

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

BEN & JERRY’S HOMEMADE, INC.)	
)	
Plaintiff,)	
v.)	Case No. _____
)	
CONOPCO, INC.,)	
)	
Defendant.)	
)	

VERIFIED COMPLAINT

Plaintiff Ben & Jerry’s Homemade, Inc. (“Ben & Jerry’s,” the “Company,” or the “Plaintiff”), by and through its undersigned attorneys, as and for its complaint (the “Complaint”) against defendant Conopco, Inc. (“Unilever,” or the “Defendant”), hereby alleges upon knowledge as to itself and its own acts, and upon information and belief as to all other matters, as follows:

INTRODUCTION

1. This dispute concerns the autonomy of Ben and Jerry’s Independent Board of Directors (the “Board”), and the core values the Company has spent the last forty-four years establishing.

2. From its stances on migrant justice and LGBTQ+ rights to Black Lives Matter and climate change, the Ben & Jerry’s brand is synonymous with social activism. The Company’s core values of advancing human rights and dignity, supporting social and economic justice for historically marginalized communities, and protecting and restoring the Earth’s natural systems are integral to Ben and Jerry’s identity. So much so that when the Company entered into an Agreement and Plan of Merger with Unilever in 2000 (“Merger Agreement”),

Ben & Jerry's expressly reserved the "primary responsibility for safeguarding the integrity of the essential elements of the Ben & Jerry's brand-name" with an Independent Board of Directors.¹ These terms were subsequently memorialized in a Shareholders Agreement between Ben & Jerry's and Unilever.²

3. Pursuant to the terms of the Merger Agreement and Shareholders Agreement, Unilever agreed to a unique corporate governance structure that preserved the independence and autonomy of Ben & Jerry's Board of Directors. Specifically, an Independent Board of Directors was created and expressly authorized to protect against actions that, in its discretion, pose a risk to the integrity of the essential elements of the Ben & Jerry's brand name. Although the chief executive officer of the Company, appointed by Unilever, has certain authority over financial and operational matters, his/her authority is subject to a critical limitation. As part of its primary responsibility for safeguarding the integrity of the Ben & Jerry's brand, the Independent Board of Directors is authorized to "prevent any action by the CEO in the areas of . . . the licensing or other use of the Ben & Jerry's trademark that, in each case, a majority of the Company Board reasonably determines to be inconsistent with the Essential Integrity of the Brand." Exh. A, § 6.14(f); Exh. B, § 1(f).

4. In May 2021, the Independent Board of Directors determined that it would be inconsistent with the essential elements of Ben & Jerry's brand integrity for Ben & Jerry's to be sold in the West Bank. In response, Unilever issued a public statement declaring that it had "*always recognised the right* of the brand and its independent Board to take decisions about its

¹ See Exhibit A, Merger Agreement, § 6.14(f).

² See Exhibit B, Shareholders Agreement.

social missions.”³ And, in April 2022, Unilever reiterated that Ben & Jerry’s “would clearly be harmed if forced to provide a license . . . against its will.”⁴

5. On June 29, 2022, Unilever abruptly reversed course, announcing that Ben & Jerry’s “will be sold” in the West Bank through a third-party distributor.⁵ See Exhibit E. Unilever’s unilateral decision was made without the consent of Ben & Jerry’s Independent Board of Directors, the entity contractually empowered with protecting Ben & Jerry’s brand. An injunction restraining Unilever from violating the express terms of the Merger Agreement and Shareholders Agreement is essential to preserve the status quo and protect the brand and social integrity Ben & Jerry’s has spent decades building.

PARTIES

6. Plaintiff Ben & Jerry’s is a Vermont corporation with its principal place of business in Burlington, Vermont.

7. Defendant Conopco, Inc. is a New York corporation headquartered in Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey.

PERSONAL JURISDICTION AND VENUE

8. This Court has personal jurisdiction over the Defendant because the Defendant has consented to personal jurisdiction in any federal court located in the State of New York under Section 9.10 of the Merger Agreement and Section 7 of the Shareholders Agreement. This Court also has personal jurisdiction over the Defendant because domestic corporations are subject to general personal jurisdiction in New York. See N.Y. C.P.L.R. § 301.

³ See Exhibit C (emphasis added), “Unilever Statement on Ben & Jerry’s Decision.” Available at: <https://www.unilever.com/news/press-and-media/press-releases/2021/unilever-statement-on-ben-and-jerrys-decision/>.

⁴ See Exhibit D, *Zinger v. Ben & Jerry’s Homemade, Inc.*, Case No. 2:22-cv-01154, ECF No. 39, Defendants’ Memorandum of Law in Opposition to Plaintiffs’ Motion for a Preliminary Injunction, at 5.

⁵ See Exhibit E, “Unilever reaches new business arrangement for Ben & Jerry’s in Israel.” Available at: <https://www.unilever.com/news/press-and-media/press-releases/2022/unilever-reaches-new-business-arrangement-for-ben-jerrys-in-israel/>.

9. Venue lies within this District under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(1) because the Defendant resides and/or may be found in this District and is a resident of New York State. On information and belief, venue also lies in this District under 28 U.S.C. § 1392(b)(2) because the Defendant conducts, transacts, and/or solicits substantial business in New York. Venue is further established under Section 9.10 of the Merger Agreement and Section 7 of the Shareholders Agreement.

SUBJECT MATTER JURISDICTION

10. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332, as there is diversity between the parties and the matter in controversy exceeds, exclusive of interests and costs, the sum of \$75,000. Specifically, Ben & Jerry's public image and brand integrity is likely to suffer damages in excess of \$75,000 as a result of Defendant's conduct, described below. Additionally, Ben & Jerry's is entitled to recover its reasonable attorney's fees.

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

11. Ben & Jerry's is an American institution. An institution that is known for the principled, progressive stances it takes on various societal issues, both domestically and internationally. This social integrity is as important to Ben & Jerry's as the ice cream it makes, which it began producing in 1978.

A. 1978-1999: Ben & Jerry's Establishes a Brand Synonymous with Social Activism.

12. Ben Cohen and Jerry Greenfield grew up in Merrick, New York and have been friends since childhood. In the late 1970s, Mr. Cohen and Mr. Greenfield decided to start an ice-cream business. They took a \$5-correspondence course on ice-cream making from Pennsylvania State University's creamery. Soon after, the pair formed Ben & Jerry's and, on May 5, 1978, opened their first ice cream parlor in a renovated gas station in downtown Burlington, Vermont.

13. In the early 1980s, as Ben & Jerry's grew, Mr. Cohen and Mr. Greenfield decided they wanted their business to be more than just an ice-cream company. So, they adopted a unique corporate model based on the concept of "linked prosperity." As part of that model, Ben & Jerry's formally adopted a three-part mission, which incorporated the Company's core values and became its guiding ethos. In essence, Ben & Jerry's would seek to make high-quality ice-cream (the "Product Mission"); operate the Company on a sustainable financial basis (the "Economic Mission"); and engage in progressive social change (the "Social Mission").

14. When the "linked prosperity" model was originally being developed, there were internal company discussions regarding the hierarchy of the three missions. After some debate, Ben & Jerry's ultimately decided that each mission would be of equal importance, with profit, quality, and social impact serving as co-equal principles. These principles have driven the Company's decision making for more than four decades:



15. Ben & Jerry's stayed true to its linked prosperity model. As the Company became more financially successful in the late 1980s, it began reciprocally expanding its social platform, taking leading stances on a number of societal issues.

16. In 1988, for example, Mr. Cohen became disturbed by the Reagan administration's exorbitant spending on nuclear weapons, while one in five American children lived in poverty. He thus founded "1% for Peace," which advocated for the United States to redirect 1% of its defense budget to peace-promoting projects. In support of "1% for Peace," Ben & Jerry's launched a new product, the "Peace Pop," which included a wrapper directly challenging Cold War spending policy:



17. Ben & Jerry's outspoken social advocacy continued throughout the 1990s.

18. In 1990, for example, Ben & Jerry's printed "Support Farm Aid" messages on eight million ice-cream pints in support of grassroots efforts to keep family farmers on their lands. That same year, Ben & Jerry's co-sponsored a full-page ad in the *New York Times* opposing the United States' imminent invasion of Kuwait. And, in 1990, Ben & Jerry's also started collaborating with Greyston Bakery, a bakery based in Yonkers, NY that provides the homeless and others who struggle to find employment with jobs making brownies, cheesecakes, and torts, among other baked goods. Greyston Bakery uses profits to provide transitional

housing, counseling, and training for its employees to break the cycle of homelessness and continues to provide the brownies Ben & Jerry’s uses in its ice cream to this day.

19. In 1991, Ben & Jerry’s became an outspoken advocate for LGBTQ+ rights and began offering benefits to the same-sex partners of its employees. Three years later, in 1994, Ben & Jerry’s highlighted its dedication to social activism by honoring eight famous advocates of social change—Pete Seeger, Michelle Shocked, Buffy Sainte-Marie, Dolores Huerta, Daniel Berrigan, Bobby Seale, Spike Lee, and Carlos Santana—in a new advertising campaign:



20. Nearly two decades after its inception, Ben & Jerry’s “linked prosperity” corporate model came full circle in 1998 when the Company successfully lobbied the Vermont legislature to pass a law that authorizes corporate directors to consider issues beyond shareholder

wealth maximation when making company decisions (often referred to as the “Ben & Jerry’s Law”).

21. Ben & Jerry’s social integrity resonated with its customers. In 1999, a national survey found that Ben & Jerry’s ranked fifth among *all* companies in the United States in terms of reputation, a startling fact given that “the top four finishers (Johnson & Johnson, Coca-Cola, Hewlett-Packard, and Intel) were so much larger.”⁶ This loyal following made Ben & Jerry’s attractive to potential suitors, including Defendant Unilever.

B. 2000: Ben & Jerry’s Enters into a Merger Agreement with Unilever, Which Expressly Established an Independent Board of Directors.

22. In 1999, several potential buyers became interested in acquiring Ben & Jerry’s, including industry rivals Dreyer’s Ice Cream and Defendant Unilever.

23. Unilever knew that in order to beat out the competition for Ben and Jerry’s, it had to respect the brand’s unique social integrity. Ronald Soiefer (General Counsel of Unilever USA and Chief Counsel in 2000) was instructed that his “job was to collaborate with” Ben and Jerry’s “to create a governance structure that would set [Unilever’s] bid apart from any others.”⁷

24. During the next year and a half of negotiations, Ben and Jerry’s made clear that any potential merger must expressly include contract language that reflected the brand’s social mission and provide for the creation of an independent board of directors. The resulting Merger Agreement, executed in the summer of 2000, was described by Richard Goldstein (former Chief Executive Officer of Unilever North America) as the “most unique” deal he had ever been involved in: “I never did another deal that was remotely like it.”⁸

⁶ See Exhibit K, Excerpts from BRAD EDMONSON, *ICE CREAM SOCIAL: THE STRUGGLE FOR THE SOUL OF BEN & JERRY’S* (2014), at 150.

⁷ *Id.* at 170.

⁸ *Id.* at 156, 172.

25. The Merger Agreement’s unique governance structure is primarily reflected in Section 6.14 of the agreement, which expressly empowers an Independent Board of Directors:

- Section 6.14(e) provides that the Board “shall have *primary responsibility* for *preserving and enhancing* the objectives of the historical *social mission* of the Company”
- Section 6.14(f) prescribes that the Board “shall be the *custodians of the Ben & Jerry’s-brand image* and shall have *primary responsibility for safeguarding the integrity of the essential elements of the Ben & Jerry’s brand-name* (the ‘Essential Integrity of the Brand’).” And, that “[a]s part of this responsibility, *the Company Board may prevent any action* by the CEO in the areas of . . . the *licensing or other use of the Ben & Jerry’s trademark that*, in each case, a majority of the Company Board reasonably determines to be *inconsistent with the Essential Integrity of the Brand.*” Exh. A, § 6.14(f).
- Section 6.14(d) provides that although Ben & Jerry’s will be managed by a Unilever-appointed CEO, that management is expressly “[s]ubject to Sections 6.14(e) and 6.14(f), which place *primary responsibility* for *Social Mission* priorities and the *Essential Integrity of the Brand . . . with the Company Board.*” Exh. A, § 6.14(d).
- And, although Defendant is provided certain “financial and operational” authority over Ben & Jerry’s under Section 6.14(j), **Section 6.14(i)** bars Unilever from taking any action that may prevent the Independent Board of Directors from “fulfilling its obligations.” Exh. A, § 6.14(i).
- Finally, Section 9.10 provides the “[e]nforcement” mechanism for breaches of Section 6.14, stating that “irreparable damage would occur in the event that any of the provisions of [the Merger Agreement] were not performed in accordance with their specific terms” and that Ben & Jerry’s would “be entitled to an injunction” to “prevent breaches” and “enforce specifically the terms and provisions” of the Merger Agreement. Exh. A, § 9.10.

26. The Merger Agreement recognized that Ben & Jerry’s business reputation and the substantial goodwill associated with its name depended on fidelity to Ben & Jerry’s historical Social Mission and preservation of the Essential Integrity of the Brand. Moreover, the Merger Agreement also recognized that the mechanism for preserving Ben & Jerry’s business reputation and goodwill was to maintain the autonomy of the Independent Board of Directors over all matters regarding the Social Mission and Essential Integrity of the Brand.

27. The Merger Agreement also acknowledged that a breach of Unilever’s obligation to preserve the autonomy and authority of the Independent Board of Directors would cause irreparable harm to Ben & Jerry’s business reputation and goodwill. Section 9.10 provides the “[e]nforcement” mechanism for breaches of Section 6.14, stating that “irreparable damage would occur in the event that any of the provisions of [the Merger Agreement] were not performed in accordance with their specific terms” and that Ben & Jerry’s would “be entitled to an injunction” to “prevent breaches” and “enforce specifically the terms and provisions” of the Merger Agreement. Exh. A, § 9.10.

28. Following the execution of the Merger Agreement, mirror-image provisions of Section 6.14 were incorporated into a Shareholders Agreement between Defendant and Ben & Jerry’s, which formalized these protections as a fundamental part of the corporate governance of the Company. *See* Exh. B, Section 1.

29. Unilever understood and expressly acknowledged the importance and effect of these provisions. As Richard Goldstein, Unilever’s then Chief Executive Officer of North America, described: “The only reason we were successful in the acquisition is because Ben and Jerry became convinced that Unilever would honor its word. There was no point in buying the brand unless we could get the founders to agree that this is what they wanted.”⁹ Similarly, Unilever’s then Chief Counsel, Soiefer, recognized: “Perpetuity is what really distinguishes this deal from other deals involving socially responsible businesses. The board of Ben & Jerry’s is not going away. They will always be pushing to integrate the social mission throughout the company and keep the company’s operations transparent. It isn’t like Unilever can run out the clock.”¹⁰

⁹ Exhibit K at 159.

¹⁰ *Id.* at 170.

30. Goldstein and Soiefer’s analyses are echoed by Ben & Jerry’s current CEO, Matthew McCarthy (a Unilever appointee):

We may disagree at times, but this acquisition, which happened 20 years ago, has been so successful in part because Unilever got a good schooling from [co-founder] Jerry [Greenfield] and Ben about what they had created and what we’re still trying to drive forward. They were also very smart, shrewd guys who put into the sales agreement a certain level of autonomy that would exist in perpetuity, including the creation of an independent board of directors that I sit on and am also partly accountable to. So, there’s a certain level of independence baked in.¹¹

31. Since the execution of the Merger Agreement and the Shareholders Agreement, Ben and Jerry’s Independent Board of Directors have actively worked to “safeguard[] the integrity of the essential elements of the Ben & Jerry’s brand-name,” per their contractual mandate.

C. 2000-2021: The Independent Board of Directors Continues Ben & Jerry’s Social Mission.

32. Following the 2000 acquisition by Unilever, Ben & Jerry’s Independent Board of Directors continued the Company’s long history of social activism and began asserting its rights under the Merger Agreement and Shareholders Agreement.

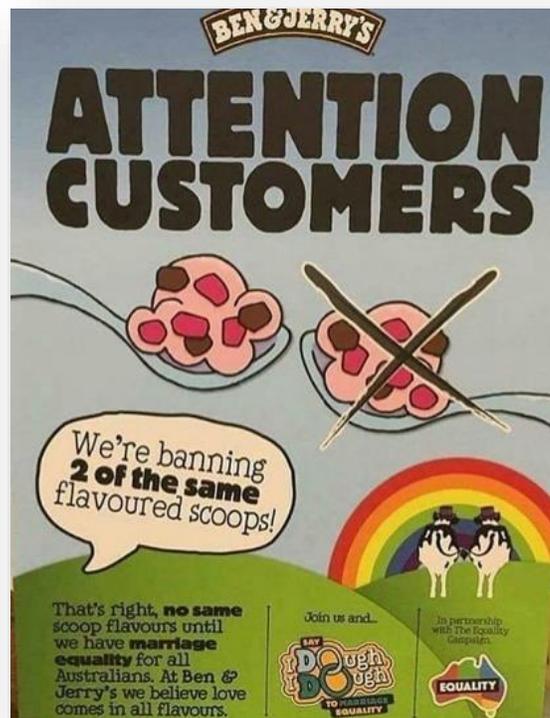
33. For instance, in 2008, the Ben & Jerry’s CEO—a Unilever appointee—proposed to close the Ben & Jerry’s plant in Waterbury, Vermont, which was the Company’s first factory, built in 1985. The closure of that plant would have devastated the local economy.

34. The Independent Board of Directors determined that the planned closing of the Waterbury plant was inconsistent with the Company’s Social Mission and expressed its objection to Unilever. Unilever respected the Independent Board of Director’s judgment, shelving plans to shut down the Waterbury plant. Today, Waterbury is one of the Company’s most efficient plants.

¹¹ See Exhibit F, Alison Beard, *Why Ben & Jerry’s Speaks Out* (Jan. 13, 2021). Available at: <https://hbr.org/2021/01/why-ben-jerrys-speaks-out>.

35. The Board also progressed Ben & Jerry's social activism in other areas. In 2009, for example, Ben & Jerry's initiated a five-year plan to ensure that all its ingredients would be free of genetically modified organisms (GMOs), a goal it accomplished in 2014. That same year, Ben & Jerry's joined the "Fight for the Reef" campaign, a partnership with the Australian Marine Conservation Society to help protect the Great Barrier Reef.

36. Three years later, in 2017, Ben & Jerry's continued its international social activism—and its longstanding advocacy for LGBTQ+ rights—by announcing it would no longer serve two scoops of the same ice-cream flavor in Australia due to the Australian government's refusal to legalize same-sex marriage. According to Ben & Jerry's, if no same-sex marriage in Australia, then no same-scoop ice cream in Australia:¹²



¹² See Exhibit G, "Ben & Jerry's Bans 'Same-Flavor Scoops' in Australian Same-Sex Marriage Push." <https://www.nbcnews.com/feature/nbc-out/ben-jerry-s-bans-same-flavor-scoops-australian-same-sex-n764791>.

37. Ben and Jerry's social activism continued into the next decade. In 2020, after the murder of George Floyd, Ben & Jerry's became one of the most prominent brands to speak out in support of Black Lives Matter. The Company delivered a blunt message:



38. Ben & Jerry's vocal, unequivocal support for the Black Lives Matter movement drew praise: "Among the flood of bland and empty corporate platitudes, the post stood out. It was no viral fluke but the product of decades of brand development around social activism."¹³ As a result of its decades of advocacy, Ben & Jerry's had become the "gold standard" for corporate activism.¹⁴

D. 2021: The Independent Board of Directors Determines Selling Ben & Jerry's in the West Bank is Inconsistent with The Brand's Essential Integrity; Unilever Publicly Acknowledges the Board's Authority to Make Such a Decision.

39. As early as 2013, the Ben & Jerry's Independent Board of Directors had begun receiving complaints regarding the human rights implications of selling its products in the West Bank. The Independent Board did not take the issue lightly, choosing instead to organize

¹³ See Exhibit H, "Ben & Jerry's Showed America What Real Corporate Activism Looks Like," https://www.huffpost.com/entry/ben-jerry-ice-cream-corporate-activism_n_5f1b11dec5b6296fbf423019.

¹⁴ *Id.*

multiple visits to the region, and appointing a special committee in 2018 to investigate the issue thoroughly.

40. Following the appointment of the special committee, a group of Ben & Jerry's representatives organized a factfinding mission in 2019. The group included: Matthew McCarthy (CEO); Mike Graning (Chief Financial Officer); Dave Rapp (Global Social Mission Officer); and, Anuradha Mittal (Board Chair). These representatives met with a variety of stakeholders, including members of the Israeli government, human rights organizations such as Human Rights Watch, former Israeli soldiers, local farmers, Palestinian representatives, and UN agencies.

41. After the visit, the Independent Board determined—as custodians of Ben & Jerry's Social Mission and brand—that it would be inconsistent with the essential elements of the brand's integrity to continue selling Ben & Jerry's products in the West Bank. The Independent Board's decision was unanimous. Kevin Havelock, Unilever's appointee to the board, joined in supporting the decision.

42. The Independent Board's decision was also consistent with the founders' original Social Mission. As Mr. Cohen and Mr. Greenfield, themselves, explained in a July 28, 2021 guest essay for the *New York Times*, they “unequivocally support[ed] the decision of the company”¹⁵ The Ben & Jerry's founders further added that they were “proud” of the Company's action; believed “it is on the right side of history”; and viewed it as “one of the most important decisions the company has made in its 43-year history.”¹⁶

43. Ten days prior to the *New York Times* piece, Unilever had published its own statement confirming it had “*always recognised the right* of the brand and its independent Board

¹⁵ See Exhibit I, “We’re Ben and Jerry. Men of Ice Cream, Men of Principle.” Available at: <https://www.nytimes.com/2021/07/28/opinion/ben-and-jerry-israel.html>.

¹⁶ *Id.*

to take decisions about its social missions.”¹⁷ And, in April 2022, after Ben & Jerry’s distributor in the West Bank sued the Company and Unilever over the decision, Unilever responded that the distributor’s claim was meritless, emphasizing in public court filings that Ben & Jerry’s “would clearly be harmed if forced to provide a license . . . against its will.”¹⁸ Unilever’s statements simply acknowledged what Unilever and Ben & Jerry’s had agreed to in their Merger Agreement, a unique corporate structure which had governed their 22-year relationship.

E. 2022: Unilever Reverses Course, Disregards the Agreement, and Upsets the Equilibrium the Parties Had Maintained for More Than Two Decades.

44. Abruptly, on June 23, 2022, Unilever notified the Chair of Ben & Jerry’s Independent Board of Directors that it planned to transfer certain Ben & Jerry’s trademarks and brand rights to a third-party purchaser, who would use the Ben & Jerry’s namesake to sell products in the West Bank. Stunned, the Chair of the Independent Board attempted to engage in discussions with Unilever, requesting a copy of the transfer agreement and time for the Independent Board to review. She received neither.

45. On June 29, 2022, Unilever unilaterally announced that Ben & Jerry’s “will be sold” in the West Bank through a third-party distributor.¹⁹

46. Unilever’s decision was made without the approval of Ben & Jerry’s Independent Board of Directors, the “custodians of the Ben & Jerry’s-brand image” and the entity with “primary responsibility for safeguarding the integrity of the essential elements of the Ben & Jerry’s brand-name” per the 2000 Merger Agreement.

¹⁷ See Exhibit C.

¹⁸ See Exhibit D.

¹⁹ See Exhibit E.

47. On Friday, July 1, 2022, the Board held a special meeting in response to Unilever's decision. In a 5-2 decision (with the two Unilever appointees dissenting), Ben & Jerry's Independent Board of Directors authorized this litigation.²⁰

CAUSES OF ACTION:

COUNT I: BREACH OF THE MERGER AGREEMENT

48. Plaintiff repleads and incorporates by reference each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

49. Plaintiff and Defendant entered into the Merger Agreement in 2000. The parties have cooperatively worked under the Merger Agreement for the last 22 years.

50. Subject to Section 6.14 of the Agreement, Ben & Jerry's Independent Board of Directors are the "custodians of the Ben & Jerry's-brand image," and primarily responsible for "preserving and enhancing the objectives of the historical social mission of the Company" and "safeguarding the integrity of the essential elements of the Ben & Jerry's brand-name."

51. Defendant deprived Plaintiff of these contractually bargained for rights via its June 29, 2022 announcement, attempting to usurp the Board's contractual authority and nullify its previous decision prohibiting the sale of Ben & Jerry's products in the West Bank.

52. Defendant also seeks to deprive Plaintiff of these contractually bargained for rights by transferring certain Ben & Jerry's trademarks and brand rights to a purchaser for the express purpose of selling Ben & Jerry's products in the West Bank.

53. Without Plaintiff's authorization and with knowledge of Plaintiff's well-known and publicly-acknowledged rights, Defendant breached Section 6.14 of the Merger Agreement when it unilaterally decided to engage in a deal directly infringing on the "essential elements of the Ben & Jerry's brand-name."

²⁰ See Exhibit J, Resolutions of the Board of Directors of Ben & Jerry's Homemade, Inc., dated July 1, 2022.

54. Defendant has also breached Section 6.14 of the Merger Agreement by promising to sell Ben & Jerry's trademarks and brand rights to an entity who will then sell Ben & Jerry's products in the West Bank.

55. In addition to depriving Plaintiff of its rights under Section 6.14, Defendant has breached its obligation under Section 6.14(i), pursuant to which Defendant agreed not to prevent Plaintiff from fulfilling its obligations under Section 6.14.

56. Defendant's breaches undermine the parties' intent expressed in the Merger Agreement and destroy the brand and social integrity Ben & Jerry's has spent decades building. The Merger Agreement recognized that Unilever's breach of Section 6.14 would cause irreparable harm to Ben & Jerry's business reputation and its goodwill, and therefore would be grounds for injunctive relief.

57. Based on Defendant's actions as alleged herein, Plaintiff is entitled to injunctive relief, damages for the irreparable harm that Plaintiff has sustained and will sustain as a result of Defendant's breaches of contract, and all gains, profits, and advantages obtained by Defendant as a result thereof, enhanced discretionary damages, reasonable attorney's fees and costs, and any other remedies as the Court deems appropriate.

COUNT II: BREACH OF THE SHAREHOLDERS AGREEMENT

58. Plaintiff repleads and incorporates by reference each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

59. Ben & Jerry's entered into a Shareholders Agreement with Defendant dated August 3, 2000. Pursuant to Defendant's obligations in the Merger Agreement, the Shareholders Agreement adopted the corporate governance standards of Section 6.14 of the Merger Agreement. Consistent with Paragraph 6.14 of the Merger Agreement, the Shareholders

Agreement delegated to the Ben & Jerry's Board of Directors authority for: (i) "preserving and enhancing the historical social mission of the Company as they may evolve from time to time consistent therewith ('Social Mission Priorities'); and (ii) "safeguarding the integrity of the essential elements of the Ben & Jerry's brand name ('Essential Elements of the Integrity of the Brand')."

60. The parties also recognized that Defendant's breach of the Shareholders Agreement would pose irreparable harm to Ben & Jerry's. Section 7 of the Shareholders Agreement thus provides that:

The parties agree that irreparable damage would occur in the event that any of the provisions of this Agreement were not performed in accordance with their specific terms or were otherwise breached. It is accordingly agreed that the parties shall be entitled to an injunction or injunctions to prevent breaches of this Agreement and to enforce specifically the terms and provisions of this Agreement.

61. The Shareholders Agreement was adopted by reference in the Company's Articles of Incorporation and its By-Laws, and thus represents the operative source of corporate governance.

62. Defendant's actions as described in the foregoing allegations constitute a breach of the Shareholders Agreements. Defendant's breach of the Shareholders Agreement threatens immediate and significant irreparable harm to Ben & Jerry's business reputation and its goodwill, and therefore is grounds for injunctive relief.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Ben & Jerry's respectfully requests judgment in its favor and against Defendant:

1. That Defendant, its affiliates, officers, agents, servants, employees, attorneys, confederates, and all persons acting for, with, by, through, under, or in active concert with them be temporarily, preliminarily, and permanently enjoined and restrained from:

- a. Transferring Ben & Jerry's trademarks and brand rights to American Quality Products, Ltd., or to any other entity, who would permit the sale of Ben & Jerry's products or the use of Ben & Jerry's marks that is contrary to the Ben & Jerry's Board's determination that it is inconsistent with the essential elements of Ben & Jerry's brand integrity for Ben & Jerry's ice cream to be sold in the West Bank, without prior approval of the Ben & Jerry's Independent Board;
- b. Taking any further action with American Quality Products Ltd., or any other entity, that would permit the sale of Ben & Jerry's products or the use of Ben & Jerry's Marks in the West Bank without prior approval of Ben & Jerry's Independent Board;
- c. Taking any action to cause the distribution or sale of Ben & Jerry's products or the use of Ben & Jerry's Marks in the West Bank without prior approval of Ben & Jerry's Independent Board;
- d. Acting in any other manner that is contrary to Section 6.14 of the Merger Agreement without prior approval of Ben & Jerry's Independent Board.

2. Entry of an Order that Unilever:

- a. Dissolve any agreement that would cause the distribution or sale of Ben & Jerry's products or the transfer or use of Ben & Jerry's Marks in the West Bank; and

- b. Take all steps necessary to prevent links between the Plaintiff and the Defendant's unilateral, illegal, and infringing decision.
3. That Plaintiff be awarded its reasonable attorney's fees and costs; and
4. Award any and all other relief that this Court deems just and proper.

Dated: July 5, 2022
New York, New York

Respectfully submitted,

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*Attorneys for Plaintiff Ben & Jerry's
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VERIFICATION

I, Anuradha Mittal, Chair of the Board of Directors of Ben & Jerry's Homemade, Inc., verify and affirm that I have reviewed the foregoing Verified Complaint, and believe that the facts stated therein are true and accurate to the best of my knowledge, information and belief.

I verify under penalty of perjury of the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on July 4, 2022
Date

Anuradha Mittal

Anuradha Mittal
Chair of Board of Directors of
Ben & Jerry's Homemade, Inc

Exhibit A

EXECUTION COPY

AGREEMENT AND PLAN OF MERGER

Dated as of April 11, 2000,
As Amended and Restated as of July, 2000,

Among

CONOPCO, INC.,

VERMONT ALL NATURAL EXPANSION COMPANY

And

BEN & JERRY'S HOMEMADE, INC.

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Effect on the Capital Stock of the
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EXHIBIT A Articles of Incorporation
EXHIBIT B Form of Delegation of Authority

AMENDED AND RESTATED AGREEMENT AND PLAN OF MERGER, dated as of April 11, 2000, as amended and restated as of July 5, 2000, among CONOPCO, INC., a New York corporation ("Conopco"), VERMONT ALL NATURAL EXPANSION COMPANY, a Vermont corporation ("Sub"), and BEN & JERRY'S HOMEMADE, INC., a Vermont corporation (the "Company").

WHEREAS Conopco, Sub and the Company entered into an Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of April 11, 2000 (the "Original Merger Agreement"), and they now desire to amend and restate the Original Merger Agreement to make certain modifications to Section 6.18 of the Original Merger Agreement (it being understood that all references herein to this "Agreement" refer to the Original Merger Agreement as amended and restated hereby and that all references herein to the date hereof or the date of this agreement refer to April 11, 2000);

WHEREAS Conopco believes that it is uniquely positioned to further the Company's three-part mission through a business combination that leverages the strengths of both Conopco and the Company;

WHEREAS the respective Boards of Directors of Conopco, Sub and the Company have approved the acquisition of the Company by Conopco on the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in this Agreement;

WHEREAS, in furtherance of such acquisition, Conopco proposes to cause Sub to make a tender offer (as it may be amended from time to time as permitted under this Agreement, the "Offer") to purchase all the outstanding shares of Class A Common Stock of the Company, par value \$.033 per share (the "Class A Common Stock"), including the associated Class A Rights (as defined in Section 3.03), and all the outstanding shares of Class B Common Stock of the Company, par value \$.033 per share (the "Class B Common Stock", and together with the Class A Common Stock, the "Company Common Stock"), including the associated Class B Rights (as defined in Section 3.03), at a price per share of Company Common Stock (including the associated Company Right (as defined in Section 3.03)) of \$43.60, net to the seller in cash, on the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in this Agreement;

WHEREAS the respective Boards of Directors of Conopco, Sub and the Company have approved the merger ("the Merger") of Sub into the Company, or (at the election of Conopco) the Company into Sub, on the terms and subject to

the conditions set forth in this Agreement, whereby (a) each issued share of Company Common Stock not owned by Conopco, Sub or the Company, and (b) each share of Company Common Stock, not owned directly or indirectly by Conopco or the Company, shall be converted into the right to receive \$43.60 in cash;

WHEREAS, immediately following the acceptance for payment of shares of Company Common Stock pursuant to the Offer, the Company shall cause the outstanding shares of the Company's \$1.20 Class A Preferred Stock, par value \$1.00 per share (the "Company Preferred Stock" and, together with the Company Common Stock, the "Company Capital Stock"), to be redeemed;

WHEREAS simultaneously with the execution and delivery of this Agreement Ben & Jerry's Homemade Holdings, Inc. and the Company are granting an international license to Unilever N.V. and Unilever PLC pursuant to a License Agreement (the "License Agreement");

WHEREAS simultaneously with the execution and delivery of this Agreement the Company and Conopco are entering into a stock option agreement (the "Stock Option Agreement" and, together with this Agreement and the License Agreement, the "Transaction Agreements"), pursuant to which the Company is granting Conopco an option to purchase shares of Class A Common Stock on the terms and subject to the conditions set forth therein; and

WHEREAS Conopco, Sub and the Company desire to make certain representations, warranties, covenants and agreements in connection with the Offer and the Merger and also to prescribe various conditions to the Offer and the Merger.

NOW, THEREFORE, the parties hereto agree as follows:

ARTICLE I

The Offer and the Merger

SECTION 1.01. The Offer. (a) Subject to the Conditions of this Agreement, as promptly as practicable but in no event later than five business days after the date of this Agreement, Sub shall, and Conopco shall cause Sub to, commence the Offer within the meaning of the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange

Commission (the "SEC"). The obligation of Sub to, and of Conopco to cause Sub to, commence the Offer and accept for payment, and pay for, any shares of Company Common Stock tendered pursuant to the Offer are subject to the conditions set forth in Section 7.01. The initial expiration date of the Offer shall be the 20th business day following the commencement of the Offer (determined using Rule 14d-2 of the SEC). Sub expressly reserves the right to modify the terms of the Offer or waive any condition to the Offer, except that, without the consent of the Company, Sub shall not (i) reduce the number of shares of Company Common Stock subject to the Offer, (ii) reduce the price per share of Company Common Stock to be paid pursuant to the Offer, (iii) reduce or waive the Minimum Tender Condition (as defined in Section 7.01), (iv) modify, in any manner adverse to the holders of Company Common Stock, or add to, the Conditions set forth in Section 7.01, (v) extend the Offer or (vi) change the form of consideration payable in the Offer. Notwithstanding the foregoing, Sub may, without the consent of the Company, (i) extend the Offer in increments of not more than five business days each, if at the scheduled expiration date of the Offer any of the conditions to Sub's obligation to purchase shares of Company Common Stock are not satisfied, until such time as such conditions are satisfied or waived, (ii) extend the Offer for any period required by any rule, regulation, interpretation or position of the SEC or the staff thereof applicable to the Offer and (iii) make available a subsequent offering period (within the meaning of Rule 14d-11 of the SEC). Without limiting the right of Sub to extend the Offer, in the event that any condition set forth in paragraph (a) of Section 7.01 is not satisfied or waived at the scheduled expiration date of the Offer, at the request of the Company Sub shall, and Conopco shall cause Sub to, extend the expiration date of the Offer in increments of five business days each until the earliest to occur of (w) the satisfaction or waiver of such condition, (x) Conopco reasonably determines that such condition to the Offer is not capable of being satisfied on or prior to September 30, 2000, (y) the termination of this Agreement in accordance with its terms and (z) September 30, 2000. In addition, on the terms and subject to the conditions of the Offer and this Agreement, Sub shall pay for all shares of Company Common Stock validly tendered and not withdrawn pursuant to the Offer that Sub becomes obligated to purchase pursuant to the Offer as soon as practicable after the expiration of the Offer.

(b) On the date of commencement of the Offer, Conopco and Sub shall file with the SEC a Tender Offer Statement on Schedule TO with respect to the Offer, which

shall contain an offer to purchase and a related letter of transmittal and summary advertisement (such Schedule TO and the documents included therein pursuant to which the Offer will be made, together with any supplements or amendments thereto, the "Offer Documents"). Each of Conopco, Sub and the Company shall promptly correct any information provided by it for use in the Offer Documents if and to the extent that such information shall have become false or misleading in any material respect, and each of Conopco and Sub shall take all steps necessary to amend or supplement the Offer Documents and to cause the Offer Documents as so amended or supplemented to be filed with the SEC and to be disseminated to the Company's shareholders, in each case as and to the extent required by applicable Federal securities laws. Conopco and Sub shall provide the Company and its counsel in writing with any comments Conopco, Sub or their counsel may receive from the SEC or its staff with respect to the Offer Documents promptly after the receipt of such comments.

SECTION 1.02. Company Actions. (a) Subject to the right of the Board of Directors of the Company (the "Company Board", which term shall mean, after the Effective Time (as defined in Section 1.05), the board of directors of the Surviving Corporation (as defined in Section 1.03)) to take action permitted by Section 5.02(b), the Company hereby approves of and consents to the Offer, the Merger and the other transactions contemplated by the Transaction Agreements (collectively, the "Transactions").

(b) On the date the Offer Documents are filed with the SEC, the Company shall file with the SEC a Solicitation/Recommendation Statement on Schedule 14D-9 with respect to the Offer, including an appropriate information statement (the "Information Statement") under Rule 14f-1 (such Schedule 14D-9 and Information Statement, as amended from time to time, the "Schedule 14D-9") and shall mail the Schedule 14D-9 to the holders of Class A Common Stock. The Schedule 14D-9 shall contain the recommendation described in Section 3.04(b), unless such recommendation has been withdrawn or modified in accordance with Section 5.02(b). Each of the Company, Conopco and Sub shall promptly correct any information provided by it for use in the Schedule 14D-9 if and to the extent that such information shall have become false or misleading in any material respect, and the Company shall take all steps necessary to amend or supplement the Schedule 14D-9 and to cause the Schedule 14D-9 as so amended or supplemented to be filed with the SEC and disseminated to the Company's shareholders, in each case as and to the extent required by applicable Federal securities laws. The Company shall provide Conopco and its counsel in writing with any comments the Company or its counsel may receive

from the SEC or its staff with respect to the Schedule 14D-9 promptly after the receipt of such comments.

(c) In connection with the Offer, the Company shall cause its transfer agent to furnish Sub promptly with mailing labels containing the names and addresses of the record holders of Company Common Stock as of a recent date and of those persons becoming record holders of Company Common Stock subsequent to such date, together with copies of all lists of shareholders, security position listings and computer files and all other information in the Company's possession or control regarding the beneficial owners of Company Common Stock, and shall furnish to Sub such information and assistance (including updated lists of shareholders, security position listings and computer files) as Conopco may reasonably request in communicating the Offer to the Company's shareholders. Subject to the requirements of applicable Law (as defined in Section 3.05), and except for such steps as are necessary to disseminate the Offer Documents and any other documents necessary to consummate the Transactions, Conopco and Sub shall hold in confidence the information contained in any such labels, listings and files, shall use such information only in connection with the Offer and the Merger and, if this Agreement shall be terminated, shall, upon request, deliver to the Company all copies of such information then in their possession.

SECTION 1.03. The Merger. On the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in this Agreement, and in accordance with the Vermont Business Corporation Act (the "VBCA"), Sub shall be merged with and into the Company at the Effective Time (as defined in Section 1.05). At the Effective Time, the separate corporate existence of Sub shall cease and the Company shall continue as the surviving corporation (the "Surviving Corporation"). At the election of Conopco, any direct or indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Conopco may be substituted for Sub as a constituent corporation in the Merger. In such event, the parties shall execute an appropriate amendment to this Agreement in order to reflect the foregoing.

SECTION 1.04. Closing. The closing (the "Closing") of the Merger shall take place at the offices of Cravath, Swaine & Moore, 825 Eighth Avenue, New York, New York 10019 at 10:00 a.m. on the second business day following the satisfaction (or, to the extent permitted by Law, waiver by all parties) of the conditions set forth in Section 7.02, or at such other place, time and date as shall be agreed in writing between Conopco and the Company. The date on which the Closing occurs is referred to in this Agreement as the "Closing Date".

SECTION 1.05. Effective Time. Prior to the Closing, the Company shall prepare, and on the Closing Date or as soon as practicable thereafter the Surviving Corporation shall file with the Secretary of State of the State of Vermont, articles of merger or other appropriate documents (in any such Case, the "Articles of Merger") executed in accordance with the relevant provisions of the VBCA and shall make all other filings or recordings required under the VBCA. The Merger shall become effective at such time as the Articles of Merger are duly filed with such Secretary of State, or at such other later time as Conopco and the Company shall agree and specify in the Articles of Merger (the time the Merger becomes effective being the "Effective Time").

SECTION 1.06. Effects. The Merger shall have the effects set forth in Section 11.06 of the VBCA.

SECTION 1.07. Articles of Incorporation and By-laws. (a) The Articles of Incorporation of the Surviving Corporation shall be amended at the Effective Time to read in the form of Exhibit A and, as so amended, such Articles of Incorporation shall be the Articles of Incorporation of the Surviving Corporation until thereafter changed or amended as provided therein or by applicable Law.

(b) The By-laws of Sub as in effect immediately prior to the Effective Time shall be the By-laws of the Surviving Corporation until thereafter changed or amended as provided therein or by applicable Law.

SECTION 1.08. Directors. The directors of the Company immediately prior to the Effective Time shall be the directors of the Surviving Corporation who elect to remain on or rejoin the Company Board, together with such other individuals appointed to the Company Board, all in accordance with the provisions of Section 6.14(a).

SECTION 1.09. Officers. The officers of the Company immediately prior to the Effective Time shall be the officers of the Surviving Corporation, until the earlier of their resignation or removal or until their respective successors are duly elected or appointed and qualified, as the case may be.

ARTICLE II

Effect on the Capital Stock of the
Constituent Corporations; Exchange of Certificates

SECTION 2.01. Effect on Capital Stock. At the Effective Time, by virtue of the Merger and without any action on the part of the holder of any shares of Company Common Stock or any shares of capital stock of Sub:

(a) Capital Stock of Sub. Each issued and outstanding share of capital stock of Sub shall be converted into and become ten thousand fully paid and nonassessable shares of common stock, par value \$0.01 per share, of the Surviving Corporation.

(b) Cancelation of Treasury Stock and Conopco-Owned Stock. Each share of Company Common Stock that is owned by the Company, Conopco or Sub shall no longer be outstanding and shall automatically be canceled and retired and shall cease to exist, and no consideration shall be delivered or deliverable in exchange therefor. Each share of Company Common Stock that is owned by any subsidiary of the Company or Conopco (other than Sub) shall automatically be converted into one fully paid and nonassessable share of common stock, par value \$0.01 per share, of the Surviving Corporation.

(c) Conversion of Company Common Stock. (1) Subject to Sections 2.01(b) and 2.01(d), each issued and outstanding share of Company Common Stock shall be converted into the right to receive \$43.60 in cash.

(2) The cash payable upon the conversion of shares of Company Common Stock pursuant to this Section 2.01(c) is referred to collectively as the "Merger Consideration". As of the Effective Time, all such shares of Company Common Stock shall no longer be outstanding and shall automatically be canceled and retired and shall cease to exist, and each holder of a certificate representing any such shares of Company Common Stock shall cease to have any rights with respect thereto, except the right to receive Merger Consideration upon surrender of such certificate in accordance with Section 2.02, without interest.

(d) Dissenters Rights. Notwithstanding anything in this Agreement to the contrary, shares ("Dissenters Shares") of Company Common Stock that are outstanding immediately prior to the Effective Time and that are held by any person who is entitled to demand and properly demands payment of the fair value of such Dissenters Shares pursuant

to, and who complies in all respects with, Chapter 13 of the VBCA ("Chapter 13") shall not be converted into Merger Consideration as provided in Section 2.01(c), but rather the holders of Dissenters Shares shall be entitled to payment of the fair value of such Dissenters Shares in accordance with Chapter 13 of the VBCA; provided, however, that if any such holder shall fail to perfect or otherwise lose such holders right to receive payment of fair value under Chapter 13, then the right of such holder to be paid the fair value of such holder's Dissenters Shares shall cease and such Dissenters Shares shall be deemed to have been converted as of the Effective Time into, and to have become exchangeable solely for the right to receive, Merger Consideration as provided in Section 2.01(c). The Company shall serve prompt notice to Conopco of any demands received by the Company for appraisal of any shares of Company Common Stock. Prior to the Effective Time, the Company shall not, without the prior written consent of Conopco, participate in negotiations or proceedings with respect to such demands or make any payment with respect to, or settle or offer to settle, any such demands, or agree to do any of the foregoing.

SECTION 2.02. Exchange of Certificates. (a) Paying Agent. Prior to the Effective Time, Conopco and the Company shall select a bank or trust company to act as paying agent (the "Paying Agent") for the payment of Merger Consideration upon surrender of certificates representing Company Common Stock. Concurrently with the Effective Time, the Company shall provide to the Paying Agent the amount of cash required to pay the aggregate Merger Consideration (such cash being hereinafter referred to as the "Exchange Fund").

(b) Exchange Procedure. As soon as reasonably practicable after the Effective Time, the Paying Agent shall mail to each holder of record of a certificate or certificates (the "Certificates") that immediately prior to the Effective Time represented outstanding shares of Company Common Stock whose shares were converted into the right to receive Merger Consideration pursuant to Section 2.01, (i) a letter of transmittal (which shall specify that delivery shall be effected, and risk of loss and title to the Certificates shall pass, only upon delivery of the Certificates to the Paying Agent and shall be in such form and have such other provisions as Conopco and the Company may reasonably specify) and (ii) instructions for use in effecting the surrender of the Certificates in exchange for Merger Consideration. Upon surrender of a Certificate for cancellation to the Paying Agent or to such other agent or agents as may be appointed by Conopco, together with such letter of transmittal, duly executed, and such other docu-

ments as may reasonably be required by the Paying Agent, the holder of such Certificate shall be entitled to receive in exchange therefor the amount of cash into which the shares of Company Common Stock theretofore represented by such Certificate shall have been converted pursuant to Section 2.01, and the Certificate so surrendered shall forthwith be canceled. In the event of a transfer of ownership of Company Common Stock that is not registered in the transfer records of the Company, payment may be made to a person other than the person in whose name the Certificate so surrendered is registered, if such Certificate shall be properly endorsed or otherwise be in proper form for transfer and the person requesting such payment shall pay any transfer or other taxes required by reason of the payment to a person other than the registered holder of such Certificate or establish to the satisfaction of Conopco that such tax has been paid or is not applicable. Until surrendered as contemplated by this Section 2.02, each Certificate shall be deemed at any time after the Effective Time to represent only the right to receive upon such surrender the amount of cash, without interest, into which the shares of Company Common Stock theretofore represented by such Certificate have been converted pursuant to Section 2.01. No interest shall be paid or shall accrue on the cash payable upon surrender of any Certificate.

(c) No Further Ownership Rights in Company Common Stock.

The Merger Consideration paid in accordance with the terms of this Article II upon conversion of any shares of Company Common Stock shall be deemed to have been paid in full satisfaction of all rights pertaining to such shares of Company Common Stock, subject, however, to the Surviving Corporation's obligation to pay any dividends or make any other distributions with a record date prior to the Effective Time that may have been declared or made by the Company on such shares of Company Common Stock in accordance with the terms of this Agreement or prior to the date of this Agreement and which remain unpaid at the Effective Time, and after the Effective Time there shall be no further registration of transfers on the stock transfer books of the Surviving Corporation of shares of Company Common Stock that were outstanding immediately prior to the Effective Time. If, after the Effective Time, any certificates formerly representing shares of Company Common Stock are presented to the Surviving Corporation or the Paying Agent for any reason, they shall be canceled and exchanged as provided in this Article II.

(d) Termination of Exchange Fund. Any portion of the Exchange Fund that remains undistributed to the holders of Company Common Stock for six months after the Effective

Time shall be delivered to Conopco, upon demand, subject to compliance with any applicable abandoned property, escheat or similar Law.

(e) No Liability. To the extent permitted by applicable Law, none of Sub, Conopco, the Company or the Paying Agent shall be liable to any person in respect of any cash from the Exchange Fund delivered to a public official pursuant to any applicable abandoned property, escheat or similar Law. If any Certificate has not been surrendered prior to five years after the Effective Time (or immediately prior to such earlier date on which Merger Consideration in respect of such Certificate would otherwise escheat to or become the property of any Governmental Entity (as defined in Section 3.05)), any such shares, cash, dividends or distributions in respect of such Certificate shall, to the extent permitted by applicable Law, become the property of the Surviving Corporation, free and clear of all claims or interest of any person previously entitled thereto.

(f) Investment of Exchange Fund. The Paying Agent shall invest any cash included in the Exchange Fund, as directed by Conopco, on a daily basis. Any interest and other income resulting from such investments shall be paid to Conopco.

(g) Withholding Rights. The Surviving Corporation shall be entitled to deduct and withhold from the consideration otherwise payable to any holder of Company Common Stock pursuant to this Agreement such amounts as may be required to be deducted and withheld with respect to the making of such payment under the Code (as defined in Section 3.11), or under any provision of state, local or foreign tax Law.

ARTICLE III

Representations and Warranties of the Company

The Company represents and warrants to Conopco and Sub as follows:

SECTION 3.01. Organization, Standing and Power. Each of the Company and each of its subsidiaries (the "Company Subsidiaries") is duly organized, validly existing and in good standing under the laws of the jurisdiction in which it is organized and has full corporate power and authority and possesses all governmental franchises, licenses, permits, authorizations and approvals necessary to enable it to own, lease or otherwise hold its properties and

assets and to conduct its businesses as presently conducted. The Company and each Company Subsidiary is duly qualified to do business in each jurisdiction where the nature of its business or their ownership or leasing of its properties make such qualification necessary or the failure to so qualify has had or would reasonably be expected to have a material adverse effect on the Company, a material adverse effect on the ability of the Company to perform its obligations under the Transaction Agreements or a material adverse effect on the ability of the Company to consummate the Offer, the Merger and the other Transactions (a "Company Material Adverse Effect"). The Company has delivered to Conopco true and complete copies of the Articles of Incorporation of the Company, as amended to the date of this Agreement (as so amended, the "Company Charter"), and the By-laws of the Company, as amended to the date of this Agreement (as so amended, the "Company By-laws"), and the comparable charter and organizational documents of each Company Subsidiary, in each case as amended through the date of this Agreement.

SECTION 3.02. Company Subsidiaries; Equity Interests. (a) The letter, dated as of the date of this Agreement, from the Company to Conopco and Sub (the "Company Disclosure Letter") lists each Company Subsidiary and its jurisdiction of organization. All the outstanding shares of capital stock of each Company Subsidiary have been validly issued and are fully paid and nonassessable and, except as set forth in the Company Disclosure Letter, are owned by the Company, by another Company Subsidiary or by the Company and another Company Subsidiary, free and clear of all pledges, liens, charges, mortgages, encumbrances and security interests of any kind or nature whatsoever (collectively, "Liens").

(b) Except for its interests in the Company Subsidiaries and except for the ownership interests set forth in the Company Disclosure Letter, the Company does not own, directly or indirectly, any capital stock, membership interest, partnership interest, joint venture interest or other equity interest in any person.

SECTION 3.03. Capital Structure. a) The authorized capital stock of the Company consists of 20,000,000 shares of Class A Common Stock and 3,000,000 shares of Class B Common Stock, as well as 900 shares of Company Preferred Stock. The Board of Directors of the Company has duly authorized the conversion of each issued and outstanding share of Class B Common Stock into one share of Class A Common Stock and has authorized the mailing of a notice of conversion pursuant to the Company Charter, upon

receipt of the notice from Conopco contemplated by Section 6.11(b), to all the holders of Class B Common Stock. At the close of business on March 31, 2000,

i) 6,130,582 shares of Class A Common Stock, 793,729 shares of Class B Common Stock and 900 shares of Company Preferred Stock were issued and outstanding, (ii) 644,606 shares of Class A Common Stock and 1,092 shares of Class B Common Stock were held by the Company in its treasury, (iii) 1,298,627 shares of Class A Common Stock were subject to outstanding Company Stock Options (as defined below) and 160,185 additional shares of Class A Common Stock were reserved for issuance pursuant to the Company Stock Plans (as defined below) (assuming for such purpose that, with respect to the offering period in effect on the date hereof under the Company's 1986 Employee Stock Purchase Plan (the "1986 ESPP"), (A) all current participants continue to contribute at current levels and (B) the purchase price of the shares purchasable in respect of such offering period is determined to be 85% of the fair market value of shares of Class A Common Stock on the first day of such offering period, and giving effect to such offering period), (iv) (A) 7,400,000 shares of Class A Common Stock were reserved for issuance in connection with the rights (the "Class A Rights") issued pursuant to the Rights Agreement dated as of July 30, 1998, as amended from time to time (the "Class A Rights Agreement"), between the Company and American Stock Transfer & Trust Company, and

(B) 900,000 shares of Class B Common Stock were reserved for issuance in connection with the rights (the "Class B Rights" and, together with the Class A Rights, the "Company Rights") issued pursuant to the Rights Agreement dated as of July 30, 1998, as amended from time to time (together with the Class A Rights Agreement, the "Company Rights Agreements"), between the Company and American Stock Transfer & Trust Company and (v) 125,000 shares of Class A Common Stock reserved for issuance under the warrants held by Gordian Group, L.P. (the "Gordian Group Warrants"). Except as set forth above and except for the shares of Class A Common Stock reserved for issuance upon either (i) the exercise of the option granted to Conopco pursuant to the Stock Option Agreement or (ii) the conversion of shares of Class B Common Stock, at the close of business on March 31, 2000, no shares of capital stock or other voting securities of the Company were issued, reserved for issuance or outstanding. There are no outstanding Company SARs (as defined below) that were not granted in tandem with a related Company Stock Option. All outstanding shares of Company Capital Stock are, and all such shares that may be issued prior to the Effective Time (including shares of Company Capital Stock that shall be deemed to be shares of Class A Common Stock upon the automatic conversion of shares of Class B Common Stock) will

be when issued, duly authorized, validly issued, fully paid and nonassessable and not subject to or issued in violation of any purchase option, call option, right of first refusal, preemptive right, subscription right or any similar right under any provision of the VBCA, the Company Charter, the Company By-laws or any Contract (as defined in Section 3.05) to which the Company is a party or otherwise bound. There are not any bonds, debentures, notes or other indebtedness of the Company having the right to vote (or convertible into, or exchangeable for, securities having the right to vote) on any matters on which holders of Company Common Stock may vote ("Voting Company Debt"). Except as set forth above or in Section 3.03(b), as of the date of this Agreement, there are not any options, warrants, rights, convertible or exchangeable securities, "phantom" stock rights, stock appreciation rights, stock-based performance units, commitments, Contracts, arrangements or undertakings of any kind to which the Company or any Company Subsidiary is a party or by which any of them is bound (i) obligating the Company or any Company Subsidiary to issue, deliver or sell, or cause to be issued, delivered or sold, additional shares of capital stock or other equity interests in, or any security convertible or exercisable for or exchangeable into any capital stock of or other equity interest in, the Company or any Company Subsidiary or any Voting Company Debt, (ii) obligating the Company or any Company Subsidiary to issue, grant, extend or enter into any such option, warrant, call, right, security, commitment, Contract, arrangement or undertaking or (iii) that give any person the right to receive any economic benefit or right similar to or derived from the economic benefits and rights accruing to holders of Company Capital Stock. Except as set forth in Section 6.11, as of the date of this Agreement, there are not any outstanding contractual obligations of the Company or any Company Subsidiary to repurchase, redeem or otherwise acquire any shares of capital stock of the Company or any Company Subsidiary. The Company has delivered to Conopco complete and correct copies of the Company Rights Agreements, as amended to the date of this Agreement.

(b) The authorized capital stock of The American Company for Ice Cream Manufacturing E.I. Ltd. ("ACICM") consists of 18,000 Ordinary Shares (the "Subsidiary Ordinary Shares") and 18,000 Preferred Shares (the "Subsidiary Preferred Shares"), each with a nominal value of 1.00 NIS. At the close of business on March 31, 2000, 12,000 Subsidiary Ordinary Shares and 18,000 Subsidiary Preferred Shares were issued and outstanding, and 3,333 Subsidiary Ordinary Shares reserved for issuance under options and 1,200 Subsidiary Ordinary Shares were subject to outstanding options to purchase Subsidiary Ordinary Shares and

Subsidiary Preferred Shares, respectively, and no other Subsidiary Ordinary Shares or Subsidiary Preferred Shares were issued, outstanding or reserved for issuance. As of such date, Ben & Jerry's Homemade, B.V., a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, owned 18,000 Subsidiary Preferred Shares.

(c) For purposes of this Agreement:

"Company Stock Option" means any option to purchase Company Common Stock granted under any Company Stock Plan.

"Company SAR" means any stock appreciation right or other award linked to the price of Company Common Stock and granted under any Company Stock Plan.

"Company Stock Plans" means the Company's 1995 Equity Incentive Plan, 1999 Equity Incentive Plan, 1985 Stock Option Plan, 1986 Employee Stock Purchase Plan, 1992 Non-Employee Directors' Restricted Stock Plan and 1995 Non-Employee Directors' Plan for Stock in Lieu of Director's Cash Retainer, all separate stock option agreements under which options were issued in 1999 (the form of which is set forth in the Company Disclosure Letter) and the provisions of employment agreements for officers (disclosed in the Company Disclosure Letter) that include certain terms of options granted under the Company's 1985 Stock Option Plan and 1995 Equity Incentive Plan.

SECTION 3.04. Authority; Execution and Delivery; Enforceability. (a) The Company has all requisite corporate power and authority to execute and deliver each Transaction Agreement to which it is a party and, subject, in the case of the Merger, to receipt of the Company Shareholder Approval (as defined in Section 3.04(c)), to consummate the Transactions. The execution and delivery by the Company of the Transaction Agreements to which it is a party and the consummation by the Company of the Transactions have been duly authorized by all necessary corporate action on the part of the Company, subject, in the case of the Merger, to receipt of the Company Shareholder Approval. The Company has duly executed and delivered each Transaction Agreement to which it is a party, and each Transaction Agreement to which it is a party constitutes its legal, valid and binding obligation, enforceable against it in accordance with its terms, subject, in the case of the Merger, to receipt of the Company Shareholder Approval.

(b) The Company Board, at a meeting duly called and held, duly adopted resolutions (i) adopting this Agreement, (ii) approving the other Transaction Agreements, the Offer, the Merger and the other Transactions, (iii) determining that the terms of the Offer and the Merger are fair to and in the best interests of the shareholders of the Company, (iv) recommending that the holders of Company Common Stock accept the Offer and tender their shares of Company Common Stock pursuant to the Offer and (v) recommending that the Company's shareholders approve this Agreement. No state takeover statute or similar statute or regulation applies or purports to apply to the Company with respect to this Agreement and the other Transaction Agreements, the Offer, the Merger or any other Transaction.

(c) The only vote of holders of any class or series of Company Capital Stock necessary to approve this Agreement and the Merger is the approval, by person or proxy, of this Agreement by the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of Class A Common Stock (the "Company Shareholder Approval"). The affirmative vote of the holders of Company Capital Stock, or any of them, is not necessary to approve any Transaction Agreement other than this Agreement or consummate the Offer or any Transaction other than the Merger.

SECTION 3.05. No Conflicts; Consents. (a) Except as set forth in the Company Disclosure Letter, the execution and delivery by the Company of each Transaction Agreement to which it is a party do not, and the consummation of the Offer, the Merger and the other Transactions and compliance with the terms hereof and thereof will not, conflict with, or result in any violation of or default (with or without notice or lapse of time, or both) under, or give rise to a right of termination, cancelation or acceleration of any obligation or to loss of a material benefit under, or to increased, additional, accelerated or guaranteed rights or entitlements of any person under, or result in the creation of any Lien upon any of the properties or assets of the Company or any Company Subsidiary under, any provision of (i) the Company Charter, the Company By-laws or the comparable charter or organizational documents of any Company Subsidiary, (ii) any contract, lease, license, indenture, note, bond, agreement, permit, concession, franchise or other instrument (a "Contract") to which the Company or any Company Subsidiary is a party or by which any of their respective properties or assets is bound or (iii) subject to the filings and other matters referred to in Section 3.05(b), any judgment, order or decree ("Judgment") or statute, law (including common

law), ordinance, rule or regulation ("Law") applicable to the Company or any Company Subsidiary or their respective properties or assets, other than, in the case of clause (iii) above, any such items that, individually or in the aggregate, have not had and would not reasonably be expected to have a Company Material Adverse Effect or result in a liability to the Company and the Company Subsidiaries, taken as a whole, in excess of \$1,000,000.

(b) No consent, approval, license, permit, order or authorization ("Consent") of, or registration, declaration or filing with, or permit from, any Federal, state, local or foreign government or any court of competent jurisdiction, administrative agency or commission or other governmental authority or instrumentality, domestic or foreign (a "Governmental Entity") is required to be obtained or made by or with respect to the Company or any Company Subsidiary in connection with the execution, delivery and performance of any Transaction Agreement to which it is a party or the consummation of the Transactions, other than (i) compliance with and filings under the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976, as amended (the "HSR Act"), (ii) the filing with the SEC of (A) the Schedule 14D-9, (B) a proxy or information statement relating to the approval of this Agreement by the Company's shareholders (the "Proxy Statement"), (C) the Information Statement and (D) such reports under Section 13 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act") as may be required in connection with this Agreement and the other Transaction Agreements, the Offer, the Merger and the other Transactions, (iii) the filing of the Articles of Merger with the Secretary of State of the State of Vermont and appropriate documents with the relevant authorities of the other jurisdictions in which the Company is qualified to do business, (iv) compliance with and such filings as may be required under applicable Environmental Laws (as defined in Section 3.14), (v) such filings as may be required in connection with the Taxes described in Section 6.09, (vi) as may be required under any state securities laws and (vii) such other items as are set forth in the Company Disclosure Letter.

(c) The Company Board has taken all action necessary to (i) render the Company Rights inapplicable to this Agreement and the other Transaction Agreements, the Offer, the Merger and the other Transactions and (ii) ensure that (A) neither Conopco nor Sub nor any of its affiliates or associates is or will become an "Acquiring Person" (as defined in each of the Company Rights Agreements) by reason of any Transaction Agreement, the Offer, the Merger or any other Transaction, and (B) a "Distribution Date" (as defined

in each of the Company Rights Agreements) shall not occur by reason of any Transaction Agreement, the Offer, the Merger or any other Transaction.

SECTION 3.06. SEC Documents; Undisclosed Liabilities. The Company has filed all reports, schedules, forms, statements and other documents required to be filed by the Company with the SEC since December 28, 1997 (the "Company SEC Documents"). As of its respective date, each Company SEC Document complied in all material respects with the requirements of the Exchange Act or the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"), as the case may be, and the rules and regulations of the SEC promulgated thereunder applicable to such Company SEC Document, and did not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact required to be stated therein or necessary in order to make the statements therein, in light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading. Except to the extent that information contained in any Company SEC Document has been revised or superseded by a later filed Company SEC Document, none of the Company SEC Documents contains any untrue statement of a material fact or omits to state any material fact required to be stated therein or necessary in order to make the statements therein, in light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading. The consolidated financial statements of the Company included in the Company SEC Documents comply as to form in all material respects with applicable accounting requirements and the published rules and regulations of the SEC with respect thereto, have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") (except, in the case of unaudited statements, as permitted by Form 10-Q of the SEC) applied on a consistent basis during the periods involved (except as may be indicated in the notes thereto) and fairly present the consolidated financial position of the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries as of the dates thereof and the consolidated results of their operations and cash flows for the periods then ended (subject, in the case of unaudited statements, to normal year-end audit adjustments). Except as set forth on the face of, or in the notes to, the most recent balance sheet of the Company included in the Filed Company SEC Documents (as defined in Section 3.08), neither the Company nor any Company Subsidiary had, as of such date, any liabilities or obligations of any nature (whether accrued, absolute, contingent or otherwise) required by GAAP to be set forth on a consolidated balance sheet or in the notes thereto.

SECTION 3.07. Information Supplied. None of the information supplied or to be supplied by the Company for

inclusion or incorporation by reference in (i) the Offer Documents, the Schedule 14D-9 or the Information Statement will, at the time such document is filed with the SEC, at any time it is amended or supplemented or at the time it is first published, sent or given to the Company's shareholders, contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state any material fact required to be stated therein or necessary to make the statements therein not misleading, or (ii) the Proxy Statement will, at the date it is first mailed to the Company's shareholders or at the time of the Company Shareholders Meeting (as defined in Section 6.01), contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state any material fact required to be stated therein or necessary in order to make the statements therein, in light of the circumstances under which they are made, not misleading. The Schedule 14D-9, the Information Statement and the Proxy Statement will comply as to form in all material respects with the requirements of the Exchange Act and the rules and regulations thereunder, except that no representation or warranty is made by the Company with respect to statements made or incorporated by reference therein based on information supplied by Conopco or Sub in writing specifically for inclusion or incorporation by reference therein.

SECTION 3.08. Absence of Certain Changes or Events.

Except as disclosed in the Company SEC Documents filed and publicly available on or prior to April 7, 2000 (the "Filed Company SEC Documents") or in the Company Disclosure Letter, from the date of the most recent audited financial statements included in the Filed Company SEC Documents to the date of this Agreement, the Company has conducted its business only in the ordinary course consistent with recent past practice, and during such period there has not been:

- (i) any event, change, effect or development that, individually or in the aggregate, has had or would reasonably be expected to have a Company Material Adverse Effect;
- (ii) any declaration, setting aside or payment of any dividend or other distribution (whether in cash, stock or property) with respect to any Company Capital Stock or any repurchase for value by the Company of any Company Capital Stock;
- (iii) any split, combination or reclassification of any Company Capital Stock or any issuance or the authorization of any issuance of any other securities in respect of, in lieu of or in substitution for shares

of Company Capital Stock, other than the authorization by the Company Board to convert all the outstanding shares of Class B Common Stock into shares of Class A Common Stock and to redeem the Company Preferred Stock;

(iv) (A) any granting by the Company or any Company Subsidiary to any director or officer of the Company or any Company Subsidiary of any increase in compensation, except in the ordinary course of business consistent with prior practice or as was required under employment or consulting agreements in effect as of the date of the most recent audited financial statements included in the Filed Company SEC Documents, (B) any granting by the Company or any Company Subsidiary to any such director or officer of any increase in severance or termination pay, except as was required under any employment, consulting, severance or termination agreements in effect as of the date of the most recent audited financial statements included in the Filed Company SEC Documents, or (C) any entry by the Company or any Company Subsidiary into, or any amendment of, any employment, consulting, deferred compensation, indemnification, severance or termination agreement with any such director or officer;

(v) any change in accounting methods, principles or practices by the Company or any Company Subsidiary materially affecting the consolidated assets, liabilities or results of operations of the Company, except insofar as may have been required by a change in GAAP;

(vi) any material elections with respect to Taxes by the Company or any Company Subsidiary or settlement or compromise by the Company or any Company Subsidiary of any material Tax liability or refund;

(vii) (A) any acquisition by the Company or any Company Subsidiary by merging or consolidating with, or by purchasing a substantial equity interest in or substantial portion of the assets of, or by any other manner, any business or any corporation, partnership, joint venture, association or other business organization or division thereof or (B) any acquisition by the Company or any Company Subsidiary of any assets (other than inventory) that are material, individually or in the aggregate, to the Company and the Company Subsidiaries;

(viii) any sale, lease, license, encumbrance or other disposition of assets of the Company or any Company

Subsidiary in excess of \$500,000 in the aggregate, other than sales of products to customers and immaterial dispositions of personal property and other than any encumbrance created in connection with financing the purchase of equipment and other property, in each case in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice;

(ix) any incurrence of capital expenditures by the Company or any Company Subsidiary in excess of \$500,000 individually, or in excess of \$1 million in the aggregate; or

(x) any other transaction, contract or commitment of the Company or any Company Subsidiary other than in the ordinary course of business, consistent with past practice and on an arms' length basis.

SECTION 3.09. Taxes. (a) Except as disclosed in the Company Disclosure Letter, each of the Company and each Company Subsidiary has timely filed, or has caused to be timely filed on its behalf, all Tax Returns required to be filed by it, and all such Tax Returns are true, complete and accurate. All Taxes shown to be due on such Tax Returns, or otherwise owed, have been timely paid.

(b) Except as disclosed in the Company Disclosure Letter, the most recent financial statements contained in the Filed Company SEC Documents reflect an adequate reserve (in addition to any reserve for deferred Taxes established to reflect timing differences between book and tax income) for all Taxes payable by the Company and the Company Subsidiaries for all Taxable periods and portions thereof through the date of such financial statements. No deficiency with respect to any Taxes has been proposed, asserted or assessed against the Company or any Company Subsidiary, and no requests for waivers of the time to assess any such Taxes are pending.

(c) Except as disclosed in the Company Disclosure Letter, the Federal income Tax Returns of the Company and each Company Subsidiary consolidated in such Returns have been examined by and settled with the United States Internal Revenue Service for all years through 1997. All material assessments for Taxes due with respect to such completed and settled examinations or any concluded litigation have been fully paid.

(d) Except as disclosed in the Company Disclosure Letter, there are no material Liens for Taxes (other than for current Taxes not yet due and payable) on the assets of

the Company or any Company Subsidiary. Neither the Company nor any Company Subsidiary is bound by any agreement with respect to Taxes.

(e) Except as disclosed in the Company Disclosure Letter, no claim has been made in the past five years by any authority in a jurisdiction within which the Company or any Company Subsidiary does not file Tax Returns that it is, or may be, subject to taxation by that jurisdiction.

(f) For purposes of this Agreement:

"Taxes" includes all forms of taxation, whenever created or imposed, and whether of the United States or elsewhere, and whether imposed by a local, municipal, governmental, state, foreign, Federal or other Governmental Entity, or in connection with any agreement with respect to Taxes, including all interest, penalties and additions imposed with respect to such amounts.

"Tax Return" means all Federal, state, local, provincial and foreign Tax returns, declarations, claims for refunds, statements, reports, schedules, forms and information returns and any amended Tax return relating to Taxes.

SECTION 3.10. Absence of Changes in Benefit Plans. Except as disclosed in the Company Disclosure Letter, from the date of the most recent audited financial statements included in the Filed Company SEC Documents to the date of this Agreement, there has not been any adoption or amendment in any material respect by the Company or any Company Subsidiary of any collective bargaining agreement or any bonus, pension, profit sharing, deferred compensation, incentive compensation, stock ownership, stock purchase, stock option, phantom stock, retirement, thrift, savings, stock bonus, restricted stock, cafeteria, paid time off, perquisite, fringe benefit, vacation, severance, disability, death benefit, hospitalization, medical or other plan, arrangement or understanding (whether or not legally binding) maintained, sponsored or funded, in whole or in part, by the Company or any Company Subsidiary providing benefits to any current or former employee, consultant, officer or director of the Company or any Company Subsidiary (collectively, "Company Benefit Plans"). Except as disclosed in the Filed Company SEC Documents or in the Company Disclosure Letter, as of the date of this Agreement there are not any consulting arrangements or agreements involving payments by the Company of more than \$50,000 per year or any employment, indemnification, severance or termination agreements or arrangements between the Company

or any Company Subsidiary and any current or former employee, consultant, officer or director of the Company or any Company Subsidiary (collectively, "Company Benefit Agreements").

SECTION 3.11. ERISA Compliance; Excess Parachute Payments.

(a) The Company Disclosure Letter contains a list and brief description of all "employee pension benefit plans" (as defined in Section 3(2) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended ("ERISA")) (sometimes referred to herein as "Company Pension Plans"), "employee welfare benefit plans" (as defined in Section 3(1) of ERISA) and all other Company Benefit Plans and Company Benefit Agreements maintained, or contributed to, by the Company or any Company Subsidiary or to which the Company or any Company Subsidiary is a party, for the benefit of any current or former employees, consultants, officers or directors of the Company or any Company Subsidiary. The Company has delivered to Conopco true, complete and correct copies of (i) each Company Benefit Plan and Company Benefit Agreement (or, in the case of any unwritten Company Benefit Plan or Company Benefit Agreement, a description thereof), (ii) the most recent annual report on Form 5500 filed with the Internal Revenue Service with respect to each Company Benefit Plan (if any such report was required), (iii) the most recent summary plan description for each Company Benefit Plan for which such summary plan description is required and (iv) each trust agreement and group annuity contract relating to any Company Benefit Plan.

(b) Except as disclosed in the Company Disclosure Letter, all Company Pension Plans that are intended to be qualified under Section 401(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), have received favorable determination letters from the Internal Revenue Service with respect to "TRA" (as defined in Section 1 of Rev. Proc. 93-39), to the effect that such Company Pension Plans are qualified and exempt from Federal income taxes under Sections 401(a) and 501(a), respectively, of the Code, and no such determination letter has been revoked nor, to the knowledge of the Company, has revocation been threatened, nor has any such Company Pension Plan been amended since the date of its most recent determination letter or application therefor in any respect that would adversely affect its qualification or materially increase its costs. All Company Benefit Plans have been operated in all material respects in accordance with their terms and in substantial compliance with all applicable laws, including ERISA and the Code. There is no material pending or, to the knowledge of the Company, threatened litigation relating to the Company Benefit Plans.

(c) None of the Company, any Company Subsidiary or any entity that is considered one employer with the Company under Section 4001 of ERISA or Section 414 of the Code contributes or has ever contributed or been obligated to contribute to any "multiemployer plan" within the meaning of Section 4001(a)(3) of ERISA or to any defined benefit pension plan subject to Title IV of ERISA or to Part 3 of Subpart B of Title I of ERISA. Neither the Company nor any Company Subsidiary, nor to the knowledge of the Company or any Company Subsidiary, any officer of the Company or any of its Company Subsidiary or any of the Company Benefit Plans which are subject to ERISA, including the Company Pension Plans, any trusts created thereunder or any trustee or administrator thereof, has engaged in a "prohibited transaction" (as such term is defined in Section 406 of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code) or any other breach of fiduciary responsibility that could subject the Company, any Company Subsidiary or any officer of the Company or any Company Subsidiary to the tax or penalty on prohibited transactions imposed by such Section 4975 or to any liability under Section 502(i) or 502(1) of ERISA. All contributions and premiums required to be made under the terms of any Company Benefit Plan as of the date hereof have been timely made or have been reflected on the most recent consolidated balance sheet filed or incorporated by reference in the Filed Company SEC Documents.

(d) With respect to any Company Benefit Plan that is an employee welfare benefit plan, except as disclosed in the Company Disclosure Letter, (i) no such Company Benefit Plan is unfunded or funded through a "welfare benefits fund" (as such term is defined in Section 419(e) of the Code), (ii) each such Company Benefit Plan that is a "group health plan" (as such term is defined in Section 5000(b)(1) of the Code, complies with the applicable requirements of Section 4980B(f) in all material respects of the Code and (iii) each such Company Benefit Plan (including any such Plan covering retirees or other former employees) may be amended or terminated without material liability to the Company and the Company Subsidiary on or at any time after the Effective Time. Neither the Company nor any Company Subsidiary has any obligations for retiree health and life benefits under any Company Benefit Plan or Company Benefit Agreement.

e) Except as disclosed in the Company Disclosure Letter, the consummation of the Offer and the Merger or any of the other Transactions will not (i) entitle any employee, consultant, officer or director of the Company or any Company Subsidiary to severance pay, (ii) accelerate the time of payment or vesting or trigger any payment or funding

(through a grantor trust or otherwise) of compensation or benefits under, increase the amount payable or trigger any other material obligation pursuant to, any of the Company Benefit Plans or Company Benefit Agreements or (iii) result in any breach or violation of, or a default under, any of the Company Benefit Plans or Company Benefit Agreements.

(f) Other than payments that may be made to the persons listed in the Company Disclosure Letter (the "Primary Company Executives"), any amount or economic benefit that could be received (whether in cash or property or in respect of the vesting of property) as a result of the Offer and the Merger or any other Transaction (including as a result of termination of employment on or following the Effective Time) by any employee, officer or director of the Company or any of its affiliates who is a "disqualified individual" (as such term is defined in proposed Treasury Regulation Section 1.280G-1) under any Company Benefit Plan or Company Benefit Agreement or otherwise would not be characterized as an "excess parachute payment" (as defined in Section 280G(b)(1) of the Code), and no disqualified individual is entitled to receive any additional payment from the Company or any Company Subsidiary or any other person in the event that the excise tax under Section 4999 of the Code is imposed on such disqualified individual. Set forth in the Company Disclosure Letter is (i) the estimated maximum amount that could be paid to each Primary Company Executive as a result of the Merger and the other Transactions under all Company Benefit Plans and Company Benefit Agreements and (ii) the "base amount" (as defined in Section 280G(b)(3) of the Code) for each Primary Company Executive calculated as of the date of this Agreement.

SECTION 3.12. Litigation. Except as disclosed in the Company Disclosure Letter, there is no suit, action or proceeding pending or, to the knowledge of the Company, threatened against or affecting the Company or any Company Subsidiary (and the Company is not aware of any basis for any such suit, action or proceeding) that, individually or in the aggregate, has resulted in or would reasonably be expected to result in a Company Material Adverse Effect or in a liability to the Company and the Company Subsidiaries, taken as a whole, in excess of \$1,000,000, nor is there any Judgment outstanding against the Company or any Company Subsidiary that, individually or in the aggregate, has resulted in or would reasonably be expected to result in a Company Material Adverse Effect or in a liability to the Company and the Company Subsidiaries, taken as a whole, in excess of \$1,000,000.

SECTION 3.13. Compliance with Applicable Laws. Except as disclosed in the Company Disclosure Letter, the Company and the Company Subsidiaries are in compliance in all material respects with all applicable Laws, including those relating to occupational health and safety. Except as set forth in the Company Disclosure Letter, neither the Company nor any Company Subsidiary has received any written communication during the past two years from a Governmental Entity that alleges that the Company or a Company Subsidiary is not in compliance with any applicable Law. This Section 3.13 does not relate to matters with respect to Taxes, which are the subject of Section 3.09, or to environmental matters, which are the subject of Section 3.14.

SECTION 3.14. Environmental Matters. (a) Except as set forth in the Company Disclosure Letter, neither the Company nor any Company Subsidiary has (i) placed, held, located, released, transported or disposed of any Hazardous Substances (as defined below) on, under, from or at any of the Company's or any Company Subsidiary's properties or any other properties, except for those actions that individually or in the aggregate have not resulted in, or would not reasonably be expected to result in, material liability to the Company and the Company Subsidiaries, (ii) any knowledge or reason to know of the presence of any Hazardous Substances on, under or at any Company Subsidiary's properties or any other property but arising from the Company's or any Company Subsidiary's properties, other than a reason to know of such presences that individually or in the aggregate have not resulted in, or would not reasonably be expected to result in, material liability to the Company and the Company Subsidiaries, or (iii) received any written notice (A) of any violation of any statute, law, ordinance, regulation, rule, judgment, decree or order of any Governmental Entity relating to any matter of pollution, protection of the environment, environmental regulation or control or regarding Hazardous Substances on or under any of the Company's or any Company Subsidiary's properties or any other properties (collectively, "Environmental Laws"), (B) of the institution or pendency of any suit, action, claim, proceeding or investigation by any Governmental Entity or any third party in connection with any such violation, (C) requiring the response to or remediation of Hazardous Substances at or arising from any of the Company's or any Company Subsidiary's properties or any other properties, or (D) demanding payment for response to or remediation of Hazardous Substances at or arising from any of the Company's or any Company Subsidiary's properties or any other properties. For purposes of this Agreement, the term "Hazardous Substance" shall mean any toxic or hazardous

materials or substances, including asbestos, buried contaminants, chemicals, flammable explosives, radioactive materials, petroleum and petroleum products and any substances defined as, or included in the definition of, hazardous substances, "hazardous wastes", "hazardous materials" or "toxic substances" under any Environmental Law.

(b) Except as set forth in the Company Disclosure Letter, no Environmental Law imposes any obligation upon the Company or any Company Subsidiary arising out of or as a condition to any Transaction, including, without limitation, any requirement to modify or to transfer any permit or license, any requirement to file any notice or other submission with any Governmental Entity, the placement of any notice, acknowledgment or covenant in any land records, or the modification of or provision of notice under any agreement, consent order or consent decree. No Lien has been placed upon any of the Company's or its subsidiaries' properties under any Environmental Law.

SECTION 3.15. Contracts; Debt Instruments. (a) Except as disclosed in the Company Disclosure Letter, (i) there is no Contract that has a future liability to the Company and the Company Subsidiaries, taken as a whole, in excess of \$200,000 per annum or \$500,000 over the lifetime of such Contract (a "Material Contract"), and (ii) neither the Company nor any Company Subsidiary is the lessee under any lease (whether of real or personal property) that requires annual payments in excess of \$200,000 or \$500,000 over the lifetime of such lease. Neither the Company nor any Company Subsidiary is in violation in any material respect of or in default in any material respect under (nor does there exist any condition which upon the passage of time or the giving of notice would cause such a violation of or default under) any Material Contract to which it is a party or by which it or any of its properties or assets is bound, and, to the knowledge of the Company, no other party to any such Material Contract is (with or without the lapse of time or the giving of notice, or both) in breach or default in any material respect thereunder.

(b) The Company Disclosure Letter sets forth (i) a list of all loan or credit agreements, notes, bonds, mortgages, indentures and other agreements and instruments pursuant to which any indebtedness of the Company or any Company Subsidiary in an aggregate principal amount in excess of \$100,000 is outstanding or may be incurred and (ii) the respective principal amounts currently outstanding thereunder.

(c) The Company Filed SEC Documents include as exhibits thereto all Contracts that are required to be filed by the Company under the Exchange Act.

SECTION 3.16. Intellectual Property. The Company Disclosure Letter sets forth a summary description of all patents, patent rights, trademarks, trademark rights, trade names, trade name rights, service marks, service mark rights, copyrights and other proprietary intellectual property rights and proprietary computer programs necessary to produce the products of the Company and the Company Subsidiaries and to conduct the business of the Company and the Company Subsidiaries as currently conducted (collectively, "Intellectual Property Rights"). The Company and the Company Subsidiaries own, or are validly licensed or otherwise have the right to use, all Intellectual Property Rights necessary to conduct their respective businesses as currently conducted with no infringement of, or conflict with, the rights of any others. Except as set forth in the Company Disclosure Letter, no claims are pending or, to the knowledge of the Company, threatened that the Company or any Company Subsidiary is infringing or otherwise adversely affecting the rights of any person with regard to any Intellectual Property Right. Except as set forth in the Company Disclosure Letter, neither the Company nor any Company Subsidiary has granted to any third party a license or other right to any Intellectual Property Right. To the knowledge of the Company, except as set forth in the Company Disclosure Letter, no person is infringing the rights of the Company or any Company Subsidiary with respect to any Intellectual Property Right.

SECTION 3.17. Labor Matters. Except as set forth in the Company Disclosure Letter, there are no collective bargaining or other labor union agreements to which the Company or any Company Subsidiary is a party or by which any of them is bound. Since December 31, 1996, neither the Company nor any Company Subsidiary has encountered any labor union organizing activity, or had any actual or threatened employee strikes, work stoppages, slowdowns or lockouts.

SECTION 3.18. Title to Properties. (a) Except as set forth in the Company Disclosure Letter, each of the Company and each Company Subsidiary has good and marketable title to, or valid leasehold interests in, all its respective real properties except for such as are no longer used or useful in the conduct of its respective business or as have been disposed of in the ordinary course of business and assets which are material to the conduct of the business of the Company and the Company Subsidiaries ("Material Assets"). All such properties and Material Assets, other

than properties and Material Assets in which the Company or any Company Subsidiary has leasehold interests, are free and clear of all Liens other than (i) Liens imposed by Law that were incurred in the ordinary course of business such as carrier's, warehousemen's and mechanic's Liens, which Liens do not materially detract from the value of such properties and Material Assets or materially impair the use thereof in the operation of the respective businesses of the Company and the Company Subsidiaries, (ii) Liens arising pursuant to purchase money security interests relating to indebtedness representing an amount no greater than the purchase price of such properties or Material Assets, (iii) Liens for Taxes and assessments not yet due and payable or Liens for Taxes being contested in good faith and by appropriate proceedings for which adequate reserves have been established, or (iv) Liens set forth in the Company Disclosure Letter. The Company Disclosure Letter sets forth a complete list of all real property owned by the Company or any Company Subsidiary.

(b) Except as set forth in the Company Disclosure Letter, each of the Company and each Company Subsidiary has complied in all material respects with the terms of all leases with annual payments in excess of \$50,000 to which it is a party and under which it is in occupancy, and all such leases are in full force and effect. Each of the Company and each Company Subsidiary enjoys peaceful and undisturbed possession under all such leases. To the knowledge of the Company, no other party to any of such leases is (with or without the lapse of time or the giving of notice, or both) in breach or default in any material respect thereunder.

SECTION 3.19. Equipment. Except as set forth in the Company Disclosure Letter, all (i) the material equipment of the Company and the Company Subsidiaries, and (ii) the equipment currently in use that, in the aggregate, is necessary to produce the products of the Company and the Company Subsidiaries (other than the Company's novelty product line and related equipment) or otherwise necessary to conduct the business of the Company and the Company Subsidiaries as currently conducted, is in good operating condition and repair (ordinary wear and tear excepted), taking into account its age and use, and is available for immediate use in the business of the Company and the Company Subsidiaries.

SECTION 3.20. Suppliers. Except as set forth in the Company Disclosure Letter, since January 1, 2000, there has not been (i) any material adverse change in the business relationship of the Company or any Company Subsidiary with any of their top 20 suppliers or (ii) any material adverse

change in the terms of the supply agreements or related arrangements with any such supplier. Except as set forth in the Company Disclosure Letter, to the knowledge of the Company, the Transactions will not adversely affect its or any Company Subsidiary's business relationship with any of their top 20 suppliers, other than as a result of a preexisting relationship with Conopco or Sub.

SECTION 3.21. Brokers; Schedule of Fees and Expenses. No broker, investment banker, financial advisor or other person, other than Gordian Group, L.P., the fees and expenses of which will be paid by the Company, is entitled to any broker's, finder's, financial advisor's or other similar fee or commission in connection with the Transactions based upon arrangements made by or on behalf of the Company. The estimated fees and expenses incurred and to be incurred by the Company in connection with the Offer, the Merger and the other Transactions (including the fees of Gordian Group, L.P. and the fees of the Company's legal counsel) are set forth in the Company Disclosure Letter. The Company has furnished to Conopco a true and complete copy of all agreements between the Company and Gordian Group, L.P. relating to the Offer, the Merger and the other Transactions.

SECTION 3.22. Opinion of Financial Advisor. The Company has received the opinion of Gordian Group, L.P., dated the date of this Agreement, to the effect that, as of such date, the consideration to be received in the Offer and the Merger by the holders of Company Common Stock is fair from a financial point of view, a signed copy of which opinion has been or promptly upon receipt will be, delivered to Conopco.

ARTICLE IV

Representations and Warranties of Conopco and Sub

Conopco and Sub jointly and severally represent and warrant to the Company as follows:

SECTION 4.01. Organization, Standing and Power. Each of Conopco and Sub is duly organized, validly existing and in good standing under the laws of the jurisdiction in which it is organized and has full corporate power and authority to conduct its businesses as presently conducted.

SECTION 4.02. Sub. (a) Since the date of its incorporation, Sub has not carried on any business or conducted any operations other than the execution of the

Transaction Agreements to which it is a party, the performance of its obligations hereunder and thereunder and matters ancillary thereto. Sub was incorporated solely for the consummation of the Transactions.

(b) The authorized capital stock of Sub consists of 1,000 shares of common stock, par value \$0.01 per share, all of which have been validly issued, are fully paid and nonassessable and are owned by Conopco free and clear of any Lien.

SECTION 4.03. Authority; Execution and Delivery; Enforceability. Each of Conopco and Sub has all requisite corporate power and authority to execute and deliver each Transaction Agreement to which it is a party and to consummate the Transactions. The execution and delivery by each of Conopco and Sub of each Transaction Agreement to which it is a party and the consummation by it of the Transactions have been duly authorized by all necessary corporate action on the part of Conopco and Sub. Conopco, as sole shareholder of Sub, has approved this Agreement. No vote of Conopco's shareholders is required to approve this Agreement or the transactions contemplated hereby. Each of Conopco and Sub has duly executed and delivered each Transaction Agreement to which it is a party, and each Transaction Agreement to which it is a party constitutes its legal, valid and binding obligation, enforceable against it in accordance with its terms.

SECTION 4.04. Consents. No Consent of, or registration, declaration or filing with, any Governmental Entity is required to be obtained or made by or with respect to Conopco or any of its subsidiaries in connection with the execution, delivery and performance of any Transaction Agreement to which Conopco or Sub is a party or the consummation of the Transactions, other than (i) compliance with and filings under the HSR Act, (ii) the filing with the SEC of (A) the Offer Documents and (B) such reports under Sections 13 and 16 of the Exchange Act as may be required in connection with this Agreement, and the other Transaction Agreements, the Offer, the Merger and the other Transactions, (iii) the filing of the Articles of Merger with the Secretary of State of the State of Vermont, (iv) compliance with and such filings as may be required under applicable Environmental Laws and (v) such filings as may be required in connection with the Taxes described in Section 6.09.

SECTION 4.05. Information Supplied. (a) None of the information supplied or to be supplied by Conopco or Sub for inclusion or incorporation by reference (i) in the Offer

Documents, the Schedule 14D-9 or the Information Statement will, at the time such document is filed with the SEC, at any time it is amended or supplemented or at the time it is first published, sent or given to the Company's shareholders, contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state any material fact required to be stated therein or necessary to make the statements therein not misleading, or (ii) in the Proxy Statement will, at the date it is first mailed to the Company's shareholders or at the time of the Company Shareholders Meeting, contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state any material fact required to be stated therein or necessary in order to make the statements therein, in light of the circumstances under which they are made, not misleading.

(b) The Offer Documents will comply as to form in all material respects with the requirements of the Exchange Act and the rules and regulations thereunder, except that no representation is made by Conopco or Sub with respect to statements made or incorporated by reference therein based on information supplied by the Company for inclusion or incorporation by reference therein.

SECTION 4.06. Brokers. Except as set forth in the letter, dated as of the date of this Agreement, from Conopco to the Company (the "Conopco Disclosure Letter") no broker, investment banker, financial advisor or other person, other than Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated, the fees and expenses of which will be paid by Conopco, is entitled to any broker's, finder's, financial advisor's or other similar fee or commission in connection with the Transactions based upon arrangements made by or on behalf of Conopco.

SECTION 4.07. Conopco Plans. Conopco has previously disclosed to the Company or its counsel each agreement or understanding between Conopco or its affiliates, on the one hand, and any member of the Company Board or of the Company's Office of the Chief Executive Officer (the "OCEO") or the Chief Executive Officer of the Company (the "CEO"), on the other hand, regarding (i) any plans that Conopco or its affiliates may have to cause to be terminated the employment, or cause to be changed the responsibilities, of the CEO or of any member of the OCEO, (ii) any plans that Conopco or its affiliates may have to cause to be terminated the directorship of any member of the Company Board, and (iii) any financial or other matter concerning support of the Transactions or directorship, employment or other arrangements with Conopco or the Company following the Effective Time.

ARTICLE V

Covenants Relating to Conduct of Business

SECTION 5.01. Conduct of Business. (a) Conduct of Business by the Company. Except for matters set forth in the Company Disclosure Letter or otherwise expressly permitted by the Transaction Agreements, from the date of this Agreement to the earlier of Conopco having designated a majority of the Company Board pursuant to Section 6.10 and the Effective Time the Company shall, and shall cause each Company Subsidiary to, conduct the business of the Company and the Company Subsidiaries, taken as a whole, in the usual, regular and ordinary course in substantially the same manner as previously conducted and use all reasonable efforts to preserve intact its current business organization, keep available the services of its current officers and employees and keep its relationships with customers, suppliers, licensors, licensees, distributors and others having business dealings with them to the end that its goodwill and ongoing business shall be unimpaired, in all material respects, at the Effective Time. In addition, and without limiting the generality of the foregoing, except for matters set forth in the Company Disclosure Letter or otherwise expressly permitted by the Transaction Agreements, from the date of this Agreement to the earlier of Conopco having designated a majority of the Company Board pursuant to Section 6.10 and the Effective Time, the Company shall not, and shall not permit any Company Subsidiary to, do any of the following without the prior written consent of Conopco:

(i) (A) declare, set aside or pay any dividends on, or make any other distributions in respect of, any of its capital stock, other than dividends and distributions by a direct or indirect wholly owned subsidiary of the Company to its parent, (B) split, combine or reclassify any of its capital stock or issue or authorize the issuance of any other securities in respect of, in lieu of or in substitution for shares of its capital stock (other than upon the conversion of shares of Class B Common Stock into shares of Class A Common Stock in accordance with the Company Charter), or (C) purchase, redeem or otherwise acquire any shares of capital stock of the Company or any Company Subsidiary or any other securities thereof or any rights, warrants or options to acquire any such shares or other securities;

(ii) issue, deliver, sell or grant (A) any shares of its capital stock, (B) any Voting Company Debt or

other voting securities, (C) any securities convertible into or exchangeable for, or any options, warrants or rights to acquire, any such shares, Voting Company Debt, voting securities or convertible or exchangeable securities or (D) any "phantom" stock, "phantom" stock rights, stock appreciation rights or stock-based performance units, other than (x) the issuance of Class A Common Stock (and associated Class A Rights) (1) upon the exercise of Company Stock Options outstanding on the date of this Agreement and in accordance with their present terms, (2) pursuant to the Stock Option Agreement, (3) upon the conversion of shares of Class B Common Stock into shares of Class A Common Stock in accordance with the Company Charter, (4) upon exercise of Gordian Warrants or (5) pursuant to the 1986 ESPP (subject to Section 6.05(c)) and (y) the issuance of capital stock of ACICM upon the exercise of options to purchase such capital stock that are outstanding on the date of this Agreement and in accordance with their present terms;

(iii) amend its articles of incorporation, by-laws or other comparable charter or organizational documents;

(iv) acquire or agree to acquire (A) by merging or consolidating with, or by purchasing a substantial equity interest in or portion of the assets of, or by any other manner, any business or any corporation, partnership, joint venture, association or other business organization or division thereof or (B) any assets that are material, individually or in the aggregate, to the Company and the Company Subsidiaries, taken as a whole, except purchases of inventory in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice or in the fulfillment of Contracts in existence on the date hereof and copies of which have been made available to Conopco;

(v) (A) grant to any employee, officer or director of the Company or any Company Subsidiary any increase in compensation, except in the ordinary course of business consistent with prior practice or to the extent required under employment or consulting agreements in effect as of the date of the most recent audited financial statements included in the Filed Company SEC Documents, (B) grant to any employee, officer or director of the Company or any Company Subsidiary any increase in severance or termination pay, except to the extent required under any employment, consulting, severance or termination

agreement in effect as of the date of the most recent audited financial statements included in the Filed Company SEC Documents, (C) establish, adopt, enter into or amend any Company Benefit Agreement, (D) establish, adopt, enter into or amend in any material respect any collective bargaining agreement or Company Benefit Plan or (E) take any action to accelerate any rights or benefits, or make any material determinations not in the ordinary course of business consistent with prior practice, under any collective bargaining agreement or Company Benefit Plan or Company Benefit Agreement;

(vi) make any change in accounting methods, principles or practices materially affecting the reported consolidated assets, liabilities or results of operations of the Company, except insofar as may have been required by a change in GAAP;

(vii) sell, lease (as lessor), license or otherwise dispose of or subject to any Lien any properties or assets, except for leases and disposals of trucks and trailers and sales of inventory and excess or obsolete assets, in all cases in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice;

(viii) (A) incur any indebtedness for borrowed money or guarantee any such indebtedness of another person, issue or sell any debt securities or warrants or other rights to acquire any debt securities of the Company or any Company Subsidiary, guarantee any debt securities of another person, enter into any "keep well" or other agreement to maintain any financial statement condition of another person or enter into any arrangement having the economic effect of any of the foregoing, except for short-term borrowings incurred in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice, or (B) make any loans, advances or capital contributions to, or investments in, any other person, other than to or in the Company or any direct or indirect wholly owned subsidiary of the Company;

(ix) make or agree to make any new capital expenditure or expenditures that, individually, is in excess of \$500,000 or, in the aggregate, are in excess of \$1,000,000; provided, however, that with respect to proposed capital expenditures the written consent of Conopco shall not unreasonably be withheld;

(x) make or change any material Tax election or settle or compromise any material Tax liability or refund;

(xi) (A) pay, discharge or satisfy any claims, liabilities or obligations (absolute, accrued, asserted or unasserted, contingent or otherwise) in excess of \$100,000, other than the payment, discharge or satisfaction, in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice or in accordance with their terms, of liabilities reflected or reserved against in, or contemplated by, the most recent consolidated financial statements (or the notes thereto) of the Company included in the Filed Company SEC Documents or incurred in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice, (B) cancel any material indebtedness (individually or in the aggregate) or waive any claims or rights of substantial value or (C) waive the benefits of, or agree to modify in any manner, any confidentiality, standstill or similar agreement to which the Company or any Company Subsidiary is a party; or

(xii) authorize any of, or commit or agree to take any of, the foregoing actions.

(b) Other Actions. Subject to Section 5.02(b), the Company shall not, and shall not permit any Company Subsidiary to, take any action that would, or that would reasonably be expected to, result in (A) any of the representations and warranties of the Company set forth in any Transaction Agreement to which it is a party that is qualified as to Company Material Adverse Effect becoming untrue, (B) the representations and warranties that are not so qualified as to Company Material Adverse Effect becoming untrue where the failure of the representations and warranties referred to in this clause (B) to be so true, when taken together, would reasonably be expected to have a Company Material Adverse Effect, or (C) any condition to the Offer set forth in Section 7.01, or any condition to the Merger set forth in Section 7.02, not being satisfied. Conopco shall not, and shall not permit its subsidiaries to, take any action that would, or would reasonably be expected to, result in any condition to the Offer set forth in Section 7.01, or any condition to the Merger set forth in Section 7.02, not being satisfied.

(c) Advice of Changes. The Company shall promptly advise Conopco orally and in writing of any change or event that has or would reasonably be expected to have a Company Material Adverse Effect. The Company shall promptly provide to Conopco (or its counsel) copies of all filings made by the Company with any Governmental Entity in connection with this Agreement and the Transactions, except

with respect to the disclosure in Item 4(c) and any related materials in the Company's filing under the HSR Act.

(d) Continuation of Contracts. The Company shall use its best efforts to take such actions necessary to ensure the continuation of the contracts referred to in Section 3.05 of the Company Disclosure Letter; provided, however, that this Section 5.01(d) shall not require the payment by the Company of any consent or other similar fee under any such contract.

SECTION 5.02. No Solicitation. (a) The Company shall not, nor shall it authorize or permit any Company Subsidiary to, nor shall it authorize or permit any officer, director or employee of, or any investment banker, attorney or other advisor or representative (collectively, "Representatives") of, the Company or any Company Subsidiary to, (i) directly or indirectly solicit, initiate or encourage the submission of, any Company Takeover Proposal (as defined in Section 5.02(e)), (ii) enter into any agreement with respect to any Company Takeover Proposal or (iii) directly or indirectly participate in any discussions or negotiations regarding, or furnish to any person any information with respect to, or take any other action to facilitate any inquiries or the making of any proposal that constitutes, or may reasonably be expected to lead to, any Company Takeover Proposal; provided, however, that prior to the acceptance for payment of shares of Class A Common Stock pursuant to the Offer the Company may, to the extent required by the fiduciary obligations of the Company Board, as determined in good faith by a majority of the disinterested members thereof after consultation with outside counsel, in response to a Company Takeover Proposal that was made by a person whom the Company Board determines, in good faith after consultation with outside counsel and an independent financial advisor, to be reasonably capable of making a Superior Company Proposal (as defined in Section .02 (e)), that was not solicited by the Company and that did not otherwise result from a breach or a deemed breach of this Section 5.02(a), (x) furnish information with respect to the Company to the person or group making such Company Takeover Proposal and its Representatives pursuant to a customary confidentiality agreement not less restrictive of the other party than the Confidentiality Agreement (as defined in Section 6.02) and (y) participate in discussions and negotiations with such person or group and its Representatives to the extent required regarding such Company Takeover Proposal. Without limiting the foregoing, it is agreed that any violation of the restrictions set forth in the sentence by any Representative or affiliate of the Company or any Company

Subsidiary, whether or not such person is purporting to act on behalf of the Company or any Company Subsidiary or otherwise, shall be deemed to be a breach of this Section 5.02(a) by the Company. Subject to the foregoing provisions of this Section 5.02, the Company shall, and shall cause its Representatives to, cease immediately all discussions and negotiations regarding any proposal that constitutes, or may reasonably be expected to lead to, a Company Takeover Proposal.

(b) Neither the Company Board nor any committee thereof shall (i) withdraw or modify, or propose to withdraw or modify, in a manner adverse to Conopco or Sub, the approval or recommendation by the Company Board or any such committee of this Agreement, the Offer or the Merger, (ii) approve any letter of intent, agreement in principle, acquisition agreement or similar agreement relating to any Company Takeover Proposal or (iii) approve or recommend, or propose to approve or recommend, any Company Takeover Proposal. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if, prior to the acceptance for payment of shares of Class A Common Stock pursuant to the Offer, the Company Board receives a Superior Company Proposal and a majority of the disinterested directors of the Company determine in good faith, after consultation with outside counsel, that it is necessary to do so in order to comply with their fiduciary obligations, the Company Board may withdraw its approval or recommendation of the Offer, the Merger and this Agreement and, in connection therewith, approve or recommend such Superior Company Proposal, provided, that the Company Board shall give Conopco five business days' notice prior to withdrawing its recommendation.

(c) The Company promptly shall advise Conopco orally and in writing of any Company Takeover Proposal or any inquiry with respect to or that could lead to any Company Takeover Proposal, the identity of the person or group making any such Company Takeover Proposal or inquiry and the material terms of any such Company Takeover Proposal or inquiry. The Company shall (i) keep Conopco fully informed of the status, including any change to the details, of any such Company Takeover Proposal or inquiry and (ii) provide to Conopco as soon as practicable after receipt or delivery thereof with copies of all correspondence and other written material sent or provided to the Company from any third party in connection with any Company Takeover Proposal or sent or provided by the Company to any third party in connection with any Company Takeover Proposal.

(d) Nothing contained in this Section 5.02 shall prohibit the Company from taking and disclosing to its

shareholders a position contemplated by Rule 14e-2(a) promulgated under the Exchange Act or from making any required disclosure to the Company's shareholders if, in the good faith judgment of the Company Board, after consultation with outside counsel, failure so to disclose would be inconsistent with its obligations under applicable Law.

(e) For purposes of this Agreement:

"Company Takeover Proposal" means (i) any proposal or offer for a merger, consolidation, dissolution, recapitalization or other business combination involving the Company or any Company Subsidiary, (ii) any proposal for the issuance by the Company of a material amount of its equity securities as consideration for the assets or securities of another person or (iii) any proposal or offer to acquire in any manner, directly or indirectly, a material equity interest in any voting securities of, or a substantial portion of the assets of, the Company or any Company Subsidiary, in each case other than the Transactions.

"Superior Company Proposal" means any proposal made by a third party to acquire all or substantially all the equity securities or assets of the Company, pursuant to a tender or exchange offer, a merger, a consolidation, a liquidation or dissolution, a recapitalization or a sale of all or substantially all its assets, (i) on terms which a majority of the disinterested directors of the Company determines in its good faith judgment (A) to represent superior value for the holders of Company Common Stock than the Transactions (based on the written opinion, with only customary qualifications, of Gordian Group, L.P. or another independent financial advisor as to such proposal's financial superiority), taking into account all the terms and conditions of such proposal and this Agreement (including any proposal by Conopco to amend the terms of the Transactions), and (B) to be no less favorable to the Company's stakeholders (not including its shareholders), taken as a whole, than the Transactions, taking into account all the terms and conditions of such proposal and this Agreement (including any proposal by Conopco to amend the terms of the Transactions) and (ii) that is reasonably capable of being completed, taking into account all financial, regulatory, legal and other aspects of such proposal.

ARTICLE VI

Additional Agreements

SECTION 6.01. Preparation of Proxy Statement; Shareholders Meeting. (a) The Company shall, as soon as practical following the expiration of the Offer, prepare and file with the SEC the Proxy Statement in preliminary form, and the Company and each of Conopco and Sub shall use its best efforts to respond as promptly as practicable to any comments of the SEC with respect thereto. The Company shall notify Conopco promptly of the receipt of any comments from the SEC or its staff and of any request by the SEC or its staff for amendments or supplements to the Proxy Statement or for additional information and shall supply Conopco with copies of all correspondence between the Company or any of its representatives, on the one hand, and the SEC or its staff, on the other hand, with respect to the Proxy Statement. If at any time prior to receipt of the Company Shareholder Approval there shall occur any event that should be set forth in an amendment or supplement to the Proxy Statement, the Company shall promptly prepare and mail to its shareholders such an amendment or supplement. The Company shall not mail any Proxy Statement, or any amendment or supplement thereto, to which Conopco reasonably objects. The Company shall use its best efforts to cause the Proxy Statement to be mailed to the Company's shareholders as promptly as reasonably practicable after filing with the SEC.

(b) The Company shall, as soon as reasonably practical following the expiration of the Offer, duly call, give notice of, convene and hold a meeting of its shareholders (the "Company Shareholders Meeting") for the purpose of seeking the Company Shareholder Approval. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the Company agrees that, unless this Agreement shall have been terminated, its obligations pursuant to the first sentence of this Section 6.01(b) shall not be affected by (i) the commencement, public proposal, public disclosure or communication to the Company of any Company Takeover Proposal or (ii) the withdrawal or modification by the Company Board of its approval or recommendation of this Agreement, the Offer or the Merger.

(c) Conopco shall cause all shares of Class A Common Stock purchased by Sub pursuant to the Offer and all other shares of Class A Common Stock owned by Sub or any other direct or indirect subsidiary of either Parent to be represented at the Company Shareholders Meeting and to be

voted in favor of obtaining the Company Shareholder Approval.

SECTION 6.02. Access to Information; Confidentiality. (a) The Company shall, and shall cause each Company Subsidiary to, afford to Conopco, and to Conopco's officers, employees, accountants, counsel, financial advisors and other representatives, upon reasonable notice reasonable access during normal business hours during the period prior to the Effective Time to all their respective properties, books, contracts, commitments, personnel and records and, during such period, the Company shall, and shall cause each Company Subsidiary to, furnish promptly to Conopco (a) a copy of each report, schedule, registration statement and other document filed by it during such period pursuant to the requirements of Federal or state securities laws and (b) all other information concerning its business, properties and personnel as Conopco may reasonably request; provided, however, that the Company may withhold (i) any document or information that is subject to the terms of a confidentiality agreement with a third party or (ii) such portions of documents or information relating to pricing or other matters that are highly sensitive and the exchange of such documents (or portions thereof) or information, as determined by the Company's outside counsel, might reasonably result in antitrust difficulties between the Company and Conopco (or any of its affiliates). If any material is withheld from Conopco pursuant to the proviso to the preceding sentence, the Company shall inform Conopco as to what is being withheld. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the Company shall, within two business days of request therefor, provide to Conopco the information described in Rule 14a-7(a)(2)(ii) under the Exchange Act and any information to which a holder of Company Common Stock would be entitled under Section 16.02 of the VBCA (assuming such holder met the requirements of such section).

(b) The Company shall, as soon as practicable and in any event by the end of the third week of each month, furnish to Conopco such financial information for the previous month in such form as is provided to the Company Board.

(c) All information exchanged pursuant to this Section 6.02 shall be subject to the confidentiality agreement dated September 27, 1999 between the Company and Conopco (the "Confidentiality Agreement").

SECTION 6.03. Best Efforts; Notification. (a) Upon the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in this Agreement, and subject to Section 5.02 and the

Company's right to make the disclosures to its shareholders permitted under Section 5.02(d), each of the parties shall use its best efforts to take, or cause to be taken, all appropriate actions, and to do, or cause to be done, and to assist and cooperate with the other parties in doing, all things necessary, proper or advisable to consummate and make effective, in the most expeditious manner practicable, the Offer, the Merger and the other Transactions, including (i) the obtaining of all necessary actions, waivers, consents and approvals from Governmental Entities and the making of all necessary registrations and filings (including filings with Governmental Entities, if any) and the taking of all reasonable steps as may be necessary to obtain an approval or waiver from, or to avoid an action or proceeding by, any Governmental Entity, (ii) the obtaining of all necessary consents, approvals or waivers from third parties, (iii) the defending of any lawsuits or other legal proceedings, whether judicial or administrative, challenging this Agreement or any other Transaction Agreement or the consummation of the Transactions, including seeking to have any stay or temporary restraining order entered by any court or other Governmental Entity vacated or reversed and (iv) the execution and delivery of any additional instruments necessary to consummate the Transactions and to fully carry out the purposes of the Transaction Agreements; provided, however, that neither the Company nor Conopco shall be required to consent to any action described in Section 7.01(a). In connection with and without limiting the foregoing, the Company and the Company Board shall (i) take all action necessary to ensure that no state takeover statute or similar statute or regulation becomes applicable to any Transaction or this Agreement or any other Transaction Agreement and (ii) if any state takeover statute or similar statute or regulation becomes applicable to this Agreement or any other Transaction Agreement, take all action necessary to ensure that the Offer, the Merger and the other Transactions may be consummated as promptly as practicable on the terms contemplated by the Transaction Agreements and otherwise to minimize the effect of such statute or regulation on the Offer, the Merger and the other Transactions. Nothing in this Section 6.03 shall be deemed to require any party to waive any substantial rights or agree to any substantial limitation on its operations or to dispose of any significant asset or collection of assets.

(b) The Company shall give prompt notice to Conopco, and Conopco shall give prompt notice to the Company, of (i) any representation or warranty made by it contained in any Transaction Agreement that is qualified as to materiality being untrue or inaccurate in any respect when given or any such representation or warranty that is

not so qualified being untrue or inaccurate in any material respect when given or (ii) the failure by it to comply with or satisfy in any material respect any covenant, condition or agreement to be complied with or satisfied by it under any Transaction Agreement; provided, however, that no such notification shall affect the representations, warranties, covenants or agreements of the parties or the conditions to the obligations of the parties under the Transaction Agreements.

SECTION 6.04. Stock Options. (a) As soon as reasonably practicable following the date of this Agreement, the Company Board (or, if appropriate, any committee administering the Company Stock Plans) shall adopt resolutions or take such other actions as may be required to effect the following:

(i) adjust the terms of all outstanding Company Stock Options, whether vested or unvested, as necessary to provide that each Company Stock Option (and any Company SAR related thereto) outstanding immediately prior to the acceptance for payment of shares of Class A Common Stock pursuant to the Offer, including all vested and unvested Company Stock Options, shall be canceled effective immediately prior to the acceptance for payment of Class A Common Stock pursuant to the Offer, with the holder thereof becoming entitled to receive an amount in cash equal to (A) the excess, if any, of (1) \$43.60 over (2) the exercise price per share of the Class A Common Stock subject to such Company Stock Option or Company SAR, multiplied by (B) the number of shares of the Class A Common Stock for which such Company Stock Option shall not theretofore have been exercised; provided, however, that no cash payment shall be made with respect to any Company SAR that is related to any Company Stock Option in respect of which such a cash payment is made; provided, further, that all amounts payable pursuant to this Section 6.04(a)(i) shall be subject to any required withholding of Taxes or proof of eligibility of exemption therefrom and to receipt of the written consent of the holder thereof and shall be paid at or as soon as practicable following the acceptance for payment of shares of Class A Common Stock pursuant to the Offer, without interest; and

(ii) make such other changes to the Company Stock Plans as the Company and Conopco may agree are appropriate to give effect to the Offer and the Merger.

(b) After the Effective Time, the Surviving Corporation shall establish an appropriate long-term incentive plan to properly incentivise its employees.

SECTION 6.05. Benefit Plans and Special Bonus Program.

(a) Except as set forth in Section 6.04 and this Section 6.05, Conopco agrees that after the consummation of the Offer the Company shall honor, and, on and after the Effective Time, Conopco shall cause the Surviving Corporation to honor, all employment, severance, termination, consulting and retirement agreements to which the Company or any Company Subsidiary is presently a party and which have been disclosed in the Company Disclosure Letter, including all "constructive termination" provisions therein. Conopco confirms that, for purposes of such agreements, the acceptance for payment, and purchase, of the Company Common Stock pursuant to the Offer shall constitute a "change in control".

(b) Except as set forth in Sections 6.04 and 6.05(c), the Surviving Corporation shall maintain for a period of five years after the Effective Time the Company Benefit Plans (other than equity or equity-based programs), except to the extent provided in Section 6.04, in effect on the date of this Agreement or provide benefits to each current employee of the Company and the Company Subsidiaries that are not materially less favorable in the aggregate to such employees than those in effect on the date of this Agreement (other than equity or equity-based programs), except to the extent provided in Section 6.04.

(c) As soon as practicable following the date of this Agreement, the Company Board (or, if appropriate, any committee administering the 1986 ESPP) shall take or cause to be taken such actions as may be necessary to provide that (i) no options shall be granted and no payroll deductions accepted after the earlier of June 30, 2000 or the date in which falls the Effective Time; (ii) if the Effective Time falls on a date prior to June 30, 2000, the exercise date in respect of the offering (option) period under the 1986 ESPP that commenced January 1, 2000 shall be accelerated, and all unexercised rights granted in respect of such offering (option) period shall be exercised immediately prior to the Effective Time; (iii) all holding periods with respect to shares under the ESPP shall be waived; and (iv) the 1986 ESPP shall terminate as of the Effective Time.

(d) Six months following the Effective Time, Conopco shall make available to the Surviving Corporation the sum of \$5 million to be distributed on a per capita basis to the then full-time employees of the Company below

the OCEO as a special bonus unless the Company Board determines in its sole discretion that all or a portion of such amount should be contributed to the Foundation (as defined in Section 6.14) in which case the balance shall be distributed on a per capita basis to the then full-time employees of the Company below the OCEO and the amount not so distributed shall be contributed to the Foundation.

SECTION 6.06. Indemnification. (a) Conopco and Sub agree that all rights to indemnification under the Company Charter, the Company By-laws, the Company's indemnification or other agreements or by Law for acts or omissions occurring prior to the Effective Time now existing in favor of the current or former directors or officers of the Company and its subsidiaries (the "Indemnified Parties") as provided in their respective articles of incorporation, by-laws or indemnification agreements shall survive the Merger and shall continue in full force and effect in accordance with their terms until the expiration of the applicable statute of limitations (provided, that in the event any claim or claims are asserted or made prior to the expiration of all applicable statutes of limitation, all rights to indemnification in respect of any such claim or claims shall continue until disposition of any and all such claims), and Conopco shall cause the Surviving Corporation to honor all such rights. Without limitation of the foregoing, in the event any such Indemnified Party is or becomes involved in any capacity in any action, proceeding or investigation in connection with any matter, including the transactions contemplated by this Agreement, occurring prior to, and including, the Effective Time, Conopco shall, or shall cause the Surviving Corporation to, pay as incurred such Indemnified Party's reasonable legal and other expenses (including the cost of any investigation and preparation) incurred in connection therewith (subject to receipt by the Surviving Corporation of an undertaking from such Indemnified Party to repay advances if it is subsequently determined that such Indemnified Party is not entitled to indemnification). Conopco shall pay all expenses, including reasonable attorneys' fees, that may be incurred by any Indemnified Party in successfully enforcing the indemnity and other obligations provided for in this Section 6.06(a).

(b) Conopco shall cause to be maintained for a period of not less than six years from the Effective Time the Company's current directors' and officers' insurance and indemnification policies to the extent that they provide coverage for events occurring prior to the Effective Time (the "D&O Insurance") for all persons who are directors and officers of the Company on the date of this Agreement, so long as the annual premium therefor would not be in excess

of 200% of the last annual premiums paid prior to the date of this Agreement (such 200% amount, the "Maximum Premium"). If the existing Insurance expires, is terminated or canceled during such six-year period, Conopco shall use all reasonable efforts to cause to be obtained as much Insurance as can be obtained for the remainder of such period for an annualized premium not in excess of the Maximum Premium, on terms and conditions no less advantageous than the existing D&O Insurance. The Company represents to Conopco that the Maximum Premium is \$228,000.

SECTION 6.07. Fees and Expenses; Liquidated Damages. (a) Except as provided below, all fees and expenses incurred in connection with the Merger shall be paid by the party incurring such fees or expenses, whether or not the Merger is consummated.

(b) The Company shall pay to Conopco a fee of \$11.4 million if: (i) this Agreement is terminated pursuant to Section 8.01(b)(iii) as a result of the failure of the condition set forth in paragraph (d) of Section 7.01; (ii) Conopco terminates this Agreement pursuant to Section 8.01(d) or the Company terminates this Agreement pursuant to Section 8.01(e); (iii) after the date of this Agreement any person makes or consummates a Company Takeover Proposal or amends a Company Takeover Proposal made prior to the date of this Agreement, and (A) the Offer remains open for at least five business days following the first public announcement of the making, consummation or amendment, as the case may be, of such Company Takeover Proposal, (B) the Minimum Tender Condition is not satisfied at such expiration date and (C) this Agreement is terminated pursuant to Section 8.01(b)(iii); or (iv) this Agreement is terminated (other than termination pursuant to Section 8.01(b)(iv) or 8.01(f)) and within 12 months of such termination the Company enters into a definitive agreement to consummate, or consummates, the transactions contemplated by a Company Takeover Proposal. Any fee due under this Section 6.07(b) shall be paid by wire transfer of same-day funds on the date of termination of this Agreement (except that in the case of termination pursuant to clause (iv) above such payment shall be made on the date of execution of such definitive agreement or, if earlier, consummation of such transactions). Conopco shall only be entitled to one fee under this Section 6.07(b).

(c) The parties acknowledge that Conopco's damages in the event that this Agreement is breached by the Company would be extremely costly and impractical to calculate. Conopco and the Company have expressly negotiated this provision, and have agreed that in light of

the circumstances existing at the time of execution of this Agreement, an amount equal to \$11.9 million represents a reasonable estimate of the harm likely to be suffered by Conopco in the event this Agreement is terminated pursuant to Section 8.01(c) or pursuant to Section 8.01(b)(iii) as a result of the failure of a condition set forth in paragraph (e) or (f) of Section 7.01. Accordingly, in the event this Agreement is terminated under such circumstances, Conopco shall be entitled to receive \$11.9 million from the Company as its sole remedy and as liquidated damages.

SECTION 6.08. Public Announcements. Each Of Conopco and Sub, on the one hand, and the Company, on the other hand, shall consult with each other before issuing, and provide each other the opportunity to review and comment upon, any press release or other public statements with respect to the Offer and the Merger and the other Transactions and shall not issue any such press release or make any such public statement prior to such consultation, except as may be required, as determined by outside counsel, by applicable Law, court process or by obligations pursuant to any listing agreement with any national securities exchange.

SECTION 6.09. Transfer Taxes. All Stock transfer, real estate transfer, documentary, stamp, recording and other similar Taxes (including interest, penalties and additions to any such Taxes) ("Transfer Taxes") incurred in connection with the Transactions shall be paid by either Sub or the Surviving Corporation, and the Company shall cooperate with Sub and Conopco in preparing, executing and filing any Tax Returns with respect to such Transfer Taxes.

SECTION 6.10. Interim Directors. Promptly upon the acceptance for payment of, and payment by Sub for, any shares of Class A Common Stock pursuant to the Offer, Sub shall be entitled to designate, for election by the Company Board, such number of directors on the Company Board as will give Sub, subject to compliance with Section 14(f) of the Exchange Act and the VBCA, majority representation on the Company Board; provided, however, that in the event that Sub's designees are appointed or elected to the Company Board, until the Effective Time the Company Board shall have at least three directors who are Directors on the date of this Agreement and who are not officers of the Company (the "Independent Directors"); provided, further, that, in such event, if the number of Independent Directors shall be reduced below three for any reason whatsoever, any remaining Independent Directors (or Independent Director, if there shall be only one remaining) shall be entitled to designate

persons to fill such vacancies who shall be deemed to be Independent Directors for purposes of this Agreement or, if no Independent Directors then remain, the other directors shall designate three persons to fill such vacancies who are not officers, shareholders or affiliates of the Company, Conopco or Sub, and such persons shall be deemed to be Independent Directors for purposes of this Agreement. Subject to applicable Law, the Company shall take all action requested by Conopco necessary to effect any such election, including mailing to its shareholders the Information Statement containing the information required by Section 14(f) of the Exchange Act and Rule 14f-1 promulgated thereunder, and the Company shall make such mailing with the mailing of the Schedule 14D-9 (provided that Sub shall have provided to the Company on a timely basis all information required to be included in the Information Statement with respect to Sub's designees). In connection with the foregoing, the Company shall promptly, at the option of Sub, either increase the size of the Company Board or obtain the resignation of such number of its current directors as is necessary to enable Sub's designees to be elected or appointed to the Company Board as provided above.

SECTION 6.11. Company Capital Stock. (a) Immediately following the consummation of the Offer, the Company Board shall authorize the Company to redeem all of the outstanding shares of Company Preferred Stock, at a price per share that would have been received by a holder of Company Preferred Stock if paid as Merger Consideration in the Merger, prior to the record date for the Company Shareholder Meeting and deliver to all holders of Company Preferred Stock the notice of redemption required by the Company Charter. The Company shall redeem all outstanding shares of Company Preferred Stock prior to the Effective Time.

(b) Upon receipt of a Qualified Notice (as defined below) from Conopco, and in accordance with the Company Charter, the Company shall mail a notice to all the holders of Class B Common Stock, which notice shall specify that all outstanding shares of Class B Common Stock will be automatically converted into shares of Class A Common Stock effective ten days from the date of such mailing. The Company shall not take any action to rescind, revoke, retrieve or otherwise impair the effectiveness of such notice of conversion or prevent the automatic conversion of the outstanding shares of Class B Common Stock. A "Qualified Notice" shall mean a written notice that (i) is delivered by Conopco to the Company not earlier than the business day immediately prior to the then scheduled expiration date of the Offer and not later than 2 p.m.

Eastern Time on the then scheduled expiration date of the Offer and (ii) states that, as of the time of such notice, Conopco has no reason to believe that any condition set forth in Section 7.01 will not be satisfied at the then scheduled expiration time of the Offer (assuming compliance by the Company with this Section 6.11(b)).

SECTION 6.12. Rights Agreements; Consequences if Rights Triggered. The Company Board shall take all further action (in addition to that referred to in Section 3.05(c)) requested in writing by Conopco in order to render the Company Rights inapplicable to the Offer, the Merger and the other Transactions. Except as approved in writing by Conopco, the Company Board shall not (i) amend either of the Company Rights Agreements, (ii) redeem the Company Rights or (iii) take any action with respect to, or make any determination under, the Company Rights Agreements.

SECTION 6.13. Shareholder Litigation. After the Closing Date, the Company shall give Conopco the opportunity to participate in the defense or settlement of any shareholder litigation against the Company or its directors relating to any Transaction.

SECTION 6.14. Operations of the Surviving Corporation.
(a) The Company Board immediately following the Effective Time shall consist of: (i) the CEO; (ii) seven members to be composed of (A) such members of the Company Board (other than the current CEO and Ineligible Directors (as defined in Section 9.03)) as of the date hereof who wish to continue or rejoin as members of the Company Board following the Effective Time and (B) such other persons as may be necessary to fill any vacancies in the seven members as shall be designated for election by a majority of the persons specified in clause (A) (the "Class I Directors"); (iii) two members (the "Class M Directors") to be designated by Meadowbrook Lane, Inc. ("Meadowbrook"); and (iv) one member (together with any alternate that Conopco may from time to time designate, the "Class U Director") to be designated by Conopco. The size of the Company Board shall be fixed at 11. Directors shall be elected for one year terms (subject to earlier removal, death or resignation), and a majority of directors then in office in each Class shall designate the candidates for election to the Company Board in such Class each year, and Conopco shall cause the election of such candidates and the CEO to the Company Board. Vacancies on the Company Board shall be filled in a like manner. Conopco, as sole shareholder of the Surviving Corporation, shall remove any director of any Class at the written request of at least a majority of the directors of such Class then in office and shall not otherwise remove any

member of the Company Board after the Effective Time, other than a Class U Director or the CEO following termination of his or her employment. No Ineligible Director shall be permitted at any time to be elected to the Company Board.

(b) Immediately following the Effective Time, the Surviving Corporation shall delegate authority to the CEO to manage the affairs of the Company, substantially in the form of Exhibit B, appropriately adjusted for inflation and other relevant factors. The Surviving Corporation, with the consent of Conopco, shall review on an annual basis the proper scope of such delegation and shall make a new delegation to the CEO as of January 1 of each year. Within the scope of the authority delegated by the Surviving Corporation to the CEO, the CEO may act without obtaining the prior approval of Conopco or the Company Board. The Company Board shall not alter or challenge in any way the scope of any delegation of authority by the Surviving Corporation to the CEO.

(c) Decisions with respect to the appointment, compensation and removal of the CEO shall be made by Conopco after good faith consultation with, and the participation in discussions of, an advisory committee of the Company Board (the "Appointment Committee") consisting of Ben Cohen ("B.C.") and Jerry Greenfield ("J.G."); provided, however, that, if from time to time one or both of B.C. or J.G. is not a member of the Company Board, then a majority of the Class I Directors then in office shall appoint one or two, as the case may be, Class I Directors or Class M Directors to the Appointment Committee.

(d) Subject to Sections 6.14(e) and 6.14(f), which place primary responsibility for Social Mission Priorities and the Essential Integrity of the Brand (each as defined below) with the Company Board, the Surviving Corporation shall be managed by the CEO in accordance with an annual business plan. Each year the CEO shall present a business plan for the following year to Conopco and the Company Board. Conopco and the Company Board, in good faith consultation with each other, shall review the proposal and Conopco, the Company Board and the CEO shall use good faith efforts to reach agreement on the annual business plan. If such parties are unable to reach agreement on the annual business plan, the ultimate determination of such plan shall be by Conopco. The annual business plan may be modified following the principles set out in the previous two sentences.

(e) The Company Board shall have primary responsibility for preserving and enhancing the objectives

of the historical social mission of the Company as they may evolve from time to time consistent therewith ("Social Mission Priorities"). The Company Board shall work together with the CEO to integrate Social Mission Priorities into the business of the Surviving Corporation. The Company Board shall have a committee (the "Social Venture Committee") that shall oversee the Social Venture Fund (as defined below) consisting of one Class M Director, appointed by a majority of the Class M Directors then in office, and B.C., or, if B.C. is not a member of the Company Board, J.G., or, if neither B.C. nor J.G. is a member of the Company Board, a Class I Director appointed by a majority of the Class I Directors. Schedule 6.14 contains an illustrative list of Social Mission Priorities of the Company as of the date hereof.

(f) The Company Board shall be the custodians of the Ben & Jerry's-brand image and shall have primary responsibility for safeguarding the integrity of the essential elements of the Ben & Jerry's brand-name (the "Essential Integrity of the Brand"). The Company Board shall work together with the CEO to provide that the business of the Surviving Corporation is conducted in a manner that preserves and enhances the Essential Integrity of the Brand. As part of this responsibility, the Company Board may prevent any action by the CEO in the areas of new product introduction, the changing of product standards and specifications, the approval of the content of marketing materials and the licensing or other use of the Ben & Jerry's trademark that, in each case, a majority of the Company Board reasonably determines to be inconsistent with the Essential Integrity of the Brand.

(g) The Company and Conopco shall work together to develop and mutually agree to a set of measures of the social performance of the Surviving Corporation ("Social Metrics"). The Surviving Corporation, under the direction of the Company Board, shall seek to have the Social Metrics of the Surviving Corporation increase at a rate in excess of the rate of sales increases of the Surviving Corporation.

(h) The Surviving Corporation shall continue the Company's practice of making charitable contributions by making contributions, for a minimum of ten years, of \$1.1 million per year adjusted annually (i) by multiplying such amount by the ratio of the U.S. Producer Price Index for the month of December of the year in which the determination is made to the U.S. Producer Price Index for December 1999 and (ii) by multiplying the product of such calculation by the ratio of the equivalent gallon sales of Products bearing the Principal Licensed Mark (each as

defined in the License Agreement) sold by any person in such year to the equivalent gallon sales of Products sold in 1999; provided, however, that such ratio shall never be less than one . To the extent that a material portion of the Company's business consists of activities other than the manufacture and sale of Products, Conopco and the Surviving Corporation shall agree on an appropriate equivalent measure of sales volume for clause (ii) with respect to such non-Product activities. The Company Board shall have the responsibility for allocating annual contributions among The Ben & Jerry's Foundation, Inc. (the "Foundation"), local community charitable initiatives with the support and oversight of employee Community Action Teams and charitable institutions selected by the OCEO. The Company Board may allocate a portion of such contributions to the Foundation so long as (i) the Foundation does not significantly change its charitable purpose, (ii) none of the trustees of the Foundation disparages the Surviving Corporation, its products or its management and (iii) any replacement or additional trustee of the Foundation is reasonably satisfactory to Conopco. After such ten year period, the Surviving Corporation shall continue to make contributions as calculated in accordance with the first sentence of this Section 6.14(h) unless the activities and performance of the Foundation cease to be reasonably acceptable to Unilever, and provided that the Foundation meets the other requirements set out in the previous sentence. The Company Board shall also be responsible for making the determination referred to in Section 6.05(d).

(i) Conopco shall not prevent the Surviving Corporation from fulfilling its obligations under this Section 6.14.

(j) Conopco shall have primary responsibility for the financial and operational aspects of the Surviving Corporation and the other aspects of the Surviving Corporation not allocated to the Company Board pursuant to this Section 6.14. Each member of the Company Board after the Effective Time and all employees of the Surviving Corporation shall agree to abide by the Unilever Code of Business Conduct, and all employees of the Surviving Corporation shall agree to abide by Unilever's financial, accounting and legal procedures.

(k) Following the Effective Time, the Surviving Corporation shall establish a new product development unit responsible for special projects to be headed by B.C., for so long as B.C. is a member of the Company Board and an employee of the Surviving Corporation. The role of such unit shall include the test-marketing of new products to a

reasonable extent, provided that such test-marketing is performed in conjunction with the Surviving Corporation's marketing department to ensure that proper measures are utilized to determine the success or failure of such test-marketing.

(l) The parties agree that the Company Charter and the Company By-laws shall be amended after the Effective Time to the extent necessary to implement the provisions contained in this Section 6.14, including if necessary the Surviving Corporation electing to become a close corporation in accordance with the provisions of the VBCA.

SECTION 6.15. The Foundation. Immediately prior to the Effective Time, the Surviving Corporation shall, and Conopco shall cause the Surviving Corporation to, make a one-time contribution of not less than \$5 million to the Foundation so long as (i) the Foundation does not significantly change its charitable purpose, (ii) none of the trustees of the Foundation disparages the Surviving Corporation, its products or its management and (iii) any replacement or additional trustee of the Foundation appointed before the date of payment is reasonably satisfactory to Conopco.

SECTION 6.16. Certain Employee Matters. (a) The Surviving Corporation shall not, for a period of at least two years following the Effective Time, initiate any material headcount reduction of the employees of the Company, such headcount to be measured on a seasonal basis taking into account past employment practice by the Company.

(b) The Surviving Corporation shall maintain for a period of at least five years following the Effective Time its corporate presence and substantial operations in Vermont.

(c) The Surviving Corporation shall maintain the Company's current "liveable wage" policy in respect of employees of the Surviving Corporation.

(d) Following the Effective Time, a significant amount of the incentive-based compensation of the OCEO shall be based on the social performance of the Surviving Corporation, and the Company Board shall be primarily responsible for the award of such social performance based amounts.

SECTION 6.17. Social Milestones. Following the Effective Time, Conopco shall cause the Parents to, and the Company shall, appoint John Elkington (or such other person

as the parties may agree from time to time) (the "Social Advisor") to work with the Parents and the Company to develop a program of social milestones for the assessment of the Parents' efforts to incorporate socially responsible practices into their businesses, based on the Parents' social audit to be completed in the year 2000 (the "Parents Social Audit"), which will set out five-year performance goals with interim annual targets (the "Social Milestones"), each of the Social Milestones to be agreed between the Parents and the Company. The Social Advisor shall carry out an annual audit of the Parents' performance in relation to the Social Milestones, such audit to be publicly disseminated to the extent consistent with the dissemination of the Parents Social Audit, or, if the Parents Social Audit is not publicly disseminated, on a time frame and in a manner reasonably acceptable to the Parents and the Company Board, which manner shall include publication on the Parents' website. The reasonable fees of John Elkington shall be borne by Conopco or its affiliates.

SECTION 6.18. The Social Venture Fund. Following the Effective Time, the Surviving Corporation shall establish a fund (the "Social Venture Fund"), to be administered by the Social Venture Committee, to provide venture financing to (a) vendors owned by women, minorities or indigenous people, (b) vendors which give priority to a social change mission, and (c) such other third-party entrepreneurial businesses within the scope of the Company's Social Mission Priorities. The Surviving Corporation shall fund such entity pursuant to an agreement to be made between the Surviving Corporation and the Social Venture Fund after the Effective Time on such terms and conditions as they and the Social Venture Committee shall approve. The Surviving Corporation shall make available to the Social Venture Fund an aggregate amount of \$5 million. The terms of all venture financings approved by the Social Venture Committee to be made by the Social Venture Fund shall limit the financial responsibility of the Surviving Corporation in the aggregate to the foregoing cash contribution.

ARTICLE VII

SECTION 7.01. Conditions to the Offer. Notwithstanding any other term of the Offer or this Agreement, Sub shall not be required to accept for payment or, subject to any applicable rules and regulations of the SEC, including Rule 14e-1(c) under the Exchange Act (relating to Sub's obligation to pay for or return tendered shares of Company Common Stock promptly after the

termination or withdrawal of the Offer), to pay for any shares of Company Common Stock tendered pursuant to the Offer unless (i) there shall have been validly tendered and not withdrawn prior to the expiration of the Offer such number of shares of Company Common Stock that, taking into account the conversion of the Class B Common Stock to Class A Common Stock, would constitute a majority of the combined voting power of the Company Common Stock (determined on a fully diluted basis, after giving effect to the exercise or conversion of all options, rights and securities exercisable or convertible into voting securities) (the "Minimum Tender Condition"), (ii) the waiting period (and any extension thereof) under the HSR Act applicable to the purchase of shares of Company Common Stock pursuant to the Offer shall have expired or been terminated and (iii) the Company shall have mailed the notice of conversion described in Section 6.11(b) to all holders of Class B Common Stock following receipt of the notice specified in Section 6.11(b) and shall not have taken any action in violation of Section 6.11(b). Furthermore, notwithstanding any other term of the Offer or this Agreement, Sub shall not be required to accept for payment or, subject as aforesaid, to pay for any shares of Company Common Stock not theretofore accepted for payment or paid for, and may terminate or amend the Offer, with the consent of the Company, or if, at any time on or after the date of this Agreement and before the acceptance of such shares for payment or the payment therefor, any of the following conditions exists:

(a) there shall be threatened by any Governmental Entity, or there shall be initiated or pending any suit, action, proceeding, application or counterclaims by any Governmental Entity or any other person, or before any court or governmental authority, agency or tribunal, domestic or foreign in each case that has a reasonable likelihood of success, (i) challenging the acquisition by Conopco or Sub of any Class A Common Stock, seeking to restrain or prohibit the making or consummation of the Offer or the Merger or any other Transaction, or seeking to obtain from the Company, Conopco or Sub any damages that are material in relation to the Company and its subsidiaries taken as whole, (ii) seeking to prohibit or limit the ownership or operation by the Company, Conopco or any of their respective subsidiaries of any material portion of the business or assets of the Company, Conopco or any of their respective subsidiaries, or to compel the Company, Conopco or any of their respective subsidiaries to dispose of or hold separate any material portion of the business or assets of the

Company, Conopco or any of their respective subsidiaries, as a result of the Offer, the Merger or any other Transaction, (iii) seeking to impose limitations on the ability of Conopco or Sub to acquire or hold, or exercise full rights of ownership of, any shares of Company Common Stock, including the right to vote the Company Common Stock purchased by it on all matters properly presented to the shareholders of the Company, (iv) seeking to prohibit or limit Conopco or any of its subsidiaries from effectively controlling in any material respect the business or operations of the Company and the Company Subsidiaries, or (v) which otherwise, individually or in the aggregate, would reasonably be expected to have a Company Material Adverse Effect;

(b) any Law shall be threatened, proposed, sought, or any Law or Judgment shall be enacted, entered, enforced, promulgated, amended or issued with respect to, or deemed applicable to, or any Consent withheld with respect to (i) Conopco, the Company or any of their respective subsidiaries or (ii) the Offer, the Merger or any other Transaction, by any Governmental Entity that would reasonably be expected to result directly or indirectly, in any of the consequences referred to in paragraph (a) above;

(c) since the date of this Agreement, there shall have occurred (i) any material damage to any material property in which the Company or any Company Subsidiary has any interest, (ii) any suit, action or proceeding threatened against or affecting the Company or any Company Subsidiary or any significant development in any existing suit, action or proceeding involving or affecting the Company or any Company Subsidiary, (iii) any challenge to the use by the Company of any material intellectual property rights used in its business at the date hereof or (iv) any event, change, effect or development adversely affecting the integrity of the trademarks or trade names under which the Company conducts its business, that, in any case under each of clause (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv), individually or in the aggregate, have had or would reasonably be expected to have, a Company Material Adverse Effect;

(d) (i) it shall have been publicly disclosed or Conopco shall have otherwise learned that beneficial ownership (determined for the purposes of this paragraph as set forth in Rule 13d-3 promulgated under the Exchange Act) of more than 50% of the outstanding shares of the Company Common Stock has been acquired by

another person or (ii) the Company Board or any committee thereof shall have withdrawn or modified in a manner adverse to Conopco or Sub, its approval or recommendation of this Agreement, the Offer or the Merger, failed to recommend to the Company's shareholders that they accept the Offer and give the Company Shareholder Approval or approved or recommended any Company Takeover Proposal;

(e) (i) any representation and warranty of the Company in this Agreement that is qualified as to Company Material Adverse Effect shall not be true and correct as of the date of this Agreement, except to the extent such representation and warranty expressly relates to an earlier date (in which case on and as of such earlier date), and (ii) the representations and warranties of the Company that are not so qualified as to Company Material Adverse Effect shall not be true or correct in all respects as of the date of this Agreement, except to the extent such representations and warranties expressly relate to an earlier date (in which case on and as of such earlier date), unless the failure of all such representations and warranties in this clause (ii) to be true and correct in aggregate, has had or would reasonably be expected to have a Company Material Adverse Effect;

(f) the Company shall have failed to perform in any material respect any obligation or to comply in any material respect with any agreement or covenant of the Company to be performed or complied with by it under this Agreement; or

(g) this Agreement shall have been terminated in accordance with its terms;

which, in any such case, and regardless of the circumstances giving rise to any such condition (including any action or inaction by Conopco or any of its affiliates), makes it inadvisable, in the sole judgment of Sub or Conopco, to proceed with such acceptance for payment or payment.

The foregoing conditions are for the sole benefit of Sub and Conopco and, subject to Section 1.01(a), may be asserted by Sub or Conopco regardless of the circumstances giving rise to such conditions or may be waived by Sub and Conopco in whole or in part at any time and from time to time in their sole discretion. The failure by Conopco, Sub or any other affiliate of Conopco at any time to exercise any of the foregoing rights shall not be deemed a waiver of any such right, the waiver of any such right with respect to

particular facts and circumstances shall not be deemed a waiver with respect to any other facts and circumstances and each such right shall be deemed an ongoing right that may be asserted at any time and from time to time.

SECTION 7.02. Conditions to the Merger. The respective obligation of each party to effect the Merger is subject to the satisfaction or waiver on or prior to the Closing Date of the following conditions:

(a) Shareholder Approval. The Company shall have obtained the Company Shareholder Approval.

(b) Antitrust. The waiting period (and any extension thereof) applicable to the Merger under the HSR Act shall have been terminated or shall have expired.

(c) No Injunctions or Restraints. No temporary restraining order, preliminary or permanent injunction or other order issued by any court of competent jurisdiction or other legal restraint or prohibition preventing the consummation of the Merger shall be in effect; provided, however, that prior to asserting this condition each of the parties shall have used its best efforts to prevent the entry of any such injunction or other order and to appeal as promptly as possible any such injunction or other order that may be entered.

ARTICLE VIII

Termination, Amendment and Waiver

SECTION 8.01. Termination. This Agreement may be terminated at any time prior to the Effective Time, whether before or after receipt of Company Shareholder Approval:

(a) by mutual written consent of Conopco, Sub and the Company;

(b) by either Conopco or the Company:

(i) if the Merger is not consummated on or before September 30, 2000, unless the failure to consummate the Merger is the result of a material breach of any Transaction Agreement by the party seeking to terminate this Agreement; provided, however, that (A) the passage of such period shall be tolled for any part thereof during which any party shall be subject to a nonfinal order, decree, ruling or action restraining, enjoining or

otherwise prohibiting the consummation of the Merger, (B) this Agreement may not be terminated pursuant to this clause (i) after Sub accepts shares of Company Common Stock for payment pursuant to the Offer and (C) such September 30, 2000 date may be extended to a date not later than November 30, 2000, by Conopco or the Company prior to termination of this Agreement, by notice in writing to the other, if on September 30, 2000, the Offer has not been consummated because of the failure of the condition in clause (ii) of the lead-in paragraph in Section 7.01 or the condition in paragraph (a) in Section 7.01;

(ii) if any Governmental Entity issues an order, decree or ruling or takes any other action permanently enjoining, restraining or otherwise prohibiting the Offer or the Merger and such order, decree, ruling or other action shall have become final and nonappealable;

(iii) if as the result of the failure of any of the conditions set forth in Section 7.01 to this Agreement, the Offer shall have terminated or expired in accordance with its terms without Conopco having purchased any shares of Company Common Stock pursuant to the Offer; or

(iv) if, upon a vote at a duly held meeting to obtain the Company Shareholder Approval, the Company Shareholder Approval is not obtained; provided, however, that Conopco may not terminate this Agreement under this Section 8.01(b) (iv) if the Company Common Stock owned by Sub, Conopco or any affiliate of Conopco shall not have been voted in favor of obtaining the Company Shareholder Approval;

(c) by Conopco, if the Company breaches or fails to perform in any material respect any of its representations, warranties or covenants contained in any Transaction Agreement, which breach or failure to perform (i) would give rise to the failure of a condition set forth in Section 7.01, and (ii) has not been cured within 30 days after the giving of written notice to the Company of such breach (provided that Conopco is not then in wilful and material breach of any representation, warranty or covenant contained in any Transaction Agreement);

(d) by Conopco:

(i) if the Company Board or any committee thereof withdraws or modifies, or publicly proposes to withdraw or modify, in a manner adverse to Conopco, its approval or recommendation of this Agreement, the Offer or the Merger, fails to recommend to the Company's shareholders that they accept the Offer and give the Company Shareholder Approval or approves or recommends, or publicly proposes to approve or recommend, any Company Takeover Proposal; provided, however, that any public statement by the Company that (A) it has received a Company Takeover Proposal, (B) it has given Conopco the notice required by Section 5.02(b) in connection with the withdrawal of its recommendation or (C) otherwise only describes the technical operation of Sections 5.02, 6.07 and 7.01(d)(ii) and this Section 8.01 shall not be deemed to be a public proposal to withdraw or modify the Company Board's recommendation for the purposes of this clause (i) or Section 7.01(d)(ii); or

(ii) if the Company or any of its officers, directors, employees, representatives or agents takes any of the actions that are proscribed by Section 5.02;

(e) by the Company if the Company Board withdraws its recommendation of the Offer in accordance with Section 5.02(b); and

(f) by the Company, if Conopco breaches or fails to perform in any material respect any of its representations, warranties or covenants contained in any Transaction Agreement, which breach or failure to perform cannot be or has not been cured within 30 days after the giving of written notice to Conopco of such breach (provided that the Company is not then in wilful and material breach of any representation, warranty or covenant contained in any Transaction Agreement).

SECTION 8.02. Effect of Termination. In the event of termination of this Agreement by either the Company or Conopco as provided in Section 8.01, this Agreement shall forthwith become void and have no effect, without any liability or obligation on the part of Conopco, Sub or the Company, other than Section 3.21, Section 4.06, Section 6.02(c), Section 6.07, this Section 8.02 and Article IX, which provisions shall survive such termination,

and except to the extent that such termination results from the wilful and material breach by a party of any representation, warranty or covenant set forth in any Transaction Agreement.

SECTION 8.03. Amendment. This Agreement may be amended by the parties at any time before or after receipt of the Company Shareholder Approval; provided, however, that after receipt of the Company Shareholder Approval, there shall be made no amendment that by Law requires further approval by the shareholders of the Company without the further approval of such shareholders. This Agreement may not be amended except by an instrument in writing signed on behalf of each of the parties and, where any amendment relates to a provision of this Agreement in respect of which any third party beneficiary is entitled to an enforcement right pursuant to Section 9.07, an instrument in writing must be signed by the person entitled to such enforcement right.

SECTION 8.04. Extension; Waiver. At any time prior to the Effective Time, the parties may (a) extend the time for the performance of any of the obligations or other acts of the other parties, (b) waive any inaccuracies in the representations and warranties contained in this Agreement or in any document delivered pursuant to this Agreement or (c) subject to the proviso of Section 8.03, waive compliance with any of the agreements or conditions contained in this Agreement. Any agreement on the part of a party to any such extension or waiver shall be valid only if set forth in an instrument in writing signed on behalf of such party and, where any waiver relates to a provision of this Agreement in respect of which any third party beneficiary is entitled to an enforcement right pursuant to Section 9.07, an instrument in writing must be signed by the person entitled to such enforcement right. The failure of any party to this Agreement to assert any of its rights under this Agreement or otherwise shall not constitute a waiver of such rights.

SECTION 8.05. Procedure for Termination, Amendment, Extension or Waiver. A termination of this Agreement pursuant to Section 8.01, an amendment of this Agreement pursuant to Section 8.03 or an extension or waiver pursuant to Section 8.04 shall, in order to be effective, require (a) in the case of Conopco, Sub or the Company, action by its Board of Directors or the duly authorized designee of its Board of Directors and (b) in the case of the Company, action by a majority of the members of the Company Board who were members thereof on the date of this Agreement and remain as such hereafter or the duly authorized designee of such members; provided, however, that in the event that

Sub's designees are appointed or elected to the Company Board as provided in Section 6.10, after the acceptance for payment of Company Common Stock pursuant to the Offer and prior to the Effective Time, the affirmative vote of the majority of the Independent Directors, in lieu of the vote required pursuant to clause (a) above, shall be required by the Company to (i) amend or terminate this Agreement, (ii) exercise or waive any of the Company's rights or remedies under this Agreement or (iii) extend the time for performance of Conopco's or Sub's respective obligations under this Agreement.

ARTICLE IX

General Provisions

SECTION 9.01. Nonsurvival of Representations and Warranties. None of the representations and warranties in this Agreement or in any instrument delivered pursuant to this Agreement shall survive the Effective Time. This Section 9.01 shall not limit any covenant or agreement of the parties which by its terms contemplates performance after the Effective Time.

SECTION 9.02. Notices. All notices, requests, claims, demands and other communications under this Agreement shall be in writing and shall be deemed given upon receipt by the parties at the following addresses (or at such other address for a party as shall be specified by like notice):

- (a) if to Conopco or Sub, to
- Conopco, Inc.
390 Park Avenue, 21st Floor
New York, NY 10022
Attention: Ronald Soiefer
Facsimile: (212) 688-3411
- with a copy to :
- Cravath, Swaine & Moore
Worldwide Plaza
825 Eighth Avenue
New York, NY 10019
Attention: Richard Hall
Facsimile: (212) 474-3700

(b) if to the Company, to

Ben & Jerry's Homemade, Inc.
30 Community Drive
South Burlington, VT 05403
Attention: Chief Executive Officer
Facsimile (508) 230-5579

with a copy to:

Ropes & Gray
One International Place
Boston, MA 02110
Attention: Howard K. Fuguet
Facsimile: (617) 951-7050

and:

Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom LLP
Four Times Square
New York, New York 10036
Attention: Randall H. Doud
Facsimile: (917) 777-2524

SECTION 9.03. Definitions. For purposes of this Agreement:

"affiliate" and "associate", when used with reference to any person, shall have the respective meanings ascribed to such terms in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act, as in effect on the date of this Agreement. In the case of Conopco, "affiliate" shall include, without limitation, either Parent, and any entity a majority of the voting control of which is owned, directly or indirectly, by either Parent or both of them together.

A "material adverse effect" means, when used in connection with the Company or Conopco, any change or effect that is materially adverse to the business, properties, assets, condition (financial or otherwise), or results of operations of such party and its subsidiaries, taken as a whole, except (in the case of the Company) as expressly set forth in the Company Disclosure Letter.

An "Ineligible Director" means any member of the Company Board at the date hereof who (a) fails to tender his or her shares of Company Common Stock pursuant to the Offer, (b) makes any public statement disparaging either Parent, Conopco, the Company, any Transaction Agreement or any Transaction, (c) takes any action that, but for

Section 9.11, would constitute a breach of this Agreement by the Company or (d) takes any other action which is intended to cause any of the Transactions to fail to be completed.

"Parent" means either of Unilever N.V. or Unilever PLC and "Parents" shall mean both of them.

A "person" means any individual, firm, corporation, partnership, company, limited liability company, trust, joint venture, association, Governmental Entity or other entity.

A "subsidiary" of any person means another person, an amount of the voting securities, other voting ownership or voting partnership interests of which is sufficient to elect at least a majority of its Board of Directors or other governing body (or, if there are no such voting interests, 50% or more of the equity interests of which) is owned directly or indirectly by such first person.

SECTION 9.04. Interpretation; Disclosure Letters. When a reference is made in this Agreement to a Section, Exhibit or Schedule such reference shall be to a Section of this Agreement unless otherwise indicated. The table of contents and headings contained in this Agreement are for reference purposes only and shall not affect in any way the meaning or interpretation of this Agreement. Whenever the words "include", "includes" or "including" are used in this Agreement, they shall be deemed to be followed by the words "without limitation". Any matter disclosed in any section of the Company Disclosure Letter shall be deemed disclosed only for the purposes of the specific Sections of this Agreement to which such section relates.

SECTION 9.05. Severability. If any term or other provision of this Agreement is invalid, illegal or incapable of being enforced by any rule or Law, or public policy, all other conditions and provisions of this Agreement shall nevertheless remain in full force and effect so long as the economic or legal substance of the transactions contemplated hereby is not affected in any manner materially adverse to any party. Upon such determination that any term or other provision is invalid, illegal or incapable of being enforced, the parties hereto shall negotiate in good faith to modify this Agreement so as to effect the original intent of the parties as closely as possible in an acceptable manner to the end that transactions contemplated hereby are fulfilled to the extent possible.

SECTION 9.06. Counterparts. This Agreement may be executed in one or more counterparts, all of which shall

be considered one and the same agreement and shall become effective when one or more counterparts have been signed by each of the parties and delivered to the other parties.

SECTION 9.07. Entire Agreement; No Third-Party Beneficiaries. The Transaction Agreements, taken together with the Company Disclosure Letter and the Conopco Disclosure Letter, (a) constitute the entire agreement, and supersede all prior agreements and understandings, both written and oral, among the parties with respect to the Transactions, and (b) except for the provisions of Article II and Sections 6.04(a), 6.05, 6.06, 6.15, 6.16 and 6.18 are not intended to confer upon any person other than the parties any rights or remedies. The provisions of Section 6.04(a) are enforceable by the holders of the Company Stock Options. The provisions of Section 6.05(a) are enforceable by the parties to those agreements referred to in Section 6.05(a). The provisions of Sections 6.05(b), 6.05(c), 6.05(d), 6.16 and 6.18 are enforceable by Henry Morgan and Jeffrey Furman acting jointly. Conopco shall reimburse the reasonable legal fees and expenses of Henry Morgan and Jeff Furman in bringing any litigation, or taking any other action, in good faith to enforce the third-party beneficiary rights granted to them under this Section 9.07. The provisions of Section 6.06 are enforceable by the directors and officers referred to in Section 6.06. Until such time as the Company Board is constituted in accordance with Section 6.14(a), the provisions of Section 6.14(a) are enforceable by any individual who is a member of the Company Board at the date of this Agreement. Thereafter, (i) the provisions of Section 6.14(a) relating to the removal of directors may be enforced by any individual who was a member of the Company Board immediately prior to the alleged breach of Section 6.14(a) and (ii) the provisions of Section 6.14(a) relating to the appointment of a director may be enforced by any individual who was a member of the Company Board immediately prior to the alleged breach of Section 6.14(a) or by any individual nominated for appointment in accordance with the provisions of Section 6.14(a) but not so appointed by the Surviving Corporation. The provisions of Section 6.15 are enforceable by the Foundation.

SECTION 9.08. GOVERNING LAW. THIS AGREEMENT AND ANY DISPUTE ARISING OUT OF OR RELATING TO THE TRANSACTIONS CONTEMPLATED BY THIS AGREEMENT SHALL BE GOVERNED BY, AND CONSTRUED IN ACCORDANCE WITH, THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, REGARDLESS OF THE LAWS THAT MIGHT OTHERWISE GOVERN UNDER APPLICABLE PRINCIPLES OF CONFLICTS OF LAWS THEREOF, EXCEPT TO THE EXTENT THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF VERMONT ARE MANDATORILY APPLICABLE TO THE MERGER.

SECTION 9.09. Assignment. Neither this Agreement nor any of the rights, interests or obligations under this Agreement shall be assigned, in whole or in part, by operation of law or otherwise by any of the parties without the prior written consent of the other parties except that Sub may assign, in its sole discretion, any of or all its rights, interests and obligations under this Agreement to Conopco or to any direct or indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Conopco, but no such assignment shall relieve Sub of any of its obligations under this Agreement. Any purported assignment without such consent shall be void. Subject to the preceding sentences, this Agreement will be binding upon, inure to the benefit of, and be enforceable by, the parties and their respective successors and assigns.

SECTION 9.10. Enforcement. The parties agree that irreparable damage would occur in the event that any of the provisions of any Transaction Agreement were not performed in accordance with their specific terms or were otherwise breached. It is accordingly agreed that the parties shall be entitled to an injunction or injunctions to prevent breaches of any Transaction Agreement and to enforce specifically the terms and provisions of each Transaction Agreement in any New York state court or any Federal court located in the State of New York, this being in addition to any other remedy to which they are entitled at law or in equity. In addition, each of the parties hereto (a) consents to submit itself to the personal jurisdiction of any New York state court or any Federal court located in the State of New York in the event any dispute arises out of any Transaction Agreement or any Transaction, (b) agrees that it will not attempt to deny or defeat such personal jurisdiction by motion or other request for leave from any such court, (c) agrees that it will not bring any action relating to any Transaction Agreement or any Transaction in any court other than any New York state court or any Federal court sitting in the State of New York and (d) waives any right to trial by jury with respect to any action related to or arising out of any Transaction Agreement or any Transaction.

SECTION 9.11. Separate Parties. Each of the parties to this Agreement acknowledges and agrees that each party is responsible for its own performance of its obligations hereunder and that no other party shall be liable for a failure of another party to perform its obligations. Without limiting the foregoing, it is acknowledged by Conopco that no Ineligible Director is acting as a representative of the Company in connection with the Transaction Agreements or the Transactions and that any action or failure to act on the part of any Ineligible

Director shall not be deemed to be an action or failure to act on the part of the Company, including under Section 5.02, 6.07 or 8.01, except to the extent that such Ineligible Director's action or failure to act is taken under the instruction of, or with the cooperation or the concurrence of, the Company Board.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, Conopco, Sub and the Company have duly executed this Agreement, all as of the date first written above.

CONOPCO, INC.,

by

Name: Mart Laius
Title: Vice President

VERMONT ALL NATURAL EXPENSION COMPANY,

by

Name: Mart Laius
Title: Vice President

BEN & JERRY'S HOMEMADE, INC.,

by

Name:
Title: CEO

The undersigned, jointly entitled to enforce Section 6.18 hereof, consent to the amendment of such section, as required by Section 8.03 hereof.

Jeffrey Furman

Henry Morgan

:4734D.07/04/00-12:23p]

EXHIBIT A

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION
OF
SURVIVING CORPORATION

ARTICLE I

The name of the corporation (hereinafter called the "Corporation") is BEN & JERRY'S HOMEMADE, INC.

ARTICLE II

The address of the Corporation's registered office in the State of Vermont is 148 College Street, Burlington, Vermont. The name of the registered agent at such address is The Corporation Trust Company.

ARTICLE III

The Corporation has the following Mission Statement: We have a progressive, nonpartisan, social mission that seeks to meet human needs and eliminate injustices in our local, national and international communities by integrating these concerns into our business activities. Our focus is on children and families, and the environment.

The gap between the rich and the poor is wide. We strive to create economic opportunities for those who have been denied them.

Capitalism and the wealth it produces does not create opportunity for everyone equally. We practice caring capitalism by integrating concern for the disadvantaged in our day-to-day business activities, and by advancing new models of economic justice that can become sustainable and replicable.

Manufacturing by definition creates waste. We strive to minimize our negative impact on the environment.

The growing of food sometimes uses toxic chemicals. We support socially and environmentally sustainable methods of food production and family farming.

The U.S. continues to spend significantly more on its military each year than the combined spending on: child health, welfare, education, nutrition, housing, job training and environment. We seek and support nonviolent ways to achieve peace and justice.

We strive to manifest a deep respect for human beings inside and outside our Corporation and for the communities of which they live.

ARTICLE IV

The total number of shares of all classes of stock that the Corporation shall have authority to issue is 10,000,000 shares of Common Stock having the par value of \$0.01 per share.

ARTICLE V

The number of directors of the Corporation shall be fixed from time to time by the Board of Directors of the Corporation.

ARTICLE VI

In furtherance and not in limitation of the powers conferred upon it by law, the Board of Directors of the Corporation is expressly authorized to adopt, amend or repeal the By-laws of the Corporation.

ARTICLE VII

Unless and except to the extent that the By-laws of the Corporation so require, the election of directors of the Corporation need not be by written ballot.

ARTICLE VIII

To the fullest extent from time to time permitted by law, no director of the Corporation shall be personally liable to any extent to the Corporation or its shareholders

for monetary damages for breach of his fiduciary duty as a director.

ARTICLE IX

Each person who is or was or had agreed to become a director or officer of the Corporation, and each such person who is or was serving or who had agreed to serve at the request of the Corporation as a director, officer, partner, member, employee or agent of another corporation, partnership, limited liability company, joint venture, trust or other enterprise (including the heirs, executor, administrators or estate of such person), shall be indemnified by the Corporation to the fullest extent permitted from time to time by applicable law.

ARTICLE X

The purpose of the Corporation is to engage in any lawful act or activity for which corporations may be organized under the Vermont Business Corporation Act.

EXHIBIT B

Form of Delegation of Authority

- A. Conopco and the Company Board retain authority with regard to the following matters, among others; as between Conopco and the Company Board the allocation of responsibility between them shall be as provided in Section 6.14:
1. Approval on an annual basis for the upcoming year of :
 - a. the Company's Strategic and Operating Plan to include : Marketing, Sales and Social Mission
 - b. the Financial Plan/Budget to include: Statement of Income, Balance Sheet and Statements of Cash Flows (including an Operating Budget, Statement of Projected Financial Positions, Balance Sheet and Flow of Funds Forecasts)
 - c. the Capital Expenditure Budget and Operating Lease Budget
 - d. the Company's draft and final audited financial statements
 - e. Trade Credit Policy: Conopco approval for Trade Credit extended to any customer in excess of \$1 million
 2. Selection of
 - a. Corporate Counsel
 - b. Independent Auditors
 - 2.1 Approval of
 - a. the principal Banking Institution(s) with which the Company maintains deposit, borrowing or other relationships
 - c. any Investment Banking Institution
 - d. Public Relations and Advertising Agencies
 - e. Consultants with a contract value in excess of \$175,000 or to whom payments are expected to exceed \$175,000 in the aggregate
 - f. any insurance agent, broker or similar party
 3. Any transaction involving
 - a. the sale or encumbrance of assets with a book value over \$100,000
 - b. the sale of stock or assets of a subsidiary
 - c. the acquisition of stock or assets of another company

- d. loans in excess of \$30,000 made outside the ordinary course of business not to exceed \$150,000 outstanding at any time
 - e. a single purchase of Inventory in excess of \$5 million or any opening of Letters of Credit in excess of \$2 million (in the aggregate of excess over and above \$2 million or singular opening of Letter of Credit above \$2 million)
 - f. transactions with any parties related to any officer of the Company
 - g. the sale or purchase of the Company's capital Stock
 - h. the declaration and payment of dividends
 - i. the approval of any other contract (including all real property leases, joint venture, partnership or similar contracts with vendors) with a value in excess of \$250,000 per year with terms not to exceed five years or any other non-ordinary course payment or purchase orders (including the settlement of litigation claims involving payments by the Company) in excess of \$250,000
4. Total compensation (including Bonuses) of any employees at or above the level of Officer and/or any other employees exceeding \$200,000 annually.
 5. Employment termination or appointments of any employee with a base salary at or above \$200,000.
 6. Any change in employee benefit plans with an annual aggregate cost increase in excess of \$300,000.
 7. Any amendments of the By-laws of the Company.
 8. Any amendment or alteration of the borrowing authority of the Company or renegotiation, prepayment of or amendment to any lending arrangement.
 9. Approval of authorized signatures and signing authorities on all bank accounts for check signing, money transfer authorities, etc.
 10. The delegation of authority to individuals other than officers (e.g., buyers) of the Company to execute contracts or other agreements on behalf of the Company.

11. Any amendment or new collective bargaining or other labor agreements.
 12. all matters not covered by the delegation in B and any matters requiring, as a matter of law, a specific vote of the Board of Directors in addition to the votes establishing the below delegation.
- B. The Surviving Corporation delegates to the Chief Executive Officer the authority to set upon the following matters with the required written concurrence of the Chief Financial Officer:
1. Capital Expenditures within the Capital Budget up to \$700,000 per project; provided, that the total value of capital expenditures does not exceed the amount authorized in the Budget.
 2. Capital Expenditures not in the Capital Budget up to \$350,000 per project, but not over \$750,000 in the aggregate. In no event will total capital expenditures exceed the total value of capital expenditures authorized in the Capital Budget.
 3. Disposal or encumbrance of assets with a book or fair market value of no more than \$150,000 per transaction.
 4. Operating Leases within Operating Lease Budget up to a total commitment of \$500,000 per transaction.
 5. Operating Leases not in Operating Lease Budget, with a total commitment of \$150,000 per year in total commitment per lease with a term not to exceed five years, but not over \$450,000 annually in the aggregate.
 6. Administration of the details of the Company's Compensation Program (applying its general compensation philosophy as previously developed) for all employees (other than those covered in A.3 above).
 7. Administration of the Employees Benefit Program, including approval of changes with an aggregate annual cost up to \$300,000.
 8. a. Execution of contracts within the ordinary course with an individual value of up to

- f. Officer performance appraisals
- g. Union relationships

Schedule 6.14

Ben & Jerry's Social Mission Priorities

The following list contains certain Social Mission Priorities of the Company as of the date hereof. Following each priority is an example of the Company's current activities and views.

1. Continue packaging improvement efforts with the ultimate objective of achieving a compostable pint.

Early in 1999 the Company launched the eco-pint. The Company has transitioned one-third of its pint packaging to "unbleached" kraft paper with a nontoxic coating on the outside. With paper bleaching being one of the largest causes of dioxins and toxic water pollution in the United States this initiative is a step in the right direction. The packaging, which is brown inside has been well received. The Company will continue to seek to create the economic and market conditions for suppliers to cost effectively produce this packaging. Efforts will also continue to research other technologies to achieve a fully compostable package (e.g., starch based packaging, alternative glues and inks).

2. Continue the ongoing compliance with CERES principles and efforts toward creation of a sustainability "footprint" for the business.

The Company was the first public company to adopt the CERES principles ("Coalition for Environmentally Responsible Economies"). It has filed an annual, public environmental report with CERES. At the present time the Company is reviewing CERES compliance with our manufacturing operations in Canada and Israel.

The Company is engaged in a process of documenting its environmental "footprint". Simply stated, this is a process of analyzing what we take, what we make, and what we waste. We have a strong environmental ethic across the Company that will continue to be encouraged and supported. Specific and continual improvement goals in wastewater, solid waste and energy use reduction are a regular part of our annual planning process. We compost dairy waste, recycle shrink wrap and cardboard and recently initiated an innovative program with a few of our suppliers to receive ingredients in returnable totes.

3. Continue sustainable agriculture efforts.

We define sustainable agriculture as a continuum of agricultural production practices that meet the objectives of reducing environmental degradation, maintaining the productivity of the land over time and promoting economic viability for the farm and rural communities.

We have determined that as a food business, reliant on dairy farming, our priority must be to reduce adverse impacts on water from farm run-off. Struck by the polar debate between outmoded, traditional farming methods on one end and organic farming on the other, we have launched an innovative project to provide greater sustainability gains at the farm level, especially through reduced phosphorous and nitrogen run-off, through a Whole Farm Nutrient Management Program. We are using a model developed at Cornell University that has proven to yield both environmental and economic gains. Planning for a pilot project with the St. Albans Cooperative, Cornell University, the University of Vermont and the State Agriculture Department is underway.

4. Continue the long-term relationship with the St. Albans Cooperative.

All our milk and cream is provided by the 500+ family farm members of the St. Albans Cooperative. Vermont has been losing dairy farms at an alarming rate. Farming is a cornerstone of the Vermont economy. Many of the farms of the St. Albans Cooperative surround St. Albans Bay, an environmentally fragile part of Lake Champlain.

5. Continue the brand's position of opposing the use of rBGH and continue the "We oppose rBGH" pledge and premium.

The Company opposes the use of rBGH (recombinant bovine growth hormone) which is injected in cows to increase milk production. With no shortage in the milk supply, rBGH is in our view a biotechnological solution to a problem that does not exist. In addition, as the manufacturer's production information notes rBGH causes increased mastitis and other health problems for cows.

When the FDA approved rBGH they allowed voluntary labeling but left the issue of a labeling standard and decision to the states. Our label says: "We oppose

recombinant bovine growth hormone. The family farmers who supply our milk and cream pledge not to treat their cows with rBGH. The FDA has said no significant difference has been shown and no test can distinguish between milk from rBGH treated and untreated cows." Despite our use of the FDA disclaimer, four states refused our label (Illinois, Nevada, Hawaii and Oklahoma). Because we felt strongly that our customers had a right to know how our products are produced and because we were making a truthful statement on our label, we brought a First Amendment commercial free speech lawsuit against the State of Illinois. This suit was eventually settled in our favor, and we have carried the above-noted label on our products since 1997.

6. Support the brand's position to have GMO free products available.

We believe being GMO free is consistent with our brand image and values. We have been following the backlash against GMO food that is occurring around the world and view this as much as a political movement as a scientific one. We believe there should be more public input into GMO food policy issues, and impacts on ecosystems need to be more fully studied. We also recognize that biotechnology could be used to help feed desolate parts of the world. We are working on reformulating an alternative sourcing for potential GMO corn or soy ingredients in our products starting with products for international markets. Consistent with our activities around rBGH, we support labeling and consumers right to know how their food is produced.

7. Continue to expand and support the Company's unique PartnerShop Program.

We have eight existing PartnerShops. We intend to greatly expand this program under which Ben & Jerry's ScoopShops are owned and operated by nonprofits. In general, the model works best with programs that serve youth. The most celebrated of our stores is the PartnerShop in Times Square. It is owned and operated by Common Ground, a New York City nonprofit organization focused on housing and training for people without homes or needing support. The store played a role in the renovation of Times Square to a more family friendly neighborhood and has been featured on "60 Minutes" and in numerous other media outlets. In the PartnerShop Program the Company waives the

franchise fee and allocates more staffing and resources.

8. Continuation of innovative purchasing relationships as well as consideration of further development of sourcing relationships consistent with our social mission and goals.

We have used procurement and licensing agreements to further social and environmental goals. Since 1988, the Greyston Bakery in Yonkers, New York, has been a supplier of brownies. The bakery is owned by the Greyston Foundation, a provider of numerous social services in Yonkers, New York. These include housing for homeless people and for people with AIDS, day care and work programs. We are consulting with the bakery in the relocation and expansion of its operating facility and in developing additional customers for its products. Aztec Harvest Cooperative, a worker-owned cooperative, provides our coffee extract. In conjunction with our vanilla supplier, the Virginia Dare Company, we use a blended vanilla extract that includes vanilla beans from a Costa Rican organization that works on rain forest renewal. In addition to other social and environmental usefulness, these relationships usually create stories that enhance the brand image of the Company.

We also see licensing as an opportunity to fulfill a social purpose. For example, we pay a licensing fee to the band Phish for Phish Food with the fee directed to a foundation that supports projects to cleanup Lake Champlain. We seek to source both licensed and other products that we sell in our stores in a socially responsible manner.

9. Provide ongoing support for Partnerships with Non-profits.

In the past we have worked with The Children's Defense Fund and Greenpeace. We tend to work with groups that are not likely corporate partners whose focus is on issues of environmental degradation or social injustice and poverty.

10. Continue ongoing contribution for philanthropy and support for site community projects.

The Company currently donates a portion of its pre-tax profits through employee-led philanthropy to non-profit organizations committed to positive social change.

This contribution was \$1.1 million in the aggregate in 1999.

11. Continue the Social Audit/Assessment and Reporting.

The Company sets annual social mission goals as part of the annual planning process and conducts a social audit around its performance. The audit is completed internally with an outside auditor retained to review and report on results. The complete social performance assessment is published in our annual report. We have for the past 11 years conducted social performance assessments.

Addendum

The following list contains certain further aims. It is the current intention of Conopco, subject to economic viability, to conduct the business of the Surviving Corporation in a manner consistent with the following aims. Economic viability shall be as mutually agreed in good faith by the Company Board and Conopco.

- (i) significant women and minority representation on the Company Board;
- (ii) affirmative programs to identify and provide technical assistance to vendors owned by minorities and indigenous peoples;
- (iii) affirmative programs to identify and to provide financial and technical assistance to vendors which give priority to a social change mission;
- (iv) the expansion of the number of PartnerShops and franchises owned by women, minorities and indigenous peoples;
- (v) the Company's headquarters and primary production facilities remaining in Vermont;
- (vi) the purchase of non-RBGH milk and cream primarily from Vermont farms;
- (vii) the use of unbleached and recyclable packaging, to the extent available at commercially reasonable prices;
- (viii) the purchase of key commodities (such as vanilla, coffee and cocoa) according to fair trade

practices, to the extent available at commercially reasonable prices; and

(ix) the continued advocacy of positive social changes on packaging, such as non-partisan campaign finance reform, national budget priorities, sustainable energy etc.

Exhibit B

EXECUTION COPY

SHAREHOLDERS AGREEMENT

SHAREHOLDERS AGREEMENT, dated as of August 3, 2000, between CONOPCO, INC., a New York corporation ("Conopco" or the "Shareholder"), and BEN & JERRY'S HOMEMADE, INC., a Vermont close corporation (the "Company"),

WHEREAS Conopco is the sole shareholder of the Company and wishes to further the Company's three-part mission through implementation of the governance structure as set forth in this Agreement;

WHEREAS pursuant to Section 6.15 of the Agreement and Plan of Merger dated as of April 11, 2000, as amended and restated as of July 5, 2000, among Conopco, Vermont All Natural Expansion Company and the Company (the "Merger Agreement") immediately prior to the Effective Time (as defined in the Merger Agreement) the Company contributed \$5 million to the The Ben & Jerry's Foundation, Inc.;

WHEREAS pursuant to the provisions of the Merger Agreement, the Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation (the "Articles of Incorporation") of the Company permit the shareholders of the Company to regulate the corporate powers and the management of the business of the Company and authorizes the limitation and restriction of the powers and functions of the Board of Directors of the Company (the "Company Board") in an agreement signed by all shareholders of the Company; and

WHEREAS in furtherance of such objectives, Conopco has elected to have the Company become a close corporation under the Vermont Business Corporation Act (the "Act") and to enter into this Agreement pursuant to Section 20.09 of the Act with the Company.

NOW, THEREFORE, the parties hereto agree as follows:

SECTION 1. (a) This Agreement regulates the exercise of corporate powers and the management of the business and affairs of the Company and limits and restricts as provided herein the powers and functions of the Company Board. In the exercise of powers and the management of the business and affairs of the Company, the Company Board shall have only those powers and functions expressly granted to it in this Agreement. All other powers and functions are reserved to the Shareholder.

(b) The Shareholder hereby delegates authority to the CEO to manage the affairs of the Company, in the form of Exhibit A. The Shareholder shall review on an annual basis the proper scope of such delegation and shall make a new delegation to the CEO as of January 1 of each year. Within the scope of the authority delegated by the Company (through the action of the Shareholder pursuant to the exercise of the powers reserved to it herein) to the CEO, the CEO may act without obtaining the prior approval of the Shareholder or the Company Board. The Company Board shall not alter or challenge in any way the scope of any delegation of authority to the CEO.

(c) Decisions with respect to the appointment, compensation and removal of the CEO shall be made by Conopco after good faith consultation with, and the participation in discussions of, an advisory committee of the Company Board (the "Appointment Committee") consisting of Ben Cohen ("B.C.") and Jerry Greenfield ("J.G."); provided, however, that, if from time to time one or both of B.C. or J.G. is not a member of the Company Board, then a majority

of the Class I Directors then in office shall appoint one or two, as the case may be, Class I Directors or Class M Directors to the Appointment Committee.

(d) Subject to Sections 1(e) and 1(f), which place primary responsibility for Social Mission Priorities and the Essential Integrity of the Brand (each as defined below) with the Company Board, the Company shall be managed by the CEO in accordance with an annual business plan. Each year the CEO shall present a business plan for the following year to Conopco and the Company Board. Conopco and the Company Board, in good faith consultation with each other, shall review the proposed annual business plan and Conopco, the Company Board and the CEO shall use good faith efforts to reach agreement on such business plan. If such parties are unable to reach agreement on an annual business plan, the ultimate determination of such plan shall be by Conopco. Once adopted, the annual business plan may be modified following the principles set out in the previous two sentences.

(e) The Company Board shall have primary responsibility for preserving and enhancing the objectives of the historical social mission of the Company as they may evolve from time to time consistent therewith ("Social Mission Priorities"). The Company Board shall work together with the CEO to integrate Social Mission Priorities into the business of the Company. The Company Board shall have an advisory committee (the "Social Venture Committee") that shall oversee the Social Venture Fund (as defined below) consisting of one Class M Director, appointed by a majority of the Class M Directors then in office, and B.C., or, if B.C. is not a member of the Company Board, J.G., or, if neither B.C. nor J.G. is a member of the Company Board, a Class I Director appointed by a majority of the Class I Directors then in office. Exhibit B contains an illustrative list of Social Mission Priorities of the Company as of the date hereof.

(f) The Company Board shall be the custodians of the Ben & Jerry's-brand image and shall have primary responsibility for safeguarding the integrity of the essential elements of the Ben & Jerry's brand-name (the "Essential Integrity of the Brand"). The Company Board shall work together with the CEO to provide that the business of the Company is conducted in a manner that preserves and enhances the Essential Integrity of the Brand. As part of this responsibility but subject to the provisions of this Agreement, the Company Board may prevent any action by the CEO in the areas of new product introduction, the changing of product standards and specifications, the approval of the content of marketing materials and the licensing or other use of the Ben & Jerry's trademark that, in each case, a majority of the Company Board reasonably determines to be inconsistent with the Essential Integrity of the Brand.

(g) The Company and Conopco shall work together to develop and mutually agree to a set of measures of the social performance of the Company ("Social Metrics"). The Company, under the direction of the Company Board, shall seek to have the Social Metrics of the Company increase at a rate in excess of the rate of sales increases of the Company.

(h) The Company shall make contributions, for a minimum of ten years from the date of this Agreement, of \$1.1 million per year adjusted annually (i) by multiplying such amount by the ratio of the U.S. Producer Price Index for the month of December of the year in which the determination is made to the U.S. Producer Price Index for December 1999 and (ii) by multiplying the product of such calculation by the ratio of the equivalent gallon sales of Products bearing the Principal Licensed Mark (each as defined in the License Agreement by and between the Company and Ben & Jerry's Homemade Holdings, Inc., on the one hand, and Unilever N.V. ("Unilever") and Unilever PLC, on the other hand, dated as of April 11, 2000 (the "License Agreement")), sold by any person in such year to the equivalent gallon sales of Products sold in 1999; provided, however, that such ratio shall never be less than one. To the extent that a material portion of the Company's business consists of activities other than the manufacture and sale of Products, as that term is defined in the License Agreement, as set forth in Section 2 below, Conopco and the Company shall agree on an appropriate equivalent measure of sales

volume for clause (ii) with respect to such non-Product activities. The Company Board shall have the responsibility for allocating annual contributions among The Ben & Jerry's Foundation, Inc. (the "Foundation"), local community charitable initiatives with the support and oversight of employee Community Action Teams and charitable institutions selected by the Office of the CEO. The Company Board may allocate a portion of such contributions to the Foundation so long as (i) the Foundation does not significantly change its charitable purpose, (ii) none of the trustees of the Foundation disparages the Company, its products or its management and (iii) any replacement or additional trustee of the Foundation is reasonably satisfactory to Conopco. After such ten-year period, the Company shall continue to make contributions as calculated in accordance with the first sentence of this Section 1(h) unless the activities and performance of the Foundation cease to be reasonably acceptable to Unilever and provided that the Foundation meets the other requirements set out in the previous sentence.

(i) Conopco shall not prevent the Company from fulfilling its obligations under this Section 1.

(j) Conopco shall have primary responsibility for the financial and operational aspects of the Company and the other aspects of the Company not allocated to the Company Board pursuant to this Section 1. Each member of the Company Board and all employees of the Company shall agree to abide by the Unilever Code of Business Conduct, and all employees of the Company shall agree to abide by Unilever's financial, accounting and legal procedures.

(k) The Company shall establish a new product development unit responsible for special projects to be headed by B.C., for so long as B.C. is a member of the Company Board and an employee of the Company. The role of such unit shall include the test-marketing of new products to a reasonable extent, provided that such test-marketing is performed in conjunction with the Company's marketing department to ensure that proper measures are utilized to determine the success or failure of such test-marketing.

(l) The rights, powers and authority of the Company Board are set forth in their entirety in this Agreement, and the Company Board shall not have any rights, powers or authority, express or implied, except as specifically set forth in this Agreement. All rights, powers and authority not specifically granted pursuant to this Section 1 are reserved to the Shareholder. This Agreement constitutes a shareholder agreement made and entered into in accordance with the provisions of 11A V.S.A. Section 20.09.

(m) The Company shall establish a fund (the "Social Venture Fund"), to be administered by the Social Venture Committee, to provide venture financing to (a) vendors owned by women, minorities or indigenous people, (b) vendors which give priority to a social change mission, and (c) such other third-party entrepreneurial businesses within the scope of the Company's Social Mission Priorities. The Company shall fund such entity pursuant to an agreement to be made between the Company and the Social Venture Fund on such terms and conditions as they and the Company shall approve. The Company shall make available to the Social Venture Fund an aggregate amount of \$5 million. The terms of all venture financings approved by the Social Venture Committee to be made by the Social Venture Fund shall limit the financial responsibility of the Company in the aggregate to the foregoing cash contribution.

SECTION 2. Interpretation. When a reference is made in this Agreement to a Section or Exhibit such reference shall be to a Section of this Agreement unless otherwise indicated. The headings contained in this Agreement are for reference purposes only and shall not affect in any way the meaning or interpretation of this Agreement.

SECTION 3. Severability. If any term or other provision of this Agreement is invalid, illegal or incapable of being enforced by any rule or Law, or public policy, all other conditions and provisions of this Agreement shall nevertheless remain in full force and effect so

long as the economic or legal substance of the transactions contemplated hereby is not affected in any manner materially adverse to any party. Upon such determination that any term or other provision is invalid, illegal or incapable of being enforced, the parties hereto shall negotiate in good faith to modify this Agreement so as to effect the original intent of the parties as closely as possible in an acceptable manner to the end that transactions contemplated hereby are fulfilled to the extent possible.

SECTION 4. Entire Agreement; No Third-Party Beneficiaries. This Agreement (a) constitutes the entire agreement, and supersedes all prior agreements and understandings, both written and oral, among the parties with respect to the matters set forth herein, and (b) is not intended to confer upon any person other than the parties any rights or remedies, except as set forth in the immediately succeeding sentence. The provisions of Article 7 of the Articles of Incorporation ("Article 7") relating to the removal of directors may be enforced by any individual who was a member of the Company Board immediately prior to the alleged breach of Article 7, and the provisions of Article 7 relating to the appointment of a director may be enforced by any individual who was a member of the Company Board immediately prior to the alleged breach of Article 7 or by any individual nominated for appointment in accordance with the provisions of Article 7 but not so appointed by the Shareholder.

SECTION 5. Governing Law. This Agreement and any dispute arising out of or relating to the transactions contemplated by this Agreement shall be governed by, and construed in accordance with, the laws of the State of New York, regardless of the laws that might otherwise govern under applicable principles of conflicts of laws thereof.

SECTION 6. Termination. This Agreement may only be terminated with the consent of the holders of all outstanding shares of the common stock of the Company. This Agreement will terminate automatically if the Company is no longer a "close corporation" under Chapter 20 of the Act.

SECTION 7. Enforcement. The parties agree that irreparable damage would occur in the event that any of the provisions of this Agreement were not performed in accordance with their specific terms or were otherwise breached. It is accordingly agreed that the parties shall be entitled to an injunction or injunctions to prevent breaches of this Agreement and to enforce specifically the terms and provisions of this Agreement in any New York state court or any Federal court located in the State of New York, this being in addition to any other remedy to which they are entitled at law or in equity. In addition, each of the parties hereto (a) consents to submit itself to the personal jurisdiction of any New York state court or any Federal court located in the State of New York in the event any dispute arises out of this Agreement, (b) agrees that it will not attempt to deny or defeat such personal jurisdiction by motion or other request for leave from any such court, (c) agrees that it will not bring any action relating to this Agreement in any court other than any New York state court or any Federal court sitting in the State of New York and (d) waives any right to trial by jury with respect to any action related to or arising out of this Agreement.

EXHIBIT A

Form of Delegation of Authority to CEO

I Conopco and the Company Board retain authority with regard to the following matters, among others; as between Conopco and the Company Board the allocation of responsibility between them shall be as provided in Section I of this Agreement. References herein to "the Agreement" are to the Shareholders Agreement dated as of August 3, 2000:

- (a) Approval on an annual basis for the upcoming year of:
 - (i) the Company's Strategic and Operating Plan to include: Marketing, Sales and Social Mission
 - (ii) the Financial Plan/Budget to include: Statement of Income, Balance Sheet and Statements of Cash Flows (including an Operating Budget, Statement of Projected Financial Positions, Balance Sheet and Flow of Funds Forecasts)
 - (iii) the Capital Expenditure Budget and Operating Lease Budget
 - (iv) the Company's draft and final audited financial statements
 - (v) Trade Credit Policy: Conopco approval for Trade Credit extended to any customer in excess of \$1 million
- (b) Selection of
 - (i) Corporate Counsel
 - (ii) Independent Auditors

Approval of

 - (i) the principal Banking Institution(s) with which the Company maintains deposit, borrowing or other relationships
 - (ii) any Investment Banking Institution
 - (iv) Public Relations and Advertising Agencies
 - (v) Consultants with a contract value in excess of \$175,000 or to whom payments are expected to exceed \$175,000 in the aggregate
 - (vi) any insurance agent, broker or similar party
- (c) Any transaction involving
 - (i) the sale or encumbrance of assets with a book value over \$100,000
 - (ii) the sale of stock or assets of a subsidiary
 - (iii) the acquisition of stock or assets of another company
 - (iv) loans in excess of \$30,000 made outside the ordinary course of business not to exceed \$150,000 outstanding at any time
 - (v) a single purchase of Inventory in excess of \$5 million or any opening of Letters of Credit in excess of \$2 million (in the aggregate of excess over and above \$2 million or singular opening of Letter of Credit above \$2 million)
 - (vi) transactions with any parties related to any officer of the Company
 - (vii) the sale or purchase of the Company's capital stock
 - (viii) the declaration and payment of dividends
 - (ix) the approval of any other contract (including all real property leases, joint venture, partnership or similar contracts with vendors) with a value in excess of \$250,000 per year with terms not to exceed five years or any

other non-ordinary course payment or purchase orders (including the settlement of litigation claims involving payments by the Company) in excess of \$250,000

- (d) Total compensation (including Bonuses) of any employees at or above the level of Officer and/or any other employees exceeding \$200,000 annually.
- (e) Employment termination or appointments of any employee with a base salary at or above \$200,000.
- (f) Any change in employee benefit plans with an annual aggregate cost increase in excess of \$300,000.
- (g) Any amendments of the By-laws of the Company.
- (h) Any amendment or alteration of the borrowing authority of the Company or renegotiation, prepayment of or amendment to any lending arrangement.
- (i) Approval of authorized signatures and signing authorities on all bank accounts for check signing, money transfer authorities, etc.
- (j) The delegation of authority to individuals other than officers (e.g., buyers) of the Company to execute contracts or other agreements on behalf of the Company.
- (k) Any amendment or new collective bargaining or other labor agreements.
- (l) all matters not covered by the delegation in Section 2 below and any matters requiring, as a matter of law, a specific vote of the Board of Directors or of the Shareholder, pursuant to the powers reserved to the Shareholder under the Agreement, as the case may be, in addition to the votes establishing the below delegation.

2 The Company, by action of the Shareholder pursuant to the exercise of the powers reserved to it in the Agreement, delegates to the Chief Executive Officer the authority to set upon the following matters with the required written concurrence of the Chief Financial Officer:

- (a) Capital Expenditures within the Capital Budget up to \$700,000 per project; provided, that the total value of capital expenditures does not exceed the amount authorized in the Budget.
- (b) Capital Expenditures not in the Capital Budget up to \$350,000 per project, but not over \$750,000 in the aggregate. In no event will total capital expenditures exceed the total value of capital expenditures authorized in the Capital Budget.
- (c) Disposal or encumbrance of assets with a book or fair market value of no more than \$150,000 per transaction.
- (d) Operating Leases within Operating Lease Budget up to a total commitment of \$500,000 per transaction.
- (e) Operating Leases not in Operating Lease Budget, with a total commitment of \$150,000 per year in total commitment per lease with a term not to exceed five years, but not over \$450,000 annually in the aggregate.

- (f) Administration of the details of the Company's Compensation Program (applying its general compensation philosophy as previously developed) for all employees (other than those covered in 1(c) above).
- (g) Administration of the Employees Benefit Program, including approval of changes with an aggregate annual cost up to \$300,000.
- (h)
 - a. Execution of contracts within the ordinary course with an individual value of up to \$500,000 that do not require special approval by 1(c) above.
 - b. Other non-ordinary payments in an amount up to \$150,000 that also do not require special approval by 1(c) above.

3 Conopco and the Company will be provided with a comprehensive review of the following matters by the Chief Executive Officer, or other members of the management on a regular basis, or more often if issues create the need:

- (a) As soon as practical:
 - (i) Status of material tax matters as they arise.
 - (ii) Status of material legal matters as they arise.
 - (iii) Any material change in vendor relations.
 - (iv) Any material change in the operating or financial performance of the Company.
 - (v) Any contact made by potential buyers who may be interested in purchasing the Company and/or its assets.
 - (vi) Notices of default or acceleration under loan agreements, notes or significant contract.
- (b) Monthly:
 - (i) Financial and operating results, including managements analysis in writing
 - (ii) Update/reconciliation of actual vs. budgeted Capital expenditures.
- (c) Quarterly:
 - (i) Status of legal matters
 - (ii) Competition update
 - (iii) Information systems
 - (iv) Report on all banking relationships
 - (v) Product Quality
- (d) Annually:
 - (i) Independent accountant management letters
 - (ii) Other tax matters
 - (iii) Officers salary, bonus and wages adjustment recommendations
 - (iv) Property/Casualty and employee benefit insurance programs
 - (v) Advertising and Public Relations programs
 - (vi) Officer performance appraisals
 - (vii) Union relationships

EXHIBIT BBen & Jerry's Social Mission Priorities

The following list contains certain Social Mission Priorities of the Company as of the date hereof. Following each priority is an example of the Company's current activities and views.

1 *Continue packaging improvement efforts with the ultimate objective of achieving a compostable pint.*

Early in 1999 the Company launched the eco-pint. The Company has transitioned one-third of its pint packaging to "unbleached" kraft paper with a nontoxic coating on the outside. With paper bleaching being one of the largest causes of dioxins and toxic water pollution in the United States this initiative is a step in the right direction. The packaging, which is brown inside has been well received. The Company will continue to seek to create the economic and market conditions for suppliers to cost effectively produce this packaging. Efforts will also continue to research other technologies to achieve a fully compostable package (e.g., starch based packaging, alternative glues and inks).

2 *Continue the ongoing compliance with CERES principles and efforts toward creation of a sustainability "footprint" for the business.*

The Company was the first public company to adopt the CERES principles ("Coalition for Environmentally Responsible Economies"). It has filed an annual, public environmental report with CERES. At the present time the Company is reviewing CERES compliance with our manufacturing operations in Canada and Israel.

The Company is engaged in a process of documenting its environmental "footprint". Simply stated, this is a process of analyzing hat we take, what we make, and what we waste. We have a strong environmental ethic across the Company that will continue to be encouraged and supported. Specific and continual improvement goals in wastewater, solid waste and energy use reduction are a regular part of our annual planning process. We compost dairy waste, recycle shrink wrap and cardboard and recently initiated an innovative program with a few of our suppliers to receive ingredients in returnable totes.

3 *Continue sustainable agriculture efforts.*

We define sustainable agriculture as a continuum of agricultural production practices that meet the objectives of reducing environmental degradation, maintaining the productivity of the land over time and promoting economic viability for the farm and rural communities.

We have determined that as a food business, reliant on dairy farming, our priority must be to reduce adverse impacts on water from farm run-off. Struck by the polar debate between outmoded, traditional farming methods on one end and organic farming on the other, we have launched an innovative project to provide greater sustainability gains at the farm level, especially through reduced phosphorous and nitrogen run-off, through a Whole Farm Nutrient Management Program. We are using a model developed at Cornell University that has proven to yield both environmental and economic gains. Planning for a pilot project with the St. Albans Cooperative, Cornell University, the University of

Vermont and the State Agriculture Department is underway.

4 Continue the long-term relationship with the St. Albans Cooperative.

All our milk and cream is provided by the 500+ family farm members of the St. Albans Cooperative. Vermont has been losing dairy farms at an alarming rate. Farming is a cornerstone of the Vermont economy. Many of the farms of the St. Albans Cooperative surround St. Albans Bay, an environmentally fragile part of Lake Champlain.

5 Continue the brand's position of opposing the use of rBGH and continue the "We oppose rBGH" pledge and premium.

The Company opposes the use of rBGH (recombinant bovine growth hormone) which is injected in cows to increase milk production. With no shortage in the milk supply, rBGH is in our view a biotechnological solution to a problem that does not exist. In addition, as the manufacturer's production information notes rBGH causes increased mastitis and other health problems for cows.

When the FDA approved rBGH they allowed voluntary labeling but left the issue of a labeling standard and decision to the states. Our label says: "We oppose recombinant bovine growth hormone. The family farmers who supply our milk and cream pledge not to treat their cows with rBGH. The FDA has said no significant difference has been shown and no test can distinguish between milk from rBGH treated and untreated cows." Despite our use of the FDA disclaimer, four states refused our label (Illinois, Nevada, Hawaii and Oklahoma). Because we felt strongly that our customers had a right to know how our products are produced and because we were making a truthful statement on our label, we brought a First Amendment commercial free speech lawsuit against the State of Illinois. This suit was eventually settled in our favor, and we have carried the above-noted label on our products since 1997.

6 Support the brand's position to have GMO free products available.

We believe being GMO free is consistent with our brand image and values. We have been following the backlash against GMO food that is occurring around the world and view this as much as a political movement as a scientific one. We believe there should be more public input into GMO food policy issues, and impacts on ecosystems need to be more fully studied. We also recognize that biotechnology could be used to help feed desolate parts of the world. We are working on reformulating an alternative sourcing for potential GMO corn or soy ingredients in our products starting with products for international markets. Consistent with our activities around rBGH, we support labeling and consumers right to know how their food is produced.

7 Continue to expand and support the Company's unique PartnerShop Program.

We have eight existing PartnerShops. We intend to greatly expand this program under which Ben & Jerry's ScoopShops are owned and operated by nonprofits. In general, the model works best with programs that serve youth. The most celebrated of our stores is the PartnerShop in Times Square. It is owned and operated by Common Ground, a New York City nonprofit organization focused on housing and training for people without homes or needing support. The store played a role in the renovation of Times Square to a more family friendly neighborhood and has been featured on "60 Minutes" and in numerous other media outlets. In the PartnerShop Program the Company waives the franchise fee and allocates more staffing and resources.

8 Continuation of innovative purchasing relationships as well as consideration of

further development of sourcing relationships consistent with our social mission and goals.

We have used procurement and licensing agreements to further social and environmental goals. Since 1988, the Greyston Bakery in Yonkers, New York, has been a supplier of brownies. The bakery is owned by the Greyston Foundation, a provider of numerous social services in Yonkers, New York. These include housing for homeless people and for people with AIDS, day care and work programs. We are consulting with the bakery in the relocation and expansion of its operating facility and in developing additional customers for its products. Aztec Harvest Cooperative, a worker-owned cooperative, provides our coffee extract. In conjunction with our vanilla supplier, the Virginia Dare Company, we use a blended vanilla extract that includes vanilla beans from a Costa Rican organization that works on rain forest renewal. In addition to other social and environmental usefulness, these relationships usually create stories that enhance the brand image of the Company.

We also see licensing as an opportunity to fulfill a social purpose. For example, we pay a licensing fee to the band Phish for Phish Food with the fee directed to a foundation that supports projects to cleanup Lake Champlain. We seek to source both licensed and other products that we sell in our stores in a socially responsible manner.

9. *Provide ongoing support for Partnerships with Non-profits.*

In the past we have worked with The Children's Defense Fund and Greenpeace. We tend to work with groups that are not likely corporate partners whose focus is on issues of environmental degradation or social injustice and poverty.

10. *Continue ongoing contribution for philanthropy and support for site community projects.*

The Company currently donates a portion of its pre-tax profits through employee-led philanthropy to non-profit organizations committed to positive social change. This contribution was \$1.1 million in the aggregate in 1999.

11. *Continue the Social Audit/Assessment and Reporting.*

The Company sets annual social mission goals as part of the annual planning process and conducts a social audit around its performance. The audit is completed internally with an outside auditor retained to review and report on results. The complete social performance assessment is published in our annual report. We have for the past 11 years conducted social performance assessments.

Addendum

The following list contains certain further aims. It is the current intention of Conopco, subject to economic viability, to conduct the business of the Company in a manner consistent with the following aims. Economic viability shall be as mutually agreed in good faith by the Company Board and Conopco.

- (i) significant women and minority representation on the Company Board;
- (ii) affirmative programs to identify and provide technical assistance to vendors owned by minorities and indigenous peoples;
- (iii) affirmative programs to identify and provide financial and technical assistance to

vendors which give priority to a social change mission;

(iv) the expansion of the number of PartnerShops and franchises owned by women, minorities and indigenous peoples;

(v) the Company's headquarters and primary production facilities remaining in Vermont;

(vi) the purchase of non-RBGH milk and cream primarily from Vermont farms;

(vii) the use of unbleached and recyclable packaging, to the extent available at commercially reasonable prices;

(viii) the purchase of key commodities (such as vanilla, coffee and cocoa) according to fair trade practices, to the extent available at commercially reasonable prices; and

(ix) the continued advocacy of positive social changes on packaging, such as non-partisan campaign finance reform, national budget priorities, sustainable energy etc.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Shareholder and the Company have duly executed this Agreement, each as of the date first written above.

CONOPCO, INC.,

by: Mart Larus
Name: Mart Larus
Title: Vice President

BEN & JERRY'S HOMEMADE, INC.,

by: Perry D. Odak
Name: Perry D. Odak
Title: Chief Executive Officer

Exhibit C



Unilever statement on Ben & Jerry's decision

Published: 18/07/2021

Average read time: 1 minute



The Israeli-Palestinian conflict is a very complex and sensitive situation. As a global company, Unilever's brands are available in more than 190 countries and in all of them, our priority is to serve consumers with essential products that contribute to their health, wellbeing and enjoyment.

We remain fully committed to our presence in Israel, where we have invested in our people, brands and business for several decades.

Ben & Jerry's was acquired by Unilever in 2000. As part of the acquisition agreement, we have always recognised the right of the brand and its independent Board to take decisions about its social mission. We also welcome the fact that Ben & Jerry's will stay in Israel.

[Please read Ben & Jerry's statement here.](#)

Media Contacts

- press-office.london@unilever.com

Safe Harbour

Where relevant, these actions are subject to the appropriate consultations and approvals.

This announcement may contain forward-looking statements, including 'forward-looking statements' within the meaning of the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Words such as 'will', 'aim', 'expects', 'anticipates', 'intends', 'looks', 'believes', 'vision', or the negative of these terms and other similar expressions of future performance or results, and their negatives, are intended to identify such forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are based upon current expectations and assumptions regarding anticipated developments and other factors affecting the Unilever Group (the 'Group'). They are not historical facts, nor are they guarantees of future performance.

Because these forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties, there are important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements. Among other risks and uncertainties, the material or principal factors which could cause actual results to differ materially are: Unilever's global brands not meeting consumer preferences; Unilever's ability to innovate and remain competitive; Unilever's investment choices in its portfolio management; the effect of climate change on Unilever's business; Unilever's ability to find sustainable solutions to its plastic packaging; significant changes or deterioration in customer relationships; the recruitment and retention of talented employees; disruptions in our supply chain and distribution; increases or volatility in the cost of raw materials and commodities; the production of safe and high quality products; secure and reliable IT infrastructure; execution of acquisitions, divestitures and business transformation projects; economic, social and political risks and natural disasters; financial risks; failure to meet high and ethical standards; and managing regulatory, tax and legal matters. A number of these risks have been exacerbated as a result of the current Covid-19 pandemic.

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These forward-looking statements speak only as of the date of this document. Except as required by any applicable law or regulation, the Group expressly disclaims any obligation or undertaking to release publicly any updates or revisions to any forward-looking statements contained herein to reflect any change in the Group's expectations with regard thereto or any change in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such statement is based.

Further details of potential risks and uncertainties affecting the Group are described in the Group's filings with the London Stock Exchange, Euronext Amsterdam and the US Securities and Exchange Commission, including in the Unilever Annual Report and Accounts 2020.

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Exhibit D

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY**

AVI AVRAHAM ZINGER and
AMERICAN QUALITY PRODUCTS
LTD.,

Plaintiffs,

-against-

BEN & JERRY'S HOMEMADE, INC.,
UNILEVER UNITED STATES, INC.
and CONOPCO, INC.,

Defendants.

Civ. No. 2:22-cv-01154-ES-JBC

Hon. Esther Salas

ORAL ARGUMENT
REQUESTED

Motion Day: April 12, 2022

**DEFENDANTS' MEMORANDUM OF LAW IN OPPOSITION TO
PLAINTIFF'S MOTION FOR A PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION**

GIBBONS P.C.

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Newark, NJ 07102-5310

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Attorneys for Defendants

Dated: March 29, 2022

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PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

This case concerns the forthcoming expiration of a license agreement (the “License Agreement”) between Plaintiff American Quality Products Ltd. (“AQP”) and Defendant Ben & Jerry’s Homemade, Inc. (“B&J”).¹ The License Agreement will expire, by its terms, on December 31, 2022. The License Agreement provides that B&J has a “right of non-renewal at the end of the stated term[.]” that is “absolute”. (Zinger Decl., Ex. 6 § 24.11.) Consistent with these provisions, on July 19, 2021, B&J told AQP that it had decided not to enter into a new agreement with AQP after the License Agreement expires.

Nearly eight months after B&J informed AQP of its decision, AQP moves this court for extraordinary interim relief. (Dkt. 4, the “Motion”.) The Motion is not, as AQP claims, about preserving the *status quo*; the *status quo* is that the License Agreement will expire by its terms at the end of this year. Instead, the Motion seeks to *alter* the *status quo* by compelling B&J to enter into and perform under a new license agreement written by the Court, not the parties, after the License Agreement written by the parties will have expired. AQP cannot meet the standard for such extraordinary relief; all four factors relevant to the

¹ The License Agreement is attached as Exhibit 6 to the Declaration of Avi Zinger (“Zinger Decl.”), dated March 11, 2022. (Dkt. 4-2, Ex. 6.)

assessment of mandatory preliminary injunctions weigh firmly against AQP, and its Motion should thus be denied.

AQP has no reasonable chance of success on the merits. (*See* Section I, below.) AQP’s Motion is based on three duplicative claims: for “wrongful termination” of contract, breach of contract and breach of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing. Each claim is based on the same theory—namely, that B&J’s decision not to execute a *new* license agreement with AQP to take effect after the expiration of the current License Agreement violates AQP’s rights under the current License Agreement. It does not.

Specifically, AQP’s wrongful termination claim fails for two reasons. *First*, nothing has been terminated. It is undisputed that the License Agreement is still in effect today (and it is indisputable that it will not be terminated, but rather expire by its terms, on December 31, 2022). This fact alone disposes of AQP’s claim. *Second*, AQP fails to identify any breach that could make the License Agreement’s forthcoming expiration “wrongful”. AQP cannot point to any obligation under the License Agreement that B&J failed to satisfy. In fact, the contract’s express terms provide that B&J has an absolute right not to renew and that AQP agreed to waive any claims arising from non-renewal of the License Agreement. (*See* Section I.C, below.)

AQP’s breach of contract claim relies on the same allegations as its “wrongful termination” claim and fails for the same reasons. AQP fails to identify any provision of the License Agreement that B&J breached, let alone any provision compelling the execution of a new agreement beyond 2022. (*See* Section I.D., below.)

AQP’s claim for breach of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing fails because under New York law, which governs the License Agreement, a claim of breach of an implied covenant may not rely on the same allegations and seek the same relief as a breach of contract claim; courts routinely reject such claims as duplicative and thus barred as a matter of law. Moreover, the claim fails because the implied covenant cannot be used to change or contravene the express terms of the contract. AQP asks the Court to imply into the License Agreement a renewal obligation that would directly contradict multiple express provisions, including the December 2022 expiration of the License Agreement, B&J’s “absolute” right not to renew after expiration, and AQP’s waiver of any and all claims concerning non-renewal. (*See* Section I.E., below.)

Finally, AQP’s Motion seeks to distract the Court with allegations about Israeli laws and the policies of the U.S., New York and New Jersey concerning Israel. That is a side show. AQP does not assert any claim under those

laws or policies, and they are not before this Court. This is a contract dispute and nothing more.

AQP cannot show irreparable harm. AQP must make a heightened showing of irreparable harm both because it seeks to alter the *status quo* and because it waited nearly eight months to seek relief. Despite learning in July 2021 that B&J had decided to let the License Agreement expire at the end of its agreed-upon term, AQP waited until March 2022 to file this lawsuit and move for a preliminary injunction. If the harms it purportedly faces are irreparable, it would and should have acted promptly to protect itself.

Even if AQP had moved promptly, however, AQP’s efforts to show irreparable harm would fail because AQP expressly and specifically waived any right to claim B&J is liable for the harms AQP now alleges. Specifically, the License Agreement states that neither B&J nor AQP “will be liable to the other **because of termination or non-renewal** hereof (whether with or without cause) for compensation, reimbursement, or damages on account of the loss of prospective profits on anticipated sales or on account of expenditures, investments, leases or commitments . . . **or for any reason whatsoever**”. (Zinger Decl., Ex. 6, § 24.11 (emphasis added).) AQP’s Motion seeks to do exactly what AQP agreed it could not do. Moreover, AQP’s efforts to show irreparable harm fail for the additional reason that all of the harms that AQP identifies are just the natural

consequence of the ordinary-course expiration of the License Agreement, which AQP has no right to renew and has been aware of for eight months. (*See* Section II, below.)

Because AQP cannot show any cognizable irreparable harm, whereas B&J would clearly be harmed if forced to provide a license to AQP against its will, the balance of equities also weighs against the grant of an injunction. (*See* Section III, below.) And as for the public interest, the various “policies” and Israeli legal provisions on which AQP relies have nothing to do with the contract claims it has brought. Here, the public interest lies in the principle that agreements must be kept. That factor too requires denial of AQP’s Motion. (*See* Section IV, below.) Defendants respectfully submit that the Court should enforce the terms of the License Agreement and deny AQP’s Motion.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

I. Parties

Defendant B&J manufactures, distributes and sells ice cream. (Declaration of David Schwartz, dated March 27, 2022 (“Schwartz Decl.”) ¶ 5.) B&J is a Vermont corporation headquartered in Burlington, Vermont, and is a subsidiary of Defendant Conopco, Inc. (“Conopco”). (*Id.*) Conopco is a New York corporation headquartered in Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey. (*Id.* ¶ 4.) Conopco manufactures and sells food, personal care products and household

products. (*Id.*) Conopco is a subsidiary of Defendant Unilever United States, Inc. (“UNUS”). (*Id.*) UNUS is a Delaware corporation headquartered in Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey. (*Id.* ¶ 3.) UNUS is a holding company that provides management and communications services for its subsidiaries. (*Id.*)

Plaintiff Avi Avraham Zinger is a citizen of Israel and the sole beneficial owner of Plaintiff AQP. (Dkt. 4-2 (“Zinger Decl.”) ¶ 1.) AQP is an Israeli limited liability company headquartered in Yavne, Israel. (Dkt. 1 (“Complaint”) ¶ 2.)

II. Relationship Between AQP and B&J

AQP is a licensee of B&J. (Zinger Decl. ¶ 23.) Under several license agreements entered into between the parties over time, B&J has granted AQP certain rights to manufacture and distribute B&J’s proprietary ice cream products in Israel. (*Id.* ¶ 24.)

A. Prior License Agreements

B&J first entered into a license agreement with AQP in 1987.² (*Id.*, Ex. 1 (the “1987 Agreement”).) The 1987 Agreement had a term of 10 years, and provided AQP with an option to renew the contract “for an additional ten (10)

² Certain of AQP’s predecessors, including Quality Guard, Inc. and the American Company of Ice Cream Manufacturing E.I. Limited, have signed prior agreements with B&J. For ease of reference, we refer to these entities collectively as AQP. The prior contracts with predecessors of AQP are not at issue.

years from the date of expiration from the initial term upon the same conditions”.

(*Id.*, Ex. 1 § 3.)

Rather than exercising the renewal option in the 1987 Agreement, in 1998 the parties entered into a new license agreement. (*Id.*, Ex. 2 (the “1998 Agreement”).) The term of the 1998 Agreement was seven years, with an option for AQP to renew the agreement “for one (1) additional consecutive term of seven (7) years”. (*Id.*, Ex. 2 §§ 4.1, 4.2.)

B. The License Agreement

The 1998 Agreement was never renewed. Instead, on January 8, 2004, AQP and B&J executed a new contract—the License Agreement—which remains in effect today.³ (*Id.*, Ex. 6.) The License Agreement’s relevant provisions are set forth below.

- Section 4.1 defines the initial term of the License Agreement as starting retroactively on December 18, 2001 and expiring on June 24, 2005. (*Id.*, Ex. 6 § 4.1.)
- Section 4.2 provides AQP with a right to extend the License Agreement “for one (1) additional consecutive term of seven (7) years”. (*Id.*, Ex. 6 § 4.2.)
- Section 24.11 gives B&J an “absolute” right not to renew the License Agreement at the end of the agreement’s term and waives any liability for non-renewal. It provides as follows:

³ Unilever N.V., a now-dissolved Unilever entity not named as a defendant, was also a party to the License Agreement.

In the event of termination or non-renewal of this Agreement at the end of the Initial Term or the Renewal Term, or any sooner termination for any reason, Ben & Jerry's will be freed and discharged, and Licensee [AQP] hereby expressly releases and discharges Ben & Jerry's, of and from any and all obligations and liabilities whatsoever, arising hereunder or in connection with any manner or thing relating to, or in any manner connected with, the subject matter of this Agreement. *The foregoing right of termination and the additional right of non-renewal at the end of the stated terms are absolute* (such right of nonrenewal being subject only to the rights of the Licensee pursuant to Section 4.2 with respect to the Renewal Term), and *neither Ben & Jerry's nor the Licensee will be liable to the other because of termination or non-renewal hereof (whether with or without cause)* for compensation, reimbursement, or damages on account of the loss of prospective profits on anticipated sales or on account of expenditures, investments, leases or commitments in connection with the business or goodwill of Ben & Jerry's or Licensee, or for any reason whatsoever. (*Id.*, Ex. 6 § 24.11 (emphasis added).)

- Section 32.1 provides that the “Agreement and any disputes arising under or related thereto (whether for breach of contract, tortious conduct or otherwise) shall be governed and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of New York, without reference to its conflicts of law principles”. (*Id.*, Ex. 6 § 32.1.)

In 2005, at the end of the initial term of the License Agreement, AQP exercised its renewal option and extended the term of the License Agreement. (*Id.* ¶ 48.)

On April 4, 2013, the parties executed an amendment to the License Agreement. (Schwartz Decl., Ex. A (the “2013 Amendment”).) The 2013 Amendment’s relevant provisions are set forth below:

- Section 1 amends Section 4.1 of the License Agreement by extending the term of the License Agreement through December 31, 2017. (*Id.*, § 1.)
- Section 2 amends Section 4.2 of the License Agreement and provides AQP with a right to extend the License Agreement for “one (1) additional consecutive term of five (5) years”. (*Id.*, § 2.)

AQP exercised its renewal option under Section 2 of the 2013 Amendment, thereby extending the term of the License Agreement through December 31, 2022. (Zinger Decl. ¶ 37.) That is now the date on which the License Agreement will expire.

C. B&J Informs AQP that It Will Not Enter Into a New Agreement Following the Expiration of the License Agreement.

In February 2020, Zinger first approached B&J concerning the possible extension of the licensing relationship between the parties beyond the License Agreement’s expiration on December 31, 2022. (*Id.* ¶¶ 46-49.) At the time, B&J’s CEO responded in an email stating: “I look forward to extending it”.

(*Id.* ¶ 50.) In October 2020, Zinger sent a second email to B&J’s CEO, again asking to begin discussions about extending the relationship beyond the expiration of the License Agreement. (*Id.* ¶ 53.) B&J’s CEO responded to Zinger, stating: “I agree we need to extend”. (*Id.*) Following these emails, the parties conducted discussions intended to address concerns raised by the B&J Board about the manner in which B&J’s products are sold in Israel. (*Id.* ¶¶ 54-56.) The parties never executed a new license agreement extending beyond December 31, 2022.

On July 19, 2021, B&J notified AQP by letter that B&J had decided to “let the License Agreement . . . expire on December 31, 2022”. (*Id.*, Ex. 11 (the “July 2021 Letter”) at 1.) B&J further told AQP in the July 2021 Letter that the “business relationship remains a priority for Ben & Jerry’s until the expiration of the License Agreement”. (*Id.*) On the same day, B&J released a statement on its website stating that B&J would not renew the License Agreement “when it expires at the end of next year”. (*Id.*, Ex. 12.)

The License Agreement is still in effect today and will expire pursuant to its terms on December 31, 2022. (*Id.* ¶ 37; Br. at 13.)

III. Procedural History

On March 3, 2022, Plaintiffs commenced this action. The Complaint asserts four causes of action against all Defendants: (i) a claim by Plaintiff AQP for breach of contract; (ii) a claim by Plaintiff AQP for wrongful termination;

(iii) a claim by Plaintiff AQP for breach of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing; and (iv) a claim by Plaintiff Zinger for false light invasion of privacy. (Compl. ¶¶ 79-104.) Plaintiffs served the Complaint on Defendant B&J on March 7, 2022, and on Defendants UNUS and Conopco on March 8, 2022.

On March 11, 2022, AQP filed the present Motion. (Dkt. 4.) AQP’s Motion seeks an order from the Court enjoining Defendants from (i) “[t]erminating or non-renewing the License Agreement . . . or otherwise changing the status quo of the License Agreement” or (ii) “[i]ssuing any public statements on behalf of B&J regarding termination or non-renewal of the License Agreement”, as well as (iii) requiring that “the License Agreement business relationship” remain in effect “until further Order of the Court”. (Dkt. 4-4 (“Proposed Ord.”), ¶¶ 1-3.) The Motion is set to April 12, 2022 (Dkt. 12.)⁴

ARGUMENT

Preliminary injunctive relief is an “extraordinary remedy and should be granted only in limited circumstances.” *Marvin A.G. v. Decker*, No. CV 20-

⁴ The License Agreement contains a provision permitting either party to demand that “any claim or controversy concerning the subject matter hereof” be submitted to arbitration. (Zinger Decl., Ex. 6 § 32.2.) Defendants have made such a demand, but the parties have agreed to proceed with the Motion in this Court based on Plaintiffs’ commitment not to argue that Defendants have thereby waived their arbitration rights. (See Declaration of Gary A. Bornstein, dated March 29, 2022, Exs. 1, 2.)

1689 (ES), 2020 WL 3481746, at *3 (D.N.J. June 26, 2020) (citing *Kos Pharms., Inc. v. Andrx Corp.*, 369 F.3d 700, 708 (3d Cir. 2004).) Moreover, mandatory preliminary injunctions such as the one AQP seeks here are “generally disfavored”. *Bennington Foods LLC v. St. Croix Renaissance, Grp., LLP*, 528 F.3d 176, 179 (3d Cir. 2008). Accordingly, “[a] party seeking a mandatory preliminary injunction that will alter the status quo bears a particularly heavy burden in demonstrating its necessity.” *Acierno v. New Castle Cty.*, 40 F.3d 645, 653 (3d Cir. 1994). Here, the requested relief is mandatory, rather than prohibitory, because it would alter the *status quo*. See *Samica Enterprises, LLC v. Mail Boxes*, No. CV 06-2800 ODW (CT), 2008 WL 11342744, at *2 (C.D. Cal. Apr. 10, 2008) (denying preliminary injunction seeking extension of term of agreements “set to expire by their own terms”, and noting that it would “be inappropriate for the Court to alter that status quo by prohibiting (through a *mandatory* injunction) the natural expiration of those agreements”) (emphasis in original). The *status quo* is that the License Agreement will expire by its terms on December 31, 2022, but AQP asks the Court to compel B&J to license its intellectual property, know-how and goodwill after the License Agreement will have expired.

The movant’s delay in seeking a preliminary injunction “tends to indicate at least a reduced need for such drastic, speedy action.” *Lanin v. Borough of Tenafly*, 515 F. App’x 114, 118 (3d Cir. 2013); see also *Logic Tech. Dev. LLC v.*

Levy, Civ. No. 17-04630 (MAS) (TJB), 2021 WL 3884287, at *2 (D.N.J. Aug. 31, 2021).

In order to obtain a preliminary injunction, the movant must show:

(1) a reasonable probability of eventual success in the litigation, and (2) that it will be irreparably injured . . . if relief is not granted . . . [In addition,] the district court, in considering whether to grant a preliminary injunction, should take into account, when they are relevant, (3) the possibility of harm to other interested persons from the grant or denial of the injunction, and (4) the public interest.

Reilly v. City of Harrisburg, 858 F.3d 173, 176 (3d Cir. 2017) (alterations in original). As explained below, each of the four preliminary injunction factors weighs firmly against AQP’s Motion.

I. AQP Has No Reasonable Probability of Success on the Merits.

AQP’s Motion is based on three duplicative claims: “wrongful termination” of contract (Compl. ¶¶ 92-94; Br. 25-30), breach of contract (Compl. ¶¶ 79-91; Br. 31-32) and breach of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing (Compl. ¶¶ 95-100; Br. 32-35).⁵ All three claims are based on the same conduct—namely, B&J’s decision not to enter into a new license agreement following the expiration of the License Agreement, supposedly because AQP

⁵ The Complaint purports to assert a fourth cause of action by Plaintiff Zinger against Defendants for “false light invasion of privacy”. (Compl. ¶¶ 101-104.) That claim is irrelevant for purposes of AQP’s Motion.

York law to assess AQP’s claim and disregard the New Jersey case law cited by AQP.

B. AQP’s Claims Against UNUS and Conopco Have No Reasonable Chance of Success Because They Are Not Parties to the Contract.

AQP’s claims against UNUS and Conopco have no chance of success because UNUS and Conopco are not (and never have been) parties to the License Agreement. *See, e.g., A & V 425 LLC Contracting Co. v. RFD 55th St. LLC*, 830 N.Y.S.2d 637, 643 (Sup. Ct. 2007) (observing that “in order for someone to be liable for a breach of contract, that person must be a party to the contract”); *Allenby, LLC v. Credit Suisse, AG*, 134 A.D.3d 577, 579 (N.Y. App. Div. 1st Dep’t 2015) (dismissing claim for breach of the implied covenant because “Plaintiffs [did] not allege that [Defendant] was a party” and finding that “[i]f there is no contract with [Defendant], there can be no implied covenant claim against it”). AQP does not address the fact that UNUS and Conopco are not parties to the License Agreement and offers no basis to hold them liable for claims based on that agreement. All three of AQP’s claims against UNUS and Conopco—wrongful termination, breach of contract and breach of the implied covenant—fail for that reason alone.

C. AQP’s Claim for Wrongful Termination Against B&J Has No Reasonable Chance of Success.

Under New York law, a plaintiff asserting a claim for “wrongful termination” of contract must prove the same elements necessary to prove a claim for breach of contract. Specifically, the plaintiff must prove that the supposed “termination” violated the agreement.⁶ See *Bevilacque v. Ford Motor Co.*, 199 A.D.2d 359, 361 (N.Y. App. Div. 2d Dep’t 1993); *Schaefer v. Brookdale Univ. Hosp. & Med. Ctr.*, 66 A.D.3d 985, 985 (N.Y. App. Div. 2d Dep’t 2009). A plaintiff alleging breach of contract must establish “(1) the existence of a contract, (2) the plaintiff’s performance under the contract, (3) the defendant’s breach of the contract, and (4) resulting damages.” *Palmetto Partners, L.P. v. AJW Qualified Partners, LLC*, 83 A.D.3d 804, 806 (N.Y. App. Div. 2d Dep’t 2011). To that end, to show defendant’s breach, the plaintiff “must identify the specific contractual provision(s) allegedly breached”. *M & T Bank Corp. v. LaSalle Bank Nat. Ass’n*, 852 F. Supp. 2d 324, 334 (W.D.N.Y. 2012); see also *Clifden Futures, LLC v. Man Fin., Inc.*, 858 N.Y.S.2d 580, 583 (Sup. Ct. 2008) (“[T]he complaint must allege

⁶ AQP’s motion does not articulate the legal basis for its “wrongful termination” claim, and confuses matters further by occasionally describing it as a claim for “wrongful termination of [a] business relationship”. (Compl. ¶ 93; Br. 26.) AQP fails to cite any case law or statute recognizing a cause of action for “wrongful termination of a business relationship” rather than wrongful termination of a contract.

the essential terms of the contract, including the specific provisions upon which liability is predicated.”); *Sud v. Sud*, 621 N.Y.S.2d 37 (N.Y. App Div. 1st Dep’t 1995) (same).

AQP’s wrongful termination claim fails for two independent reasons. *First*, there has been no termination of the License Agreement. *Second*, to the extent AQP claims that the purported “termination” at issue is B&J’s decision not to enter into a new agreement upon the expiration of the License Agreement, AQP does not and cannot point to any obligation that would render that decision “wrongful”. To the contrary, the plain terms of the contract provide that the License Agreement expires on December 31, 2022; no term of the agreement requires B&J to extend or renew the agreement beyond that date; B&J’s right not to enter into a new agreement upon expiration of the current License Agreement is “absolute”; and AQP expressly waived any claims arising from such “non-renewal” of the License Agreement.

i. There Has Been No Termination.

To prevail on a wrongful termination claim, the plaintiff must show that the contract at issue has, in fact, been terminated. *See, e.g., Summit Rest. Repairs & Sales, Inc. v. New York City Dep’t of Educ.*, 201 A.D.3d 612, 612-13 (N.Y. App. Div. 1st Dep’t 2022); *Bib Const. Co. v. City of Poughkeepsie*, 273 A.D.2d 186, 187 (N.Y. App. Div. 2d Dep’t 2000); *see also SBR Roofing, Inc. v.*

Richfield Springs Cent. Sch. Dist., 303 A.D.2d 886, 887 (N.Y. App. Div. 3d Dep’t 2003). But the License Agreement has *not* been terminated. All parties agree that the License Agreement is in effect today and will not expire until December 31, 2022. (Zinger Decl. ¶ 37; *Id.*, Ex. 6 § 4.2 (as amended by § 2 of the 2013 Amendment); Br. 13.) AQP’s wrongful termination claim has no chance of success for this reason alone.

ii. AQP Does Not and Cannot Identify Any Breach That Would Make the Forthcoming Expiration of the License Agreement “Wrongful”.

Because there has been no termination of the License Agreement, AQP tries to equate “termination” with “non-renewal”. Even if that attempt were successful, however, AQP’s wrongful termination claim still would fail because AQP cannot identify any obligation under the License Agreement that B&J has breached by deciding not to renew the contract. *See Clifden Futures*, 858 N.Y.S.2d at 583. Specifically, it is undisputed that Section 4.2 of the License Agreement (as amended) provides that the License Agreement will expire on December 31, 2022. (Zinger Decl. ¶ 37.) AQP does not and cannot point to any provision in the License Agreement that requires B&J to extend or renew the License Agreement beyond its expiration date. To the contrary, the License Agreement specifically contemplates its expiration and non-renewal, and the subsequent winding down of the relationship between the parties. The License

Agreement provides, for example, that upon its expiration “any and all rights granted hereunder to Licensee shall terminate” (Zinger Decl., Ex. 6 § 24); that “Licensee shall immediately cease to manufacture . . . and/or distribute the Proprietary Products” (*id.*, Ex. 6 § 24.1); and that “Licensee shall immediately and permanently cease to use, in any manner whatsoever, any confidential methods, procedures, and techniques associated with the rights granted herein [and] the Proprietary Mark ‘Ben & Jerry’s’” (*id.*, Ex. 6 § 24.2). The December 31, 2022 expiration is therefore neither a “termination” nor “wrongful”.

Moreover, in the License Agreement, AQP acknowledges that B&J’s right *not* to renew the License Agreement is “absolute”, and AQP expressly waived any and all claims arising from non-renewal following expiration of the License Agreement. Section 24.11 of the License Agreement provides, in relevant part:

In the event of termination or non-renewal . . . Ben & Jerry’s will be freed and discharged, and Licensee hereby expressly releases and discharges Ben & Jerry’s, of and from any and all obligations and liabilities whatsoever The foregoing right of termination and the additional right of non-renewal at the end of the stated terms are absolute (*Id.*, Ex. 6, § 24.11 (emphasis added).)

AQP does not and cannot offer any basis for this Court to disregard the express terms of Section 24 generally, and of Section 24.11 specifically. AQP’s release of any claims it believes it may have “in the event of termination or non-renewal”, and that pertain to B&J’s exercise of its “absolute” right of non-renewal, bar

AQP's wrongful termination claim. *See Marine Midland Bank v. Rome Polymer, Inc.*, 244 A.D.2d 967, 968 (N.Y. App. Div. 4th Dep't 1997) (noting that a "valid release which is clear and unambiguous on its face and which is knowingly and voluntarily entered into will be enforced as a private agreement between parties" (internal quotation marks omitted)); *see also, e.g., Mars Assocs., Inc. v. City of New York*, 70 A.D.2d 839, 840 (N.Y. App. Div. 1st Dep't 1979) (finding that a contractor waived all claims against the city arising out of the contract because the "clause [was] clear upon its face" and "[b]y it, plaintiff waived and released all claims which it had against defendant arising out of the contract"), *aff'd*, 53 N.Y.2d 627 (1981).

D. AQP's Claim for Breach of Contract Against B&J Has No Reasonable Chance of Success.

AQP's breach of contract claim relies on the same allegations as AQP's "wrongful termination" claim and fails for the same reasons. Both claims rely on the allegation that B&J "demanded" that AQP violate certain laws and policies as a condition of entering into a *new* contract. (*See* Br. 31 (alleging that B&J's "demand" that under a renewed agreement, AQP "violate Israeli law and the policies of the United States, New Jersey, and New York to continue in business was a breach of the Agreement"); Br. 32 (alleging that B&J "breached" the License Agreement "by announcing that they would terminate B&J's 34-year-old

business relationship with Plaintiffs because of AQP’s refusal to comply with Defendants’ unlawful demand”).)

i. AQP Cannot Identify a Breach and Waived its Claim.

AQP fails to identify any obligation under the License Agreement that B&J breached by making allegedly “unlawful demands” with respect to the terms of any future license or by “announcing” that it would not renew the License Agreement. *See Atkinson*, 205 A.D.2d at 720 (N.Y. App. Div. 2d Dep’t 1994) (dismissing claim because of the plaintiff’s failure to “allege the provisions of the contract upon which the claim is based”).⁷

The hypothetical demands presented by AQP belie its breach of contract theory. For instance, AQP asserts that B&J “would plainly have breached the Agreement” if B&J “had demanded that the Plaintiffs submit false Israeli tax returns or that they violate Israeli anti-discrimination law by refusing to hire applicants who wore a yarmulke or a hijab as a condition for renewal of the Agreement”. (Br. 31.) That is wrong. If B&J demanded that as a condition of entering a new contract, AQP agree to operate under that new agreement in a way

⁷ As noted above, AQP’s motion improperly relies on cases applying New Jersey law (Br. 31-32), despite the applicable New York choice of law provision (*see Zinger Decl.*, Ex. 6 § 32.1). But the result is the same under New Jersey law. The breach of contract claim would fail because AQP cannot establish that B&J “did not do what the contract required [it] to do”. (Br. 31 (citing *Goldfarb v. Solimine*, 245 N.J. 326, 338-39 (2021)).)

that violates an anti-discrimination law, AQP might (depending on the circumstances) have a claim under that anti-discrimination law, but AQP still would not have a viable claim for *breach of the current License Agreement*.⁸ To prevail on a claim for breach of the current License Agreement, AQP must identify a specific obligation under the License Agreement that B&J failed to satisfy. But as noted above, AQP cannot and does not identify any right it has—or any obligation B&J has—under the License Agreement to enter into a new license agreement following expiration.

In other words, AQP’s breach of contract claim relies on the contention that B&J is obligated to renew the License Agreement and continue in business with AQP after the contract expires on December 31, 2022. That theory has no reasonable chance of success for the same reasons that AQP’s wrongful termination claim has no reasonable chance of success. The parties agreed that the License Agreement would expire on December 31, 2022; the License Agreement clearly contemplates non-renewal following that expiration; and Section 24.11 of the License Agreement provides that B&J’s non-renewal rights are “absolute” and

⁸ Rather than point to any contractual obligation that B&J has failed to fulfill, AQP references certain obligations that the License Agreement places *on AQP* to comply with applicable laws. (Br. 9.) But B&J obviously cannot breach a provision that places obligations on AQP rather than on B&J. In addition, AQP does not even allege that B&J has caused AQP to breach those provisions.

that “[i]n the event of . . . non-renewal”, AQP would “expressly release[] and discharge[]” B&J of any “liabilities”; that “neither [party] will be liable to the other because of termination or non-renewal . . . for any reason whatsoever”. (Zinger Decl., Ex. 6 § 24.11.) AQP’s breach of contract claim will fail because there was no breach and AQP has waived any right to argue otherwise.

E. AQP’s Claim for Breach of the Implied Covenant of Good Faith and Fair Dealing Against B&J Has No Reasonable Chance of Success.

AQP seeks a third bite of the breach-of-contract apple by asserting a claim for breach of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing based on the very same allegations that form the basis of its claims for wrongful termination and breach of contract. (Br. 34-35 (alleging that B&J violated the implied covenant by “terminat[ing]” the License Agreement because AQP was “unwilling to break the law”).) AQP’s implied covenant claim fares no better than AQP’s other two causes of action.

Under New York law, “[a] covenant of good faith and fair dealing is implied in all contracts, encompassing any promises which a reasonable person in the position of the promisee would be justified in understanding were included *and which are not inconsistent with the terms of the contract*”. *Twinkle Play Corp. v. Alimar Properties, Ltd.*, 186 A.D.3d 1447, 1448 (N.Y. App. Div. 2d Dep’t 2020) (emphasis added); *see also Tang v. Jinro Am., Inc.*, No. CV-03-6477 (CPS), 2005

WL 2548267, at *9 (E.D.N.Y. Oct. 11, 2005); *Gottwald v. Sebert*, 193 A.D.3d 573, 582 (N.Y. App. Div. 1st Dep’t 2021). Accordingly, an implied covenant cannot “give rise to new, affirmative duties on contracting parties.” *Compania Embotelladora Del Pacifico, S.A. v. Pepsi Cola Co.*, 976 F.3d 239, 248 (2d Cir. 2020); *King Penguin Opportunity Fund III, LLC v. Spectrum Group Mgt. LLC*, 187 A.D.3d 688, 690 (N.Y. App. Div. 1st Dep’t 2020). Here, AQP’s claim fails because it is duplicative of its breach of contract claims, and because it seeks to impose new terms and obligations on B&J that are inconsistent with the express terms of the License Agreement.

i. The Implied Covenant Claim Fails Because it is Duplicative.

AQP’s claim for breach of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing is based on the very same alleged facts and seeks the very same relief as AQP’s claims for breach of contract. (*See, e.g.*, Br. 3, Compl. ¶¶ 84, 98 (alleging that B&J’s purportedly unlawful demands support a claim for breach of contract and a claim for breach of the implied covenant).) New York courts routinely find such claims are duplicative and therefore defective as a matter of law. *See, e.g.*, *Trianco, LLC v. Int’l Bus. Machines Corp.*, 271 F. App’x 198, 204 (3d Cir. 2008) (“Under New York law, a claim for breach of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing must be separate from any breach of contract claim”); *Catlyn & Derzee, Inc. v. Amedore Land Devs., LLC*, 166 A.D.3d 1137, 1140 (N.Y. App.

Div. 3d Dep't 2018) (dismissing implied claim as duplicative because it “arises from the same operative facts and seeks the same damages as the breach of contract claim[s]”); *Sheth v. New York Life Ins. Co.*, 273 A.D.2d 72, 73 (N.Y. App. Div. 1st Dep't 2000) (affirming dismissal of implied covenant claim “since such a claim may not be used as a substitute for a nonviable claim of breach of contract”); *see also Smile Train, Inc. v. Ferris Consulting Corp.*, 117 A.D.3d 629, 630 (N.Y. App. Div. 1st Dep't 2014); *Logan Advisors, LLC v. Patriarch Partners, LLC*, 63 A.D.3d 440, 443 (N.Y. App. Div. 1st Dep't 2009); *Deer Park Enterprises, LLC v. Ail Sys., Inc.*, 57 A.D.3d 711, 712 (N.Y. App. Div. 2d Dep't 2008). For this reason alone, AQP does not have a reasonable chance of prevailing on its claim for breach of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing.

ii. The Implied Covenant Claim is Barred by the Contract's Express Terms.

The License Agreement is clear. Its express terms show that the parties considered when the License Agreement would end and agreed that the benefits of the licensing deal would expire on December 31, 2022. (Zinger Decl., Ex. 6 §§ 4.1-4.2 (as amended by §§ 1-2 of the 2013 Amendment).) The express terms also show that the parties considered whether either party should be able to challenge the counterparty's decision not to renew the License Agreement, and agreed that each party's right not to renew is “absolute”. (*Id.*, Ex. 6 § 24.11.) And as discussed above, the express terms show that the parties considered and agreed

on the particulars of winding down their business relationship following the expiration of the License Agreement. (*See, e.g., id.*, Ex. 6 § 24.1 (winding down of manufacturing and distribution), §24.2 (winding down of the use of methods and knowhow), §24.3 (cancelation of any registration of the Ben & Jerry’s mark); §24.6 (return of confidential information).)

Moreover, the history of the relationship between AQP and B&J also shows that the implied covenant claim has no reasonable chance of success. Each of the 1987, 1998 and 2004 contracts included express provisions setting forth initial terms and limited renewal terms. In other words, the parties plainly knew how to negotiate and write renewal provisions into their contracts.

Now, AQP is asking the Court to disregard the express terms to which it signed up and to replace them with contradictory terms that neither party ever agreed to. That is not the proper role of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing. The implied covenant is a gap-filler intended to address circumstances that the parties did not foresee and address expressly; it cannot be used to change or contravene express terms of a contract addressing circumstances the parties did consider. *See, e.g., Cohen PDC, LLC v. Cheslock-Bakker Opportunity Fund, LP*, 94 A.D.3d 539, 540 (N.Y. App. Div. 1st Dep’t 2012) (rejecting plaintiffs’ implied covenant claim where there were “express terms and conditions” in the operative contract covering how the issue should be resolved); *see also Bersin Properties,*

LLC v. Nomura Credit & Cap., Inc., 159 N.Y.S.3d 828 (Sup. Ct. 2022) (noting that a “negotiated contract provision . . . cannot be nullified” by the implied covenant, and that “if the contract contains an express covenant governing a subject, courts will not imply a covenant with regard to the same subject”).

Specifically, AQP cannot imply into the License Agreement a renewal obligation that would directly contradict the contract’s express terms, including the December 31, 2022 expiration date; B&J’s “absolute” right not to renew after expiration; and AQP’s waiver of any and all claims based on the exercise of that non-renewal right.

Multiple courts have rejected efforts by plaintiffs to do exactly what AQP is trying to do here. *See, e.g., Tang v. Jinro Am., Inc.*, No. CV-03-6477 (CPS), 2005 WL 2548267, at *9 (E.D.N.Y. Oct. 11, 2005) (dismissing claim for breach of the implied covenant where “the agreements between Plaintiff and Defendants did not require defendant to renew the contracts after their expiration” and therefore “Defendants could not have breached an implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing by terminating Plaintiff’s distribution rights”), *adhered to on reconsideration*, No. CV-03-6477CPS CLP, 2008 WL 4163183 (E.D.N.Y. Sept. 4, 2008); *Adiel v. Coca-Cola Bottling Co. of New York*, No. 95 CIV. 0725 (WK), 1995 WL 542432, at *3 (S.D.N.Y. Sept. 13, 1995) (dismissing claim for breach of the implied covenant where “[t]he agreements at issue . . . in no respect required

defendant to renew after” the agreement’s expiration date). AQP fails to cite any cases in which a New York court has relied on the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing to extend a contract beyond its explicit expiration date—even in the absence of an express “absolute” right not to renew the agreement and an attendant waiver.

The cases AQP does rely on are completely inapposite; they involve distinguishable facts and apply New Jersey law, not New York law. (Br. 32-35.) For example, in *Emerson Radio Corp. v. Orion Sales, Inc.*, the plaintiff alleged that its distributor breached the implied covenant by failing to market the plaintiff’s products to retailers in good faith, thereby depriving the plaintiff of the “fruits of the contract”. 253 F.3d 159, 173 (3d Cir. 2001). That is markedly different than AQP’s claim here, which is not about recovering the “fruits” of the License Agreement. Instead, AQP is claiming entitlement to the “fruits” of a *new* contract after the License Agreement will have expired, despite B&J’s “absolute” right not to enter into such new agreement. (Zinger Decl., Ex. 6 § 24.11.)

AQP’s reliance on the New Jersey Supreme Court’s decision in *Wilson* is equally misplaced. (Br. 33, 34 (citing *Wilson v. Amerada Hess Corp.*, 168 N.J. 236, 250 (2001).) In *Wilson*, the court allowed plaintiffs to proceed to trial on a claim for breach of the implied covenant, finding that under New Jersey law (which does not apply here) such a claim could be viable where a party with

unilateral discretion over pricing set prices “with the objective of preventing the other party from receiving its reasonably expected fruits under the contract”. *Id.* at 251. Here, B&J’s decision did not prevent B&J from receiving any “reasonably expected fruits” under the License Agreement because that agreement specifically contemplates that AQP will receive *no* fruits under it after December 31, 2022. In other words, AQP is claiming that B&J’s decision breaches an implied duty in the *current* agreement because it will purportedly deprive AQP of the fruits of a *future* agreement that the parties have never executed and that B&J has an *absolute* right never to execute. Moreover, AQP has expressly waived any claim that non-renewal of its license deprives it of any future benefits. (See Zinger Decl., Ex. 6 §24.11 (“neither Ben & Jerry’s nor the Licensee will be liable to the other because of termination or non-renewal hereof (whether with or without cause) for compensation, reimbursement, or damages *on account of the loss of prospective profits on anticipated sales*” (emphasis added))). In short, AQP’s claims are a far cry from the claims the *Wilson* court allowed to proceed.

Finally, AQP’s citation to *Bak-A-Lum Corp. of Am. v. Alcoa Bldg. Prod., Inc.*, 69 N.J. 123 (1976) is particularly misplaced. The court there, applying New Jersey law, found that a distributor had breached the implied covenant by terminating an *indefinite* exclusivity agreement with a manufacturer, after actively concealing that decision for several months and encouraging the manufacturer to

enter into a five-year lease for expanded warehouse facilities. *Id.* at 130. The contract and conduct at issue in *Bak-A-Lum* are nothing like the contract and conduct at issue here. The *Bak-A-Lum* defendant terminated an ongoing contract with an indefinite term; B&J is simply allowing an agreement with a set term to expire. The *Bak-A-Lum* defendant did not have an absolute right to terminate; B&J has an absolute right not to renew. The *Bak-A-Lum* plaintiff did not waive any right to challenge termination; AQP waived all rights to challenge the non-renewal of the License Agreement. And unlike the defendant in *Bak-A-Lum*, B&J did not conceal its decision not to renew but rather informed AQP that it had decided to let the License Agreement expire more than 17 months before the contract's explicit expiration date. (Zinger Decl. ¶ 57; *id.*, Ex. 11 at 1.) In short, the cases AQP cites do not support its claim.⁹

⁹ The other cases AQP cites as purported support for its implied breach claim are similarly inapposite. (Br. 32 (citing *Bronx Auto Mall, Inc. v. Am. Honda Motor Co.*, 113 F.3d 329, 330 (2d Cir. 1997) (involving the prohibition on “false business practices” under the Franchised Dealer Act of New York); *511 W. 232nd Owners Corp. v. Jennifer Realty Co.*, 98 N.Y.2d 144, 152-53 (2002) (denying motion to dismiss where the defendant, a sponsor of a planned apartment co-operative, allegedly violated the implied covenant by retaining a majority of the shares in the co-op for itself, which “so drastically undermined the contract that its fundamental objective—the creation of a viable cooperative—[had] been subverted”); *Seidenberg v. Summit Bank*, 348 N.J. Super. 243, 252 (App. Div. 2002) (involving alleged breaches of implied covenants in employment agreements under New Jersey law).)

iii. The Purported “Promises” to Renew Are Irrelevant.

As purported support for its claim for breach of the implied covenant, AQP contends that B&J “promised AQP that the license would be extended when it ended in 2022”. (Br. 34.) AQP has not, however, identified any remotely enforceable promise, instead relying on laconic, non-committal comments in two emails from B&J’s CEO. (*see* Zinger Decl. ¶ 50 (“I look forward to extending [the License Agreement]”); ¶ 53 (“I agree we need to extend”).) Neither the February 2020 email nor the October 2020 email described by AQP shows any agreement whatsoever. The License Agreement is a complex 65-page document, but the two emails that AQP identifies do not even address the most basic terms of a new agreement, such as price. AQP’s own contentions belie any effort to claim it believed the emails constituted an enforceable renewal of the License Agreement. AQP contends, for example, that *after the February 2020 and October 2020 emails*, AQP understood that the B&J Board had “doubled down” on its concerns about future sales in Israel; and AQP further contends that it proceeded to discuss the terms of a potential new arrangement with B&J to try to address the Board’s “concerns”. (Zinger Decl. ¶¶ 54-56.) It is thus clear that nobody believed the two emails AQP relies on created a “new” agreement. Moreover, any effort to claim otherwise would fail under the Statute of Frauds. *See Williamson v. Delsener*, 59 A.D.3d 291, 291 (N.Y. App. Div. 1st Dep’t 2009) (finding that the Statute of

Frauds requires that the terms of any agreement purportedly signed via email be “sufficiently clear and concrete to constitute an enforceable contract”).

In any event, such purported “promises” are irrelevant to AQP’s claim for breach of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing. As noted above, the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing encompasses “any promises which a reasonable person in the position of the promisee would be justified in understanding were included” in a contract. *Twinkle Play Corp.*, 186 A.D.3d at 1448. Statements made years after the execution of a contract clearly were not “included” in or otherwise part of the parties’ agreement.

F. The ‘Unlawful Demands’ Are Red Herrings.

Having failed to identify any contractual basis for its claims, AQP argues that B&J’s decision not to renew its licensing arrangement with AQP (after the expiration of the current License Agreement) is improper because it is predicated on AQP’s refusal to accede to B&J’s purportedly “unlawful demand”. (Br. 26-30.) That argument is a red herring. AQP has not asserted (because it could not assert) claims under any of the laws or policies that B&J’s purported “demand” supposedly violated. Instead, it chose to assert claims sounding in contract. But the contract it relies on does not give it any right to be a B&J licensee beyond December 31, 2022, and makes clear that B&J’s right not to continue the relationship with AQP—as a matter of contract—is “absolute”.

The whole point of the parties' agreement to make that right "absolute" is to render B&J's reasons for non-renewal completely irrelevant.

The cases relied on by AQP, again, are inapposite. (Br. 25 (citing *Simpson v. Union Oil Co. of Cal.*, 377 U.S. 13 (1964) and *Pace Electronics, Inc. v. Canon Computer Systems, Inc.*, 213 F. 3d 118 (3d Cir 2000).) In *Simpson* and *Pace*, plaintiffs challenged an anticompetitive scheme under the antitrust laws, and claimed that their termination as distributors furthered the restriction on competition, thereby supporting their *antitrust* claims. *See Simpson*, 377 U.S. at 15 (holding that coercive consignment agreements between companies and their lessees can constitute an *antitrust* violation); *Pace Electronics*, 213 F.3d at 122-24 (holding that termination of a dealer's contract can constitute *antitrust* injury). In other words, in both cases, the plaintiff alleged that the termination of its distribution contract was in violation of at least one statute (in *Simpson*, the Sherman Act and Clayton Act; in *Pace*, the Clayton Act), and the plaintiff brought its claims under those statutes. Neither case suggests that an anticompetitive termination could have supported a *contract* claim against defendants there. AQP, however, is trying to bootstrap allegations of violations of foreign law and various policies, which AQP chose *not* to pursue, as the basis for the contractual claims it did choose to pursue. Neither *Simpson* nor *Pace* allows that. Simply put, even if B&J had "demand[ed]" that AQP take actions that would not be permitted under

Israeli law (as AQP claims) as a condition for executing a new license agreement, that would not violate any *contractual* right AQP has under the current License Agreement.

II. AQP Has Not Shown Irreparable Harm.

A. **AQP Must Meet a Heightened Standard for Showing Irreparable Harm.**

AQP must make a heightened showing of irreparable harm for two independent reasons.

First, the Motion seeks to alter the *status quo*. AQP claims that “[t]he threatened termination of their license will disrupt and substantially change the *status quo*.” (Br. 24.) That is wrong. There is no “threatened termination”; there is only the agreed-to *expiration* of the License Agreement by its terms on December 31, 2022. The *status quo* is therefore that the Agreement will expire at the end of the year. *See Samica Enterprises*, 2008 WL 11342744, at *2 (holding that when dealing with a term agreement, the *status quo* is expiration at the end of the term, rather than renewal). AQP seeks to alter the *status quo* by compelling B&J to enter into and perform under a new license agreement written by the Court, after the License Agreement written by the parties will have expired. (Proposed Ord. ¶ 3.) B&J did not agree to a licensing arrangement that extended into 2023, but AQP asks this Court to compel B&J to grant such a license. Therefore, AQP must (but cannot) meet the “higher standard” of irreparable harm applied to

requests for mandatory relief. *Silvertop Assocs., Inc. v. Kangaroo Manufacturing, Inc.*, 319 F. Supp. 3d 754, 761 (D.N.J. 2018) (an injunction is mandatory if it “alter[s] the status quo by commanding some positive act”); *Bennington Foods LLC*, 528 F.3d at 179 (holding that “where the relief ordered by the preliminary injunction is mandatory and will alter the status quo, the party seeking the injunction must meet a higher standard of showing irreparable harm in the absence of an injunction”); *see also Acierno*, 40 F.3d at 647 (a party seeking a mandatory injunction bears a “particularly heavy burden”).

Second, AQP delayed in filing the Motion. B&J told AQP in July 2021 that it would let the License Agreement expire, but AQP waited until March 2022 to file this Motion. AQP’s nearly eight-month delay undermines the credibility of its irreparable harm allegations. *See Red Online Mktg. Grp., LP v. Revizer, Ltd.*, No. Civ. A. 14-1353, 2014 WL 1327518, at *3 (E.D. Pa. Apr. 3, 2014) (noting that “the nearly eight-month delay between [plaintiff’s] discovery of [defendant’s] alleged violation of the Agreement and the filing of this lawsuit undermines [plaintiff’s] argument that it will suffer ‘irreparable harm’”); *see also Warner Lambert Co. v. McCrory’s Corp.*, 718 F. Supp. 389, 395 (D.N.J. 1989) (denying preliminary injunction and noting that “plaintiff’s seven month delay . . . can be taken as a factor tending to minimize [plaintiff’s] claim of irreparable harm” where plaintiff knew of the alleged harm but waited months to

move for a preliminary injunction.). Had AQP moved with alacrity, it could have issued an arbitration demand to B&J in the summer of 2021 and been positioned to have its claims resolved well before the natural expiration of the License Agreement at the end of this year. That AQP waited the better part of a year to file its lawsuit belies its contention that it faces irreparable harm warranting emergency relief; the Court should not provide emergency relief needed (if at all) only due to AQP's inaction.

B. AQP Fails to Make Any Showing of Irreparable Harm.

AQP cannot make any showing of irreparable harm, let alone a showing that would meet the heightened standard applicable here. The reasons for this are simple. *First*, all of AQP's purported harms flow from B&J's decision not to renew the License Agreement, but AQP expressly waived any right to claim that B&J's decision not to renew the license caused AQP any harms. *Second*, even aside from the waiver, AQP's purported harms do not flow from the violation of any cognizable legal right. Accordingly, AQP has no basis to seek relief from the Court.

In Section 24.11 of the License Agreement, AQP and B&J agreed that “neither Ben & Jerry’s nor the Licensee will be liable to the other because of . . . non-renewal . . . for compensation, reimbursement, or damages on account of the loss of prospective profits on anticipated sales, or on account of expenditures,

investments, leases or commitments in connection with the business or goodwill of Ben & Jerry's or Licensee, *or for any reason whatsoever*". (Zinger Decl., Ex. 6 § 24.11.) AQP seeks to do exactly what it agreed it could not do—namely, hold B&J liable “because of . . . non-renewal” for purported harms it specifically waived. (*Id.*; see Br. 35-39.) AQP cannot show irreparable harm because it waived any right to hold B&J liable for the supposed harms on which its Motion rests.

But even aside from that express waiver, AQP provides no explanation how the agreed-to, expected expiration of an agreement by its terms can give rise to irreparable harm. And of course, AQP cites no cases where a court found irreparable harm based on a contract's expiration by its terms. Instead, AQP relies on inapposite cases primarily involving statutory claims by franchisees arising from the early *termination* of contracts, not the *expiration* of contracts on their own terms. (Br. 35-39.)¹⁰ But AQP is not a franchisee, and the License

¹⁰ See, e.g., *Atlantic City Coin & Slot Serv. Co. v. IGT*, 14 F. Supp. 2d 644, 658 (D.N.J. 1998) (involving claims under the New Jersey Franchise Practices Act); *Semmes Motors, Inc. v. Ford Motor Co.*, 429 F.2d 1197, 1199-1200 (2d Cir. 1970) (involving claims under the Federal Dealer Act); *Bateman v. Ford Motor Co.*, 302 F.2d 63, 64 (3d Cir. 1962) (involving claims under the Automobile Dealers Day in Court Act); *Neptune T.V. & Appliance Serv., Inc. v. Litton Microwave Cooking Prod. Div., Litton Sys., Inc.*, 190 N.J. Super. 153, 156 (App. Div. 1983) (involving claim under New Jersey Franchise Practices Act); *Roso-Lino Beverage Distributors, Inc. v. Coca-Cola Bottling Co. of New York*, 749 F.2d 124, 125 (2d Cir. 1984) (involving early termination of distribution agreement); *Janmort Leasing, Inc. v. Econo-Car Int'l, Inc.*, 475 F. Supp. 1282, 1286 (E.D.N.Y. 1979)

Agreement has not been and will not be terminated. Simply put, AQP’s alleged loss of benefits it never had and never was entitled to is not irreparable harm.

III. The Balance of Equities Weighs Against an Injunction.

The balance of equities also weighs in favor of denying the Motion. On one hand, AQP is challenging B&J’s exercise of a right AQP agreed was “absolute”, asserting claims it agreed to waive, and lamenting the “loss” of benefits it never was entitled to. Moreover, AQP is asking the Court to grant it emergency relief that is necessitated (if at all) because of its eight-month delay in prosecuting its deficient claims. On the other hand, the requested relief would deprive B&J of its bargained-for absolute right not to continue the licensing relationship beyond December 31, 2022, forcing it to license its intellectual property, know-how and goodwill to a party it does not wish to license on terms it has not agreed to. *See Mellon Bank, N.A. v. Aetna Bus. Credit, Inc.*, 619 F.2d 1001, 1009 (3d Cir. 1980) (noting that “commercial parties are free to contract as they desire”).

IV. An Injunction Would Not Serve the Public Interest.

“To determine where the public interest lies, a court should weigh the ‘advantages and disadvantages’ to the public of ‘employing the extraordinary

(involving early termination of car dealership’s franchise agreements); *but see, McCarthy v. Arnold Foods Co.*, 717 F. Supp. 325, 332 (E.D. Pa. 1989) (denying a motion for preliminary injunction despite finding irreparable harm because “termination was properly exercised by the defendant”).

remedy of injunction over the other available methods of enforcement.” *See TD Bank N.A. v. Hill*, 928 F.3d 259, 284 (3d Cir. 2019). Here, the public interest would not be served by the requested injunction.

AQP’s public interest arguments are meritless. For instance, AQP points to the purported policies of Israel, the United States, New Jersey and New York as support for an injunction. (Br. 39-40.) However, AQP’s reliance on such policies is misplaced. Even accepting AQP’s interpretation of these policies as true, the policies still would not support an order compelling B&J to continue using *AQP* as its distributor in Israel. At most, these policies could require B&J to continue selling its products in Israel through a licensee of its choice. But AQP cannot claim that any policy requires B&J to continue using *AQP* as its licensee in Israel. Accordingly, AQP’s appeals to purported laws and policies concerning sales in Israel provide no support for the extraordinary, mandatory relief that AQP is seeking.

AQP also claims that an injunction would serve the public interest by “prevent[ing] one company from interfering with the legally protected contractual rights of another”, and thereby “deter[ring] similar interference in the future”. (Br. 40.) But as noted above, AQP has not identified any “legally protected contractual rights” with which B&J has “interfered”. In fact, it is AQP that seeks to interfere with B&J’s contractual right to let the contract expire at the end of its

term. AQP and B&J are sophisticated parties whose prior agreements show that they knew how to negotiate renewal provisions into their contracts when they wanted to. The public interest therefore would best be served by enforcing the terms that the parties negotiated. *See 159 MP Corp. v. Redbridge Bedford, LLC*, 33 N.Y.3d 353, 356 (2019) (“In New York, agreements negotiated at arm’s length by sophisticated, counseled parties are generally enforced according to their plain language pursuant to our strong public policy favoring freedom of contract.”).

Finally, the request to enjoin B&J from “[i]ssuing any public statements . . . regarding termination or non-renewal of the License Agreement” seeks an improper prior restraint on B&J’s speech. Courts have long recognized the public interest against prior restraints, particularly where political speech may be chilled as a result. *See, e.g., Bank of Hope v. Miye Chon*, 938 F.3d 389, 394 (3d Cir. 2019) (“[P]rior restraints on speech are presumptively unconstitutional and subject to strict scrutiny.”).

For all these reasons, the public interest weighs heavily against the issuance of a preliminary injunction in this case, and the motion should be denied.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, AQP’s request for a preliminary injunction should be denied.

Date: March 29, 2022

Respectfully submitted,

BEN & JERRY'S HOMEMADE, INC.,
UNILEVER UNITED STATES, INC. AND
CONOPCO, INC.

By their attorneys,

/s/ Jennifer A. Hradil

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Exhibit E



Home ▶ Press releases

Unilever reaches new business arrangement for Ben & Jerry's in Israel

Published: 28/06/2022

Average read time: 2 minutes

Unilever today announced it has reached a new arrangement for Ben & Jerry's in Israel which will ensure the ice cream stays available to all consumers.



The company has sold its Ben & Jerry's business interests in Israel to Avi Zinger, the owner of American Quality Products Ltd (AQP), the current Israel-based licensee. The new arrangement means Ben & Jerry's will be

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Unilever reaches new business arrangement for Ben & Jerry's in Israel. Unilever sold under its Hebrew and Arabic names throughout Israel and the West Bank under the full ownership of its current licensee.

Under the terms of Unilever's acquisition agreement of Ben & Jerry's in 2000, Ben & Jerry's and its independent Board were granted rights to take decisions about its social mission, but Unilever reserved primary responsibility for financial and operational decisions and therefore has the right to enter this arrangement.

The new business arrangement follows a Unilever review of Ben & Jerry's in Israel after the brand and its independent Board announced last year its decision to discontinue sales of its ice cream in the West Bank.

Unilever has used the opportunity of the past year to listen to perspectives on this complex and sensitive matter and believes this is the best outcome for Ben & Jerry's in Israel. The review included extensive consultation over several months, including with the Israeli Government.

Unilever rejects completely and repudiates unequivocally any form of discrimination or intolerance. Antisemitism has no place in any society. We have never expressed any support for the Boycott Divestment Sanctions (BDS) movement and have no intention of changing that position.

Unilever is very proud of our business in Israel which supplies everyday household products to people across the country. Today, Unilever Israel employs around 2,000 people of diverse backgrounds, has four local manufacturing plants, and works with a network of around 2,000 local suppliers and service providers – helping to support the livelihoods of tens of thousands of Israelis across its value chain.

Over the last decade, Unilever has invested more than 1 billion Shekels (around €250 million) in our business in Israel. We look forward to continuing to make a positive contribution to Israel's economy and society for many decades to come, and hope that Israelis and Palestinians can reach a peaceful resolution of their conflict.

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Exhibit F

Harvard Business Review

Corporate Social Responsibility

Why Ben & Jerry's Speaks Out

by Alison Beard

January 13, 2021



HBR Staff/Unsplash/Ben & Jerry's

Summary. How does a large company with a diverse customer base choose when and how to take a prominent stand on highly politicized current events? An interview with Matthew McCarthy, Ben & Jerry's CEO, and Christopher Miller, head of global activism strategy,... [more](#)

Last year, following the murder of George Floyd by police and the ensuing Black Lives Matter protests, the Vermont ice cream maker and Unilever subsidiary Ben & Jerry's issued perhaps the strongest corporate statement on the matter. Its headline was We Must Dismantle White Supremacy.

On January 7, after the insurrection at the U.S. Capitol, the company again weighed in quickly and forcefully with social media posts that denounced the “failed coup” and called for President Trump’s impeachment. Since then, a flurry of other companies have announced platform bans, changes in political donation policies and, in some cases, refusals to transact with Trump or his businesses.

How does a global brand, under the umbrella of a leading consumer goods conglomerate, choose when and how to speak out on highly politicized current events? Why does Ben & Jerry’s take a stand on so many different issues? And what advice does it have for other organizations interested in following its lead?

I spoke via videoconference with Matthew McCarthy, the company’s CEO, and Christopher Miller, head of global activism strategy. What follows is an edited transcript of our conversation.

How *does* Ben and Jerry’s decide what events it will speak up about?

Miller: We have this ongoing body of activism and advocacy that are rooted in our values. We have a team of social mission folks with an NGO or policy background paired with a world-class marketing team that knows how to connect with our fans and sell ideas. So, when things happen, we have this privilege, power, and ability to communicate.

Typically, the impetus would come from the core activism team, but it could also be from Matthew or our board of directors. Most often, it’s coming from all those places at the same time. Particularly with issues like the lynching of George Floyd and the events of last week, we were all watching, and it was clear to us that we had to have something to say.

So the fact that you’d already put a stake in the ground and said, “These are issues we care about,” makes it easier for everyone to immediately get on board with the idea of

McCarthy: I'd like to think that, even absent years' worth of work on an issue, if something important went down, and we felt like we had an additive point of view that reflected our values, we'd be able to find a way to comment. But, to be sure, when we've already worked on an issue and have a language we've previously used, it speeds the path to getting the message out. We're able to move quickly through a number of concentric layers of alignment and sign-off.

We know that the credibility of a track record matters. And that's not only "How many posts did you put out?" or "Did you create a nice film that made everybody well up?" It's being there, being there, being there. The NGO partnerships that Chris and his team have cultivated for years inform what we do. These are people at the grassroots living and breathing these issues, whether it's criminal justice reform or access to safe voting. And, when we call, they want to help us because they know we're trying to use the power of our business to get stuff done.

Miller: Yes, the team and I manage a pretty big constellation of friends and allies and partners, and so we make sure to gut check any response with them. In the BLM statement, we had four very specific policy recommendations. We don't make that up in a conference room at our corporate headquarters. We amplify the voices of those on the front lines, who know the solutions we need to bring to the table.

McCarthy: Intent matters, too. We do these things not to sell more ice cream but because we care about people and have values. All businesses are collections of people with values; it's a force that's always there. But, as Chris often says, companies usually make their values known through things like lobbying: money that never sees the light of day. I believe that increasingly, in a world of hyper-transparency, if you're not making your values known publicly, you're putting your business and brand at risk.

Do you feel that you're in a better position to take these stands because you have a more progressive customer base willing to buy ice cream at a higher price point?

Miller: We sell more ice cream to Walmart than any other retailer, so I don't think you can look at our consumer base and say they're more or less liberal than people who buy Haagen-Dazs.

Now, I think the people who follow us on social media may do so because they connect with our values. And that's good. Many years ago, [co-founder] Ben [Cohen] had this insight that the strongest bond you can create with customers is around a shared set of values. Moving beyond that, it's just a commercial transaction. We do make a great ice cream. But what drives the loyalty and love for this brand are the things that we believe.

There are lots of people who disagree with our positions, of course. Our statement last summer generated thousands and thousands of phone calls and emails from people who accused us of being anti-law-enforcement or promoting looting and rioting. But we have the courage to feel okay about getting some of that heat, and in some ways, it reinforces that what we've done is meaningful.

After George Floyd, I think the companies and brands that tried to navigate the mushy middle — feeling the need to say something but getting concerned about upsetting folks — got the criticism and backlash. It wasn't companies like ours.

How big is your activism team?

Miller: In the United States, it's myself and my colleague Jabari Paul and we partner with three or four folks on the marketing team. There are more globally. We usually meet about three times a week. But, when events like this happen, it's more.

What we put out last Thursday — a threaded tweet — was probably 18 hours of work all in from start to finish, which may seem crazy, but we wanted to get it right and, in this instance, put the company on record. We were on the phone workshopping, laying it out, and then moving it up to my boss and then Matthew. More often than not, what we end up sending on to these guys is 80% to 90% or more of what ends up ultimately going out.

How much does your parent company get involved?

McCarthy: Not a lot. The senior folks leading our businesses, whether they're in Rotterdam, the United Kingdom, or New Jersey, which is our North American headquarters, are super supportive of what we're trying to do.

We may disagree at times, but this acquisition, which happened 20 years ago, has been so successful in part because Unilever got a good schooling from [co-founder] Jerry [Greenfield] and Ben about what they had created and what we're still trying to drive forward. They were also very smart, shrewd guys who put into the sales agreement a certain level of autonomy that would exist in perpetuity, including the creation of an independent board of directors that I sit on and am also partly accountable to. So, there's a certain level of independence baked in.

That being said, this thing has worked because we all respect that we're protecting a legacy. Some of what we've been fighting for or against for decades is more important now than ever, so we have to redouble our efforts. Meanwhile, Chris and his team are also writing new chapters. And Unilever supports us in that. They know each business has to find its own voice.

What net impact has all this activism had on your business?

Matthew: We're seeing strong growth, and we've got some good data showing that our fans are aware of our social mission activities, which makes them more supportive of our business and

Case 1:22-cv-05681-ALC Document 1-6 Filed 07/05/22 Page 7 of 9
vocal about it. Some of them buy more ice cream as a result. They don't have to. That's why we call them fans, not consumers.

You've also launched issue-oriented ice cream flavors like Pecan Resist, a nod to Black Lives Matter, and Change the Whirled, with NFL quarterback and racial justice advocate Colin Kaepernick. How do those activist product-development initiatives happen?

McCarthy: Our values-led sourcing is in every pint we make. But these purpose pints are maybe the purest representation of our model of using the power of business to drive change. It's also an opportunity for us to bring levity to some tough issues in a respectful way. We make a lot of ice cream every year, and we have a funnel for advocacy partnerships in the same way we do for innovation.

What's your policy on corporate political donations?

It may come as a surprise but Ben & Jerry's is not partisan. Even in the divisive 2020 election, there was no "Vote Biden" post or press release from us. (Ben did create a flavor for Bernie Sanders called Bernie's Yearning but that wasn't the company.) Our activism work tends to focus on the root causes of social injustice which normally leads us to systemic issues. We are political but not in supporting any candidates.

Why do you focus on so many issues? Why not just stick to ones that seem obviously relevant to your business, like GMO labeling or the environment? Is there a danger of spreading yourself too thin?

Miller: Jay Curley, who leads our integrated marketing team, is fond of saying that if he posted a picture of himself wearing the same shirt on Instagram every day, we'd all unfollow him pretty quickly. People care about a lot of things, and we're known not just for one issue but for being an activist company on a broad set of progressive values.

So often, companies think they only have permission to talk about things that are somehow directly related to their supply chain. I think companies can take a point of view on anything. But what you don't want to do is try to appropriate a value that you suspect your customers have. It's important that your position be rooted in something you deeply believe. People can disagree with our point of view around ending cash bail or the fact that the president needs to go, but they'd have a hard time suggesting that we're doing it to sell ice cream.

Do you think the events of 2020 and early 2021 are pushing more companies to move beyond corporate social responsibility to corporate activism?

Miller: It matters to more and more consumers (GenZ and Millennials, looking at you) that companies take a stance and add value to our global community via their actions. We need others to play in the "aspiring social justice business" sandbox. It doesn't help anyone if it's just Patagonia, Lush, and us. It's not just about being goody-goody. It's good business.

McCarthy: A lot of people say, "But you guys have got Jerry and Ben! What if your company wasn't founded on values?"

The reality is there's never a bad moment to start doing the right thing. And in fact, we need you. Don't delegate this work to other companies. And don't delegate it your marketing agency either. This is not an exercise to find the perfect brand-cause fit. If you don't know what you want to do, talk to your staff, get people together, create the space for this discussion around values. You could decide that your thing will be The Humane Society. It could be packing lunches. It can be anything. What it can't be is nothing.

Alison Beard is an executive editor at Harvard Business Review and previously worked as a reporter and editor at the Financial Times. A mom of two, she tries—and sometimes succeeds—to apply management best practices to her household.

 @alisonwbeard

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Exhibit G

OUT NEWS

Ben & Jerry's Bans 'Same-Flavor Scoops' in Australian Same-Sex Marriage Push

Until Australia legalizes same-sex marriage, Australians won't be able to buy two scoops of the same flavor at Ben & Jerry's, the company says.



— Ben & Jerry's stores in Australia have set up postal boxes where customers can have their say about marriage equality and write post cards that the company says it will deliver members of Parliament.

Courtesy Ben and Jerry's

f t e | SAVE

May 25, 2017, 4:57 PM EDT / Updated May 25, 2017, 4:57 PM EDT

By Alex Johnson

Declaring "love comes in all flavors," Ben & Jerry's said Thursday it's banning its Australian customers from buying two scoops of the same flavor of ice cream until same-sex marriage is legalized across the country.

Ben & Jerry's, based in Vermont, is famous for its socially conscious advocacy, from combatting climate change to promoting ethical treatment of animals.



— Ben & Jerry's shops in Australia are taking a stand in the fight for marriage equality by banning two scoops of the same flavor in one cone. Courtesy Ben and Jerry's

But the Australian same-sex marriage campaign is unusually serious even for Ben & Jerry's, which asked Australians in a statement to imagine "how furious you would be if you were told you were not allowed to marry the person you love."

"So we are banning two scoops of the same flavor and encouraging our fans to contact their MPs to tell them that the time has come – make marriage equality legal!" the statement said.

Ben & Jerry's Australia 
@BenAndJerrysOz · [Follow](#)



We're banning any same-flavour love in the fight for
[#marriageequality](#) Join us by signing petition to get

#marriageequality! Join us by signing petition to get Australia moving.

Watch on Twitter

4:00 PM · May 25, 2017



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In November, the Senate rejected a national referendum on same-sex marriage as a coalition of liberal and sympathetic conservative senators united to denounce the vote as no more than a delaying tactic. They said Parliament could change the law without a national vote and pointed to polls showing that a [clear majority of Australians support legalization](#).

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"After a 14-month debate, the Senate saw it for what it was – an expensive and unnecessary exercise that could endanger the LGBTQI community and wouldn't even guarantee marriage equality," Ben & Jerry's Homemade Holdings Inc. said in its statement Thursday.

Related: [Australian Parliament Prevents National Same-Sex Marriage Vote](#)

The "no-same-flavor" rule is mostly symbolic, as Ben & Jerry's has only 26 stores across the enormous country. But the underlying message is serious.

Recommended



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OUT NEWS

Florida teen killed by man who feared being outed as gay, police say

Ben & Jerry's said it is collecting pro-same-sex-marriage post cards from customers to deliver to members of Parliament, and it [directed customers to the Equality Campaign](#), a joint initiative of the LGBTQ advocacy groups Australian Marriage Equality and Australians for Equality.

"At Ben & Jerry's we love love, and we think most Australians do too," the company said. "More Australians than ever before believe everyone should have the right to love who they love – and marry them too, if that's what makes you happy. Let's make it happen!"

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Alex Johnson



Alex Johnson is a reporter and editor for NBC News based in Los Angeles.

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Exhibit H



IMPACT

Ben & Jerry's Showed America What Real Corporate Activism Looks Like

Amid Black Lives Matter protests, brands scrambled to get on the social justice bandwagon. The ice cream company has been helping drive it for 30 years.

By Marie Solis

Jul 31, 2020, 05:45 AM EDT | Updated Aug 20, 2020



SAVE



ben & Jerry's wants to end white supremacy, among other progressive goals.

BEN & JERRY'S

On June 2, while many other brands in the United States were posting a black square to their social media accounts and making carefully worded statements about racism in the wake of George Floyd's death, Ben & Jerry's had a much more direct message. The ice cream company tweeted an image that in bold letters read: "WE MUST DISMANTLE WHITE SUPREMACY."

Among the flood of bland and empty corporate platitudes, the post stood out. It was no viral fluke, but the product of decades of brand development around social activism.

"We use all the tools we have to sell ice cream and put them in service of grassroots activists," said Chris Miller, the corporate activism manager for Ben & Jerry's — a rare position in corporate America.

Too often, corporate efforts to speak out about racism are vague or clumsy, dismissed by many as "[woke-washing](#)" — that is, speaking out for [fear of losing customers and profits](#) rather than from a genuine desire to push social change. In some cases, people in outright anger have pointed to the huge disconnect between these newly proclaimed commitments to anti-racist policies and companies' histories of low wages, [discrimination](#) and dangerous work conditions.

But Ben & Jerry's didn't mince words.

Ben & Jerry's 
@benandjerrys · [Follow](#)



The murder of George Floyd was the result of inhumane



Supremacy.
benjerrys.co/2XXle5J



1:48 PM · Jun 2, 2020



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“The murder of George Floyd was the result of inhumane police brutality that is perpetuated by a culture of white supremacy,” reads a [longer statement on its website](#). “What happened to George Floyd was not the result of a bad apple; it was the predictable consequence of a racist and prejudiced system and culture that has treated Black bodies as the enemy from the beginning.”

From same-sex marriage to criminal justice reform to campaign finance, Ben & Jerry’s has taken a stance on nearly every major social issue of the last three decades. It’s also tried to reflect those values internally — to varying degrees of success — by [sourcing ethical products](#) throughout its supply chain and paying Vermont employees a liveable hourly wage.

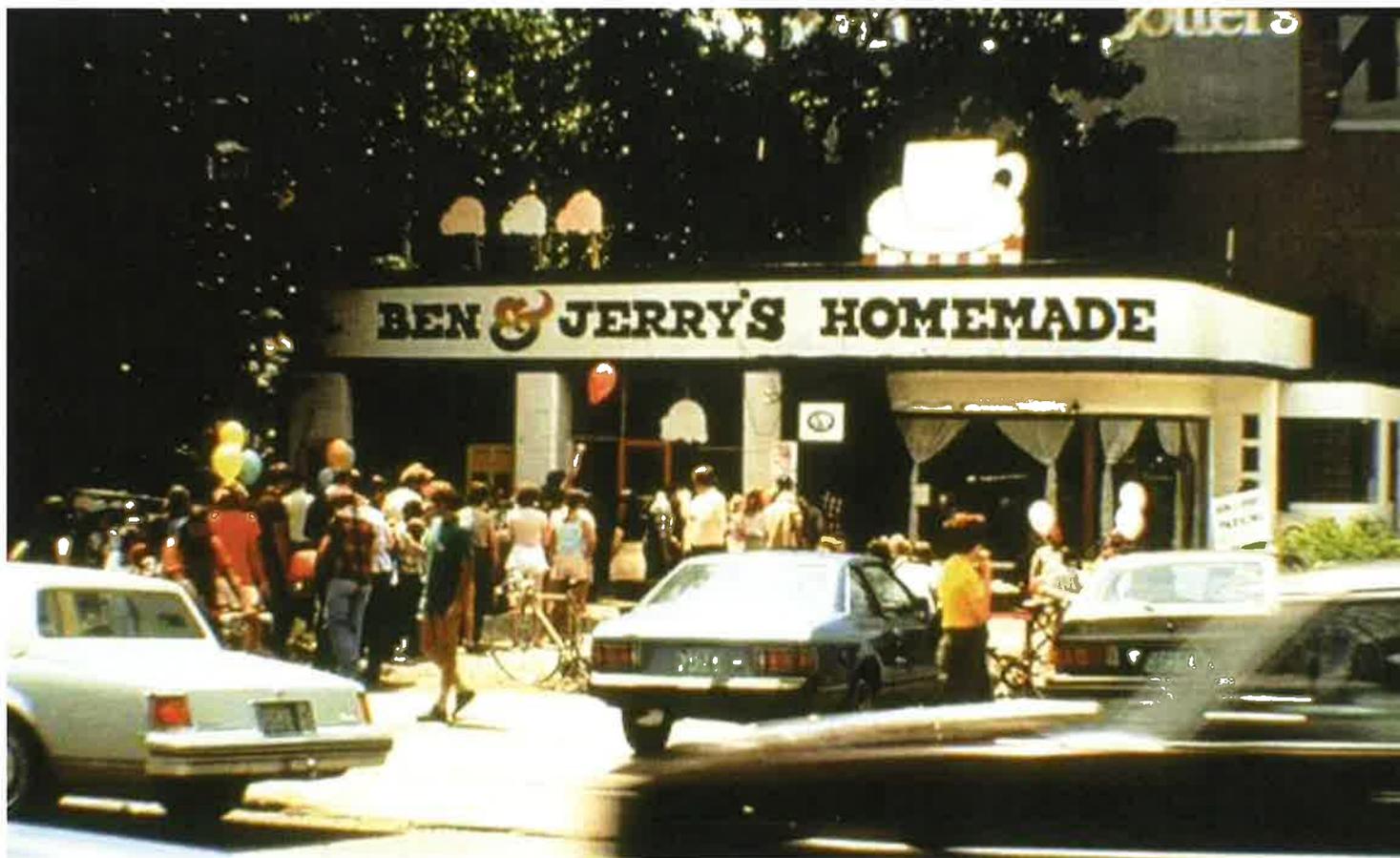
[By its own admission](#), the ice cream brand has more work to do to live up to its promises. But it bucks the corporate trend with a

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BURLINGTON

change, not just generate profit.

“I think Ben & Jerry’s is probably the most prominent ... for-profit corporation that has such an active and strong stance on racial justice,” said Stephanie Creary, an assistant professor of management specializing in identity and diversity at the University of Pennsylvania’s Wharton School of Business. “They set the bar really high, that’s the reality.”

As other companies struggle to convince consumers of their commitment to progressive issues, Ben & Jerry’s track record means that when it says it wants to upend white supremacy, customers generally believe it.



The ice cream company began in a former gas station in Burlington, Vermont.

BEN & JERRY'S

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The 'Peace Pop' Protest

When co-founders and childhood friends Ben Cohen and Jerry Greenfield started Ben & Jerry's out of a renovated gas station in Burlington, Vermont, in 1978, they just wanted to make good ice cream. But over the next decade, they began to feel that the company should try to have a positive impact beyond its product.

In 1988, they wrote their first mission statement. "It said that the social mission was about using the power of business to address social and environmental issues. Or something like that!" Greenfield told HuffPost.

But they quickly realized that what they'd come up with was too vague to be effective. "There needed to be more specificity," said Greenfield. They regrouped and landed on a new focus: They would prioritize progressive values, especially equality and sustainability.

The company took up its first political issue not long after: protesting the billions of dollars the Reagan administration was spending on nuclear weapons while 1 in 5 children in America was living in poverty.

“It’s a matter of getting up and being who you are every day, and when you live by your values, that’s just what you do.”

- Americus Reed, a professor at the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School of Business

At the time, Cohen and Greenfield had been developing a chocolate-covered ice cream bar. Cohen proposed using its wrapper to lay out



toward peace-promoting projects.

And so, in 1988 the “[Peace Pop](#)” was born — the first time Ben & Jerry’s had linked its product with activism.

The move was controversial. Some staff worried that consumers would see the brand as “unpatriotic” for condemning government policy and boycott the ice cream. “Ben pretty much put his foot down and said, ‘This is what the company is about,’” Greenfield recalled. “We came out with the product, and none of those bad things happened.”

The idea that a business would take a public stance on social issues was unusual in the late '80s and early '90s. Companies were beginning to speak out about climate change, reassuring customers — [sometimes deceptively](#) — that their products and services were environmentally friendly. But business owners did not tend to be vocal about issues that were not seen as directly related to their operations.

When Cohen and Greenfield sat on panels and visited business schools to talk about their company, some of their counterparts advised them against supporting “controversial” issues, telling them it would hurt their bottom line.





Ben Cohen (right) and Jerry Greenfield promote their latest offering, the Peace Pop, outside the United Nations in New York on Aug. 17, 1988.

AP PHOTO/MARIO SURIANI

But 30 years on from the Peace Pop, Ben & Jerry's is still doing just fine, mixing its ongoing activism with a thriving business. Politically and provocatively named products like "[Justice ReMix'd](#)," a flavor the company developed to promote criminal justice reform, and "[Pecan Resist](#)," a flavor supporting anti-Trump activism, have become the company's signature, something its customers have come to expect.

"To me, Ben & Jerry's are basically activists who happen to sell ice cream," said Americus Reed, a marketing professor at the Wharton School of Business. "When people say, 'I'm a Ben & Jerry's customer,' they're not just saying, 'I like the ice cream' — they're saying, 'I believe in those values.'"

'Linked Prosperity'

The ice cream brand made [\\$681.5 million](#) in revenue last year, from hundreds of storefronts across the country and supermarket sales of pints and bars. Cohen and Greenfield are no longer involved in managing the business. Cohen, the company's first CEO (and the

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1994.

In 2000, the duo sold their company to Unilever — a move approved by Ben & Jerry's board despite Cohen admitting at the time that he would have [preferred the company to stay independent](#). The sale sparked accusations that they had sold out. But despite being acquired by a multinational multibillion-dollar conglomerate, Ben & Jerry's fought to maintain its progressive reputation. The company's acquisition agreement even included a requirement that Ben & Jerry's spend [at least \\$1.1 million](#) a year on its activism.

Since then, a department has been created within the company dedicated to advancing social justice causes. The team is helmed by Miller, whose background, like that of many of the employees he supervises, is heavy on policy and advocacy. Before joining Ben & Jerry's over six years ago, he worked for then-Vermont Rep. Bernie Sanders and Greenpeace USA.

Rather than just hand out one-time large-dollar donations, as corporations often do in their efforts to demonstrate a commitment to social justice, Miller's team also develops long-term partnerships with grassroots organizations, using the company's corporate muscle to amplify their activism.

"We do make donations to support our groups," Miller said, "but we're also experts at framing, communication, buying media, using digital, and running social channels."

The company's focus on racial inequality and criminal justice reform is partly a reaction to its own lack of diversity — [like Vermont](#), its corporate office is roughly 95% white, though its scoop shops are more diverse — as well as an acknowledgment of the different experiences that white and Black Americans have, said Miller.



Ben & Jerry's unveiled the flavor Justice ReMix'd in 2019 as part of its multiyear campaign for criminal justice reform in partnership with the Advancement Project National Office. The two organizations have worked together in St. Louis to close the Workhouse jail and in Miami to slow the school-to-prison pipeline.

ERIC KAYNE/ AP IMAGES FOR BEN & JERRY'S

Last year, the [Advancement Project National Office](#) — a civil rights group that matches national partners with small grassroots organizations — paired Ben & Jerry's with Close the Workhouse, a campaign against a St. Louis jail known as the Workhouse, where [90% of the population](#) is Black and the vast majority are unable to leave pending trial simply because they cannot afford to post bail.

Inez Bordeaux, an activist and member of the organizing team for Close the Workhouse, said they decided to work with the company



earnest and humble approach.

“[Ben & Jerry’s] never came in and tried to say, ‘We think you should do it this way.’ They came in and said, ‘What are you working on? How can we support you?’” she said. “You don’t run into many people like that — you don’t run into many major ... corporations like that.”

When the campaign was organizing around a direct action — like urging St. Louis residents to call their representatives in advance of a budget hearing — a team of [about a dozen Ben & Jerry’s employees](#) would help spread the word on social media channels. In June 2019, Cohen visited St. Louis to give a press conference at City Hall, urging the mayor to close the jail. The publicity helped, according to Bordeaux: On July 17 of this year, the St. Louis Board of Aldermen [unanimously passed a bill](#) to close down the Workhouse by the end of 2020.

The success belonged to the activists whose “pressure was already pretty high,” Bordeaux said. “But to then have Ben & Jerry’s come to your city and call out the mayor ... it really helped give the campaign more leverage.”

Ben & Jerry’s has tried to ensure that the values it promotes publicly extend to its own workforce. The company starts its entry-level Vermont employees at [\\$18.13 an hour](#) — \$7.17 above the state’s minimum wage — and allows workers to take home [three pints of ice cream](#) at the end of every workday. The company also [stopped including criminal background checks](#) in the first stage of its application process in 2015, in solidarity with a national campaign to remove the check box that typically appears on job applications asking about applicants’ criminal history.

doing a pretty good job.”

- Emily Barman, a sociology professor at Boston University

Ben & Jerry's also formalized the idea of putting social and environmental impact on a par with profit-making when it became a B Corporation in 2012: a nonprofit certification that requires a company to show that it creates value for all those it deals with, not just its investors.

“Ben & Jerry's first stood out as one of the pioneers of embedding social purpose in their business,” said Veena Harbaugh, the director of marketing for B Lab U.S. & Canada. “Now within a community of thousands of B Corps, they stand out for the breadth and depth of their positive impact ... leading collective action groups, and helping businesses wake up to their responsibility in creating racial justice.”

Part of being a B Corp means verifying that the companies Ben & Jerry's works with have similar standards. Greyston Bakery, the business that makes the brownies that go into its ice cream, also forgoes background checks as well as interviews, résumés and applications in order to create more hiring opportunities for people who experience barriers to employment. Anyone interested in a job at Greyston must visit the bakery in person to get their name put on a hiring list; when there's an opening, Greyston calls the person whose name is next on the list and offers them the position “[no questions asked](#).”

After learning that most Americans don't have enough savings to [cover a \\$500 emergency](#), Rhino Foods — Ben & Jerry's cookie dough supplier — created an [income advance program](#), effectively an internal loan system, for its employees.



prosperity — the idea that there should be a positive impact on everyone in its supply chain, from employees to suppliers to customers and anyone else affected by its production process.

“Ben & Jerry’s is a pretty equitable enactment of capitalism,” said Emily Barman, a professor of sociology specializing in philanthropy at Boston University, and the author of “Caring Capitalism.” “They have a reputation for treating their employees and consumers well. As far as capitalism goes, they’re doing a pretty good job.”



Dairy farm workers and activists march in 2017 to the main Ben & Jerry's production facility in Vermont to call for "Milk With Dignity," a campaign to obtain fair wages and living conditions for migrant workers.

AP PHOTO/WILSON RING

A Rocky Road

COMMENTS
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controversy.

The company's Black Lives Matter statement last month reignited old criticisms about its operations in Israel, where Ben & Jerry's has a factory and two scoop shops. A pro-Palestine group in Vermont [called the ice cream brand hypocritical](#) for making money from ice cream sold in disputed Israeli settlements. "We are keenly aware of how complex the local market can be," a Ben & Jerry's spokesperson told HuffPost, clarifying that the manufacturing facility and two scoop shops are located outside the occupied territories.

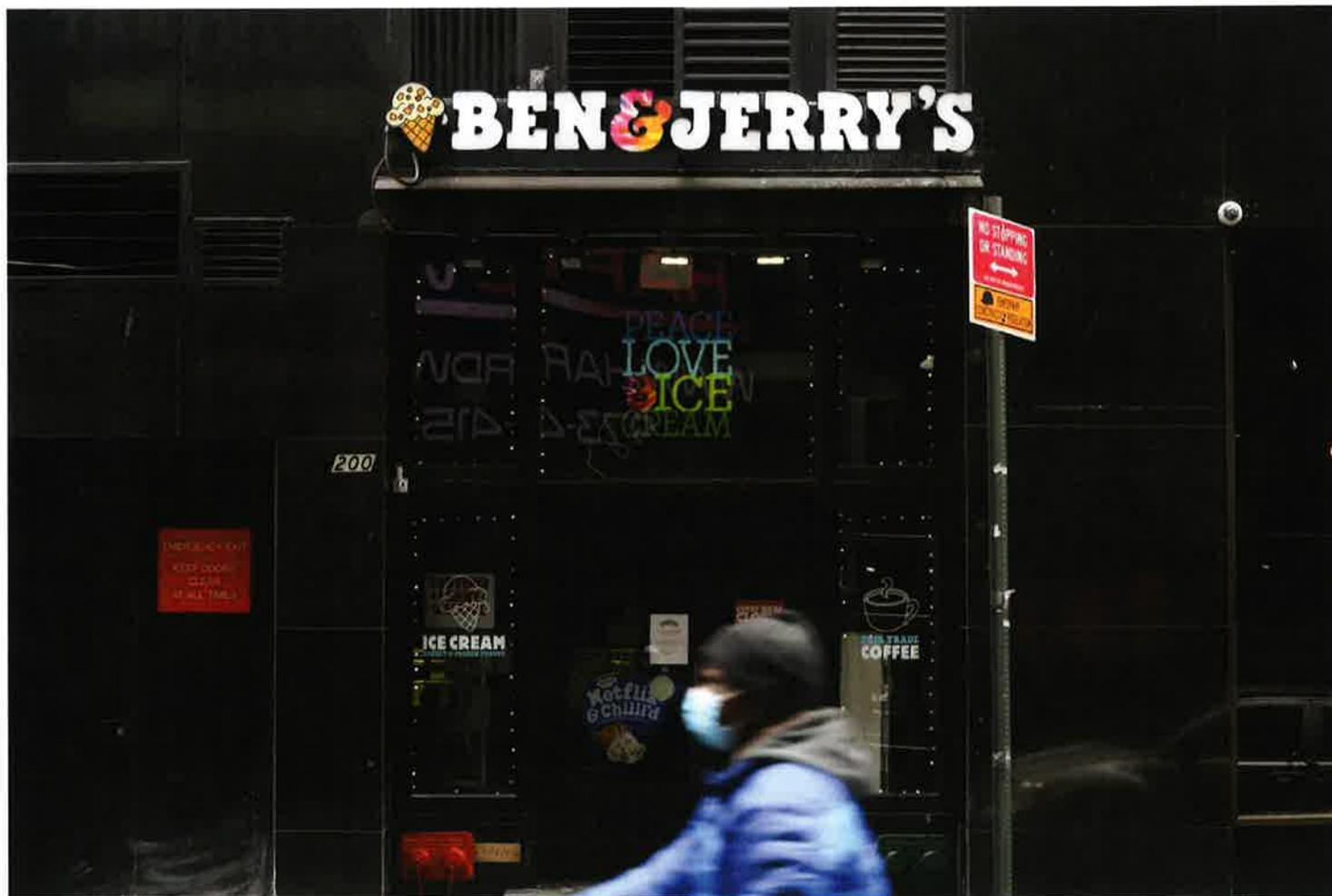
Ben & Jerry's has also seen criticism about the practices of some of its suppliers. In 2015, migrant workers from Vermont dairy farms [protested outside Ben & Jerry's flagship Burlington store](#) as part of a state-wide campaign to raise dairy industry standards. They asked that the company require its own milk suppliers to provide workers with vacation time, expanded time off and other benefits, which would hopefully persuade other companies to do the same. Ben & Jerry's didn't agree to the workers' demands until 2017. "It took years of convincing," Marita Canedo, a grassroots organizer for the Milk With Dignity initiative, told [Vermont Public Radio](#) last month.

Ben & Jerry's said work was [going on behind closed doors](#) during that time. "In the end, we became the first — and, we believe, still the only — dairy buyer to commit to Milk With Dignity. We've worked hard to make it a success and we are proud of the real changes it has led to," a Ben & Jerry's spokesperson told HuffPost.

Other critics have noted an exception to Ben & Jerry's livable wage program: It does not apply to employees at the company's many scoop shop franchises, where hourly wages and benefits are subject to state laws and the decisions of individual owners.



majority of our franchisees are incredibly caring for their staff as they know the staff members are the front line and create the customer experience. The scoopers often work a shorter workday for only one or two days per week in comparison to our manufacturing team.”



A person walks past Ben & Jerry's during the coronavirus pandemic in New York City.

ROB KIM VIA GETTY IMAGES

‘Kind Of The Gold Standard’

The journey hasn’t always been smooth, Greenfield admits.

Ambitious policies adopted by Ben & Jerry’s were sometimes later abandoned — such as when it had to scrap its salary compression

that of the lowest-paid worker) in order to [hire a CEO with more experience](#) in running a business after Cohen stepped down.

And despite the positive clauses in the Unilever contract, the company went through some growing pains after the acquisition, including layoffs and some initial resistance to the company's brand of activism.

Through it all, Ben & Jerry's leadership never expected the ice cream company to be the vanguard of social change. But thinking back to 1978, when he and Cohen started the business, Greenfield sees a company with a social justice mission that was ahead of its time. And 40 years on, many other companies are still trying to catch up — including Unilever, which began to take its own social responsibility [more seriously](#) after buying Ben & Jerry's.

“If companies are trying to understand how not to be lambasted for just creating a statement and not following up, if they're really trying to look for how far they could actually go ... I think [Ben & Jerry's] is a good place to look,” said Creary.

Reed agreed: “They are kind of the gold standard in this area.” He added, “It's a matter of getting up and being who you are every day, and when you live by your values, that's just what you do.”

When Greenfield saw Ben & Jerry's Black Lives Matter statement during the wave of protests that followed Floyd's death, he felt that the essential spirit of the company was still alive.

“Ben set the company on a path that allowed it to ... feel comfortable speaking out about controversial issues,” Greenfield said. “We supported Black Lives Matter four years ago when no businesses would go near it.”



purchased the company, when it wasn't working, and I'm happy to say things are working well [now]," Greenfield said. "When I see the company come out with a statement on dismantling white supremacy, I'm just so proud."

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The Huffington Post

Exhibit I

GUEST ESSAY

We're Ben and Jerry. Men of Ice Cream, Men of Principle.

July 28, 2021

By Bennett Cohen and Jerry Greenfield

Mr. Cohen and Mr. Greenfield founded Ben & Jerry's Homemade Holdings in 1978.

We are the founders of Ben & Jerry's. We are also proud Jews. It's part of who we are and how we've identified ourselves for our whole lives. As our company began to expand internationally, Israel was one of our first overseas markets. We were then, and remain today, supporters of the State of Israel.

But it's possible to support Israel and oppose some of its policies, just as we've opposed policies of the U.S. government. As such, we unequivocally support the decision of the company to end business in the occupied territories, which a majority of the international community, including the United Nations, has deemed an illegal occupation.

While we no longer have any operational control of the company we founded in 1978, we're proud of its action and believe it is on the right side of history. In our view, ending the sales of ice cream in the occupied territories is one of the most important decisions the company has made in its 43-year history. It was especially brave of the company. Even though it undoubtedly knew that the response would be swift and powerful, Ben & Jerry's took the step to align its business and operations with its progressive values.

That we support the company's decision is not a contradiction nor is it anti-Semitic. In fact, we believe this act can and should be seen as advancing the concepts of justice and human rights, core tenets of Judaism.

Ben & Jerry's is a company that advocates peace. It has long called on Congress to reduce the U.S. military budget. Ben & Jerry's opposed the Persian Gulf war of 1991. But it wasn't just talk. One of our very first social-mission initiatives, in 1988, was to introduce the Peace Pop. It was part of an effort to promote the idea of redirecting 1 percent of national defense budgets around the world to fund peace-promoting activities. We see the company's recent action as part of a similar trajectory — not as anti-Israel, but as part of a long history of being pro-peace.

In its statement, the company drew a contrast between the democratic territory of Israel and the territories Israel occupies. The decision to halt sales outside Israel's democratic borders is not a boycott of Israel. The Ben & Jerry's statement did not endorse the Boycott, Divestment and Sanctions movement.

The company's stated decision to more fully align its operations with its values is not a rejection of Israel. It is a rejection of Israeli policy, which perpetuates an illegal occupation that is a barrier to peace and violates the basic human rights of the Palestinian people who live under the occupation. As Jewish supporters of the State of Israel, we fundamentally reject the notion that it is anti-Semitic to question the policies of the State of Israel.

When we left the helm of the company, we signed a unique governance structure in the acquisition agreement with Unilever back in 2000. That structure is the magic behind both Ben & Jerry's continued independence and its success. As part of the agreement, the company retained an independent board of directors with a responsibility to protect the company's essential brand integrity and to pursue its social mission.

We believe business is among the most powerful entities in society. We believe that companies have a responsibility to use their power and influence to advance the wider common good. Over the years, we've also come to believe that there is a spiritual aspect to business, just as there is to the lives of individuals. As you give, you receive. We hope that for Ben & Jerry's, that is at the heart of the business. To us, that's what this decision represents, and that is why we are proud that 43 years after starting an ice cream shop in a dilapidated gas station in Burlington, Vt., our names are still on the package.

Bennett Cohen and Jerry Greenfield founded Ben & Jerry's Homemade Holdings in 1978.

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Exhibit J

RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

OF
BEN & JERRY'S HOMEMADE, INC

WHEREAS, a special meeting of the Board of Directors of Ben & Jerry's Homemade, Inc. (the "Company") was held on Friday, July 1, 2022 pursuant to advance notice consistent with Section 3.4 of the Company's By-Laws, and a quorum of Directors was present for such meeting;

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors of the Company is vested with primary responsibility for preserving and enhancing the objectives of the historical social mission of the Company as they may evolve from time to time, and primary responsibility for safeguarding the integrity of the essential elements of the Ben & Jerry's brand-name (the "Essential Integrity of the Brand");

WHEREAS, in order to meet its responsibilities, the Board of Directors is authorized to prevent action in the areas of new product introduction, the changing of product standards and specifications, the approval of the content of marketing materials and the licensing or other use of the Ben & Jerry's trademark that, in each case, a majority of the Company Board reasonably determines to be inconsistent with the Essential Integrity of the Brand;

WHEREAS, pursuant to its responsibilities and consistent with its authority, on or about May 2021, the Board of Directors determined that the sale of Ben & Jerry's ice cream in the Occupied Palestinian Territory ("OPT") is contrary to the historical social mission of the Company and inconsistent with the Essential Integrity of the Brand, and directed the Company's management to cease sales of Ben & Jerry's ice cream in the OPT;

WHEREAS, following the Board of Directors' determination to cease sales of Ben & Jerry's ice cream in the OPT, Unilever PLC acknowledged the authority of the Board of Directors of the Company to take such action pursuant to its responsibility for preserving the Company's social mission and safeguarding the Essential Integrity of the Brand;

WHEREAS, on June 28, 2022, Unilever PLC announced, without prior approval of the Board of Directors of the Company, that it had reached a new arrangement, which it characterized as a sale of its Ben & Jerry's business interests, to provide for the continued sale of Ben & Jerry's ice cream throughout the OPT;

WHEREAS, one or more members of the Board of Directors of the Company are or may be deemed to be not entirely independent of Unilever PLC, Conopco, Inc. or any of their affiliates (other than the Company);

IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED as follows:

1. The announcement by Unilever PLC of an arrangement to provide for the sale of Ben & Jerry's ice cream in the OPT is inconsistent and contrary to the prior determination of the Board of Directors of the Company to cease all such sales pursuant to its authority for preserving the objectives of the historical social mission of the Company and for safeguarding the Essential Integrity of the Brand;

2. The announcement by Unilever PLC of an arrangement to provide for the sale of Ben & Jerry's ice cream in the OPT improperly encroaches on the responsibilities and authority of the Board of Directors of the Company;
3. The Board of Directors, on behalf of the Company, is authorized to take such action as the Board of Directors deems reasonable and necessary to advance the historical objectives of the Company's social mission, safeguard the Essential Integrity of the Brand, and protect and preserve the Board's authority to fulfill its responsibilities;
4. The Board of Directors of the Company appoints the following persons to serve as members of a Special Committee of the Board of Directors (the "Special Committee"): Anuradha Mittal, Daryn Dodson, and Jennifer Henderson; and,
5. The Special Committee, subject to the oversight of the Board of Directors, is authorized to determine the appropriate response to Unilever's actions.

Date: 07/01/2022



Acting Secretary
Board of Directors
Ben & Jerry's Homemade, Inc.

Certification of the Acting Secretary
Board of Directors of Ben & Jerry's Homemade, Inc.

The Acting Secretary of the Company, appointed to serve as Acting Secretary of the Board of Directors at the meeting of the Board on July 1, 2022, certifies that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the resolution that was duly adopted on the majority vote of the Directors at the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Company on July 1, 2022.

Date: 07/01/2022



Signature

Chivy Sok

Printed Name

**RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
OF
BEN & JERRY'S HOMEMADE, INC**

WHEREAS, a special meeting of the Board of Directors of Ben & Jerry's Homemade, Inc. (the "Company") was held on Friday, July 1, 2022 pursuant to advance notice consistent with Section 3.4 of the Company's By-Laws, and a quorum of Directors was present for such meeting;

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors of the Company adopted a resolution at its meeting on July 1, 2022 determining that the announcement by Unilever PLC of an arrangement to provide for the sale of Ben & Jerry's ice cream in the OPT is inconsistent with and contrary to the prior determination of the Board of Directors of the Company on or about May 2021 to cease all such sales pursuant to its authority for preserving the objectives of the historical social mission of the Company and for safeguarding the Essential Integrity of the Brand;

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors of the Company adopted a resolution at its meeting on July 1, 2022 determining that the announcement by Unilever PLC of an arrangement to provide for the sale of Ben & Jerry's ice cream in the OPT improperly encroaches on the responsibilities and authority of the Board of Directors of the Company;

WHEREAS, one or more members of the Board of Directors of the Company are or may be deemed to be not entirely independent of Unilever PLC, Conopco, Inc. or any of their affiliates (other than the Company);

WHEREAS, majority of the Board of Directors of the Company adopted a resolution at its meeting on July 1, 2022 determining that the Board of Directors, on behalf of the Company, is authorized to take such action as the Board of Directors deems reasonable and necessary to advance the historical objectives of the Company's social mission, safeguard the Essential Integrity of the Brand, and protect and preserve the Board's authority to fulfill its responsibilities;

IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED as follows:

1. The Board of Directors of the Company, or a committee thereof, is authorized to commence an adversarial litigation, arbitration or any such other proceeding to enjoin Unilever PLC, its affiliates and/or other parties from selling Ben & Jerry's ice cream in the OPT, and seek such other or further relief as the Board of Directors, or a committee thereof, in its judgment, determines to be in the interests of the Company.

Date: 07/01/2022



Acting Secretary
Board of Directors
Ben & Jerry's Homemade, Inc.

Certification of the Acting Secretary
Board of Directors of Ben & Jerry's Homemade, Inc.

The Acting Secretary of the Company, appointed to serve as Acting Secretary of the Board of Directors at the meeting of the Board on July 1, 2022, certifies that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the resolution that was duly adopted on the majority vote of the Directors at the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Company on July 1, 2022.

Date: 07/01/2022



Signature

Chivy Sok

Printed Name

**RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
OF
BEN & JERRY'S HOMEMADE, INC**

WHEREAS, a special meeting of the Board of Directors of Ben & Jerry's Homemade, Inc. (the "Company") was held on Friday, July 1, 2022 pursuant to advance notice consistent with Section 3.4 of the Company's By-Laws, and a quorum of Directors was present for such meeting;

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors of the Company adopted a resolution at its meeting on July 1, 2022 determining that the announcement by Unilever PLC of an arrangement to provide for the sale of Ben & Jerry's ice cream in the Occupied Palestinian Territory ("OPT") is inconsistent and contrary to the prior determination of the Board of Directors of the Company on or about May 2021 to cease all such sales pursuant to its authority for preserving the objectives of the historical social mission of the Company and for safeguarding the integrity of the essential elements of the Ben & Jerry's brand-name (the "Essential Integrity of the Brand");

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors of the Company adopted a resolution at its meeting on July 1, 2022 determining that the announcement by Unilever PLC of an arrangement to provide for the sale of Ben & Jerry's ice cream in the OPT improperly encroaches on the responsibilities and authority of the Board of Directors of the Company;

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors of the Company adopted a resolution at its meeting on July 1, 2022 determining that the Board of Directors, on behalf of the Company, is authorized to take such action as the Board of Directors deem reasonable and necessary to advance the historical objectives of the Company's social mission, safeguard the Essential Integrity of the Brand, and protect and preserve the Board's authority to fulfill its responsibilities;

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors of the Company adopted a resolution at its meeting on July 1, 2022 appointing Anuradha Mittal, Daryn Dodson, and Jennifer Henderson to serve as members of a Special Committee of the Board of Directors (the "Special Committee"), authorizing the Special Committee to determine the appropriate response to Unilever's actions; and,

WHEREAS, one or more members of the Board of Directors of the Company are or may be deemed to be not entirely independent of Unilever PLC, Conopco, Inc. or any of their affiliates (other than the Company);

IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED as follows:

1. The Special Committee, subject to the oversight of the Board of Directors, is authorized to act on behalf of the Company, to commence an adversarial litigation, arbitration or any such other proceeding against Unilever PLC, its affiliates or other necessary parties, to enjoin Unilever PLC, its affiliates and/or other parties from selling Ben & Jerry's ice cream in the OPT, and to seek any such other relief as the Special Committee determines to be reasonable and necessary.

2. The Special Committee is authorized to engage, on behalf of the Company, attorneys and other advisors as the Special Committee determines to be reasonable and necessary to discharge its responsibilities.
3. In the event the Special Committee engages attorneys and other advisors on behalf of the Company, the Special Committee is directed to document, and authorized to execute on behalf of the Company, such engagements in writing, stating the nature of the representation, and the billing rates of the attorneys and advisors to be engaged.
4. In the event the Special Committee engages attorneys and other advisors on behalf of the Company, the Special Committee shall review and approve for payment monthly invoices of fees and expenses incurred in connection with the representation. Upon approval, the Special Committee shall forward such invoices to management of the Company for payment.
5. Management of the Company is authorized and directed to pay such invoices, provided such invoices have been approved by the Special Committee.
6. The Special Committee is directed to provide timely and regular reports of its actions and the status of any proceeding to the Board of Directors.
7. The activities of the Special Committee are subject to the oversight of the Board of Directors.
8. The authority of the Special Committee is and remains subject to the discretion of the Board of Directors.

Date: 07/01/2022



Acting Secretary
Board of Directors
Ben & Jerry's Homemade, Inc.

Certification of the Acting Secretary
Board of Directors of Ben & Jerry's Homemade, Inc.

The Acting Secretary of the Company, appointed to serve as Acting Secretary of the Board of Directors at the meeting of the Board on July 1, 2022, certifies that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the resolution that was duly adopted on the majority vote of the Directors at the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Company on July 1, 2022.

Date: 07/01/2022



Signature

Chivy Sok

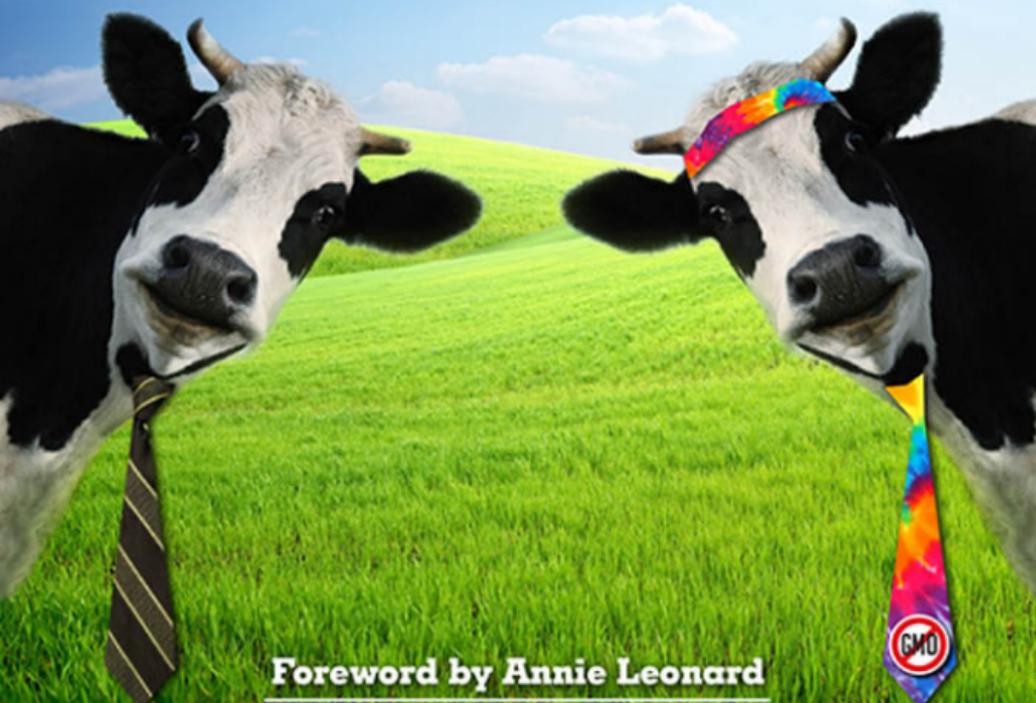
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Exhibit K

Brad Edmondson

ICE CREAM SOCIAL

The Struggle for the Soul of Ben & Jerry's



Foreword by Annie Leonard

**Epilogue by Jeff Furman, Chairman, Ben & Jerry's
Board of Directors**

ICE CREAM SOCIAL

The Struggle for the Soul of Ben & Jerry's

Brad Edmondson

Foreword by Annie Leonard

Epilogue by Jeff Furman, Chairman,
Ben & Jerry's Board of Directors



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Ben & Jerry's also took steps in 1999 to integrate the social mission into its overseas operations. It adopted global operating guidelines aimed at protecting the brand's image and the three-part mission in other countries. The company said it would look at each country's human-rights record and take steps to address any issues, and it would also try to express its activism in ways that respected local cultures. "We tried to imagine how we would translate the mission to other countries back then," said Helen Jones. "We had so few resources that we didn't really have a chance to test our theories. But we talked about all kinds of things."

At the end of 1999, the company tried to tie all these ideas together at a higher level. Senior employees from the international division joined others from marketing, purchasing, public relations, research and development, information systems, finance, human resources, retail operations, sales, environmental, and the Ben & Jerry's Foundation in an interdepartmental values council, which was charged with reviewing the company's progress on social initiatives, generating new ideas, and encouraging cross-departmental cooperation. The council's first quarterly meeting happened in December.

Also in 1999, a national survey found that Ben & Jerry's was one of the best-regarded companies in the United States. The public gave it the fifth-best reputation in the country, which was particularly significant because the top four finishers (Johnson & Johnson, Coca-Cola, Hewlett-Packard, and Intel) were so much larger. Coca-Cola probably spent more on public relations than Ben & Jerry's spent on salaries. Ben & Jerry's was a small company whose impact was huge.

In the 1999 annual report, social auditor James Heard said, "Ben & Jerry's most impressive achievement regarding its social mission is the way in which it has institutionalized the company's values into decision-making. The company's

The rest of the meeting hadn't been any fun, either. The company was losing market share to Häagen-Dazs. Dreamery was expected to take away more market share, starting immediately. The company's distribution agreement with Dreyer's had just expired, and after thirteen years, it was not renewed. The stores Dreyer's had serviced would be covered temporarily by Ice Cream Partners, but this was not a viable long-term plan. The company's sales director had been researching alternative forms of distribution. He reported that a patchwork system of smaller distributors would have big gaps, and filling in those gaps would be expensive. Switching to a warehouse distribution system would probably mean significant declines in product quality, as well as a 40 percent decline in sales.

Richard Goldstein, the chief of Unilever North America, said that the social mission and the split on the board of directors "came up in my early discussions with Perry. When he explained to me the complexity of the situation, and the social mission, and the this and the that, I had to go through an educational process. I really had to spend some time understanding what we were talking about."

Goldstein knew that the company's value would be greatly reduced if he could not gain the support of its charismatic cofounders. "Without Ben and Jerry, the company would not be worth buying," he said. But he also needed to craft a deal that would get past his bosses in London and Rotterdam. "I did a considerable number of acquisitions for Unilever," he said. "The Ben & Jerry's acquisition was fairly small, relative to the other companies we bought, but it took me almost two years. I never did another deal that was remotely like it."

Vermont-based corporation, and Unilever does not control every aspect of its operation. Ben & Jerry's has a three-part mission, and Unilever controls the economic part. The product quality and social missions are still largely controlled by the independent board of Ben & Jerry's Homemade, Inc.

It's a unique arrangement and a hard one to describe, which is why almost everyone missed it. It was much easier to believe the standard story of a big soulless company gobbling up a small, plucky firm, belching contentedly, and continuing on its relentless path. After all, that is what happened to the Body Shop, Aveda, Horizon Organics, Odwalla, Cascadian Farm, and many other socially responsible businesses founded in the 1970s and 1980s. But the people who work for Unilever are not soulless, and Ben & Jerry's did not surrender unconditionally. They kept trying.

Soap and Margarine

"The only reason we were successful in this acquisition is because Ben and Jerry became convinced that Unilever would honor its word," said Goldstein. "There was no point in buying the brand unless we could get the founders to agree that this is what they wanted." So in those early meetings, he listened and kept his position flexible.

Goldstein and Unilever had several advantages over Dreyer's, their chief rival in the competition for Ben & Jerry's. First, the long business relationship between Dreyer's and Ben & Jerry's had not exactly been warm or friendly. "When Dreyer's first made their offer in 1998, their guy read to us from a sheet of handwritten notes on a yellow pad," said Pierre Ferrari. "He made promises about the social mission that were very specific." But they didn't ring true. After more than a decade of haggling over distribution agreements and fact-checking business practices, Ben and his allies were convinced that a merger with Dreyer's would be strictly

Shaping the Sale Agreements

After Ben and Dick Goldstein had agreed in principle, Goldstein went to see the chief counsel of Unilever USA, Ronald Soiefer. “He told me I was going to work on this acquisition, and that it was going to be complicated,” Soiefer said. “He said the job was to collaborate with them to create a governance structure that would set our bid apart from any others.”

It wasn’t hard to figure out each side’s goals. Unilever mainly wanted to buy the company and operate it in a way that was consistent with their policies, said Soiefer. They also needed to retain the loyalty of Ben & Jerry’s customers, win the competition with Dreyer’s, and overcome the general suspicion some Ben & Jerry’s board members felt toward multinational corporations. A contract that protected the three-part mission might help achieve the last three goals without interfering with the main ones.

Ben & Jerry’s wanted to stay independent, but if that was impossible, the company wanted to preserve its historical mission and the integrity of the brand forever. “Perpetuity is what really distinguishes this deal from other deals involving socially responsible businesses,” Soiefer said. “The board of Ben & Jerry’s is not going away. They will always be pushing to integrate the social mission throughout the company and keep the company’s operations transparent. It isn’t like Unilever can run out the clock.”

The legal structure Soiefer suggested was a “close corporation.” “It’s basically a corporation that has only one stockholder,” said Howie Fuguet, the lawyer for Ben & Jerry’s. “And in the case of Ben & Jerry’s, the stockholder grants certain powers to the board. One of the board’s powers is to appoint new members without the shareholder’s approval. This means that the shareholder can never fire the board.” These non-Unilever directors control nine of the board’s eleven seats.

and they call upon Unilever to develop its own system of social assessments.

The agreements require Ben & Jerry's to maintain a corporate presence and substantial operations in Vermont for at least five years, and they prohibit layoffs and benefit cuts for two years. They require Unilever to contribute \$1.1 million a year to the Ben & Jerry's Foundation, plus adjustments to ensure that its contribution will increase in step with inflation and increased sales. They call for a new product development unit to be headed by Ben Cohen for as long as he remains a member of the board and an employee of Ben & Jerry's. And they require all board members and employees to sign Unilever's Code of Business Conduct and abide by the company's financial, accounting, and legal procedures. This provision puts boundaries on how Ben & Jerry's people do their jobs, and what they can and can't say about their jobs in public.

It took a long time to settle on these points. "It was by far the most unique deal I have ever been involved in," said Goldstein. "When we were getting toward the end of it, Ben used to call me at home at all hours. My wife would answer the phone and he'd say 'Yo, it's Ben.' She'd say, 'Ben, he's traveling. I'm going back to sleep.' And after we signed the deal, Jerry and his wife asked my wife and me to come to their house for dinner. I can't remember ever doing something like that. I was flattered."

On January 25, Unilever sent the board a cash offer of \$36 a share, with an offer to sign the sale agreements as a sweetener. But Ben and Terry Mollner were still looking for a funder for their preferred plan to take Ben & Jerry's private. They had found a prospect in Todd Berman, who ran a venture fund called Chartwell Investments. Berman had no interest in the social mission. In fact, he was exactly the kind of guy Ben gave speeches against. In 2005, Berman was even