

* Improvement in quality of product types
* Continuous development in service offering (Horobet *et al.* 2021)
* Proper checking of quality and sustainable business process
* Incorporation of faster business development and agile involvement

***SN***

The incorporation of quality products for the business development has an improved financial perspective for the process. The changes in the business value by offering valued goods in the market are also considered as a higher business process. Involvement of faster business processes for generating a higher consideration of value.

# Slide 12: CONTD…

***Learning growth***

* Providing proper training program
* Better approaches for underpinning a sustainable learning development
* Addressing of issues by providing a proper solution
* Improvement in developing the customer process

***SN***

The consideration of business processes is commonly involved in considering the business process. The enrollment of business activities are further developed for improving the training and development process. Sustainable growth can be provided towards the firm by giving better approaches for improvement. Addressing issues in approaching the customer is also addressed and developed in proving the position.

# Slide 13: Mission and vision

* Vision for changing environmental footprint and make a positive social impact (unilever.com, 2022)
* Providing a nutrition, hygiene and personal care for the commonplaces

***SN***

***vision***

The consideration of the vision statement is to reduce the carbon footprint by increasing the position scenario for the social consideration. It is also effective for exploring the usage of living commonplaces. The involvement of a vision statement is included for developing the product evaluation.

***Mission***

The company has taken to provide vitality towards the life consideration. The developments of activities are further explored for providing hygiene and also the personal care for the brands. The developments for the brands are also highlighted for considering the analysis.

# Slide 14: Strategy mapping with balance score card

***Target***

* Consideration of financial effectiveness for improving position (theguardian.com, 2022)
* Financial effectiveness is also required for cash flow development

***Initiatives***

* Proper implication strategy towards the market development
* Development of product for exploring the cash flow

***SN***

The developments of activities are further initiated for exploring the process. As per the target measurement, it has developed the cash flow improvement, and made a growth in retaining the market. It has developed for considering the marketing activities.

# Slide 15: CONTD…

***Target***

* It is targeted to manufacture value product
* Higher range of customer target and providing a best experience (Wildatunjanah & Suparningsih)

***Initiatives***

* It has developed the customer base by increasing the target market
* Improvement in quality checking process

***SN***

The development of market processes is commonly involved for considering a better market value. It has targeted most of the customers and provided a better experience for improving the position. It has developed the target market and it is involved in a better quality checking process.

# Slide 16: CONTD…

***Target***

* Improvement in service offering
* Consideration of sustainable improvement of product

***Initiatives***

* The integration of business process by considering a proper checking
* The development of improving the product value

***SN***

The change in the product value is mainly considered for improving the customer process. The improvements of activities are further processed for developing the business condition. Consideration of initiatives involves the application of business value for further contribution.

# Slide 17: CONTD…

***Target***

* The consideration of learning development is mainly aimed
* Improvement in customer process is also considered as aimed

***Initiatives***

* Changes in strategic approach for make a learning growth
* Customer centric seminar and classes for the employees (Sasongko *et al.* 2021)

***SN***

The implementation of the initiatives mainly developed the target perceptions that are involved in this. The initiation of learning growth is also made for considering the customer process. The implementation of strategic improvement is also included in this context. The arrangement classes and employee feedback is commonly involved as per the process.

# Slide 18: Engagement and reflection of group work

* The presentation has been made by collecting the data of Unilever by group
* I have collected the information by considering the annual report by firm
* Considering the group work has involved for exploring the decision for the process
* I have collected sufficient knowledge by gathering the business initiatives

***SN***

The consideration of group presentation involves the activities. I was involved in collecting the information regarding the financial consideration of this report. 5 years of data has been explored by considering the presentation of the group process.

# Slide 19: Conclusion

* It can be concluded that the performance for Unilever is lower
* Different aspects has been undertaken with the process
* The identification of strategy mapping

***SN***

The evaluation is also considered by considering the strategy mapping and financial analysis process. The consideration of process is also involved for the explanation

# Slide 20: recommendation

* The improvement is business process is also required to change
* The liquidity and also profitability is required to improve
* Financial strategy is required to change

***SN***

The consideration of financial analysis is required to consider. The consideration of financial value is needed to develop. The improvement in collecting the strategy might develop the position.

# Reference

Buele, I., Mora, A., & Santiago, S. (2021). Ecuadorian wholesale and retail trade companies: analysis of the financial situation and bankruptcy forecast under altman Z-score. *Academy of Accounting and Financial Studies Journal*, *25*(1), 1-11. Retrieved on 3rd November from:https://www.academia.edu/download/65944726/Ecuadorian\_Wholesale\_and\_Retail\_Trade\_Companies\_1528\_2635\_25\_1\_638.pdf

Horobet, A., Curea, S. C., Smedoiu Popoviciu, A., Botoroga, C. A., Belascu, L., & Dumitrescu, D. G. (2021). Solvency risk and corporate performance: a case study on European retailers. *Journal of Risk and Financial Management*, *14*(11), 536. Retrieved on 3rd November from: https://www.mdpi.com/1911-8074/14/11/536

Jha, S., Yang, E., Almagrabi, A. O., Bashir, A. K., & Joshi, G. P. (2021). Comparative analysis of time series model and machine testing systems for crime forecasting. *Neural Computing and Applications*, *33*(17), 10621-10636. Retrieved on 3rd November from: https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Ali-Bashir-4/publication/341475391\_Comparative\_analysis\_of\_time\_series\_model\_and\_machine\_testing\_systems\_for\_crime\_forecasting/links/5f3dbd2892851cd30206bf1e/Comparative-analysis-of-time-series-model-and-machine-testing-systems-for-crime-forecasting.pdf

Ningsih, S., & Sari, S. P. (2019). Analysis Of The Effect Of Liquidity Ratios, Solvability Ratios And Profitability Ratios On Firm Value In Go Public Companies In The Automotive And Component Sectors. *International Journal of Economics, Business and Accounting Research (IJEBAR)*, *3*(04). Retrieved on 3rd November from: http://jurnal.stie-aas.ac.id/index.php/IJEBAR/article/view/752

Sarraf, F., & Nejad, S. H. (2020). Improving performance evaluation based on balanced scorecard with grey relational analysis and data envelopment analysis approaches: Case study in water and wastewater companies. *Evaluation and program planning*, *79*, 101762. Retrieved on 3rd November from:https://ems.uniza.sk/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/EMS\_1\_2019\_02\_Krylov.pdf

Sasongko, H., Ilmiyono, A. F., & Tiaranti, A. (2021). FINANCIAL RATIOS AND FINANCIAL DISTRESS IN RETAIL TRADE SECTOR COMPANIES. *JIAFE (Jurnal Ilmiah Akuntansi Fakultas Ekonomi)*, *7*(1), 63-72. Retrieved on 3rd November from: https://scholar.archive.org/work/iebvmzryk5drvjckctqbwsxcx4/access/wayback/https://journal.unpak.ac.id/index.php/jiafe/article/download/3380/pdf

Tanizaki, T., Hoshino, T., Shimmura, T., & Takenaka, T. (2019). Demand forecasting in restaurants using machine learning and statistical analysis. *Procedia CIRP*, *79*, 679-683. Retrieved on 3rd November from: https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2212827119301568/pdf?md5=daf4b8e100ae88b2d75810a9dfc2d8c3&pid=1-s2.0-S2212827119301568-main.pdf

theguardian.com (2022) .*suitability report.* Retrieved on 3rd November from: https://www.theguardian.com/sustainable-business/profile-unilever

unilever.com (2022) Retrieved on 3rd November from: https://www.unilever.com/our-company/at-a-glance/#:~:text=Unilever%20at%20a%20glance,right%20way%20drives%20superior%20performance.

Wildatunjanah, E. S., & Suparningsih, B. (2019). The Effect of Debt to Equity Ratio and Pricer Earning Ratio on Stock Price with Moderating as BI Rate Variable in Retail Sector Companies Listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX). *East African Scholars Journal of Economics, Business and Management*, *2*(6), 307-317. Retrieved on 3rd November from:https://www.easpublisher.com/media/articles/EASJEBM\_26\_307-317\_c.pdf

# Appendix 2: Efficiency Ratios

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Unilever Plc*** | | | | | |
| **Year** | **Inventory Turnover Ratio** | **Formula** | **Amount** | **Ratio** | **Growth** |
| 2021 | Cost of Sales | (Cost of Sales/ Average Inventory) | € 43,742.00 | 9.57 | -0.27 |
|  | Average Inventory | € 4,572.50 |
| 2020 | Cost of Sales | € 42,421.00 | 9.84 |
|  | Average Inventory | € 4,313.00 |
| 2019 | Cost of Sales | € 43,272.00 | 10.22 | -0.39 |
|  | Average Inventory | € 4,232.50 |
| 2018 | Cost of Sales | € 38,343.00 | 9.28 | 0.94 |
|  | Average Inventory | € 4,131.50 |
| 2017 | Cost of Sales | € 44,758.00 | 9.88 | -0.60 |
|  | Average Inventory | € 4,532.00 |
| **Year** | **Fixed Assets Turnover Ratio** | **Formula** | **Amount** | **Ratio** | **Growth** |
| 2021 | Sales | (Sales/ Fixed Assets) | € 52,444.00 | 0.91 | -0.08 |
|  | Fixed Assets | € 57,694.00 |
| 2020 | Sales | € 50,724.00 | 0.98 |
|  | Fixed Assets | € 51,502.00 |
| 2019 | Sales | € 51,980.00 | 1.07 | -0.09 |
|  | Fixed Assets | € 48,376.00 |
| 2018 | Sales | € 50,982.00 | 1.12 | -0.04 |
|  | Fixed Assets | € 45,633.00 |
| 2017 | Sales | € 53,715.00 | 1.19 | -0.07 |
|  | Fixed Assets | € 45,078.00 |
| **Year** | **Asset Turnover Ratio** | **Formula** | **Amount** | **Ratio** | **Growth** |
| 2021 | Sales | (Sales/ Total Assets) | € 52,444.00 | 0.70 | -0.05 |
|  | Total Assets | € 75,095.00 |
| 2020 | Sales | € 50,724.00 | 0.75 |
|  | Total Assets | € 67,659.00 |
| 2019 | Sales | € 51,980.00 | 0.80 | -0.05 |
|  | Total Assets | € 64,806.00 |
| 2018 | Sales | € 50,982.00 | 0.83 | -0.03 |
|  | Total Assets | € 61,111.00 |
| 2017 | Sales | € 53,715.00 | 0.87 | -0.03 |
|  | Total Assets | € 62,058.00 |
| **Year** | **Working Capital Turnover Ratio** | **Formula** | **Amount** | **Ratio** | **Growth** |
| 2021 | Sales | (Sales/ Working Capital) | € 52,444.00 | -7.11 | 4.33 |
|  | Working Capital | € -7,377.00 |
| 2020 | Sales | € 50,724.00 | -11.44 |
|  | Working Capital | € -4,435.00 |
| 2019 | Sales | € 51,980.00 | -11.43 | -0.01 |
|  | Working Capital | € -4,548.00 |
| 2018 | Sales | € 50,982.00 | -10.91 | -0.52 |
|  | Working Capital | € -4,672.00 |
| 2017 | Sales | € 53,715.00 | -8.13 | -2.78 |
|  | Working Capital | € -6,607.00 |
| **Year** | **Cash Flow Ratio** | **Formula** | **Amount** | **Ratio** | **Growth** |
| 2021 | Sales | (Sales/ Cash and Cash Equivalents) | € 52,444.00 | 15.36 | 6.21 |
|  | Cash and Cash Equivalents | € 3,415.00 |
| 2020 | Sales | € 50,724.00 | 9.14 |
|  | Cash and Cash Equivalents | € 5,548.00 |
| 2019 | Sales | € 51,980.00 | 12.42 | -3.28 |
|  | Cash and Cash Equivalents | € 4,185.00 |
| 2018 | Sales | € 50,982.00 | 15.78 | -3.36 |
|  | Cash and Cash Equivalents | € 3,230.00 |
| 2017 | Sales | € 53,715.00 | 16.19 | -0.41 |
|  |  |  | € 3,317.00 |

# Appendix 2: Solvency

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Unilever Plc*** | | | | | |
| **Year** | **Debt To Equity Ratio** | **Formula** | **Amount** | **Ratio** | **Growth** |
| 2021 | Debt | (Debt /Equity) | € 30,571.00 | 1.55 | -0.12 |
|  | Equity |  | € 19,746.00 |  |  |
| 2020 | Debt |  | € 29,412.00 | 1.67 |  |
|  | Equity |  | € 17,655.00 |  |  |
| 2019 | Debt |  | € 29,942.00 | 2.16 | -0.49 |
|  | Equity |  | € 13,886.00 |  |  |
| 2018 | Debt |  | € 20,150.00 | 1.66 |  |
|  | Equity |  | € 12,117.00 |  |  |
| 2017 | Debt |  | € 14,198.00 | 1.00 | 0.66 |
|  | Equity |  | € 14,198.00 |  |  |
| **Year** | **Debt To Total Assets Ratio** | **Formula** | **Amount** | **Ratio** | **Growth** |
| 2021 | Debt | (Debt /Total Assets) | € 30,571.00 | 0.41 | -0.03 |
|  | Total Assets |  | € 75,095.00 |  |  |
| 2020 | Debt |  | € 29,412.00 | 0.43 |  |
|  | Total Assets |  | € 67,659.00 |  |  |
| 2019 | Debt |  | € 29,942.00 | 0.46 | 0.15 |
|  | Total Assets |  | € 64,806.00 |  |  |
| 2018 | Debt |  | € 20,150.00 | 0.31 |  |
|  | Total Assets |  | € 61,111.00 |  |  |
| 2017 | Debt |  | € 23,587.00 | 0.38 | 0.38 |
|  | Total Assets |  | € 62,058.00 |  |  |