

Registered number: 00137659

UNILEVER AUSTRALIA INVESTMENTS LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

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Registered number: 00137659

UNILEVER AUSTRALIA INVESTMENTS LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

DIRECTORS	Ms. A J K Elphick Mr. R C Hazell Ms. A L King
COMPANY SECRETARIES	Mr. R C Hazell Mr. J Earley
REGISTERED NUMBER	00137659
REGISTERED OFFICE	Unilever House 100 Victoria Embankment London EC4Y 0DY United Kingdom
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR	KPMG LLP Statutory Auditor Chartered Accountants 15 Canada Square Canary Wharf London E14 5GL United Kingdom

Registered number: 00137659

UNILEVER AUSTRALIA INVESTMENTS LIMITED

CONTENTS

DIRECTORS' REPORT	1
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT	3
PROFIT & LOSS ACCOUNT AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	7
BALANCE SHEET	8
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY	9
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	10

Registered number: 00137659

UNILEVER AUSTRALIA INVESTMENTS LIMITED

**DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

The Directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020.

The Directors' report and audited financial statements of Unilever Australia Investments Limited (also referred to as the "Company") have been prepared in accordance with Companies Act 2006.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity of the Company is to act as a holding company. All expenses, including the remuneration of the auditor, were borne by the ultimate parent undertaking or a fellow subsidiary. There was no significant change in the principal activities of the Company during the year.

RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The loss for the year, after taxation, amounted to £2,025,522 (2019: profit £3,119,271). The loss in the current year is mainly due to impairment on trade receivables recorded in the current year.

No dividend was paid during the year (2019: £Nil).

FUTURE OUTLOOK

No significant change in the business of the Company has taken place during the year or is expected in the immediately foreseeable future. The Directors do not expect any development in the Company's business in the coming year which is significantly different from its present activities, and there are no immediate plans to liquidate the Company. The Directors believe that the balances held will be realised at their reported carrying value in the normal course of business and so the financial statements continue to be prepared on a going concern basis.

DIRECTORS

The Directors who held office during the year, and to the date of this report (except as noted) were as follows:

Ms. A J K Elphick
Mr. R C Hazell
Ms. A L King

POLITICAL AND CHARITABLE DONATIONS

The Company made no donations or incurred any political and charitable expenditure during the year (2019: £Nil).

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Registered number: 00137659

UNILEVER AUSTRALIA INVESTMENTS LIMITED**DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the Directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework'. Under company law the Directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- assess the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITOR


The Directors who held office at the date of approval of this Directors' Report confirm that:

- so far as they are each aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and
- each Director has taken all the steps that he/she ought to have taken as a Director to make himself/herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

AUDITOR

Pursuant to Section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, the auditor will be deemed to be reappointed and KPMG LLP will therefore continue in office.

This report was approved by the Board on 28 July 2021 and signed on its behalf by Mr. R C Hazell on 28 July 2021.

DocuSigned by:

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 Mr. R C Hazell
 Director

Registered Office: Unilever House, 100 Victoria Embankment, London, EC4Y 0DY, United Kingdom
 Company Registration Number: 00137659

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBER OF UNILEVER AUSTRALIA INVESTMENTS LIMITED**

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Unilever Australia Investments Limited for the year ended 31 December 2020 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account and Other Comprehensive Income, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity and related notes, including the accounting policies in note 1.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2020 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK accounting standards, including FRS 101 *Reduced Disclosure Framework*; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities are described below. We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities under, and are independent of the Company in accordance with, UK ethical requirements including the FRC Ethical Standard. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is a sufficient and appropriate basis for our opinion.

Going concern

The directors have prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis as they do not intend to liquidate the Company or to cease its operations, and as they have concluded that the Company's financial position means that this is realistic. They have also concluded that there are no material uncertainties that could have cast significant doubt over its ability to continue as a going concern for at least a year from the date of approval of the financial statements ("the going concern period").

In our evaluation of the directors' conclusions, we considered the inherent risks to the Company's business model and analysed how those risks might affect the Company's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period.

Our conclusions based on this work:

- we consider that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate;
- we have not identified and concur with the directors' assessment that there is not, a material uncertainty related to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for the going concern period.

However, as we cannot predict all future events or conditions and as subsequent events may result in outcomes that are inconsistent with judgements that were reasonable at the time they were made, the above conclusions are not a guarantee that the Company will continue in operation.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBER OF UNILEVER AUSTRALIA INVESTMENTS LIMITED**

Fraud and breaches of laws and regulations – ability to detect

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to fraud

To identify risks of material misstatement due to fraud ("fraud risks") we assessed events or conditions that could indicate an incentive or pressure to commit fraud or provide an opportunity to commit fraud. Our risk assessment procedures included:

- Enquiring of Management as to the Company's high-level policies and procedures to prevent and detect fraud as well as whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud.
- Reading Board minutes.
- Using analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships.

As required by auditing standards, we perform procedures to address the risk of management override of controls, in particular the risk that Management may be in a position to make inappropriate accounting entries. On this audit we do not believe there is a fraud risk related to revenue recognition because there are no revenue transactions.

We did not identify any additional fraud risks.

We have also performed procedures including identifying journal entries to test based on risk criteria and comparing the identified entries to supporting documentation. These included those posted by senior finance Management, those posted to unrelated accounts and entries that include specific words in entry description.

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to non-compliance with laws and regulations

We identified areas of laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the financial statements from our general commercial and sector experience and through discussion with the Management (as required by auditing standards), and discussed with the Management, the policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations.

We communicated identified laws and regulations throughout our team and remained alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout the audit.

The potential effect of these laws and regulations on the financial statements varies considerably. The Company is subject to laws and regulations that directly affect the financial statements including financial reporting legislation (including related companies legislation), distributable profits legislation and taxation legislation and we assessed the extent of compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related financial statement items.

Whilst the Company is subject to many other laws and regulations, we did not identify any others where the consequences of non-compliance alone could have a material effect on amounts or disclosures in the financial statements.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBER OF UNILEVER AUSTRALIA INVESTMENTS LIMITED**

Auditing standards limit the required audit procedures to identify non-compliance with these laws and regulations to enquiry of the Management and inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any. Therefore if a breach of operational regulations is not disclosed to us or evident from relevant correspondence, an audit will not detect that breach.

Context of the ability of the audit to detect fraud or breaches of law or regulation

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. For example, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely the inherently limited procedures required by auditing standards would identify it.

In addition, as with any audit, there remained a higher risk of non-detection of fraud, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls. Our audit procedures are designed to detect material misstatement. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance or fraud and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations.

Directors' report

The Directors are responsible for the Directors' report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover that report and we do not express an audit opinion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the Directors' report and, in doing so, consider whether, based on our financial statements audit work, the information therein is materially misstated or inconsistent with the financial statements or our audit knowledge. Based solely on that work:

- we have not identified material misstatements in the Directors' report;
- in our opinion the information given in that report for the financial year is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion that report has been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

We have nothing to report in these respects.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBER OF UNILEVER AUSTRALIA INVESTMENTS LIMITED**

Directors' responsibilities

As explained more fully in their statement set out on page 1, the directors are responsible for: the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view; such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and using the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities

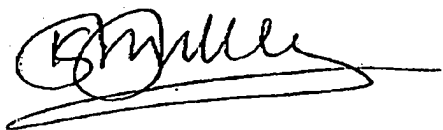
Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue our opinion in an

auditor's report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but does not guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

A fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities.

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Kevin Williams (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants
15 Canada Square Canary Wharf
London E14 5GL

United Kingdom
Date: 30.07.2021

Registered number: 00137659

UNILEVER AUSTRALIA INVESTMENTS LIMITED

**PROFIT & LOSS ACCOUNT AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Operating profit/(loss)		-	-
Interest receivable and similar income	6	642,477	2,845,302
(Impairment)/ Reversal of impairment on trade and other receivables (net)	8	(10,031,138)	5,691,852
Unrealised exchange gain/(loss)		9,241,000	(6,020,667)
Other expenses		-	(660)
Result from ordinary activities before taxation		(147,661)	2,515,827
Taxation on result from ordinary activities	7	(1,877,861)	603,444
(Loss)/Profit and total comprehensive income for the financial year		(2,025,522)	3,119,271

There were no recognised gains or losses for 2020 other than those included in the profit and loss account.

Registered number: 00137659

UNILEVER AUSTRALIA INVESTMENTS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Current assets			
Trade and other current receivables (including £180,127,654 (2019: £179,712,942) due after more than one year)	8	180,127,654	180,874,746
		<u>180,127,654</u>	<u>180,874,746</u>
Current liabilities			
Trade payables	9	(1,278,430)	-
		<u>178,849,224</u>	<u>180,874,746</u>
Net current assets			
		<u>178,849,224</u>	<u>180,874,746</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			
		<u>178,849,224</u>	<u>180,874,746</u>
Net assets			
		<u>178,849,224</u>	<u>180,874,746</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	10	1	1
Profit and loss account		178,849,223	180,874,745
		<u>178,849,224</u>	<u>180,874,746</u>
Shareholders' funds			
		<u>178,849,224</u>	<u>180,874,746</u>

This report was approved by the Board on 28 July 2021 and signed on its behalf by
Mr. R C Hazell on 28 July 2021

DocuSigned by:

R. C. Hazell

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Mr. R C Hazell

Director

Registered Office: Unilever House, 100 Victoria Embankment, London, EC4Y 0DY, United Kingdom
Company Registration Number: 00137659

Registered number: 00137659

UNILEVER AUSTRALIA INVESTMENTS LIMITED**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 January 2020	1	180,874,745	180,874,746
Total comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	-	(2,025,522)	(2,025,522)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(2,025,522)	(2,025,522)
At 31 December 2020	1	178,849,223	178,849,224

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 January 2019	1	177,755,474	177,755,475
Total comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	-	3,119,271	3,119,271
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	3,119,271	3,119,271
At 31 December 2019	1	180,874,745	180,874,746

UNILEVER AUSTRALIA INVESTMENTS LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES**1.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

The Company is a private Company incorporated, domiciled and registered in the England. The registered number is 00137659 and the registered address is Unilever House, 100 Victoria Embankment, London, EC4Y 0DY, England and Wales.

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' ("FRS 101").

In preparing these financial statements, the Company applies the recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements of International Accounting Standards in conformity with the requirements of Companies Act 2006, but makes amendments where necessary in order to comply with Companies Act 2006 and has been set out below where advantages of the FRS 101 disclosure exemptions have been taken.

The Company's ultimate parent undertaking, Unilever PLC, includes the Company in its consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements of Unilever PLC are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and provided in the published Unilever PLC Annual Report, available at www.unilever.com.

In these financial statements, where applicable, the Company has applied the exemptions available under FRS 101 in respect of the following disclosures:

- Paragraphs 45(b) and 46 to 52 of IFRS 2, 'Share-based payment' (details of the number and weighted-average exercise prices of share options, and how the fair value of goods or services received was determined);
- IFRS 7, 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures';
- Paragraphs 91 to 99 of IFRS 13, 'Fair value measurement' (disclosure of valuation techniques and inputs used for fair value measurement of assets and liabilities);
- Paragraph 38 of IAS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements' comparative information requirements in respect of:
 - (i) paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1 'Presentation of financial statements';
 - (ii) paragraph 73(e) of IAS 16 'Property, plant and equipment';
 - (iii) paragraph 118(e) of IAS 38 'Intangible assets' (reconciliation between the carrying amount at the beginning and end of the period);
- The following paragraphs of IAS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements':
 - (i) 10(d) (statement of cash flows);
 - (ii) 10(f) (a balance sheet as at the beginning of the preceding period when an entity applies an accounting policy retrospectively or makes a retrospective restatement of items in its financial statements, or when it reclassifies items in its financial statements);
 - (iii) 16 (statement of compliance with all IFRS);
 - (iv) 38A (requirement to present a minimum of two statements for each of the primary financial statements, including cash flow statements and related notes);
 - (v) 38B-D (additional comparative information);
 - (vi) 40A-D (requirements for a third balance sheet);

UNILEVER AUSTRALIA INVESTMENTS LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

1. Accounting Policies (continued)

- (vii) 111 (cash flow statement information); and
- (viii) 134-136 (capital management disclosures);
- IAS 7, 'Statement of cash flows';
- Paragraph 30 and 31 of IAS 8 'Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors' (requirement for the disclosure of information when an entity has not applied a new IFRS that has been issued but is not yet effective);
- Paragraph 17 and 18A of IAS 24, 'Related party disclosures' (key management compensation);
- The requirements in IAS 24, 'Related party disclosures' to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more wholly owned members of a group.

As the consolidated financial statements of Unilever PLC includes equivalent disclosures, the Company has also taken the exemptions under FRS 101 available in respect of the following disclosures where applicable:

- Certain disclosures required by IAS 36 Impairment of assets in respect of the impairment of goodwill and indefinite life intangible assets;
- Disclosures required by IFRS 5 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations in respect of the cash flows of discontinued operations;
- Certain disclosures required by IFRS 3 Business Combinations in respect of business combinations undertaken by the Company;

The Company proposes to continue to adopt the reduced disclosure framework of FRS 101 in its next financial statements.

The accounting policies set out below have, unless otherwise stated, been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

1.2 MEASUREMENT CONVENTION

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis except that the following assets and liabilities are stated at their fair value: Pensions Plan Assets, Defined Benefit Pension Liabilities, Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities.

1.3 GOING CONCERN

When preparing financial statements, Management makes an assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The Company shall prepare financial statements on a going concern basis unless Management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease trading or has no realistic alternative but to do so. When Management is aware, in making its assessment, of material uncertainties related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, the Company shall disclose those uncertainties. When the Company does not prepare financial statements on a going

UNILEVER AUSTRALIA INVESTMENTS LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

1. Accounting Policies (continued)

concern basis, it shall disclose that fact, together with the basis on which it prepared the financial statements and the reason why the Company is not regarded as a going concern.

Having made appropriate inquiries of management considering the factors likely to impact the future of the company (including the impact of COVID 19) and based on the financial position of the company at the year-end (including those matters set out in Note 8 below) the directors are satisfied that the use of the going concern assumption is appropriate.

In respect of COVID 19 given the entity is a non-trading intermediate holding company the impact is not considered to affect the going concern status of the entity. Given the financial interdependency with other Group companies the Directors have also considered the work carried out by Group management as to the impact of COVID 19 which included updating the Group's going concern assessment from the year end focusing on cash flow and the ability of the Group to meet known and potential liabilities and concluded that having applied certain downside scenarios such as reduction in underlying sales growth, the impact of currency and raw material prices, the impact of Brexit and a deterioration of working capital the Group has sufficient headroom and will remain a going concern.

1.4 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS*Non-derivative financial instruments*

Non-derivative financial instruments comprise investments in equity and debt securities, trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, loans and borrowings, and trade and other payables. Trade and other receivables are recognised initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses. Trade and other payables are recognised initially at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value, less any directly related transaction costs. Certain bonds are designated as being part of a fair value hedge relationship. In these cases, the bonds are carried at amortised cost, adjusted for the fair value of the risk being hedged, with changes in value shown in profit and loss. Other financial liabilities, excluding derivatives, are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the exception of Financial liabilities which the group has elected to measure at fair value through profit or loss.

1.5 IMPAIRMENT*Financial assets*

An expected credit loss (ECL) model is used for calculating impairment on financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss. A loss event does not have to occur before credit losses are recognised.

UNILEVER AUSTRALIA INVESTMENTS LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

1. Accounting Policies (continued)

For trade receivables, the calculation methodology considers expected losses based on ageing profile. The adoption of the expected loss approach has resulted in a material change in impairment provision for our financial assets and has been accounted for.

A financial asset not carried at fair value through profit or loss is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is impaired if objective evidence indicates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset that can be estimated reliably.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortised cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. For financial instruments measured at cost less impairment, an impairment is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date. Interest on the impaired asset continues to be recognised through the unwinding of the discount. When a subsequent event causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets, other than investment property, stocks and deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. For intangible assets that have indefinite useful lives or that are not yet available for use, the recoverable amount is estimated each year at the same time.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit").

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account. Impairment losses recognised in respect of CGUs are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the units, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the unit (group of units) on a pro rata basis.

In respect of other assets, impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable

UNILEVER AUSTRALIA INVESTMENTS LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

1. Accounting Policies (continued)

amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

1.6 PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Profit and Loss Account in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the balance sheet. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects risks specific to the liability.

1.7 FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION*Functional and presentation currency*

The Company's functional and presentation currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the Company's functional currencies at the foreign exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are retranslated to the functional currency at the foreign exchange rate ruling at that date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are stated at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at foreign exchange rates ruling at the dates the fair value was determined. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation are recognised in the profit and loss account.

1.8 INTEREST INCOME AND EXPENSE

Interest income and expense are recognised in the profit and loss account using the effective interest method.

1.9 CURRENT AND DEFERRED TAXATION

Tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity

UNILEVER AUSTRALIA INVESTMENTS LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

1. Accounting Policies (continued)

or other comprehensive income, in which case it is recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The following temporary differences are not provided for: the initial recognition of goodwill; the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting nor taxable profit other than in a business combination, and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that they will probably not reverse in the foreseeable future. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. For investment property that is measured at fair value, deferred tax is provided at the rate applicable to the sale of the property except for that part of the property that is depreciable and the Company's business model is to consume substantially all of the value through use. In the latter case the tax rate applicable to income tax is used.

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised or that the Company has determined it is appropriate to recognise the deferred tax asset as it is recoverable due to the fact that the Company is part of a UK group for group relief purposes.

1.10 NEW STANDARDS, AMENDMENTS AND INTERPRETATIONS OF EXISTING STANDARDS THAT ARE NOT YET EFFECTIVE AND HAVE NOT BEEN EARLY ADOPTED BY THE GROUP

All standards or amendments to standards that have been issued under FRS 101 and are effective from 1 January 2021 onwards are not applicable to the Company.

UNILEVER AUSTRALIA INVESTMENTS LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020****2. JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY**

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below.

Impairment of Trade and other Current Receivables

The Company makes an estimate of the recoverable value of the debtors. When assessing impairment of debtors, management considers factors including the ageing profile of receivables and historical experience.

3. AUDITORS' REMUNERATION

The fees for KPMG LLP (and its associates, if applicable) in respect of the statutory audit for the current year are borne by a fellow Unilever Group Company, Unilever U.K. Central Resources Limited.

	2020	2019
	£	£
Audit of these financial statements	4,241	2,582

4. EMPLOYEE INFORMATION

No employees were employed by the Company during 2020 (2019: Nil) and no employee costs were incurred by the Company (2019: £Nil).

5. DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

No remuneration (2019: £Nil) was paid by the Company to the Directors, including the Chairman. All Directors are employed by Unilever U.K. Central Resources Limited or Unilever PLC and are remunerated by those companies respectively in respect of their services to the Unilever Group as a whole. None of these costs are charged to the Company.

Registered number: 00137659

UNILEVER AUSTRALIA INVESTMENTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

6. NET INTEREST RECEIVABLE AND SIMILAR INCOME

	2020 £	2019 £
Other interest receivable and similar income	642,477	2,845,302
Total interest receivable and similar income	642,477	2,845,302

7. TAXATION

The taxation (charge)/credit is made up as follows:

Recognised in the profit and loss account	2020 £	2019 £
<i>UK corporation tax</i>		
Current tax on income for the period	(1,877,861)	603,444
Total current tax	(1,877,861)	603,444
Tax (charge)/ credit on (loss)/profit on ordinary activities	(1,877,861)	603,444

On 22 July 2020, the Finance Act 2020 received Royal Assent, confirming that the UK corporation tax rate will remain at 19% from 1 April 2020 onwards instead of reducing to 17%, the previously enacted rate. This 19% rate has therefore been used to calculate current tax for the year ended 31 December 2020.

In the 3rd of March 2021 UK Budget, it was announced that the UK rate of corporation tax will increase from 19% to 25% effective 1 April 2023. The change was not substantively enacted or enacted at the balance sheet date and this is not expected to have a material effect on the company's future tax charge.

The current tax assessed for the year is higher (2019: lower) than the standard rate of corporation taxation in the UK of 19% (2019: 19%). The differences are explained below:

	2020 £	2019 £
Reconciliation of tax expense		
(Loss)/Profit for the year	(147,661)	2,515,827
Total tax (expense)/ income	(1,877,861)	603,444
Tax using the UK corporation tax rate of 19% (2019: 19%)	28,056	(478,007)
Effects of:		
Impairment loss on trade and other receivables	(1,905,917)	1,081,451
Total tax (expense)/income	(1,877,861)	603,444

UNILEVER AUSTRALIA INVESTMENTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

8. TRADE AND OTHER CURRENT RECEIVABLES

	2020 £	2019 £
Due after more than one year		
Amount owed by Group undertakings	192,266,704	181,820,854
Less: Impairment loss on trade and other receivables	(12,139,050)	(2,107,912)
Total	180,127,654	179,712,942
Due within one year		
Group relief receivables	-	1,161,804
Total	-	1,161,804
Total trade and other receivables	180,127,654	180,874,746

Amounts owed by Group undertakings include balances from Brooke Bond Group Limited and Unilever Finance International AG which are interest bearing, unsecured and payable on demand. There is no intention to recall the repayment of this outstanding balance within a year as of 31 December 2020 except to the extent required to settle liabilities and obligations in the normal course of business.

Trade and other receivables are stated after provisions for impairment of £12,139,050 (2019: £2,107,912) that arose on amount receivables from group undertakings. The impairment provision required under IFRS 9 was calculated using 12-month expected credit losses.

9. TRADE AND OTHER CURRENT PAYABLES

	2020 £	2019 £
Amount falling due within one year:		
Amount owed by Group undertakings	(4,014)	-
Group Relief Payables	(1,274,416)	-
	(1,278,430)	-
Total	(1,278,430)	-

10. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

	2020 £	2019 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
1 (2019: 1) Ordinary shares of £1 each	1	1
Total	1	1

Registered number: 00137659

UNILEVER AUSTRALIA INVESTMENTS LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

11. CONTROLLING PARTY

The ultimate parent Company and controlling party is Unilever PLC and immediate holding Company is Brooke Bond Group Limited, both Companies incorporated in the England and Wales. The Company has not disclosed transactions with fellow, wholly owned subsidiaries in accordance with the exemption under the terms of International Accounting Standard (IAS) 24 "Related party disclosures" as the ultimate parent Company produces publicly available consolidated financial statements. Copies of Unilever Group financial statements can be publicly obtained from Unilever PLC, Corporate Secretaries Department, 100 Victoria Embankment, London EC4Y 0DY and www.unilever.com.