



Unilever



Unilever - Climate Action

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Unilever

Operates in the fast-moving consumer goods industry.

Delivers various products related to household items: Food, personal care, and cleaning products
(Statista, 2023)

Reach 3.4 billion consumers per day
(Unilever n.d.)

Have committed to many SDG goals

Climate Action

Climate change is the significant changes to global temperatures and weathers
(World Bank, n.d.).

SDG 13 focuses on creating measures to combat climate change and its adverse effects to societies and the planet.

Set targets to improve awareness, governmental regulation, climate financing, planning & management to reduce greenhouse gases
(The Global Goals, n.d.).



Global Sustainability Targets

Eliminate all emissions in operations by 2030.

Reduce GHG impact by 50% impact of products across the lifecycle by 2030.

Switch to 100% renewable energy or recycled carbon for cleaning products by 2030.

By 2039, achieve net zero emissions through entire value chain.

(Unilever, n.d.)

What is being done by the UK?

- 66% reduction in the production carbon footprint since 2008
- 4 Carbon Neutral sites
- Since the beginning of 2020, all grid electricity has come from renewable sources.
- Expanded their brands to include vegan options, with a goal of \$1 billion in revenue.
- A developed a framework and five-point plan to minimize the use of plastic.
- In 2021, more than 550 metric tons of food produced in UK facilities were reallocated to provide nourishment to individuals.

(Unilever, n.d.)

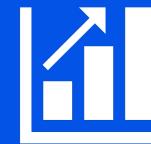
Strengths



Tackled causes of greenhouse gases within operations effectively



Empower communities and shows CSR initiatives



Improve competitive advantage and branding



Influences demand and supply towards the meat industry

Weaknesses

- Difficulty in navigating with scope 3 emissions
- 5 Point Plastic Plan heavily includes plastic without eliminating it
- Unable to generate huge sales from vegan products
- Unable to balance financial performance

Battling to grow

● Sales ● Ebit ● Operating margin

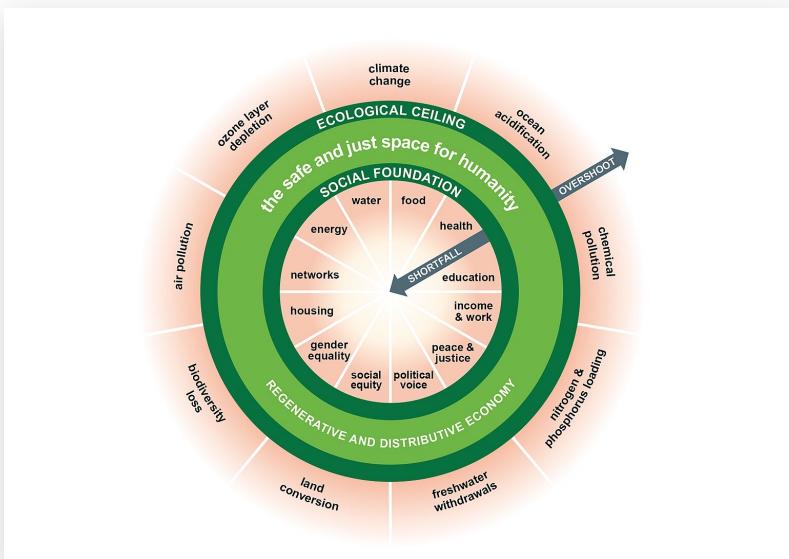


(Costello, 2023)

Theoretical Models



- Helps to create value for all stakeholders
- Helps the board to encourage long term sustainability shared with short term profits.
- Ensure they are sustainable as they consider different areas such as target market, production, distributing and marketing.
- Will affect the wider range of people instead of being profit-focused
- Encourages more people to take part in aiding their goals for 2030 (Shim, 2014).



- Enables them to see the boundaries where their activities can thrive between the social foundation and the economic ceiling.
 - Inner ring helps to make sure everyone has life's essentials
 - Outer ring helps Unilever to make sure that they aren't affecting the environment too much and helping to protect earth's life supporting systems.
- (Siu, 2023)

Problem Statement

- Under 30% of emissions are from Scope 1 and 2 (Schmiedler, 2023).
- Unilever has problems navigating their scope 3 emissions as they do not have direct control over them.
- Emissions must be reduced by 36% based on their targets set for 2039

Emissions from purchased and delivered goods, employee commute
(Nationalgrid, n.d.)

Lack of control and data with 56,000 Suppliers
(Smartenergydecisions, 2021)

Complexity in reporting
(Schmiedler, 2023)

Recommendations

- Unilever must find a circle of control within their suppliers by focusing on those that create most significant environmental impact.
- Work closely with top suppliers and monitor their sustainability data
- Upgrade systems to improve data visibility across value chain and create targets for Scope 3 data
- Encourage using electric vehicles across organisation

Enhance supplier engagement

Increased economic efficiency and resource allocation

Reducing negative externalities

Create Innovative methods in the market

Thank you for listening



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