

Disclaimer

This PDF is a section of the Unilever Annual Report and Accounts 2006 provided to Unilever's shareholders. It does not contain sufficient information to allow a full understanding of the results of the Unilever Group and the state of affairs of Unilever N.V., Unilever PLC or the Unilever Group. For further information the Unilever Annual Report and Accounts 2006 should be consulted.

Certain sections of the Unilever Annual Report and Accounts 2006 have been audited. Sections that have been audited are set out on pages 70 to 123, 129 to 130, 132 to 134 and 137 to 139. The auditable part of the Directors' Remuneration report as set out on page 49 has also been audited.

The maintenance and integrity of the Unilever website is the responsibility of the Directors; 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 United Kingdom and the Netherlands governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Disclaimer Except where you are a shareholder, this material is provided for information purposes only and is not, in particular, intended to confer any legal rights on you.

The Annual Report and Accounts does not constitute an invitation to invest in Unilever shares. Any decisions you make in reliance on this information are solely your responsibility.

The information is given as of the dates specified, is not updated, and any forward-looking statements are made subject to the reservations specified on the final page of the Report.

Unilever accepts no responsibility for any information on other websites that may be accessed from this site by hyperlinks.

Introduction

Unilever constantly keeps its corporate governance arrangements under review. NV and PLC are subject to various corporate governance requirements and best practice codes, the most relevant being those in the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States. It is Unilever's practice to comply, where practicable, with the highest level of these codes and respond to developments appropriately.

The Unilever Group

Unilever N.V. and Unilever PLC are the two parent companies of the Unilever Group. Together with the group companies, NV and PLC operate effectively as a single economic entity. This is achieved by a series of agreements between NV and PLC (the Foundation Agreements, see page 39), together with special provisions in the Articles of Association of NV and PLC. NV and PLC have the same Directors and adopt the same accounting principles. Shareholders of both companies receive dividends on an equalised basis. NV and PLC and their group companies constitute a single reporting entity for the purposes of presenting consolidated accounts. Accordingly, the accounts of the Unilever Group are presented by both NV and PLC as their respective consolidated accounts.

NV and PLC have agreed to co-operate in all areas and ensure that all group companies act accordingly. NV and PLC are holding and service companies, and the business activity of Unilever is carried out by their subsidiaries around the world. Shares in group companies may ultimately be held wholly by either NV or PLC, or jointly by the two companies, in varying proportions.

NV was incorporated under the name Naamlooze Vennootschap Margarine Unie in the Netherlands in 1927. Its objects and purposes are set out in Article 2 of its Articles of Association. PLC was incorporated under the name Lever Brothers Limited in England and Wales in 1894. Its objects and purposes can be found in Clause 3 of its Memorandum of Association. The two companies have different shareholder constituencies and shareholders cannot convert or exchange the shares of one company for shares of the other. NV is listed in Amsterdam and New York. PLC is listed in London and New York.

Unilever policies

The implementation of and compliance with our governance structure is facilitated through a business orientated policy framework. Unilever policies are characterised by being universally applicable within the Unilever Group. They are mandatory in effect and have been developed to ensure consistency in key areas within our worldwide operations. They cover operational and functional matters, and govern how we run our business, in order to comply with applicable laws and regulations.

Unilever policies include: the Code of Business Principles; the Code of Ethics for Senior Financial Officers, the Compliance Manual for the Listing Rules and Disclosure and Transparency Rules (including the Unilever Share Dealing Code), the Risk Management Policy, the Corporate Pensions Policy and the Accounting and Reporting Policy.

The Code of Business Principles is Unilever's statement of values and represents the standard of conduct we require from all of our employees. Our Code of Ethics applies to the senior executive, financial and accounting officers and comprises the standards prescribed by the US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). The Code of Business Principles Hotline provides for a confidential hotline, not only to ensure that employees can anonymously submit concerns regarding accounting and auditing issues but to handle all alleged violations of the Code of Business Principles. Copies of the Code of Business Principles, the Code of Ethics and the Share Dealing Code are posted on our website at www.unilever.com/investorcentre/corpgovernance.

Our internal risk management and control systems are described on page 9.

Developments in corporate governance

In recent years there have been significant developments in Unilever's corporate governance structure.

In 2004, the NV and PLC shareholders adopted proposals to create one-tier boards with a majority of independent Non-Executive Directors.

In 2005, shareholders approved a series of further changes to streamline management and leadership. A separate Non-Executive Chairman and Group Chief Executive were appointed. The Group Chief Executive established the Unilever Executive (UEX) which comprises three Regional Presidents (for Europe, The Americas and Asia Africa), two Category Presidents (for Foods and Home and Personal Care), the Chief Financial Officer and the Chief HR Officer.

The regions are responsible for performance, implementing proven brand mixes and focusing on building capabilities with customers. The categories are responsible for the entire brand development process, including innovation, brand positioning and communication and category strategies. The interdependence between the regions and categories allows us to exploit our global scale, while building on our deep roots in local markets. Our HR and Finance functions concentrate on excellence in human capabilities and cost-efficiencies across the Group.

In 2006, following a thorough review of our corporate structure, shareholders approved proposals to:

- adapt Unilever's constitutional arrangements to allow greater flexibility to allocate assets between both parent companies;
- simplify the relationship between NV and PLC shares by establishing a one-to-one equivalence in their economic interest in the Unilever Group (this was achieved by a split of the NV shares and a consolidation of the PLC shares); and
- allow shareholders the right to nominate candidates to the Boards, taking into account the need to ensure the unity of management.

In 2007, Unilever plans to appoint its first independent Non-Executive Chairman, Michael Treschow, subject to his appointment as a Non-Executive Director at the AGMs.

The text that follows describes the corporate governance arrangements since the 2006 AGMs. More information on our corporate governance arrangements is set out in 'The Governance of Unilever', the Boards' statement of their internal arrangements, which can be found at www.unilever.com/investorcentre/corgovernance.

The Boards

The Boards of NV and PLC comprise the same Directors and have the same Chairman. This ensures unity of governance and management by ensuring that all matters are considered by the Boards as a single intellect, reaching the same conclusions on the same set of facts (save where specific local factors apply).

The Boards are one-tier boards, comprising Executive Directors and, in a majority, Non-Executive Directors. The Boards have ultimate responsibility for the management, general affairs, direction and performance of the business as a whole. The responsibility of the Directors is collective, taking into account their respective roles as Executive Directors and Non-Executive Directors. The Executive Directors have additional responsibilities for the operation of our business as determined by the Group Chief Executive.

Our Directors have set out a number of areas of responsibility which are reserved to themselves and other areas for which matters are delegated to the Group Chief Executive and committees whose actions are regularly reported to and monitored by the Boards. These are described on pages 35 to 38. Further details of how our Boards effectively operate as one board, govern themselves and delegate their authorities are set out in 'The Governance of Unilever', which can be found at www.unilever.com/investorcentre/corgovernance.

Appointment of Directors

Directors are appointed by shareholders at the AGMs. All existing Directors unless they are retiring submit themselves for election every year and shareholders can remove any of them by a simple majority vote.

In order to seek to ensure that NV and PLC have the same Directors, the Articles of Association of NV and PLC contain provisions which are designed to ensure that both NV and PLC shareholders are presented with the same candidates for election as Directors. This is achieved through a nomination procedure operated by the Boards of NV and PLC through Unilever's Nomination Committee.

The Nomination Committee, based on the evaluation of the Boards, its Committees and its individual members, recommends to the Boards a list of candidates for nomination at both the Annual General Meetings of NV and of PLC. In addition, since 2006 shareholders have been able to nominate Directors for this list but to do so they must put a resolution to both meetings in line with

local requirements for requisitioning a resolution. In order to ensure that the Boards remain identical, anyone being elected as a Director of NV must also be elected as a Director of PLC and vice versa. If an individual fails to be elected to both companies then he or she will be unable to take their place on the Boards.

The provisions in the Articles of Association for appointing Directors cannot be changed without the permission, in the case of NV, of the holders of the special ordinary shares numbered 1 - 2400 inclusive and, in the case of PLC, of the holders of PLC's deferred stock. The NV special ordinary shares may only be transferred to one or more other holders of such shares. The joint holders of both the NV special ordinary shares and the PLC deferred stock are N.V. Elma and United Holdings Limited, which are joint subsidiaries of NV and PLC. The boards of N.V. Elma and United Holdings Limited comprise the members of the Nomination Committee.

Board meetings

Our Boards meet at least seven times a year to consider important corporate events and actions, such as:

- approval of corporate strategy;
- approval of the corporate Annual Plan;
- review of risks and controls;
- authorisation of major transactions;
- review of the functioning of the Boards and their Committees;
- preparation of the Annual Report and Accounts;
- declaration of dividends;
- agreement of quarterly results announcements;
- convening of shareholders' meetings;
- nominations for Board appointments; and
- approval of Board remuneration policy.

In 2006 the Boards of NV and PLC met eight times. All our Executive Directors attended all meetings. All the Non-Executive Directors attended all meetings, except for Wim Dik who missed one meeting; Lynda Chalker, David Simon and Jean-Cyril Spinetta who each missed two meetings, and Jeroen van der Veer who missed three meetings. Board meetings are normally held either in London or Rotterdam. The Chairman is assisted by the Joint Secretaries, who ensure that the Boards are supplied with all the information necessary for their deliberations. The Chairman and the Joint Secretaries involve the Senior Independent Director (see page 36) in the arrangements for Board meetings.

Board induction and training

Upon election, Directors receive a comprehensive Directors' Manual and are briefed thoroughly on their responsibilities. Updates on corporate governance developments and investor relations matters are frequent items at Board meetings. On-going training is provided for Directors by way of site visits, presentations, circulated updates, teach-ins and agenda items at Board or Board committee meetings on, among other things, Unilever's business, corporate governance, regulatory developments, and investor relations matters. In 2006, a Board meeting was held at Port Sunlight which included a visit to one of Unilever's Research and Development facilities.

Board evaluation

In 2006, an independent firm, Board Consultants International (BCI), was commissioned to carry out an evaluation of the Boards, the Board committees, the Chairman and individual Directors. As part of the evaluation, Dr Florian Schilling from BCI conducted interviews with all Directors, the Joint Secretaries and two former Directors who had retired in 2006. He reported the outcome of the evaluation to the Chairman and the Senior Independent Director and to the Boards in February 2007.

Board support

The Joint Secretaries are available to advise all Directors and ensure that Board procedures are complied with. They are appointed and can be removed by the Boards.

A procedure is in place to enable Directors, if they so wish, to seek independent professional advice at Unilever's expense.

Board changes

The current Directors, with their biographies, are shown on page 46. All the Executive Directors held office throughout the year.

Leon Brittan, Lynda Chalker, Wim Dik, David Simon and Jeroen van der Veer were re-elected as Non-Executive Directors of NV and PLC at the 2006 AGMs. In addition, Charles Golden, Byron Grote, Jean-Cyril Spinetta and Kees Storm were appointed as Non-Executive Directors.

In 2006, David Simon became our Senior Independent Director, Vice-Chairman of NV and PLC, and Chairman of our Remuneration and Nomination Committees. Kees Storm became a member and Chairman of the Audit Committee. Charles Golden and Byron Grote became members of the Audit Committee. Jean-Cyril Spinetta became a member of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee.

At the 2006 AGMs, Bertrand Collomb, Oscar Fanjul and Hilmar Kopper retired as Non-Executive Directors.

At the 2007 AGMs all of the Executive Directors and the Non-Executive Directors, with the exception of Antony Burgmans, Lynda Chalker and Rudy Markham, who will be retiring at these meetings, will be nominated for re-election. Their colleagues would like to thank Antony, Lynda and Rudy for the enormous contribution they have made to Unilever during their association with the Group.

In addition, four new Non-Executive Directors will be proposed for election at the 2007 AGMs. These are Genevieve Berger, Narayana Murthy, Hixonia Nyasulu and Michael Treschow. Genevieve Berger is a Professor of Biophysics and Medical Imaging at Paris University VI and Chairman of the Advisory Board 'Health' for the EU Commission for Research. Narayana Murthy is co-founder and Chairman of Infosys Technologies Limited. Hixonia Nyasulu is a Non-Executive Director of Sasol Limited and Anglo Platinum and an Advisory Board Member of JP Morgan South Africa. Michael Treschow, who, if appointed, will become Unilever's new independent Chairman, is currently Chairman of Ericsson and Electrolux. He will be stepping down as Chairman

of Electrolux in April 2007. Their appointments will, should their nominations be approved by shareholders, bring further diversity of background and experience to the Boards. Professor Berger, Mr Murthy and Ms Nyasulu will, subject to their election as Directors, become members of the Corporate Responsibility and Reputation Committee.

Biographical details for the new Non-Executive Directors are contained in the 2007 AGM Notices, and on our website at www.unilever.com/ourcompany/investorcentre.

Chairman and Group Chief Executive

Unilever has a separate Non-Executive Chairman and Group Chief Executive. There is a clear division of responsibilities between their roles. The Chairman is primarily responsible for leadership of the Boards, ensuring their effectiveness and setting their agendas. He is also responsible for ensuring that the Boards receive accurate, timely and clear information.

The Group Chief Executive has been entrusted, within the parameters set out in the Articles of Association of NV and PLC and 'The Governance of Unilever', with all the Boards' powers, authorities and discretions in relation to the operational management of Unilever. The Group Chief Executive has the authority to determine which duties regarding the operational management of the companies and their business enterprises will be carried out under his responsibility by one or more Executive Directors or by one or more other persons. This provides a basis for the Unilever Executive team (UEX) that reports to the Group Chief Executive. For UEX members' biographies see page 47. For our business structure, please refer to 'About Unilever' on page 5.

Executive Directors

All four Executive Directors are members of the UEX: the Group Chief Executive, the Chief Financial Officer, the President, Europe and the President, Home and Personal Care. Details on their responsibilities can be found in 'The Governance of Unilever'.

The Executive Directors are full-time employees of Unilever. Information about their remuneration can be found in the report of the Remuneration Committee and on our website. We are currently updating our Directors' service contract to take into account recent changes in the law and best practice, for example, those relating to age limits for directors.

The Remuneration Committee takes the view that the entitlement of the Executive Directors to the security of twelve months' notice of termination of employment is in line both with the practice of many comparable companies and the entitlement of other senior executives within Unilever. It is our policy to set the level of severance payments for Directors to no more than one year's salary, unless the Boards, at the proposal of the Remuneration Committee, find this manifestly unreasonable given circumstances or unless dictated by applicable law.

The Executive Directors submit themselves for re-election at the AGMs each year. The Nomination Committee carefully considers each nomination for reappointment.

The Directors stop holding executive office on ceasing to be Directors. Those appointed prior to 2004 retire at the latest by the age of 62. Appointees from 2004 onwards retire at an age between 60 and 65, as decided by either them or Unilever.

We do not grant our Executive Directors any personal loans or guarantees.

There are no family relationships between any of our Executive Directors, other key management personnel or Non-Executive Directors. None of our Executive Directors are elected or appointed under any arrangement or understanding. Executive Directors are to obtain approval from the Chairman for all outside Board appointments. Normally not more than one such appointment should be accepted. For Executive Directors' biographies see page 46.

Non-Executive Directors

The Non-Executive Directors share responsibility for the execution of the Boards' duties, taking into account their specific responsibilities, which are essentially supervisory. In particular, they comprise the principal external presence in the governance of Unilever, and provide a strong independent element. See page 46 for their biographies.

Role and Responsibility

The key elements of the role and responsibilities of our Non-Executive Directors are:

- supervision of and advice to the Group Chief Executive;
- developing strategy with the Group Chief Executive;
- scrutiny of performance;
- controls;
- reporting of performance;
- remuneration of and succession planning for Executive Directors; and
- governance and compliance.

Our Non-Executive Directors are chosen for their broad and relevant experience and international outlook, as well as their independence. They form the Audit Committee, the Nomination Committee, the Remuneration Committee and the Corporate Responsibility and Reputation Committee (formerly External Affairs and Corporate Relations Committee). The roles and membership of these key Board committees are described on page 37. The profile set by the Boards for the Non-Executive Directors and the chart used for orderly succession planning can be seen on our website at www.unilever.com/investorcentre/corpgovernance.

Meetings

The Non-Executive Directors meet as a group, without the Executive Directors present, under the chairmanship of the Senior Independent Director. In 2006 they met twice as a group. In addition, the Non-Executive Directors usually meet before each Board meeting with the Chairman, the Group Chief Executive and the Joint Secretaries.

Senior Independent Director

Our Non-Executive Directors have appointed David Simon as Senior Independent Director. He acts as their spokesman. The Senior Independent Director is consulted by the Chairman on the agenda and arrangements for Board meetings. He is also, in appropriate cases, a point of contact for shareholders and other stakeholders.

Tenure

Our Non-Executive Directors submit themselves for re-election each year. Their nomination for re-election is subject to continued good performance which is evaluated by the Boards, based on the recommendations of the Nomination Committee. The Nomination Committee carefully considers each nomination for reappointment. The Non-Executive Directors normally serve for a maximum of nine years.

Remuneration

The remuneration of the Non-Executive Directors is determined by the Boards, within the overall limit set by the shareholders at the AGMs in 2006, and it is reported on page 61. Details of the engagement of our Non-Executive Directors can be seen on the Unilever website.

Independence

Taking into account the role of Non-Executive Directors, which is essentially supervisory, and the fact that they make up the key committees of the Boards, it is important that our Non-Executive Directors can be considered to be independent.

Our definition of 'independence' for Directors is set out in 'The Governance of Unilever'. It is derived from the applicable definitions in use in the Netherlands, UK and US. Our current Non-Executive Directors are considered to be independent of Unilever, with the exception of Antony Burgmans. Our Boards reached this conclusion after conducting a thorough review of all relevant relationships of the Non-Executive Directors, and their related or connected persons.

A number of relationships, such as non-executive directorships, exist between various of our Non-Executive Directors and companies that provide banking, insurance or financial advisory services to Unilever. Our Boards considered in each case the number of other companies that also provide or could readily provide such services to Unilever, the significance to those companies of the services they provide to Unilever, the roles of the Non-Executive Directors within those companies and the significance of that role to our Non-Executive Directors. It concluded that none of these relationships threaten the independence of the Non-Executive Directors concerned. For example, the Boards have satisfied themselves that Leon Brittan's position at UBS Investment Bank does not involve him in any way in its broking relationship with Unilever. They have noted that Lynda Chalker's involvement in consultancy services for Unilever had been terminated before she was elected a Non-Executive Director in May 2004. The Boards have formed the view that the fact that Antony Burgmans was a member of the Supervisory Board of ABN AMRO until April 2006 and that David Simon is a senior adviser of Morgan Stanley International, were not material.

The Boards consider that the Executive Directorship of Byron Grote combined with the Non-Executive Directorship of Antony Burgmans of BP p.l.c. does not affect Dr Grote's status as independent in relation to his Non-Executive Directorship of Unilever. The Boards also consider that Jean-Cyril Spinetta's position as Chairman/CEO of Air France-KLM SA combined with Kees Storm's Chairmanship of the Supervisory Board of KLM Royal Dutch Airlines N.V. does not affect their status as independent in relation to their Non-Executive Directorships of Unilever.

Antony Burgmans, who before May 2005 was an Executive Director, is not considered to be independent. The Nomination Committee and the Boards nominated him for election as a Non-Executive Director in 2005 because of his thorough knowledge of Unilever and its operations. Antony Burgmans will be succeeded by Michael Treschow as an independent Chairman at the AGMs in 2007, subject to his election as a Non-Executive Director.

None of our Non-Executive Directors are elected or appointed under any arrangement or understanding.

Board committees

The Boards have established the following committees, all formally set up by Board resolution with carefully defined remits. They are made up solely of Non-Executive Directors with the exception of the Corporate Responsibility and Reputation Committee which has an Executive Director as a member, and report regularly to the Boards. The remits can be found on our website.

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee is comprised only of independent Non-Executive Directors with a minimum requirement of three. It is chaired by Kees Storm, and its other members are Wim Dik, Charles Golden and Byron Grote. The Committee met five times in 2006, and the members attended all meetings. The Boards have satisfied themselves that all the current members of the Committee are competent in financial matters and have recent and relevant experience and that, for the purposes of the US Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, Kees Storm is the Audit Committee's financial expert. The Committee's meetings are attended, by invitation, by the Chief Financial Officer, the General Counsel, the Deputy Chief Financial Officer, the Chief Auditor and our external auditors.

The Audit Committee assists the Boards in fulfilling their oversight responsibilities in respect of the integrity of Unilever's financial statements; risk management and internal control arrangements; compliance with legal and regulatory requirements; the performance, qualifications and independence of the external auditors; and the performance of the internal audit function. The Committee is directly responsible, subject to local laws regarding shareholder approval, for the nomination, compensation and oversight of the external auditors.

The Audit Committee is fully compliant with the rules regarding audit committees that are applicable in the Netherlands, UK and US. The Committee's responsibilities and powers are fully aligned with all requirements in the UK, US and the Netherlands.

The Audit Committee is supplied with all information necessary for the performance of its duties by the Chief Auditor, Chief Financial Officer, and Deputy Chief Financial Officer. Both the Chief Auditor and the external auditors have direct access to the Audit Committee separately from management.

See page 63 for the Report of the Audit Committee to the shareholders.

Nomination Committee

Our Nomination Committee comprises a minimum of three independent Non-Executive Directors. It is chaired by David Simon and its other members are Jean-Cyril Spinetta, Jeroen van der Veer and Antony Burgmans. It met six times in 2006 and the members attended all meetings except that David Simon was absent for one meeting. The Committee recommends to the Boards candidates for the positions of Director. It also has responsibilities for succession planning and oversight of corporate governance matters. It is supplied with information by the Joint Secretaries.

See page 48 for the Report of the Nomination Committee to shareholders.

Remuneration Committee

Our Remuneration Committee comprises three independent Non-Executive Directors. It is chaired by David Simon and its other members are Jean-Cyril Spinetta and Jeroen van der Veer. It met six times in 2006 and the members attended all meetings except that David Simon was absent for one meeting.

The Committee reviews Directors' remuneration and is responsible for the executive share-based incentive plans. It determines, within the parameters set by our shareholders, specific remuneration arrangements for each of the Executive Directors, the remuneration scales and arrangements for Non-Executive Directors and the remuneration of the tier of management directly below the Boards. The Committee is supplied with information by Jan van der Bijl, Joint Secretary of Unilever.

The detailed report of the Remuneration Committee to shareholders on Directors' remuneration is on pages 49 to 62.

Corporate Responsibility and Reputation Committee

The Corporate Responsibility and Reputation Committee currently comprises four Non-Executive Directors and one Executive Director. It is chaired by Lynda Chalker and its other members are Leon Brittan, Antony Burgmans, Wim Dik and Ralph Kugler. Following the 2007 AGMs, subject to their election, Leon Brittan will chair the Committee and its members will be Genevieve Berger, Ralph Kugler, Narayana Murthy and Hixonia Nyasulu. The Committee, which replaced the External Affairs and Corporate Relations Committee, has responsibility for the oversight of Unilever's conduct with regard to its corporate and societal obligations and its reputation as a responsible corporate citizen.

See page 64 for the Report of the Corporate Responsibility and Reputation Committee to shareholders.

Routine business committees

Committees are also set up to conduct routine business as and when they are necessary. They comprise any two of the Directors and certain senior executives and officers. They administer or implement certain matters previously agreed by our Boards or the Group Chief Executive. The Joint Secretaries are responsible for the operation of these committees.

Disclosures Committee

The Boards have set up a Disclosures Committee which is responsible for helping the Boards ensure that financial and other information that ought to be disclosed publicly is disclosed in a timely manner and that the information that is disclosed is complete and accurate. The Committee comprises the Deputy Chief Financial Officer, the Joint Secretaries and the Group Treasurer.

Directors – Various formal matters

The borrowing powers of NV Directors on behalf of NV are not limited by the Articles of Association of NV. PLC Directors have the power to borrow on behalf of PLC up to three times the adjusted capital and reserves of PLC, as defined in its Articles of Association, without the approval of shareholders (any exceptions requiring an ordinary resolution).

The Articles of Association of NV and PLC do not require Directors of NV or Directors of PLC to hold shares in NV or PLC. However, the remuneration arrangements applicable to our Executive Directors require our Executive Directors to build and retain a personal shareholding in Unilever equal to at least 150% of their annual base pay.

Directors – Indemnification

Directors' indemnification, including the terms thereof, is provided for in Article 19 of NV's Articles of Association. The power to indemnify directors is provided for in PLC's Articles of Association. Deeds of indemnity have been issued to all PLC Directors. Appropriate Directors' and Officers' liability insurance is in place for all Unilever Directors.

Directors – Conflicts of interest

We attach special importance to avoiding conflicts of interest between on the one hand NV and PLC and on the other hand their Directors. The Boards are responsible for ensuring that there are rules in place to avoid conflicts of interest by Board members.

Shareholder matters

Relations with shareholders and other investors

We believe it is important both to explain our business developments and financial results to investors and to understand their objectives.

The Chief Financial Officer has lead responsibility for investor relations, with the active involvement of the Group Chief Executive. They are supported by our Investor Relations department which organises presentations for analysts and investors. Such presentations are generally made available on our website. Briefings on quarterly results are given via teleconference and are accessible by telephone or via our website. For further information visit our website at www.unilever.com/investorcentre.

The Boards are regularly briefed on reactions to the quarterly results announcements. They, or the relevant Board Committee, are briefed on any issues raised by shareholders that are relevant to their responsibilities.

Our shareholders can, and do, raise issues directly with the relevant Executive Director or the Chairman and, if appropriate, a relevant Non-Executive Director or the Senior Independent Director.

Both NV and PLC communicate with their respective shareholders through the AGMs as well as responding to their questions and enquiries during the course of the year. We take the views of our shareholders into account and, in accordance with all applicable legislation and regulations, may consult them in an appropriate way before putting major new proposals to our AGMs.

General Meetings of shareholders

The business to be conducted at the AGMs of NV and PLC is set out in the separate Notices of AGM for NV and PLC. It includes appointment of Directors, declaration/approval of final dividend, appointment of external auditors, approval of changes to the Articles of Association, and authorisation for the Boards to allot and repurchase shares, and to restrict pre-emptive rights of shareholders.

At the AGMs, a full account is given of the progress of the business over the last year and there is a review of current issues. Shareholders are encouraged to attend the meetings and ask questions, and the question-and-answer sessions form an important part of the meetings.

General Meetings of shareholders of NV and PLC are held at times and places decided by our Boards. NV meetings are held in Rotterdam and PLC meetings are held in London on consecutive days. The notices calling the meeting normally go out more than thirty days prior to the meetings and include further information on how to gain access to the AGMs and how to vote by proxy.

We welcome our external auditors to the AGMs and they are entitled to address the meetings.

We are committed to efforts to establish more effective ways of communication with our shareholders around the AGMs. Electronic communication is becoming an important medium for shareholders, providing ready access to shareholder information and reports, and for voting purposes.

NV was one of the founders of the Dutch Shareholders' Communication Channel. NV shareholders participating in the Dutch Shareholders' Communication Channel are able to appoint electronically a proxy to vote on their behalf at the NV AGM and NV shareholders who wish to participate should contact their bank or broker. Shareholders of PLC in the United Kingdom can choose to receive electronic notification that the Annual Review, Annual Report and Accounts and Notice of AGMs have been published on our website, instead of receiving printed copies, and can also electronically appoint a proxy to vote on their behalf at the AGM. Registration for electronic communication by shareholders of PLC can be made at www.unilever.com/shareholderservices.

Voting rights

To be entitled to attend and vote at NV General Meetings shareholders must hold their NV shares on the record date, which is set by the Directors and is not more than thirty days before the meeting. Shareholders do not need to block their shares. NV shareholders can cast one vote for each €0.16 nominal capital that they hold. This means that they can cast one vote for each NV ordinary share, or NV New York Registry Share. Shareholders can vote in person or by proxy. Similar arrangements apply to holders of depositary receipts issued for NV shares and the holders of NV preference shares (see pages 41 and 42).

PLC shareholders can cast one vote for each 1.4p nominal capital that they hold. This means that one vote equals 9/20ths of a share. Shareholders can vote in person at the meeting or by proxy. Proxies should be submitted to the Registrars, Computershare Investor Services PLC, whose details can be found on page 147, at least 48 hours before the AGM. Shareholders at the PLC 2007 AGM are, however, being asked to approve a change in the voting rights of PLC's ordinary shares designed to bring the voting arrangements into line with the consolidation of ordinary shares of 3 1/9p approved at the 2006 AGM. This will result in one vote for each 3 1/9p of nominal capital instead of 1.4p of nominal capital.

More information on the exercise of voting rights can be found in NV's and PLC's Articles of Association and in the respective Notices of Meetings.

Holders of NV New York Registry Shares or PLC American Depositary Receipts of shares will receive a proxy form enabling them to authorise and instruct ABN AMRO N.V. or Citibank, N.A. respectively to vote on their behalf at the shareholders' meeting of NV or PLC. N.V. Elma and United Holdings Limited (the holders of NV's special shares), other group companies of NV which hold ordinary or preference shares, and United Holdings Limited, which owns half of PLC's deferred stock, are not permitted to vote at General Meetings.

Voting on each of the resolutions contained in the Notice of AGMs is conducted by poll. The final vote is published at the meetings and the outcome of the votes, including the proxy votes, is put on Unilever's website. For each resolution, proxy appointment forms in 2006 provided PLC shareholders with the option to direct their proxy to vote either for or against the resolution or to abstain. In 2007, proxy appointment forms will replace the abstain option with a vote withhold option. Future PLC proxy forms and voting result announcements will make it clear that a vote withheld is not a vote in law, and will not be counted in the calculation of the proportion of votes for and against the resolution voted on.

Shareholder proposed resolutions

Shareholders of NV may propose resolutions if they individually or together hold 1% of NV's issued capital in the form of shares or depositary receipts for shares, or if they individually or together hold shares or depositary receipts worth at least €50 million. They must submit these requests at least 60 days before the date of the General Meeting, and the request will be honoured unless, in the opinion of the Boards, it is against a substantive interest of the Company. Shareholders who together represent at least 10% of the issued capital of NV can also requisition Extraordinary General Meetings to deal with specific resolutions.

Shareholders who together hold shares representing at least 5% of the total voting rights of PLC, or 100 shareholders who hold on average £100 each in nominal value of PLC capital, can require PLC to propose a resolution at a General Meeting. PLC shareholders holding in aggregate one-tenth of the issued ordinary shares of PLC are able to convene a general meeting of PLC.

Required majorities

Resolutions are usually adopted at NV and PLC shareholder meetings by an absolute majority of votes cast, unless there are other requirements under the applicable laws or NV's or PLC's Articles of Association. For example, there are special requirements for resolutions relating to the alteration of the Articles of Association, the liquidation of NV or PLC and the alteration of the Equalisation Agreement (see below).

A proposal to alter the Articles of Association of NV can only be made by the Board of Directors. Such a proposal requires the prior approval of the meeting of the holders of the special shares. A proposal to alter the Memorandum and Articles of Association of PLC can be made either by the Board of Directors or by shareholders in the manner permitted under the United Kingdom Companies Act 1985. Proposals to alter the provisions in the Articles of Association of NV and PLC relating to the unity of management require the prior approval of meetings of the holders of the NV special shares and the PLC deferred stock. Copies of the Articles of Association of NV and the Memorandum and Articles of Association of PLC can be found on our website.

Right to hold shares

Unilever places no limitations on the right to hold NV and PLC shares.

Foundation Agreements

Equalisation Agreement

The Equalisation Agreement makes the position of the shareholders of NV and PLC, as far as possible, the same as if they held shares in a single company. The Agreement regulates the mutual rights of the shareholders of NV and PLC. Under the Equalisation Agreement, NV and PLC must adopt the same financial periods and accounting policies. Dividends are paid in accordance with a formula relating to the nominal values of NV's and PLC's issued share capital.

Since the AGMs in 2006, each NV Ordinary share represents the same underlying economic interest in the Unilever Group as each PLC Ordinary share.

We pay ordinary dividends for NV and PLC on the same day. NV and PLC allocate funds for the dividend from their parts of our current profits and free reserves. We pay the same amount on each NV share as on one PLC share calculated at the relevant exchange rate. For interim dividends this exchange rate is the average rate for the quarter before we declare the dividend. For final dividends it is the average rate for the year. In arriving at the equalised amount we include any tax payable by the Company in respect of the dividend, but calculate it before any tax deductible by the Company from the dividend.

The Equalisation Agreement provides that if one company had losses, or was unable to pay its preference dividends, the loss or shortfall would be made up out of:

- the current profits of the other company (after it has paid its own preference shareholders);
- then its own free reserves; and
- then the free reserves of the other company.

If either company could not pay its ordinary dividends, we would follow the same procedure, except that the current profits of the other company would only be used after it had paid its own ordinary shareholders and if the Directors thought this more appropriate than, for example, using its own free reserves.

So far, NV and PLC have always been able to pay their own dividends, so we have never had to follow this procedure. If we did, the payment from one company to the other would be subject to any United Kingdom and Dutch tax and exchange control laws applicable at that time.

Under the Equalisation Agreement, the two companies are permitted to pay different dividends in the following exceptional circumstances:

- If the average annual sterling/euro exchange rate changed so substantially from one year to the next that to pay equal dividends at the current exchange rates, either NV or PLC would have to pay a dividend that was unreasonable (that is to say, substantially larger or smaller in its own currency than the dividend it paid in the previous year); or
- The governments of the Netherlands or the United Kingdom could in some circumstances place restrictions on the proportion of a company's profits which can be paid out as dividends. This could mean that in order to pay equal dividends one company would have to pay out an amount which would breach the limitations in place at the time, or that the other company would have to pay a smaller dividend.

In either of these rare cases, NV and PLC could pay different amounts of dividend if the Boards thought it appropriate. The company paying less than the equalised dividend would put the difference between the dividends into a reserve: an equalisation reserve in the case of exchange rate fluctuations, or a dividend reserve in the case of a government restriction. The reserves would be paid out to its shareholders when it became possible or reasonable to do so, which would ensure that the shareholders of both companies would ultimately be treated the same.

If both companies were to go into liquidation, NV and PLC would each use any funds available for shareholders to pay the prior claims of their own preference shareholders. Then they would use any surplus to pay each other's preference shareholders, if necessary. After these claims had been met, they would pay out any equalisation or dividend reserve to their own shareholders before pooling the remaining surplus. This would be distributed to the ordinary shareholders of both companies on an equal basis. If one company were to go into liquidation, we would apply the same principles as if both had gone into liquidation simultaneously.

In principle, issues of bonus shares and rights offerings can only be made in ordinary shares. Again we would ensure that shareholders of NV and PLC received shares in equal proportions. The subscription price for one new NV share would have to be the same, at the prevailing exchange rate, as the price for one

new PLC share. Neither company can issue or reduce capital without the consent of the other.

The Articles of Association of NV establish that any payment under the Equalisation Agreement will be credited or debited to the income statement for the financial year in question.

Under Article 2 of the Articles of Association of NV and Clause 3 of the Memorandum of Association of PLC, each company is required to carry out the Equalisation Agreement with the other. Both documents state that the Agreement cannot be changed or terminated without the approval of shareholders. For NV, the General Meeting can decide to alter or terminate the Equalisation Agreement at the proposal of the Board. The necessary approval of the General Meeting is then that at least one half of the total issued ordinary capital must be represented at an ordinary shareholders' meeting, where the majority must vote in favour; and (if they would be disadvantaged or the agreement is to be terminated), at least two-thirds of the total issued preference share capital must be represented at a preference shareholders' meeting, where at least three-quarters of them must vote in favour. For PLC, the necessary approval must be given by the holders of a majority of all issued shares voting at a General Meeting and the holders of the ordinary shares, either by three-quarters in writing, or by three-quarters voting at a General Meeting where the majority of the ordinary shares in issue are represented.

In addition, Article 3 of the PLC Articles of Association states that PLC's Board must carry out the Equalisation Agreement and that the other provisions of the Articles of Association are subject to it.

We are advised by counsel that these provisions oblige our Boards to carry out the Equalisation Agreement, unless it is amended or terminated with the required approval of the shareholders of both companies. If the Boards fail to enforce the Agreement, shareholders can compel them to do so under Dutch and United Kingdom law.

A copy of the Equalisation Agreement can be found on our website at www.unilever.com/investorcentre/corpgovernance.

The Deed of Mutual Covenants

The Deed of Mutual Covenants provides that NV and PLC and their respective subsidiary companies shall co-operate in every way for the purpose of maintaining a common operating policy. In addition, they shall exchange all relevant information about their respective businesses – the intention being to create and maintain a common operating platform for the Unilever Group throughout the world. The Deed of Mutual Covenants illustrates some of the information which makes up this common platform, such as the mutual exchange and free use of know-how, patents, trade marks and all other commercially valuable information. The Deed contains provisions which allow the Directors of NV and PLC to take any actions to ensure that the dividend-generating capacity of each of NV and PLC is aligned with the economic interests of their respective shareholders. These provisions also allow assets to be transferred between NV and PLC and their associated companies (as defined in the Deed of Mutual Covenants) to ensure that assets are allocated in the most efficient manner. These arrangements are designed to create a balance between the two parent companies and the funds generated by them, for the benefit of their respective sets of shareholders.

The Agreement for Mutual Guarantees of Borrowing

Under the Agreement for Mutual Guarantees of Borrowing between NV and PLC, each company will, if asked by the other, guarantee the borrowings of the other. The two companies can also agree jointly to guarantee the borrowings of their subsidiaries. These arrangements are used, as a matter of financial policy, for certain significant public borrowings. They enable lenders to rely on our combined financial strength.

Combined earnings per share

We calculate earnings per share on a combined basis. The calculation is based on the average amount of NV's and PLC's ordinary share capital in issue during the year.

In our combined earnings per share calculation, we assume that both companies will be able to pay their dividends out of their part of our profits. This has always been the case in the past, but if we did have to make a payment from one to the other it could result in additional taxes, and reduce our combined earnings per share.

Further information about the calculation of earnings per share, including the calculation on a diluted basis, can be found in note 7 on page 87.

Share capital

NV's issued share capital on 31 December 2006 was made up of:

- €274 356 432 split into 1 714 727 700 ordinary shares of €0.16 each;
- €1 028 568 split into 2 400 ordinary shares numbered 1 to 2 400, known as special shares; and
- €113 599 014 split into several classes (4%, 6% and 7%) cumulative preference shares ('financing preference shares').

The total number of voting rights attached to NV's outstanding shares is shown hereunder:

	Total number of votes	% of issued capital
1 714 727 700 ordinary shares	1 714 727 700	70.53
2 400 special shares	6 428 550	0.26
750 000 4% cumulative preference shares	200 906 250	8.26
161 060 6% cumulative preference shares	431 409 276	17.75
29 000 7% cumulative preference shares	77 678 312	3.20

NV may issue shares not yet issued and grant rights to subscribe for shares only pursuant to a resolution of the General Meeting of Shareholders or of another corporate body designated for such purpose by a resolution of the General Meeting. At the Annual General Meeting held on 8 May 2006 the Board of Directors was designated, in accordance with Articles 96 and 96a of Book 2 of the Netherlands Civil Code, as the corporate body which is authorised until 8 November 2007 to resolve on the issue of – or on the granting of rights to subscribe for – shares not yet issued and to restrict or exclude the statutory pre-emption rights that accrue to shareholders upon issue of shares, on the understanding that this authority is limited to 10% of the issued share capital of the Company, plus an additional 10% of the issued share capital of the Company in connection with or on the occasion of mergers and acquisitions.

At the 2006 AGM the Board of Directors of NV was authorised, in accordance with Article 98 of Book 2 of the Netherlands Civil Code, until 8 November 2007 to cause the Company to buy in its own shares and depositary receipts therefor, within the limits set by law (10% of the issued share capital), either through purchase on a stock exchange or otherwise, at a price, excluding expenses, not lower than the nominal value of the shares and not higher than 10% above the average of the closing price of the shares on Eurolist by Euronext Amsterdam for the five business days before the day on which the purchase is made.

PLC's issued share capital on 31 December 2006 was made up of:

- £40 760 420 split into 1 310 156 361 ordinary shares of 31/9p each; and
- £100 000 of deferred stock.

The total number of voting rights attached to PLC's outstanding shares are shown hereunder:

	Total number of votes	% of issued capital
1 310 156 361 ordinary shares	2 911 458 580	99.76
£100 000 deferred stock	7 142 857	0.24

Article 83 sets out the voting rights of members which are currently one vote for every 1.4p of capital. At the 2007 PLC AGM, a resolution will be proposed to amend Article 83 to state that every member shall have one vote for every 31/9p nominal of capital held of whatever class.

The Board of Directors of PLC under sections 80 and 89 United Kingdom Companies Act 1985 may, subject to the passing of the appropriate resolutions at a meeting of shareholders, issue shares within the limits prescribed within the resolutions. At the 2006 AGM the Directors were authorised to issue new shares pursuant to section 80 of that Act, limited to a maximum of £13 450 000 nominal value, and pursuant to section 89 of that Act, to disapply pre-emption rights up to approximately 5% of PLC's issued ordinary share capital. These authorities are renewed annually.

At the 2006 AGM the Board of Directors of PLC was authorised in accordance with its Articles of Association to make market purchases of its ordinary shares within the limits prescribed within the resolution until the earlier of the 12 months anniversary after the passing of the resolution or the conclusion of the 2007 AGM.

Depositary receipts for NV shares

As at 1 March 2007, the majority (around 75%) of NV's ordinary shares and around 34% of NV's 7% cumulative preference shares are held by the Foundation Unilever NV Trust Office (Stichting Administratiekantoor Unilever N.V.), a trust office with a Board independent from Unilever. As part of its corporate objects, the Foundation issues depositary receipts in exchange for these shares. These depositary receipts are listed on Euronext Amsterdam, as are the NV ordinary and 7% preference shares themselves.

Holders of depositary receipts can under all circumstances exchange their depositary receipts for the underlying shares (and vice versa).

Holders of depositary receipts are entitled to dividends that are paid on the underlying shares held by the Foundation.

Foundation Unilever NV Trust Office's board

The members of the board are Mr J H Schraven (Chairman), Mr P P de Koning, Prof Dr L Koopmans and Mr A A Olijslager. Their Biographies can be found on the website of the Foundation www.administratiekantoor-unilever.nl.

The Foundation reports periodically, but at least once a year, on its activities.

Voting by holders of depositary receipts

Although the depositary receipts themselves do not formally have voting rights, holders of depositary receipts are in practice equated with shareholders. Holders of depositary receipts can attend NV's General Meetings, either personally or by proxy, and will then automatically, without limitation and under all circumstances, receive a voting proxy on behalf of the Foundation to vote on the underlying shares.

Holders of depositary receipts not attending a shareholders' meeting and who participate in the Dutch Shareholders' Communication Channel can also issue binding voting instructions to the Foundation. The Foundation is obliged to follow these instructions. The same applies to holders of depositary receipts who instruct the Foundation outside the Shareholders Communication Channel.

Voting by the Foundation Unilever NV Trust Office

Shares for which the Foundation has not granted voting proxies or for which it has not received voting instructions are voted on by the Foundation in such a way as it deems to be in the interests of the holders of the depositary receipts. This voting policy is laid down in the Conditions of Administration that apply to the depositary receipts. Both the Articles of Association and the Conditions of Administration can be found on the Foundation's website.

Specific provisions apply in the event that a meeting of holders of NV 7% cumulative preference shares is convened.

If a change to shareholders' rights is proposed, the Foundation will let shareholders know if it intends to vote, at least 14 days in advance if possible. It will do this by advertising in the press.

Hitherto the majority of votes cast by ordinary shareholders at NV meetings have been cast by the Foundation. Unilever and the Foundation have a policy of actively encouraging holders of depositary receipts to exercise their voting rights in NV meetings.

Unilever considers the arrangements of the Foundation appropriate and in the interest of NV and its shareholders given the voting rights attached to the financing preference shares and the relatively low attendance of the ordinary shares in its AGMs.

Foundation Unilever NV Trust Office's shareholding

Foundation NV Trust Office's shareholding fluctuates daily – its holdings on 1 March 2007 were:

- NV ordinary shares of €0.16: 1 285 189 970 (74.95%);
- NV 7% cumulative preference shares of €428.57: 9 790 (33.76%);
- NV 6% cumulative preference shares of €428.57: 5 (0.00%); and
- NV 4% cumulative preference shares of €42.86: 23 (0.00%).

Further information on the Foundation, its arrangements and its activities can be found on its website at www.administratiekantoor-unilever.nl.

Margarine Union (1930) Limited: Conversion Rights

The first Viscount Leverhulme was the founder of the company which became PLC. When he died in 1925, he left in his will a large number of PLC shares in various trusts.

When the will trusts were varied in 1983, the interests of the beneficiaries of his will were also preserved. Four classes of special shares were created in Margarine Union (1930) Limited, a subsidiary of PLC. One of these classes can be converted at the end of the year 2038 into 70 875 000 PLC ordinary shares of 3/9p each. This currently represents 5.4% of PLC's issued ordinary capital. These convertible shares replicate the rights which the descendants of the first Viscount would have had under his will. This class of the special shares only has a right to dividends in specified circumstances, and no dividends have yet been paid. PLC guarantees the dividend and conversion rights of the special shares.

Requirements and compliance – general

Unilever is subject to corporate governance requirements in the Netherlands, the UK and as a foreign private issuer in the US. In the following section we report on our compliance with the corporate governance regulations and best practice codes applicable in the Netherlands and the UK and we also describe compliance with corporate governance regulations in the US.

Our governance arrangements are designed and structured to promote and further the interests of our companies and their shareholders. The Boards reserve the right, in cases where they decide such to be conducive to the interests of the companies and the enterprise connected therewith or our shareholders, to depart from that which is set out in the present and previous sections in relation to our corporate governance. Further changes will be reported in future Annual Reports and Accounts and, when necessary, through changes to the relevant documents published on our website. As appropriate, proposals for change will be put to our shareholders for approval.

Further information can be found on our website and in 'The Governance of Unilever', the Boards' own constitutional document. This describes the terms of reference of our Board Committees, including their full responsibilities. It will be kept up to date with changes in our internal constitutional arrangements that our Boards may make from time to time and it is available on our website and upon request.

Requirements – the Netherlands

General

NV is required to state in its Annual Report and Accounts whether it complies or will comply with the Principles ('P') and best practice provisions ('bpp') of the Dutch Corporate Governance Code (the Dutch Code) and, if it does not comply, to explain the reasons for this. As will be clear from the preceding description of our governance arrangements, NV complies with almost all of the principles and best practice provisions of the Dutch Code. The text that follows sets out areas of non-compliance, as well as certain statements that the Dutch Code invites us to make to our shareholders that are not included elsewhere in this Annual Report and Accounts.

Board and Committee structures

NV is a multinational company with activities and shareholders located all over the world. It has a one-tier board, consisting of both Executive and, as a majority, Non-Executive Directors. We achieve compliance of our board arrangements with the Dutch Code, which is for the most part based on the customary two-tier structure in the Netherlands, by, as far as is possible and practicable, applying the provisions of the Dutch Code relating to members of a management board to our Executive Directors and the provisions relating to members of a supervisory board to our Non-Executive Directors. Management tasks not capable of delegation are performed by the Board. Reference is made to Ps II and III and corresponding bpps. Reference is also made to the UK Combined Code on Corporate Governance, which is fully tailored to the one-tier board model (see page 34).

Role of the Chairman

The Dutch Code recommends that in a one-tier board the chairman should neither be, nor have been, responsible for the day-to-day conduct of the business (bpp III.8.1). Before his appointment as Non-Executive Chairman, Antony Burgmans was jointly responsible for the daily operations of NV and PLC. Thus he is not independent from Unilever. He was nominated as Non-Executive Chairman in 2005 because of his thorough knowledge of Unilever and its operations. In addition to his role as Chairman, the Board considered his knowledge of the business to be essential to see through the changes resulting from the structure review. Antony Burgmans will be succeeded by Michael Treschow as an independent Chairman at the AGMs in 2007, subject to his appointment as Non-Executive Director.

As Antony Burgmans was the only Non-Executive Director who is not independent from Unilever, NV complies with bpp. III.2.1 of the Dutch Code.

In addition to the Chairman, the Boards of NV and PLC have a Senior Independent Director who is appointed by the Non-Executive Directors and acts as their spokesperson.

Risk management and control

Reference is made to page 66 where Unilever's control framework is described. This incorporates risk management, internal control procedures and disclosure controls and procedures. Our procedures cover financial, operational, social, strategic and environmental risks and regulatory matters. They are in line with the latest recommendations of 'Internal Control – Revised Guidance for Directors on the Combined Code' published by the Internal Control Working Party of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales in October 2005 ('The Turnbull Guidance'). On pages 9 and 10 we have identified certain specific risks that are areas of focus in 2007. Unilever has designed its internal risk management and control systems to provide reasonable (not absolute) assurance to ensure compliance with regulatory matters and to safeguard reliability of the financial reporting and its disclosures.

The Board considers that the internal risk management and control systems are appropriate for our business and in compliance with bpp II.1.3.

In bpp II.1.4 the Dutch Code invites our Board to make a statement on our internal risk management and control systems. In its report, published on 20 December 2005, the Corporate Governance Code Monitoring Committee has made recommendations concerning the application of this best practice provision. In accordance with its recommendation and in the light of the above, the Board believes that, as regards financial reporting risks:

- the risk management and control systems provide reasonable assurance that this Annual Report does not contain any material inaccuracies;
- the risk management and control systems have worked properly in 2006;
- there are no indications that the risk management and control systems will not work properly in 2007;
- no material failings in the risk management and control systems were discovered in the year under review or the current year until the signing of these accounts; and, as regards financial, operational, social, strategic, environmental and regulatory risks; and
- no material failings in the risk management and control systems were discovered in the year under review.

This statement is not a statement in accordance with the requirements of Section 404 of the US Sarbanes-Oxley Act.

Share options and awards

In line with bpp II.2.2, the awards and grants of shares and options to our Executive Directors are in the material cases subject to performance criteria, as referred to on pages 51 and 52 of the Report of the Remuneration Committee. The exception is the options over 150 NV shares granted each year to our Executive Directors under the all-employee share option plan in the Netherlands, as described on pages 117 and 118. The Directors' participation in this plan is seen as a stimulus for all employees to participate.

Retention period of shares

The Dutch Code recommends that shares granted to executive directors without a financial consideration must be retained for a period of at least five years (bpp II.2.3). In 2001 we introduced a new remuneration policy with shareholder approval which requires our Executive Directors to build and retain a personal shareholding in Unilever equal to at least 150% of their annual base pay. We believe that this is in line with the spirit of the Dutch Code.

Severance pay

It is our policy to set the level of severance payments for Directors to no more than one year's salary, unless the Board, at the proposal of the Remuneration Committee, finds this manifestly unreasonable given circumstances or unless otherwise dictated by applicable law (bpp II.2.7).

Regulations for transactions in securities in other companies

The Dutch Code recommends that a director shall give periodic notice of any changes in his holding of securities in other Dutch listed companies (bpp II.2.6 and bpp III.7.3). Our Share Dealing Code provides that Directors are required, upon request, to disclose to the compliance officer their holdings and transactions in securities in other listed companies. We believe this requirement constitutes an appropriate arrangement.

Conflicts of interest

In the event of a (potential) conflict of interest, the provisions of the Dutch Code (P II.3 and III.6) are applied. Conflicts of interest are not understood to include transactions and other activities between companies in the Unilever Group.

Financing preference shares

NV issued 4%, 6% and 7% cumulative preference shares between 1927 and 1970. Their voting rights are based on their nominal value, as prescribed by Dutch law. The Dutch Code recommends that the voting rights on such shares should, in any event when they are newly issued, be based on their economic value rather than on their nominal value (bpp IV.1.2). NV agrees with this principle but cannot unilaterally reduce voting rights of its outstanding shares.

Anti-takeover constructions and control over the company

With reference to bpp IV.3.9, NV has no anti-takeover constructions, in the sense of constructions that are intended solely, or primarily, to block future hostile public offers for its shares. Nor does it have any constructions whose specific purpose is to prevent a bidder, after acquiring 75% of the capital, from appointing or dismissing members of the Board and subsequently altering the Articles of Association. The acquisition through a public offer of a majority of the shares in a company does not under Dutch law preclude in all circumstances the continued right of the board of the company to exercise its powers. The relevant information which NV is required to disclose in accordance with the Decree dated 5 April 2006 to implement Article 10 of Directive 2004/25/EC can be found in this document.

Provision of information

We consider it important to comply with all applicable statutory regulations on the equal treatment of shareholders and provision of information and communication with shareholders and other parties (P IV.2 and P IV.3).

Meetings of analysts and presentations to investors

We have extensive procedures for handling relations with and communicating with shareholders, investors, analysts and the media (see description on page 38). The important presentations and meetings are conducted as far as practicable in accordance with bpp IV.3.1. Due to their large number and overlap in information, some of the less important ones are not announced in advance, made accessible to everyone or put on our website.

Requirements – the United Kingdom

PLC is required, as a company that is incorporated in the United Kingdom and listed on the London Stock Exchange, to state how it has applied the principles and how far it has complied with the provisions set out in Section 1 of the Combined Code issued in 1998, as revised in 2003 ('the Combined Code'), appended to the United Kingdom Listing Rules.

In the preceding pages we have described how we have applied the Principles and the provisions in the Combined Code. In 2006, Unilever complied with the Combined Code except in the following two areas:

- Antony Burgmans, who before May 2005 was an Executive Director, is not considered to be independent. The Nomination Committee and the Board nominated him for election as a Non-Executive Director in 2005 because of his thorough knowledge of Unilever and its operations. However, with the appointment of Michael Treschow as Chairman, subject to his appointment as a Non-Executive Director at the AGMs, Unilever will comply with the provision that requires the Chairman to be independent on appointment; and
- Due to the requirement for Unilever to hold two AGMs for its respective companies on consecutive days, it may not always be possible for all Directors, and possibly the Chairmen of the Audit, Remuneration and Nomination Committees, to be present at both meetings. The Chairman therefore ensures that a majority of Directors attend both meetings and that at least one member of each Committee attends each AGM.

Requirements – the United States

Both NV and PLC are listed on the New York Stock Exchange and must therefore comply with such of the requirements of US legislation, such as the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, regulations enacted under US securities laws and the Listing Standards of the New York Stock Exchange as are applicable to foreign private issuers. In some cases the requirements are mandatory and in other cases the obligation is to 'comply or explain'.

We have complied with the requirements concerning corporate governance that were in force during 2006. Attention is drawn in particular to the remit of the Audit Committee on page 37 and the Report of the Audit Committee on page 63.

Actions already taken to ensure compliance that are not specifically disclosed elsewhere or otherwise clear from reading this document include:

- the issuance of a Code of Ethics for senior financial officers;
- the issuance of instructions restricting the employment of former employees of the audit firm; and
- the establishment of a policy on reporting requirements under the US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) relating to the standards of professional conduct for US attorneys.

In each of these cases, existing practices were revised and/or documented in such a way as to conform to the new requirements.

The Code of Ethics applies to the senior executive, financial and accounting officers and comprises the standards prescribed by the SEC, and a copy has been posted on our website at www.unilever.com/investorcentre/corpgovernance.

The Code of Ethics comprises an extract of the relevant provisions of Unilever's Code of Business Principles and the more detailed rules of conduct that implement it. The only amendment to these pre-existing provisions and rules that was made in preparing the Code of Ethics was made at the request of the Audit Committee and consisted of a strengthening of the explicit requirement to keep proper accounting records. No waiver from any provision of the Code of Ethics was granted to any of the persons falling within the scope of the SEC requirement in 2006.

We are required by US securities laws and the Listing Standards of the New York Stock Exchange to have an Audit Committee that satisfies Rule 10A-3 under the Exchange Act and the Listing Standards of the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE). We are fully compliant with these requirements. We are also required to disclose any significant ways in which our corporate governance practices differ from those typically followed by US companies listed on the NYSE. In addition to the information we have given you in this document about our corporate governance arrangements, further details are provided in 'The Governance of Unilever', which is on our website at www.unilever.com/investorcentre/corpgovernance.

We are fully compliant with the Listing Standards of the New York Stock Exchange applicable to foreign private issuers. Our corporate governance practices do not significantly differ from those followed by US companies listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

We would also confirm that it is our practice, in accordance with our home country laws and practices, to give our shareholders the opportunity to vote on equity compensation plans.

Executive Directors

Patrick Cescau

Group Chief Executive

Nationality: French. Aged 58. Group Chief Executive since April 2005. Joined Unilever 1973. Appointed Director 4 May 1999. Previous posts include: Chairman, Unilever PLC and Vice-Chairman, Unilever N.V. 2004-2005. Foods Director 2001. Financial Director 1999. Controller and Deputy Financial Director 1998-1999. President, Lipton USA 1997-1998. President and CEO, Van den Bergh Foods USA 1995-1997. Chairman, Indonesia 1991-1995. External appointments include: Non-Executive Director, Pearson plc and Conseiller du Commerce Extérieur de la France in the Netherlands.

Kees van der Graaf

President Europe

Nationality: Dutch. Aged 56. President Europe since April 2005. Joined Unilever 1976. Appointed Director 12 May 2004. Previous posts include: Foods Director 2004, Business Group President, Ice Cream and Frozen Foods 2001. Executive Vice-President, Foods and Beverages Europe 1998. Senior Vice-President, Global Ice Cream category 1995. External appointments include: Board member, ECR (Efficient Consumer Response) and Member, IAB (International Advisory Board of the City of Rotterdam). Member, Supervisory Boards of ANWB Club (Algemene Nederlandse Wielrijdersbond) and ANWB B.V.

Ralph Kugler¹

President Home and personal care

Nationality: British. Aged 51. President Home and Personal Care since 1 April 2005. Joined Unilever 1979. Appointed Director 11 May 2005. Previous posts include: President Home and Personal Care Europe 2001. Business Group President, Latin America 1999. Chairman, Unilever Thai Holdings 1995. Chairman, Unilever Malaysia 1992. External appointments include: Non-Executive Director, InterContinental Hotels Group PLC.

Rudy Markham

Chief Financial Officer

Nationality: British. Aged 60. Chief Financial Officer since April 2005. Joined Unilever 1968. Appointed Director 6 May 1998. Previous posts include: Financial Director 2000. Strategy & Technology Director 1998. Business Group President, North East Asia 1996-1998. Chairman, Nippon Lever Japan 1992-1996. Chairman, Unilever Australasia 1989-1992. Group Treasurer 1986-1989. External appointments include: Non-Executive Director, Standard Chartered PLC and Legal & General Group Plc.

Non-Executive Directors

Antony Burgmans^{1,2}

Chairman

Nationality: Dutch. Aged 60. Appointed 2005. Joined Unilever 1972. Appointed Director 8 May 1991. Previous posts include: Chairman, Unilever N.V. and Vice-Chairman, Unilever PLC 1999-2005. Vice-Chairman, Unilever N.V. 1998. Business Group President, Ice Cream and Frozen Foods – Europe and Chairman, Unilever Europe Committee 1996-1998. Responsible for South European Foods business 1994-1996. Personal Products Co-ordinator 1991-1994. External appointments include: Member, Supervisory Board of Akzo Nobel N.V. and Non-Executive Director, BP p.l.c.

The Rt Hon The Lord Brittan of Spennithorne QC, DL¹

Nationality: British. Aged 67. Appointed 2000. Vice-Chairman, UBS Investment Bank and Chairman, UBS Limited. Member, International Advisory Committee of Total. Member, European Commission and Vice-President 1989-1999. Member, UK Government 1979-1986. Home Secretary 1983-1985 and Secretary of State for Trade and Industry 1985-1986.

The Rt Hon The Baroness Chalker of Wallasey³

Nationality: British. Aged 64. Appointed 1998. Non-Executive Director, Group 5 (Pty) Ltd. and Equator Energy Limited. Member, International Advisory Board of Lafarge S.A. and Merchant Bridge & Co Ltd. UK Minister of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office 1986-1997.

Professor Wim Dik^{1,7}

Nationality: Dutch. Aged 68. Appointed 2001. Professor at Delft University of Technology. Chairman, Supervisory Boards of Tele Atlas N.V., Zesko Holding B.V. and N.V. Casema. Non-Executive Director, Aviva plc and LogicaCMG plc. Chairman and CEO, Koninklijke PTT Nederland (KPN) 1988-1998 and Koninklijke KPN N.V. (Royal Dutch Telecom) 1998-2000. Minister for Foreign Trade, Netherlands 1981-1982.

Charles Golden⁷

Nationality: American. Aged 60. Appointed 2006. Executive Vice-President, Chief Financial Officer and Director, Eli Lilly and Company 1996-2006. Non-Executive Director, Clarian Health Partners, Hillenbrand Industries, Inc. and Eaton Corporation. Member of Finance Committee, Indianapolis Museum of Art.

Byron Grote⁷

Nationality: American/British. Aged 58. Appointed 2006. Chief Financial Officer, BP p.l.c. Member of Advisory Council, Cornell University Johnson Graduate School of Management.

The Lord Simon of Highbury CBE^{4,5,6}

Vice-Chairman

Nationality: British. Aged 67. Appointed 2000. Non-Executive Director, Suez Group. Senior Advisor, Morgan Stanley International. UK Government Minister 1997-1999. Group Chief Executive, BP p.l.c. 1992-1995 and Chairman 1995-1997.

Jean-Cyril Spinetta^{2,9}

Nationality: French. Aged 63. Appointed 2006. Chairman and CEO of Air France – KLM S.A. Director, Saint-Gobain and Alitalia S.p.A 2002-2006. Permanent representative of Air France on Board of Directors of Le Monde Enterprises S.A.

Kees Storm⁸

Nationality: Dutch. Aged 64. Appointed 2006. Chairman Executive Board AEGON N.V. 1993-2002. Chairman Supervisory Board KLM Royal Dutch Airlines N.V. Board member and Chairman of Audit Committee, InBev S.A. Board member and Audit Committee member, Baxter International Inc. Member, Supervisory Board, Pon Holdings B.V. Member, Supervisory Board, AEGON N.V.

Jeroen van der Veer^{2,9}

Nationality: Dutch. Aged 59. Appointed 2002. Chief Executive Royal Dutch Shell plc. Former Member, Supervisory Board of De Nederlandsche Bank 2000-2004.

1 Member Corporate Responsibility and Reputation Committee
 2 Member Nomination Committee
 3 Chairman Corporate Responsibility and Reputation Committee
 4 Chairman Nomination Committee
 5 Chairman Remuneration Committee

6 Senior Independent Director
 7 Member Audit Committee
 8 Chairman Audit Committee
 9 Member Remuneration Committee

Unilever Executive (UEX)*

Patrick Cescau
Group Chief Executive
(see previous details on page 46)

Vindi Banga
President Foods
Nationality: Indian. Aged 52. Appointed President Foods April 2005. Joined Unilever 1977. Previous posts include: Business Group President Home and Personal Care Asia 2004 in addition to Non-Executive Chairman, Hindustan Lever 2004-2005. Chairman and Managing Director Hindustan Lever 2000-2004.

Kees van der Graaf
President Europe
(see previous details on page 46)

Ralph Kugler
President Home and Personal Care
(see previous details on page 46)

Harish Manwani
President Asia Africa
Nationality: Indian. Aged 53. Appointed President Asia Africa April 2005. Joined Unilever 1976. He is also Non-Executive Chairman, Hindustan Lever. Previous posts include: Business Group President, Home and Personal Care, North America 2004. Business Group President, Home and Personal Care, Latin America 2001 and Senior Vice President, Hair Care and Oral Care 2000.

Rudy Markham
Chief Financial Officer
(see previous details on page 46)

Sandy Ogg
Chief Human Resources Officer
Nationality: American. Aged 53. Appointed Chief HR Officer April 2005. Joined Unilever 2003. Previous posts include: SVP Human Resources, Foods 2003. Prior to joining Unilever he worked for Motorola in Change Management/Organisation Effectiveness to assist in the transformation of all Communications businesses.

John Rice**
President The Americas
Nationality: American. Aged 55. Appointed President The Americas April 2005. Joined Unilever 1981. Previous posts include: Business Group President, Unilever Foods, North America 2002 and Unilever Bestfoods Latin America 2000.

* UEx members are treated as executive officers and senior management for US purposes and key management personnel for IFRS purposes. Although Unilever intends to offer revised service agreements to members of UEx, the agreements are currently under negotiation with these individuals. All members of the UEx have existing agreements with varying terms, however, all agreements include a notice period of twelve months. Details of the remuneration paid and share awards are shown in aggregate in note 31 on page 122.

**Unilever announced on 19 December 2006 that John Rice had decided to retire from Unilever in March 2007. He will be replaced on the Unilever Executive Team and as President, The Americas by Michael Polk. Michael is currently Group Vice President and President Unilever United States. Michael joined Unilever in 2003 after 16 years at Kraft.