Nouryon

2025 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2025

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions
This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.
Read full terms of disclosure

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09/17/2025, 10:32 am

Contents

C1. Introduction

(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response?

Select from:
☑ English

(1.2) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

Select from:
☑ USD

(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:
☑ Privately owned organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

Nouryon is a global specialty chemicals leader, with approximately 8200 employees, and operating in over 80 countries around the world. Markets and consumers worldwide rely on our essential solutions to manufacture everyday products, such as personal care, cleaning goods, paints and coatings, agriculture and food, pharmaceuticals, and building products. Nouryon's Company Purpose is: Your partner in essential chemistry for a sustainable future. We dedicate ourselves to making progress on our Commitment to a Sustainable Future in our own company and operations, R&D and solutions for customers, and by being a responsible partner to the communities in which we operate. Our continuous effort to improve on key sustainability metrics related to Environment, Labor and Human Rights, Ethics and Sustainable Procurement, is reflected in our 2025 EcoVadis Gold rating (publication date: March 24 2025, valid until March 24, 2026), placing us in the top 3% of companies then rated by the global sustainability provider. Society faces many opportunities and challenges that present opportunities for Nouryon. Chemistry plays a vital role in addressing these opportunities and solving some of these challenges by providing essential solutions our addressing the needs of our customers – today and in the future world needs. For example, Nouryon contributes to feeding a growing population; improving health, sanitation, and medicine; and making buildings and infrastructure more sustainable and durable. In 2024, we continued to grow and make progress on our sustainability commitment. 35% of our revenue came from Eco-Premium Solutions. These are products that deliver a significant sustainability benefit over the most mainstream market alternative. In 2024, 74% of our product innovation pipeline was focused Eco-Solutions which are solutions with a sustainable benefit. We provide these solutions while mitigating our own greenhouse gas emissions and improving our resource efficiency and energy consumption management, challenging ourselves to reduce impacts, mitigate risks, and

harness growth opportunities related to climate change. To this end, we regularly review our operations and our products that are integral to the energy transition. In support of the objectives of the UN's Paris Agreement on climate change, we set 2030 targets to reduce absolute greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions (Scopes 1 and 2) by 40%, total waste intensity by 10%, and water consumption intensity by 10%, versus a 2019 base year. By 2050, we aspire to be a net zero organization. Our decarbonization strategy aims to reduce our carbon emissions through four pillars: carbon operational excellence, energy transition, innovation, and value chain collaboration. Our plan to achieve our goals includes Scope 1: Improving efficiency in our operations and optimizing our fuel mix; Scope 2: Increasing our use of renewable energy through on-site renewable, off-site power purchase agreements, green utility programs and renewable energy certificates; Scope 3: Analyzing and reducing our indirect GHG emissions from activities across our value chains. In 2024, we further advanced our greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reduction roadmap. We reported our Scope 2 emissions calculations in alignment with the greenhouse gas (GHG) Protocol, including reporting market and location-based emissions and applying the GHG Protocol's emission factor hierarchies. Between 2019 and 2024, we decreased our total absolute Scopes 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 19%. In addition, across all scopes, we are exploring collaboration opportunities, including conducting and sharing product carbon footprint life cycle assessments with our customers. We are also evaluating and deploying innovative technologies, such as those in the ICOS Capital Fund IV, in which we are a strategic investor. Integrating net zero and climate change considerations into our strategy and planning, in line with our company strategy, our plans also include growing in new applications and geographies; further expanding and innovating our sustainable product offering; and maximizing the capacity utilization, flexibility, and environmental performance, of our manufacturing plants. Finally, we aim to execute successfully on cost and productivity initiatives that also enable some of our carbon reduction projects. Throughout the questionnaire, we make forward-looking statements, including statements about our beliefs and expectations. These are subject to and involve risks, uncertainties, and assumptions and you should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements or projections. Although we believe that these forward-looking statements and projections are based on reasonable assumptions at the time they are made, you should be aware that many factors could affect our actual results and could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in the forward-looking statements and projections.
[Fixed row]

(1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

(1.4.1) End date of reporting year

12/30/2024

(1.4.2) Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.4.3) Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.4.4) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

Select from:

☑ 1 year

(1.4.5) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for

Select from:

☑ 1 year

(1.4.6) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for

Select from:

☑ 1 year

[Fixed row]

(1.4.1) What is your organization's annual revenue for the reporting period?

5130000000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(1.6) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

8945005T30TT4C34HD95

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

492369847

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

(1.7) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Select all that apply

☑ China

☑ Canada

☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Japan
☑ Brazil
☑ Sweden
☑ Belgium
☑ Finland
☑ Germany
☑ Argentina
☑ France
☑ Mexico
☑ Norway
☑ Poland
☑ Singapore
☑ Netherlands
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ United States of America

(1.14) In which part of the chemicals value chain does your organization operate?

Bulk organic chemicals
☑ Ethylene oxide & Ethylene glycol
☑ Polymers

Other chemicals
☑ Specialty inorganic chemicals
☑ Specialty organic chemicals

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply
☑ Upstream value chain
☑ Downstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

Our key supplier management process focuses on suppliers with whom we have: - Contractual relationships - Opportunities for meaningful value creation - Partnerships or joint innovation projects or who have a material impact on our upstream carbon footprint. We work with our suppliers to create a sustainable supply base and deliver customer benefits. Our Sustainable Supply program continues to evolve. Sustainable procurement is not only about managing risks but also reducing costs and increasing revenue. We have a Supplier Sustainability Framework via EcoVadis and IQ EcoVadis in place. Nouryon's commitment to ethical business practices is outlined in our Code of Business Conduct & Ethics. We measure the CSR performance by the EcoVadis score of 74% of total addressable procurement spend. The 74% spend is covering 2499 of the 12001 suppliers in 2024 for which we have measured their CSR performance by the EcoVadis Score (26% of the total number of suppliers).
[Fixed row]

(1.24.1) Have you mapped where in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain plastics are produced, commercialized, used, and/or disposed of?

(1.24.1.1) Plastics mapping

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping plastics in our value chain

(1.24.1.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

☑ End-of-life management

(1.24.1.4) End-of-life management pathways mapped

Select all that apply

☑ Preparation for reuse

☑ Recycling

☑ Waste to Energy

[Fixed row]

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

1

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

This aligns to our financial reporting period and is consistent with ESRS1 from CSRD.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

2

(2.1.3) To (years)

5

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Our medium-term focus is on major risks that may impact achievement of our strategy in the next two-to-five years. This is consistent with ESRS1 from CSRD.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

5

(2.1.2) Is your long-term time horizon open ended?

Select from:

☑ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

100

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

We recognize there are relevant risk factors beyond the five-year horizon that could impact our strategy (long-term) risks.This is consistent with ESRS1 from CSRD. [Fixed row]

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both dependencies and impacts

[Fixed row]

(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both risks and opportunities	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Partial

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Internal company methods

International methodologies and standards

☑ Life Cycle Assessment

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons

☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

Chronic physical

☑ Heat stress

☑ Water stress

Policy

☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements

☑ Changes to national legislation

Market
☑ Availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material
☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
☑ Changing customer behavior

Reputation
☑ Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback

Technology
☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

Liability
☑ Exposure to litigation
☑ Non-compliance with regulations
☑ Other liability, please specify :Current regulations to reduce emissions of greenhouse gasses

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply
☑ Customers
☑ Investors
☑ Regulators
☑ Suppliers

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Globally, our operations are increasingly subject to regulations that seek to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases ("GHGs"), such as carbon dioxide and methane, which are contributing to changes in the earth's climate according to the GHG protocol. For example, we are already managing and reporting GHG emissions, as required by law for our sites in locations subject to U.S. federal and state requirements, EU requirements and/or ETS requirements and our ETS allowances. Although these sites are subject to existing GHG legislation, few have experienced or anticipate significant cost increases because of these programs, although it is possible that GHG emission restrictions and costs from regulations may increase over time. Potential consequences of such restrictions include capital requirements to modify assets to meet GHG emission restrictions and/or increases in energy costs above the level of general inflation, as well as direct compliance costs. As a part of our innovation process, we continually explore opportunities to increase bio-based materials and renewable content to support our customers" As part of our Carbon Business Strategy, we continually evaluate lower emissions technologies and solutions. We further refined and aligned our double materiality assessment to the European Sustainability Reporting Standards, which requires assessing impacts, risks and opportunities across the value chain.

Row 2

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Partial

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ More than once a year

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Internal company methods

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

Market

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials

Liability

☑ Non-compliance with regulations

☑ Other liability, please specify :New climate-related regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

☑ Investors

☑ Regulators

☑ Suppliers

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

New climate-related regulations may impact direct and indirect costs. For example, new potential carbon pricing mechanisms such as the carbon border adjustment mechanism (CBAM) in the EU or potential carbon taxes or cap and trade programs in the U.S. and China could impact some of our products negatively, such as products shipped from the U.S. to the EU, or positively, such as some of our products covered by the EU ETS currently. This is relevant and always included, because climate-related policy developments could affect suppliers in the oil and gas sector and could increase our raw material prices - specifically ethylene, one of our most significant raw materials. We consistently monitor emerging regulations such as these carbon policy examples that have the potential to impact our business. We also foresee potential increases in expenses for new and proposed sustainability reporting requirements related to the proposed SEC Climate Change Disclosure Rules, the EU Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) and EU Taxonomy.

Row 3

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Partial

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

☑ Local

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

International methodologies and standards

☑ Life Cycle Assessment

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Technology

☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

☑ Investors

☑ Suppliers

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

As concern over climate change grows, there is the potential for our customers to substitute products with lower emissions alternatives, which is why the risk type is relevant and always included. However, the risk of our customers shifting to lower emitting products also presents opportunities for Nouryon. For example, our Eco-Premium Solutions are products that offer significant sustainability benefits over mainstream alternatives in the market while providing the same or better functionality. In 2024, 35% of revenue came from our Eco-Premium Solutions. When developing these solutions, we put special focus on delivering environmental benefits as well as direct benefits to our customers' operations. As another example, Nouryon published a worldwide Environmental Product Declaration for our product Hydrogen Peroxide in 2023. By measuring and tracking the environmental performance of our products, we can compare ourselves to our competitors and guide innovation to keep our products competitive from both a performance and greenhouse gas emissions perspective. We regularly perform analysis to determine the product carbon footprint of our technologies and products and seek to constantly reduce the overall product footprint of our portfolio of products. In 2024, we have calculated 823 Life Cycle Assessments (LCA) due to increased customer demand driven by an increasing number of customers with carbon targets.

Row 4

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ More than once a year

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Other

☑ External consultants

☑ Internal company methods

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Policy

☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements

☑ Changes to national legislation

Liability

☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ Suppliers

☑ Regulators

☑ Local communities

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Our global footprint exposes us to increasingly stringent laws and regulations on a broad range of subjects, such as safe use of hazardous compounds, environmental releases, greenhouse gas emissions, and product liability. As a chemicals company, we have extensive experience with mandates and regulations of our products. These risks are mitigated by monitoring compliance with climate-related laws and regulations through our internal subject matter experts, who provide guidance and training to the company and employees as necessary. Most of these policy-related risks are considered for the long term.

Row 5

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Risks

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ More than once a year

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Market

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials

☑ Uncertainty in the market signals

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

☑ Investors

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Nouryon operates in highly competitive markets, and as a global manufacturer of chemicals we rely on certain readily available raw materials. Our internal stakeholders have identified potential fluctuations in raw material pricing and availability due to physical or transition impacts to our supply chain as a potential risk to our business going forward. To mitigate this risk, we work with multiple suppliers and build strong relationships with key suppliers and as part of our innovation process, we explore opportunities to diversify our material supply through bio-based renewable materials, circular economy principles, and recycling. We consider potential supply and demand shifts in our raw materials and products continually in our market and production planning efforts as a part of our business activity.

Row 6

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Not location specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Other

☑ External consultants

☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Reputation

☑ Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

☑ Investors

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

With increased scrutiny and focus on ESG and climate-related issues from the investor community, and the inherent carbon intensity of the chemicals sector, we face many of the same risks as others in our industry due to increased stakeholder concern and the potential for negative feedback if we are not seen to be making the necessary progress toward our climate goals. These can affect our license to operate. We are working extensively to make significant progress and provide improved disclosures – in line with the proposed SEC rule and EU CRSD requirements - to meet the growing demands from the investor community and external stakeholders.

The EcoVadis Gold rating has a positive impact on our reputation. We completed a TCFD climate scenario analysis in 2021, including risk and opportunities and scenario analysis for both transition and physical risks. We are continuing to incorporate the recommendations of the TCFD within our business strategies and improving disclosures and mitigating risks. Most of these policy-related risks are considered for the long term.

Row 7

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Partial

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Every three years or more

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons

☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

☑ Investors

☑ Suppliers

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Nouryon is committed to evaluating the risk of each of our facilities from acute physical risks. Physical risks, including acute risks, are also considered in our climate-related scenario analysis. We own and operate large-scale manufacturing facilities with a wide geographic spread in the U.S., Latin America, Western Europe, Sweden, China, and India. We have large operations at warehouses in the U.S. and Sweden and various global ports that are vital to the transport and storage of Nouryon's supplies and products; the three most profitable warehouses (by product revenue) and six most relevant global ports were included in ERM's risk assessment. Interruptions at these facilities may materially reduce their productivity, or the profitability of our business. Our operations and those of our contract manufacturers are subject to hazards inherent in chemical manufacturing and the related storage and transportation of raw materials, products, and wastes. Example: Climate change can result in an increased frequency or severity of hurricanes, resulting in flooding or wind damage, causing costly production outages, downtime, or damage to equipment. Specifically, our production sites in Houston, U.S., have a historically high exposure to tropical storms and hurricanes. Mitigations for these risks have been implemented, resulting in increased capital expenditures but help to increase the resiliency of our operations. See C2.4 for more information. Approximately 1/3 of screened sites register flood inundation risk that is at least 1 meter (for a 500-year return period event or a relatively severe flood). Weather serves as one of the primary inputs of forward supply for raw materials used in our surfactants products – natural oils and fats (NOFA) - globally - and climate change is an important price driver. For acute physical climate risk, extreme weather, such as hurricanes or floods could negatively impact crop production. It is mitigated in part by safety stock held by our preferred suppliers, and our standard sourcing strategy typically avoids spot (30 days forward) raw material price exposure.

Row 8

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Partial

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Every three years or more

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

International methodologies and standards

☑ Environmental Impact Assessment

☑ IPCC Climate Change Projections

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Heat waves

☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Chronic physical

☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

☑ Sea level rise

☑ Water stress

☑ Water quality at a basin/catchment level

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

☑ Investors

☑ Suppliers

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Climate-related chronic physical risks have the potential to impact both our direct operations as well as the customers and markets we serve. Given the susceptibility of the agriculture industry to physical risks, and because agriculture is a core market that we serve, these physical risks represent a material issue for us. Example: extreme heat was deemed relevant due to Nouryon's international presence with a number of facilities operating in equatorial temperature zones. In particular, an increase in extreme heat may lead to an increase in energy costs to cool indoor environments. Extreme heat also could impact the health and safety of staff, particularly those operating outside, through heat exhaustion. For example, Nouryon has multiple assets that face increased exposure to extreme heat intensity and duration, for example assets located in Brazil like Eunapolis, Imperatriz, and Tres Lagoas or in Singapore. The effects of climate change such as rising sea levels, drought, flooding and general volatility in seasonal temperatures could also adversely affect our operations globally. Extreme weather events attributable to climate change may result in, among other things, physical damage to our property and equipment, and interruptions to our supply chain. Nouryon has emergency response and business continuity plans in place to mitigate the impact from such physical risks. The physical risk screening of Nouryon's assets showed a number of sites with high baseline and future water stress with high inter-temporal variability among the sites. Site-specific water needs and costs are considered in our analysis. We consider increased indirect (operating) costs (SG&A), Increased direct costs (COGS) and decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity.
[Add row]

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?

(2.2.7.1) Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

Firstly, through our ESRS aligned double materiality process, we assessed dependencies, impacts and risks and opportunities across our value chain. Within stakeholder workshops, these were further assessed, including interconnections between the different elements. This resulted in some climate impacts that were also identified as financial risks. Additionally, climate-related risks are included in our overall enterprise risk management (ERM) process, which is overseen at the Board level by the Audit Committee. In addition, our Corporate Enterprise Risk Management Committee, which is comprised of senior management, identifies the top risks facing our company, oversees mitigation actions and remains informed on the latest developments. We completed a Taskforce for Climate-related Disclosure (TCFD) climate scenario analysis in 2021, including risk and opportunities and scenario analysis for both transition and physical risks. We are using the scenarios to assess risks over all time horizons, short, medium, and long term, and the analysis covers all areas of our value chain - upstream, downstream, and direct operations. The results of this analysis help inform Nouryon's understanding of substantive climate-related risks and opportunities and will help support planning, resource allocation, investment, and management decisions. The scenario analysis process was structured around: 1) assessing the significance of climate related risks in relation to market shift, technology changes, reputation, policy and legal; 2) identifying and defining a range of scenarios for transitional risk scenarios and physical risk scenario; 3) mapping business impact for operating costs, revenues, business interruption and timing; 4) identifying potential response to changes in business models and investments in capabilities and technologies. These impacts were assessed based on a review of: expert judgment (e.g., input from climate experts/consultants), literature review of reports relevant to the sector, transition scenarios (e.g., IEA), existing risk disclosures from suppliers, peers and customers (e.g., CDP and other disclosures).
[Fixed row]

(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have identified priority locations

(2.3.2) Value chain stages where priority locations have been identified

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations
☑ Upstream value chain
☑ Downstream value chain

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations
☑ Areas of limited water availability, flooding, and/or poor quality of water

Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities
☑ Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to water

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

Nouryon conducts an annual water risk assessment. We utilize the WRI Aqueduct tool every four years and conduct an annual survey of all sites globally. This forms the basis of our assessment of sites with high water stress, as reported in our environmental data. We previously identified two sites – Ningbo and Boxing, in China – as water-stressed, and other sites to be monitored. This process also informs potential improvement opportunities. These two sites are exploring ways to improve their water management, such as reviewing projects to include reuse or recovery of wastewater or wash water, reducing water consumption, enhancing washing efficiency with less water, and exploring the use of alternative types of water.

(2.3.5) Will you be disclosing a list/spatial map of priority locations?

Select from:
☑ Yes, we will be disclosing the list/geospatial map of priority locations

(2.3.6) Provide a list and/or spatial map of priority locations

Priority sites SFWRA 2024 CDP2025.docx
[Fixed row]

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ EBITDA

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute decrease

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

10000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Frequency of effect occurring

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

☑ Other, please specify :Magnitude of impact

(2.4.7) Application of definition

The scope of financial materiality for sustainability reporting is an expansion of the scope of materiality used in the process of determining which information should be included in Nouryon's financial statements. A sustainability matter is material from a financial perspective if it triggers or could reasonably be expected to trigger material financial effects on Nouryon. This is the case when a sustainability matter generates risks or opportunities that have a material influence or could reasonably be expected to have a material influence, on Nouryon's development, financial position, financial performance, cash flows, access to finance or cost of capital over the short-, medium- or long-term. When evaluating climate-related financial impacts, we consider a Critical impact to have an impact more than USD 100M to EBIT,

High impact from more than USD 50 and less than USD 100M to EBIT, and Medium impact from more than USD 10M and less than USD 50M to EBIT. Health, Safety, Environment, and Security impacts have additional metrics related to environmental incidents that would result in regulatory actions or penalties. All these impacts are considered substantive. We completed a Taskforce for Climate-related Disclosure (TCFD) climate scenario analysis in 2021, including risk and opportunities and scenario analysis for both transition and physical risks. Currently, we are identifying IROs in our Double Materiality assessment. Scenarios are used to assess risks over all time horizons, short, medium, and long term. All areas of our value chain are covered – up- and downstream, and direct operations. The results help inform Nouryon's understanding of substantive climate-related risks and opportunities and helps us to support management decisions. Our intension is to do this process every three years. The scenario analysis process was structured around: 1) assessing the significance of climate related risks in relation to market shift, technology changes, reputation, policy and legal; 2) identifying and defining a range of scenarios for transitional risk scenarios and physical risk scenario; 3) mapping business impact for operating costs, revenues, business interruption and timing; 4) identifying potential response to changes in business models and investments in capabilities and technologies. These impacts were assessed based on a review of: expert judgment, literature reviews, transition scenarios, existing risk disclosures from suppliers, peers and customers.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute increase

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

10000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

☑ Other, please specify :Magnitude of impact

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Identifying opportunities, is part of the climate risk scenario analysis process which we do with a frequency of once per three years. The financial impacts of the opportunities are considered as Critical to have an impact more than USD 100M to EBIT, High impact from more than USD 50 and less than USD 100M to EBIT, and Medium impact from more than USD 10M and less than USD 50M to EBIT. Finding opportunities was part of the Taskforce for Climate-related Disclosure (TCFD) climate scenario analysis in 2021, including risk and opportunities and scenario analysis for both transition and physical risks. Currently, we are identifying IROs in our Double Materiality assessment. The scenarios are used to assess risks over all time horizons, short, medium, and long term. All areas of our value chain are covered – up- and downstream, and direct operations. The results help inform Nouryon's understanding of substantive climate-related risks and opportunities and helps us to support management decisions. The scenario analysis process was structured around: 1) assessing the significance of climate related risks in relation to market shift, technology changes, reputation, policy and legal; 2) identifying and defining a range of scenarios for transitional risk scenarios and physical risk scenario; 3) mapping business impact for operating costs, revenues, business interruption and timing; 4) identifying potential response to changes in business models and investments in capabilities and technologies.
[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

(3.1) Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

	Environmental risks identified
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain
Plastics	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

[Fixed row]

(3.1.1) Provide details of the environmental risks identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ China
☑ Italy
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Norway
☑ Netherlands
☑ United States of America
☑ Poland
☑ Sweden
☑ Belgium
☑ Finland
☑ Germany

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Because Nouryon conducts international operations, we are exposed to a variety of risks of which many of them are beyond our control or which could adversely affect our business. For example, new potential carbon pricing mechanisms such as the carbon border adjustment mechanism (CBAM) in the EU or potential carbon tariffs in the U.S. and China, could impact some of our products negatively. Though neither potential regulation is currently aimed at our sector, some chemicals do have a relatively high GHG intensity, so it's possible some of our products could be covered by such carbon tariffs in the future. For example, our bleaching chemical product lines represent larger portions of our scope 2 emissions relative to other product lines. We consistently monitor emerging regulations such as these carbon pricing examples that have the potential to impact our business.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased indirect [operating] costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:
☑ About as likely as not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:
☑ Medium-low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Not mitigating the risk, will lead to increased indirect operational costs.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

61909760

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

77387200

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

This estimated range is based on carbon pricing values from the IEA's 2024 STEPS and APS scenarios. The lower figure is based on the IEA STEPS 2050 carbon price for the European Union of USD 160 / metric ton. The higher figure is based on the IEA APS 2050 carbon price for advanced economies of USD 200 / metric ton. We applied these figures to the sum of our 2024 scope 1, scope 2 emissions in Europe, which is 386,936 tons to calculate our potential financial impact for 2024. We

applied the 160 figure as the minimum, and the 200 as the maximum. We include scope 1 as these are our direct emissions, and scope 2, to account for additional potential costs that may be incurred by pass through via our utility supplier agreements. The financial impact will depend on several factors, including: the volume of our emissions, market prices in the EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS), and the volume of free allocations we receive. These factors are all subject to uncertainty. The figures also do not account for reductions in emissions and energy use through projects for example. The cost impact if realized would result in increased indirect operating costs.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☑ Implementation of environmental best practices in direct operations

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

462862

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of response to this risk is the total of the costs for our HSE&S management system Enablon (software fees plus consulting fees) being USD 417,647 in 2024 (EUR 386,710 with an average exchange rate of 0.924 EUR per USD over 2024 makes USD 417,647)) and for other consultancy cost for example for calculating our Scope 3 emissions. (USD 45,215 over 2024). Adding these two costs together give as total of USD 462,862.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

We calculate an annual emissions inventory, which allows us to confirm our scope 1 and scope 2 carbon emissions. To support this process, including reporting of energy and emissions data from our manufacturing sites, we use software (Enablon), which requires licensing fees. In addition, we work with consultants to support the calculation of our scope 3 emissions. Calculating emissions across our operations and value chain helps us to be aware of potential costs and where they may occur across our value chain due to emerging regulation

Plastics

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☑ Changes to regulation of existing products and services

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ China

☑ Italy

☑ Japan

☑ Brazil

☑ Mexico

☑ Netherlands

☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

As part of the EPR Extended Producers Responsibility Nouryon needs to focus on a circular economy for our packaging types (excluding possible exceptions) within our Business Line Polymer Specialties. Using recycled material is required by the European PPWR 01012030 (Proposal Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation, from 20230 onwards) and NCPC 01012027 (Netherlands Circular Plastics Center (from 2027 onwards). This risk is that we will lose business if we do not comply with this legislation The ADR European treaty for the transport of dangerous goods over road which is developing more and more to a global treaty has no specifics or experience on packaging with recycled content Also we found no data about impact of PCR recyclate (Post Consumer Recycled) plastics interacting with our products yet (as we are currently testing on several type of packaging), or influencing the strength of the packaging. For example, how does migration of product influence the strength of the packaging or in combination with e.g. sunlight for 5 years. It is also a threat while moving to a more circular chemical industry, expecting that unknown parts in recyclate can interact with our products by migration both ways Therefore, safety issues can occur.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Not mitigating the risk, will lead to losing customers leading to decreased revenue.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Take action to move from single-use plastic products/packaging towards reuse models

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

After discussion with the BAM (German Bundesanstalt für Materialforchung und -prüfung) it was recommended to gain awareness and evidence on the influence of products on the strength of the packaging. We need to set up trials together with a customer and test the packaging after every return until we have determined how many times this packaging can be reused without losing its performance. Part of our plan is doing the same tests with packaging in which recycled content has been used.
[Add row]

(3.1.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

285000000

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

906000000

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ 11-20%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

The calculations of the effect of transitional and physical risks are based on our TCFD qualitative and quantitative risk assessments from 2021 where we defined the risk with their impact on costs and revenue. The transitional risks covered are Policy & Legal, Market, and Technology related risks: -Carbon pricing schemes, such

as the EU ETS, can increase Nouryon's operating costs due to payments for its operational emissions and increase the costs of purchased goods if suppliers pass emissions costs onto the company. Applying the NZE scenario will lead to additional costs and subsequent losses revenue of USD mln 45 per year in 2030. -

Regulation of end markets in this case less production of fossil fuels such as drilling bans or regulatory changes that promote fossil fuel alternative, could decrease the demand of Nouryon products and services. According to the NZE scenario, the potential loss of revenue will be USD mln 10 per year in 2030. -

Market risks like the low carbon transition may increase Nouryon's raw material costs from carbon pricing, investments in new production processes, and competing demands for certain materials. Lower emission materials may require a cost premium or have reduced availability. According to the NZE scenario, the potential CO2 cost of raw materials like Ammonia, Methanol and Ethylene will give cumulative loss of revenue will be USD mln 230 per year in 2030. Total loss of revenue due to transition risks is expected to be USD mln 285 per year in 2030. Physical risks covered in the calculations are Flooding, Hurricanes, Water Stress and Extreme Temperatures. For all our assets, we have calculated the cross section of vulnerability-adjusted exposure to climate events and financials projected for 2050. These following sites are considered as higher risk sites: Ningbo (China), Los Reyes (Mexico), Houston Almeda (USA), Battleground (USA), Pasadena (USA) and Morris (USA). The loss of revenue is expected to be USD mln 906 in 2024 at a worst-case scenario if all these sites would stop producing due to these physical events. If we use our base year 2024 with total sales revenue of USD mln 5,130 as our total financial revenue metric, then the % of total revenue as financial metric vulnerable to transition risks is 6% and the % of total revenue vulnerable to physical risks is 18%.
[Add row]

(3.5) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(3.5.1) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impact your operations.

Select all that apply
☑ EU ETS

(3.5.2) Provide details of each Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) your organization is regulated by.

EU ETS

(3.5.2.1) % of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

35

(3.5.2.2) % of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

12/31/2023

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/30/2024

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

221117

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

0

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

597976

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:

☑ Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.10) Comment

Scope 1 emissions covered by Emission Trading Schemes or carbon taxes are related to energy generation. Allowances allocated and purchased in tons CO2. [Fixed row]

(3.5.4) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

The EU ETS is an important level of the EU's policy to combat climate change and its key tool for cost efficiently reducing of greenhouse gas emissions. As one of the world's major carbon markets, it is based on a 'cap and trade' principle. A cap is set on the total amount of certain greenhouse gases that can be emitted by the installations covered by the system and is reduced over time. Within the cap, installations buy or receive emissions allowances, which they can trade with one another as needed. The limit on the total number of allowances available ensures that they have a value. After each year, an installation must surrender enough allowances to cover fully its Scope 1 emissions. If an installation reduces its Scope 1 emissions, it can keep the spare allowances to cover its future needs or sell them to another installation that is short of allowances. Trading brings flexibility and encourages low-cost emission reductions. A robust carbon price also promotes investment in innovative, low-carbon technologies. The following European sites fall within the scope of the ETS: MCA Delfzijl, Stenungsund, Stockvik, Mons, Cologne, Bohus, Alby, Oulu, and Ambes. We have reported the total allowances allocated in question C3.5.2.5 but this number is subject to possible changes as the European Authorities are still in the process of verification of the ETS allowances over 2024. Nouryon has complied with the EU ETS through multiple ways since the start of EU ETS. We have a clear focus on improving energy efficiency in our production processes. Regarding energy efficiency for example, we implemented a process optimization project in our Bohus site in 2024, related to the revamp of a steam reformer enhancing performance and durability. This project resulted in a total reduction of 3,100 tons CO2 per year. All these actions result in cost savings and minimize the amount of allowances to surrender. We use a robust HSE reporting software system Enablon in reporting CO2 emissions per quarter based on fuel and electricity. Reporting is validated and reviewed by the Carbon Business Strategy team, members of the corporate sustainability and HSE governance teams. Reporting CO2 is a formal part of our HSE management system and for internal compliance, internal audits are conducted on every site at least once every 3 years. These audits include emissions data and reporting. Internal audit provides an independent, objective means to evaluate and improve the effectiveness of governance, risk management, and internal controls. We also completed external limited assurance of our energy and emissions data that assessed the reporting of 2024 data in accordance with the principles of completeness, comparability (across the organization) and accuracy (including calculations, use of appropriate conversion factors and consolidation). See chapter 7 for more information. Through the European Chemical Industry council association (CEFIC), we engage in policy development, for example with the revision of the EUR Directive for 'phase 4 EU ETS'. We are also closely monitoring the developments on carbon tax and emission trading schemes (ETS) in China, i.e., through participation in the national chemical's associations AICM and CPCIF. In 2016 Nouryon (as part of AkzoNobel) made an analysis of how a Chinese emission trading scheme (ETS) could impact our Specialty Chemicals businesses and sites. In 2024, the Chinese National ETS program only included the power generation industry. The chemical industry has not been included yet, and we will continue to monitor the regulatory landscape. The provincial ETS programs have been already conducted in 9 provinces: Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai, Guangdong, Shenzhen, Hubei, Chongqing, Sichuan and Fujian. None of Nouryon sites in China has been officially included in one of these provincial ETS programs, but Nouryon's site in Ningbo City, Zhejiang Province has already been required to report their carbon emissions on an annual basis.

(3.6) Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

[Fixed row]

(3.6.1) Provide details of the environmental opportunities identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

☑ Development of new products or services through R&D and innovation

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ China
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ France
☑ Greece
☑ Mexico
☑ Australia
☑ Indonesia
☑ United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Our innovation is centralized around our Eco-Premium Solutions which offer significant sustainability benefits over mainstream alternatives in the market while still providing the same of better functionality. In 2024, 35% of our total revenue came from Eco-Premium Solutions. The sustainability benefits can include lower toxicity, lower energy use, lower emissions to air and waste, less land use, improved health effects, more efficient use of natural resources as raw materials or improved safety. With the increased focus on improving the energy efficiency of buildings, Nouryon has a major opportunity, in our cool roof coatings solution, which helps keep buildings cool during hot temperatures. This is important with increased heatwaves due to climate change. These coatings use light-colored, highly reflective materials to regulate building temperatures, which can result in energy savings of more than 40 percent which aligns with energy efficiency building code requirements in the US and other regions. Cool roofs can also reduce the "heat island" effect in cities, reducing smog and emissions. Our Expancel and Levasil technologies create a coating that resists dirt and is highly reflective in reducing absorption of heat into buildings, resulting in less need for cooling, and lower greenhouse gas emissions. Heat absorption can be reduced by 80% and roof temperatures by roughly 30 degrees Celsius vs traditional dark roofs. We have already made this offering globally available.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Eco-Premium Solutions help to create value for our businesses and customers. They provide top line growth opportunities. These solutions demonstrate improvements in our own operations and across the entire value chains in which we operate. We seek to offer solutions that allow our customers, their customers, or

the end-users, to minimize their environmental and climate impacts. Activities to increase these sales are among others: 1. Customer visits to identify improvement programs 2. Integration in new commercial excellence processes to ensure sustainability is an integral element of the product propositions 3. Training and marketing materials explaining our strategy for marketing and sales. While these activities involve investments (time, R&D resources, marketing, etc.), we estimate their value to be positive and thus assume zero cost. Eco-Premium Solutions are a fundamental driver of our growth strategy at company level, monitored by the Nouryon Leadership Team. We now focus on downstream benefits that our products and services deliver to customers. This includes improving their resource efficiencies, as well as the environmental impact of their manufacturing processes and products or services in use and end-of-life. We have implemented criteria linked to Eco-Premium Solutions in our R&D innovation process. Eco-Premium Solutions are a strong driver in R&D projects and stage gate processes – so this is the product development direction and not an add-on activity. Costs to develop new products and solutions with customer benefit are integrated in R&D costs (no additional costs). Climate change related opportunities are one of several beneficial properties. In 2024, 74% of our R&D product pipeline focused on solutions with sustainability benefits. Eco-premium products have undergone LCAs where applicable as this a credible methodology for sustainable products claim (for example the EPS assessment for Bermocoll, Sodium Chlorate (EPD), and Hydrogen Peroxide (EPD).

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)

9000000

(3.6.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)

17900000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

In 2024, 35% of our revenue came from the sale of Eco-Premium Solution which represents net sales of USD 1.79 billion. We aim to maintain or grow Eco-Premium Solutions by constantly innovating and growing with our customers. Increasing our Eco-Premium Solutions revenue between 0.5% and 1% means an increase of approximately between USD 9.0 million and 17.9 million per year. (1.79 billion multiplied with 0.01 gives USD 17.9 million). The 0.5% to 1% financial impact figure includes all Eco-Premium Solutions. Cool roof coatings are included in this, along with many others with high growth potential. The Eco-Premium Solutions portfolio is dynamic, and we proactively challenge our assessments to reflect our latest understanding of markets. Solutions may stop being classified as eco-premium if similar competitive offerings become available. At the same time, new eco-premium solutions are continually introduced to the portfolio through innovation and new product launches which constantly contribute to our financial benefits.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Costs to develop new products and solutions with customer benefit are integrated in R&D costs (no additional costs). Climate change related opportunities are one of several beneficial properties. In 2024, 74% of our R&D product pipeline focused on solutions with sustainability benefits. Eco-premium products have undergone LCAs where applicable as this a credible methodology for sustainable products claim (for the example the EPS assessment for Bermocoll, Sodium Chlorate (EPD), and Hydrogen Peroxide (EPD),

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Eco-Premium Solutions help to create value for our businesses and customers. They provide top line growth opportunities. These solutions demonstrate improvements in our own operations and across the entire value chains in which we operate. We seek to offer solutions that allow our customers, their customers, or the end-users, to minimize their environmental and climate impacts. Activities to increase these sales are among others: 1. Customer visits to identify improvement programs 2. Integration in new commercial excellence processes to ensure sustainability is an integral element of the product propositions 3. Training and marketing materials explaining our strategy for marketing and sales. While these activities involve investments (time, R&D resources, marketing, etc.), we estimate their value to be positive and thus assume zero cost. Eco-Premium Solutions are a fundamental driver of our growth strategy at company level, monitored by the Nouryon Leadership Team. We now focus on downstream benefits that our products and services deliver to customers. This includes improving their resource efficiencies, as well as the environmental impact of their manufacturing processes and products or services in use and end-of-life. We have implemented criteria linked to Eco-Premium Solutions in our R&D innovation process. Eco-Premium Solutions are a strong driver in R&D projects and stage gate processes – so this is the product development direction and not an add-on activity.
[Add row]

(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ Revenue

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

1790000000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ 31-40%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

In 2024, 35% of our revenue came from the sale of Eco-Premium Solution which represents net sales of US 1.79 billion. The Eco-Premium Solutions portfolio is dynamic, and we proactively challenge our assessments to reflect our latest understanding of markets. Solutions may stop being classified as eco-premium if similar competitive offerings become available. At the same time, new eco-premium solutions are continually introduced to the portfolio through innovation and new product launches which constantly contribute to our financial benefits.

[Add row]

C4. Governance

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.1.3) Types of directors your board or equivalent is comprised of

Select all that apply

☑ Executive directors or equivalent

☑ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☑ No

[Fixed row]

(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?

Climate change

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

Biodiversity

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(4.1.1.2) Primary reason for no board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(4.1.1.3) Explain why your organization does not have board-level oversight of this environmental issue

We are in the process of finalizing our comprehensive double materiality assessment. Our initial findings indicate that although biodiversity holds intrinsic value and importance on a global scale and therefore also to Nouryon, it does not presently constitute a material issue for Nouryon in the context of this first double materiality assessment. As we continue to gather and evaluate further data, our insights, thresholds, and focus areas might evolve accordingly.
[Fixed row]

(4.1.2) Identify the positions (do not include any names) of the individuals or committees on the board with accountability for environmental issues and provide details of the board's oversight of environmental issues.

Climate change

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :With reference to the Corporate Responsibility Committee Charter.

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Other, please specify :Reviewing and guiding strategy

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Nouryon's Board of Directors is charged with oversight of Nouryon and has ultimate responsibility for incorporating sustainability and climate-related risks into the strategy and monitoring performance. The Board of Directors' responsibilities include overseeing the company strategy and business plans, supervising our risk management, approving the annual budget, and approving major capital investments or M&A, all of which are generally informed by climate-related issues to some extent. Our Board has established a Corporate Responsibility Committee, which provides Board-level oversight of sustainability (including climate-related targets), health, safety and environmental (HSE), product quality, social policies and programs, and other matters that may impact the company's reputation. Each quarter, the Corporate Responsibility dashboard is presented. In addition, rotating topics are being discussed, including safety, GHG decarbonization and other sustainability-

related initiatives. In 2024, we did set a new base line for our GHG emissions reduction targets due to our decision for Scopes 1 and 2 to include process emissions from other GHG (CH4, N2O, and Hydrofluorocarbons) and their CO2 equivalents. The Corporate Responsibility committee also considers climate-related issues in a variety of other contexts, such as regular briefings by business leaders on their business strategies including commercial sustainability initiatives. In addition, in 2024 the CR committee was updated on our carbon strategy by our Global Carbon Business Strategy Leader. The other Board's committees also oversee certain climate-related issues. For example, the Audit Committee oversees the company's enterprise risk management (ERM) program, which includes risks related to climate change, and is updated on the ERM program quarterly. Also in 2024, the Corporate Responsibility Committee received and reviewed the 2023 Sustainability Report and also all projects with GHG savings identified or added by the Carbon Business Strategy team to the annual Capex budget, were approved by the Board as part of the annual budget process. Our sustainability strategy is implemented by the Corporate Sustainability team, led by the VP, Chief Sustainability Officer, as well as all business lines of the Company and key functions. A network of sustainability focal points drives the implementation of our strategy across our organization. We enlist internal and external auditors as part of our public commitment to GHG reduction.
[Fixed row]

(4.2) Does your organization's board have competency on environmental issues?

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply
☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
☑ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process
☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience
☑ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
☑ Management-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

☑ Staff-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
☑ Active member of an environmental committee or organization

[Fixed row]

(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization?

Climate change

(4.3.1) Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Yes

Biodiversity

(4.3.1) Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(4.3.2) Primary reason for no management-level responsibility for environmental issues

Select from:
☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(4.3.3) Explain why your organization does not have management-level responsibility for environmental issues

We are in the process of finalizing our comprehensive double materiality assessment. Our initial findings indicate that although biodiversity holds intrinsic value and importance on a global scale and therefore also to Nouryon, it does not presently constitute a material issue for Nouryon in the context of this first double materiality assessment. As we continue to gather and evaluate further data, our insights, thresholds, and focus areas might evolve accordingly.
[Fixed row]

(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues

☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Operating Officer (COO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities. The official title for our COO is Chief Integrated Supply Chain Officer (CISCO). Internally, we use CISCO instead of COO.
[Add row]

(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?

	Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue	Please explain
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ No, and we do not plan to introduce them in the next two years	*This remains under consideration and ultimate approval would be required by our board's Compensation Committee.*

[Fixed row]

(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues?

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

At Nouryon, our commitment to excellence in Quality, Health, Safety, Environmental care and Security is at the heart of our value of 'We do it right' and our purpose to deliver essential solutions for a sustainable future. We outline our commitments and actions to achieve them in our Quality, Health, Safety, Environment and Security (QHSE&S) Policy. This policy is to ensure that our operations are safe and secure, with the ambition of reaching zero injuries, waste and harm, minimize air emissions, and supporting our goal to minimize our environmental impact and carbon footprint. We continually strive to enhance operational efficiency and increase the procurement of renewable energy. Our QHSE&S Policy includes preventing or minimizing the impact due to our facilities, activities, and products; through innovation in design, manufacturing, maintenance processes, and distribution, while optimizing resource efficiency along the value chain (e.g. minimizing and converting waste in valuable material). Furthermore, we maintain a robust QHSE&S management system, consisting of rules and procedures and global standards that incorporates the commitments set forth above. We have set a specific target to maintain environment management systems according to ISO/RC14001.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

☑ Other environmental commitment, please specify :Commitment to maintain the security of our assets and work safely to protect the environment and the local communities in which we operate.

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to not funding climate-denial or lobbying against climate regulations

Social commitments

☑ Other social commitment, please specify :Commitment to protect our people and promote a safe, secure and healthy workplace for our employees and contractors that complies with all applicable local employment laws.

Additional references/Descriptions

☑ Description of grievance/whistleblower mechanism to monitor non-compliance with the environmental policy and raise/address/escalate any other greenwashing concerns

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

nouryon-qhses-policy September 2025.pdf
[Add row]

(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

(4.10.1) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

☑ UN Global Compact

☑ Other, please specify :Together for Sustainability (TfS), Responsible Care, and the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO).

(4.10.3) Describe your organization's role within each framework or initiative

Among other memberships, Nouryon is a member and signatory of the UN Global Compact, the world's largest corporate sustainability initiative. An international program, it brings companies, UN agencies, and labor and civil society organizations together to support universal principles on human rights, labor, environment, and anti-corruption. Our Company Strategy, sustainability goals and Company Code of Conduct & Ethics are aligned with conducting business in a way that supports these principles. In 2023, Nouryon joined Together for Sustainability (TfS), a global initiative of 53 chemical companies committed to raising sustainability standards throughout the chemical industry. As part of the initiative, members commit to making sustainability improvements within their own – and their suppliers' – operations. TfS is also advancing methodologies and standardization in calculating Scope 3 (upstream) greenhouse gas emissions, which constitute a significant share of the chemical industry's carbon footprint.
[Fixed row]

(4.11) In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment?

(4.11.1) External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we engaged directly with policy makers

☑ Yes, we engaged indirectly through, and/or provided financial or in-kind support to a trade association or other intermediary organization or individual whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation

(4.11.2) Indicate whether your organization has a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a public commitment or position statement in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

(4.11.3) Global environmental treaties or policy goals in line with public commitment or position statement

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

Nouryon Position Statements June 2025.pdf

(4.11.5) Indicate whether your organization is registered on a transparency register

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.11.6) Types of transparency register your organization is registered on

Select all that apply

☑ Mandatory government register

(4.11.7) Disclose the transparency registers on which your organization is registered & the relevant ID numbers for your organization

Organisation Name: Nouryon; REG Number: 990178232829-20 Status; Activated Registration date: 09/102018 14:00:02; The registrant performed the last (partial or annual) update on: 18/03/2025 09:59:21; Next annual update due latest on: 18/03/2026. Organization Name; Nouryon USA LLC; Registrant ID: 56484; Registration Date: April 2024; Most recent update: July 20, 2025 (quarterly filing deadline); Next quarterly update: October 20, 2025.

(4.11.8) Describe the process your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your environmental commitments and/or transition plan

Nouryon has a Government Affairs team and Corporate Responsibility Council that help ensure we have proper coordination between various functions that impact and guide these issues. In particular, we develop and agree on positions related to climate that accurately characterize our ongoing efforts to reduce our carbon footprint as well as our corporate objectives and commitments. By aligning the various functions, we ensure that our engagement activities and related messaging are consistent with our overall climate strategy.
[Fixed row]

(4.11.1) On what policies, laws, or regulations that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Row 1

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

EU Renewable Energy Directive (REDII)

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Energy and renewables

☑ Alternative fuels

☑ Renewable energy generation

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Regional

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☑ EU27

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Ad-hoc meetings

☑ Responding to consultations

☑ Submitting written proposals/inquiries

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

Directly and through our engagement in several associations in the EU, the Netherlands and Sweden, we have engaged with policy makers on creating the right conditions and policy approach for green hydrogen and on implementing legislation for the EU Renewable Energy Directive (RED II).

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 2

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

EU Energy Efficiency Directive (EED)

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Energy and renewables

☑ Energy efficiency requirements

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Regional

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☑ EU27

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Ad-hoc meetings

☑ Responding to consultations

☑ Submitting written proposals/inquiries

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

Directly and through our engagement in several associations in the EU and the Netherlands, we have also engaged with policy makers on creating the right conditions and policy approach, for example with implementing legislation for the EU Energy Efficiency Directive (EED) and on innovation funding for more efficient technologies. Proposed language on improved energy-efficiency performance of buildings. Non-legislative advocacy to make more EU innovation funding available for breakthrough technologies.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 3

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Emission trading schemes

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Financial mechanisms (e.g., taxes, subsidies, etc.)

☑ Emissions trading schemes

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☑ China

☑ EU27

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Ad-hoc meetings

☑ Responding to consultations

☑ Submitting written proposals/inquiries

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

In China and the USA, we are actively engaged in the advocacy efforts of industry and trade associations related to the ongoing development of policies on a cap-and-trade system for carbon emissions. We have shared with the Chinese policy makers our insights and experience with cap and trade schemes elsewhere in the world (in particular in Europe) in reducing CO2 emissions.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 4

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Carbon Emissions Reduction

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Other

☑ Other, please specify :Carbon Reduction

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☑ Sweden

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Regular meetings

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

In Sweden we are actively engaging with authorities to seek financial support to replace our current gas installation by hydrogen electrolyzers in two of our plants.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

[Add row]

(4.11.2) Provide details of your indirect engagement on policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment through trade associations or other intermediary organizations or individuals in the reporting year.

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☑ Other trade association in Europe, please specify :The Association of the Dutch Chemical Industry (VNCI)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:
☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:
☑ Yes, and they have changed their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

We actively participate in working groups via our membership on the board. Our Senior Vice President, Transformation and Strategy, Performance Formulations is board member of the VNCI. By participating in working groups and via the board, Nouryon has actively advocated for and achieved a more pro-active approach of VNCI on energy-efficiency as well as renewable energy like bio-steam. We also led efforts to make better use of residual industrial heat of industry for heating the buildings in neighboring residential areas. In 2024 the Climate Change Policies of VNCI remained generally consistent to previous years. Nouryon continued to follow and remain in line with those published policies.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

110946

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

We engage with legislative and regulatory bodies, industry and trade associations, and non-governmental organizations in our key markets, as well as participate in policy discussions on sustainability within our industry via trade associations. We share our expertise and solutions on topics such as energy, carbon reduction, water, waste, product and process safety, and circular chemistry. Our engagements involve a diverse set of stakeholders focused on chemicals-related issues, including climate mitigation and adaptation issues. These topics include product design for energy efficiency, material safety, energy management in business and manufacturing operations, and industry collaboration to influence climate policy. We seek to engage constructively with governments, regulators, and legislators on the development of proposed policy that is relevant to our business. These policies can be relevant to us in a wide range of areas, from tax and employment issues to

safety and chemicals management policy. We seek to support policy that is sufficient, clear, stable, predictable, comprehensive, economically efficient, and well designed to deliver society's goals at the lowest cost. We also seek to support policies that align with and support our positions, including our sustainability ambitions

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☑ European Chemical Industry Council (CEFIC) [CH only]

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The European chemical industry federation CEFIC and its members support the Paris Climate Agreement and a strong action on climate change in line with the scientific advice provided by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. IPCC CEFIC also supports the European Green Deal and Europe's ambition to become climate neutral by 2050. Reaching this goal will only be possible with the help of climate neutral and circular economy solutions developed by our industry. Nouryon wants to see Europe become a global innovation hub and a hotspot for investments into breakthrough climate neutral and circular technologies. Nouryon actively participates in CEFIC bodies to influence their position in particular on energy climate energy efficiency green hydrogen and on the EU Chemicals Strategy for Sustainability. We bring our views and experiences and promote a proactive focus on innovation as a key means to drive climate change while remaining competitive. Our Executive Vice president Strategy & Asset Planning and President Europe serves as a board member and on the executive committee of CEFIC. In 2024 the Climate Change Policies of CEFIC remained generally consistent to previous years Nouryon continued to follow and remain in line with those published policies.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

202788

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

We engage with legislative and regulatory bodies, industry and trade associations, and non-governmental organizations in our key markets, as well as participate in policy discussions on sustainability within our industry via trade associations. We share our expertise and solutions on topics such as energy, carbon reduction, water, waste, product and process safety, and circular chemistry. Our engagements involve a diverse set of stakeholders focused on chemicals-related issues, including climate mitigation and adaptation issues. These topics include product design for energy efficiency, material safety, energy management in business and manufacturing operations, and industry collaboration to influence climate policy. We seek to engage constructively with governments, regulators, and legislators on

the development of proposed policy that is relevant to our business. These policies can be relevant to us in a wide range of areas, from tax and employment issues to safety and chemicals management policy. We seek to support policy that is sufficient, clear, stable, predictable, comprehensive, economically efficient, and well designed to deliver society's goals at the lowest cost. We also seek to support policies that align with and support our positions, including our sustainability ambitions

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 3

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

☑ American Chemistry Council

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The American Chemistry Council (ACC and its members believe chemistry plays an integral role in solving our worlds sustainability challenges ACC is committed to advancing safe innovative effective and economically viable chemical products and technologies that are key to unlocking sustainability solutions We were involved and actively supported ACCs efforts to develop key metrics on sustainability over the last two years and are participating in the pilot phase We also have been strong supporters of the development of the ACC sustainability principles We support ACCs commitment to improved environmental health and safety performance through the globally recognized Responsible Care initiative and ACCs sustainability principles Our President serves on the ACC board. In 2024 the Climate Change Policies of ACC remained generally consistent with previous years Nouryon continued to follow and remain in line with those published policies.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

351000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

ACC engage with legislative and regulatory bodies industry and trade associations and nongovernmental organizations in our key markets. Nouryon participates in policy discussions on sustainability within our industry via trade associations We share our expertise and solutions on topics such as energy carbon reduction water waste product and process safety and circular chemistry Our engagements involve a diverse set of stakeholders focused on chemicals related issues including climate mitigation and adaptation issues These topics include product design for energy efficiency material safety energy management in business and manufacturing operations and industry collaboration to influence climate policy We seek to engage constructively with governments regulators and legislators on the development of proposed policy that is relevant to our business These policies can be relevant to us in a wide range of areas from tax and employment issues to safety and chemicals management policy. We seek to support policies that are sufficient clear stable predictable comprehensive economically efficient and well designed to deliver society's goals at the lowest cost. We also promote policies that align with and support our company positions including our sustainability ambitions.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply
☑ Paris Agreement
[Add row]

(4.12) Have you published information about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:
☑ In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Select all that apply

☑ GRI

☑ TCFD

☑ Other, please specify :SASB

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy

☑ Governance

☑ Emission targets

☑ Value chain engagement

☑ Public policy engagement

☑ Other, please specify **:People and process safety figures and targets, our revenue on sustainable products, our % of R&D projects with sustainable benefits.**

☑ Emissions figures

☑ Risks & Opportunities

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

See page 6 for our strategy, page 12 for our emission targets, page 50 and 51 for emission figures, page 3, 6, and 38 for our revenue on sustainable products, our % of R&D projects with sustainable benefits, page 54 to 62 for People and process safety figures and targets, page 68 to 74 our Human Resources, Attracting, Developing, and Retaining Talent, page 89 for our governance, and page 91 to 92 for Risk management.

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

sustainability_report_2024.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Nouryon is a global specialty chemicals leader, with approximately 8200 employees, and operating in over 80 countries around the world. Markets and consumers worldwide rely on our essential solutions to manufacture everyday products, such as personal care, cleaning goods, paints and coatings, agriculture and food, pharmaceuticals, and building products. We are dedicated to make progress on our Commitment to a Sustainable Future in our own company and operations, R&D and solutions for customers, and by being a responsible partner to the communities in which we operate. Our continuous effort to improve on key sustainability metrics related to Environment, Labor and Human Rights, Ethics and Sustainable Procurement, is reflected in our 2024 EcoVadis Gold rating, placing us in the top 5% of companies then rated by EcoVadis. In 2024, 35% of our revenue came from Eco-Premium Solutions which are products that deliver a significant sustainability benefit over the most mainstream market alternative. 74% of our R&D product pipeline was focused on solutions with a sustainable benefit. In 2024, we further improved our greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reduction roadmap. Between 2019 and 2024, we decreased our total absolute Scopes 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 19%. For more information, please visit https://www.nouryon.com/sustainability/
[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☑ Every three years or less frequently

[Fixed row]

(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 7.0

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP3

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Liability

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 4.0ºC and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2021

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Nouryon conducted its first in-depth qualitative and quantitative scenario analysis with the support of ERM (consulting firm) in 2021. Through a series of workshops, discussions were conducted to better understand climate-related impacts, categorized according to the TCFD guidance: Transition Risks: Market, Policy, Technology, Reputation and Physical Risks: Acute, Chronic. SSP3-RCP7 is the scenario that Nouryon considered for this analysis, which represents a pessimistic outlook of both a 4°C warming by 2100 as well as global demographic projections that are unfavorable for climate mitigation and adaptation efforts. Nouryon used geographic system modelling to extract climate indicators for each site, warehouse, or port. Area of Organization: The chosen locations were deemed as both critical to Nouryon's key enterprise while additional sites were included that represented three priority outplant warehouses. Also included in the analysis were six global ports that are vital to the transport and storage of Nouryon's products. The scenario analysis covered all parts of Nouryon's business including products and services, operations, and the value chain. Eight priority risk topics were identified through research and engagement with Nouryon: 1) Carbon pricing mechanisms; 2) regulation of end markets, 3) raw material prices and availability 4) high investment cost of transition technology, 5) flooding, 6) hurricanes 7) water stress 8) extreme temperatures. Three priority climate-related opportunity areas were identified through research and engagement 1) Products and services: helping customers achieve climate goals; 2) Markets: access to new markets; 3) Resource efficiency: circular economy.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The results of scenario analysis help inform Nouryon's understanding of substantive climate-related risks and opportunities and will help support planning, resource allocation, investment, and management decisions. Physical Scenario: Nouryon conducted a climate-related scenario analysis by drawing upon publicly available data from the IPCC's peer reviewed climate models to extract indicators for future climate exposure across a range of site locations. Time Horizon: This analysis extracted data and identified trends to 2050. This time horizon was chosen to provide a sufficiently long-term horizon to incorporate all potential risks and opportunities into Nouryon's risk management strategy.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ IEA NZE 2050

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Liability

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2021

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Transition Scenario: Nouryon conducted its first transition scenario analysis. Following the guidance of the TCFD, the company has assessed different IEA Climate scenarios: Incremental 2.5° to 3°C warming STEPS Intermediate Scenario, Transformative 1.65°C warming Sustainable Development Scenario SDS Ambitious scenario and Net Zero 1.5°C NZE Most ambitious scenario to identify potential risks and opportunities to the company. We have also assessed the physical climate risk of the most critical sites in our direct operations and supply chain. The transition risks and opportunities included: carbon pricing mechanisms, regulation of end markets, policy risks, market risks of raw material price and availability, cost of transition technology, product and service opportunities related to customer goals, circular economy resource efficiency opportunities and access to new markets opportunity.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The scenarios are the basis for the review of how potential climate-related risks and opportunities might impact Nouryon. We have used the scenarios to assess risks over all time horizons, short, medium, and long term. The analysis covered all areas of our value chain, upstream, downstream, and direct operations. The transition risks and opportunities included: carbon pricing mechanisms, regulation of end markets, policy risks, market risks of raw material price and availability, cost of transition technology, product and service opportunities related to customer goals, circular economy resource efficiency opportunities and access to new markets opportunity. To be consistent and to be complete in our analysis, we further refined and aligned our double materiality assessment related to the to the new European Sustainability Reporting Standards, which requires the assessment of impacts, risks and opportunities across the value chain.
[Add row]

(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

☑ Capacity building

☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

Nouryon uses climate related scenarios to access both physical and transition risks to ensure that its processes, strategy, and financial planning are resilient. In the identification, assessment, and management of risks and opportunities, we selected several scenarios relevant for physical and transition risks to cover a range of assumptions and to build resiliency for a variety of outcomes with projections for 2030 and 2050. For Transition risks and opportunities, we used three scenarios: IEA STEPS (in a current policy world), IEA SDS (in a world that aligns with 1.65 degree C), and IEA NZE (in a world that aligns with 1.5 degree C). Four transition risks were identified: 1) carbon pricing mechanisms 2) regulation of end markets 3) raw material prices and availability 4) high investment cost of transition technology. For physical risks, we use the SSP-3-RCP7.0 scenarios. Opportunity areas include 1) products and services: helping with climate goals 2) resource efficiency: circular economy 3) access to new markets. Four physical risks were identified: 1) flooding, 2) hurricanes 3) water stress 4) extreme temperatures. As an example, the Gulf Region, where we have several sites, experienced more than 20 hurricanes measured since 1840. Potential financial damages and risks are assessed, and each site is prepared for increased wind speeds and flooding (for example dikes and water collection basins). The following primary drivers impact our strategy and financial planning: A) Carbon pricing mechanism may impact Nouryon by increasing tax liability, emissions credit prices, and/or the costs of inputs. B) Mandates on Existing Products and Services: Regulations limit the geographies of fossil fuel extraction, increase production costs, or support competing technologies may decrease our business by reducing energy supply activities. C) Increased Cost of Raw Materials: Competing demands for materials in low carbon transition applications, carbon pricing, and high investments costs. D)Transition to Low Emissions Technology: Costs for transition technologies may not meet internal hurdle rates. E) Development of low emission goods and services - Customer emissions targets, specifically relating to scope 3, will require both the expansion of existing technologies and the new developments. F) Access to new markets: Increasing renewables and grid investments will significantly increase market size for products supporting electrification. As grids modernize and expand to accommodate new renewables, Nouryon's polymer specialties may experience substantial growth for wire insulation with increased grid investment. As an example, Nouryon has sites located in tropical climates (Brazil, Asia) which have projected at least 100 days of abnormal "heat wave" by 2050. Variables important for strategic climate decisions: GHG accounting ad associated costs; global fossil fuel production data for the STEPS, SDS and NZE scenarios; CO2 costs of raw materials; costs of transition technologies, for example electrified steam crackers; marginal costs of carbon abatement; recycling rates of plastics; infrastructure investment costs; historical flood events: number of days of business interruptions, damage costs, impacts to electricity and water supply; financial damages from hurricanes; daily quantification of water interruptions; site surveys. Nouryon business processes have been influenced by the analysis of climate scenarios, the assessment and management of risks and opportunities in creating a more resilient business model. As a result, Nouryon is committed to improve our environmental footprint and have established specific targets to support this goal. We have targets for 2030: 40% reduction in absolute greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions (Scopes 1 and 2), a 10% decrease in total waste intensity, and a 10% decrease in freshwater consumption intensity, all versus a 2019 base year. In 2024 we achieved a 19% reduction on Scope 1 and 2 emissions compared to the base year. In 2024, we started operating our sites Greiz, Leverkusen, and Wurzen in Germany using 100% renewable electricity and we also signed a Solar Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) for our Singapore site. All contributed to the obtained reduction. To execute our sustainability strategy, we need to build strong capabilities around our employees. Some examples include offering training and technical assistance and raising awareness through stakeholder engagement. Nouryon is further developing its product carbon footprint (PCF) and life cycle assessment (LCA) capabilities. Significant R&D capabilities and deep understanding of our customers and their markets position us as leaders in creating sustainable solutions are needed. This shapes our interactions with customers and suppliers and define our core. Our robust Governance and Risk Management capabilities ensure we consistently maintain these high standards, reinforcing our integrity and accountability in every aspect of our business.

[Fixed row]

(5.2) Does your organization’s strategy include a climate transition plan?

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

☑ No, but we are developing a climate transition plan within the next two years

(5.2.15) Primary reason for not having a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :As preparation to have a climate transition plan in place to decarbonize that align with a 1.5 world, we have started to develop a decarbonization roadmap in 2022 with many elements of a robust transition plan already in place.

(5.2.16) Explain why your organization does not have a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world

*We have developed a decarbonization roadmap, with many elements of a robust transition plan already in place. Specifically: • Annual Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions inventories verified by third-party limited assurance • A carbon business strategy that includes emission reduction initiatives with considerations for customers and suppliers, financial planning (CAPEX, OPEX), and partnerships across the value chain • Lower carbon products in using of renewable energy and R&D innovation • Board oversight In 2022, we set new targets to reduce our carbon footprint. By the end of 2030, we have targeted reducing our absolute Scope 1 & 2 Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions by 40%, vs. the 2019 base year. In addition, by the end of 2030, we have targeted reducing our both total waste and water intensity 10%, vs. the 2019 base year. By 2050, we aspire to be a net zero organization. As we develop plans to decarbonize, we also completed several steps in 2021: 1. We established board-level governance: see responses in Ch. 4. 2. We completed a TCFD climate scenario analysis, including risk (transitional and physical) and opportunities, over all time horizons, covering our full value chain – upstream, downstream, and direct operations. 3. Consistent with prior years, we completed an accurate and transparent annual emissions inventory. 4. We expanded our scope 3 emissions inventory and improved our calculation methods (Cat. 1 methodology, updating emission factors to ecoinvent 3.11, including Cat. 8) for 2024 to cover our full value chain. As we further develop our transition plan, we will focus on: * Achieving our Scope 1 and 2 goals. See Ch. 5 for more information. * Analyzing scope 3 GHG emissions across our value chains to inform our plans * Developing plans to engage our suppliers for more primary carbon footprint data * Exploring collaboration opportunities with customers and suppliers. * Evaluating, deploying new innovation technologies such as those in the ICOS Capital Fund IV, where we are a strategic investor. * Integrating decarbonization considerations into our strategic planning * Engaging with industry associations * Further analyzing potential substantive climate-related risks and opportunities, aligned with TCFD. The execution of our goals is dependent on several factors, including the outcomes of site assessments, securing renewable electricity, emerging technologies, the progress within the value chain and regulatory frameworks impacting our investment decisions.*
[Fixed row]

(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?

(5.3.1) Environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Select from:

☑ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

(5.3.2) Business areas where environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy

Select all that apply

☑ Products and services

☑ Upstream/downstream value chain

☑ Investment in R&D

☑ Operations

[Fixed row]

(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Sustainability is a key business driver for Nouryon and integral to our product offerings. In 2024, we optimized our decarbonization roadmap, as part of our Carbon Business Strategy which is an integral part of our company's strategy development and annual review process and outlines our decarbonization path to achieve our 2030 target and included all time horizons - short, medium, and long-term, including to 2050. This was informed by risks and opportunities related to Carbon Pricing Mechanisms, Regulation of End Markets, Raw Material Prices and Availability, and Investment Cost of Transition Technology, among others. We also identified opportunities where Nouryon can contribute to the global decarbonization effort with new products and partnerships. We work together with customers, suppliers, universities, and other partners to develop innovative and sustainable solutions (our Eco-premium Solutions) where we put special focus on delivering environmental benefits like improving our customers' operations by decreasing their energy consumption, lowering the product carbon footprints of our solutions and providing sustainable solutions (which for example lower the end customer carbon footprint), all contributing to a lower carbon economy aligned with climate-related opportunities in all time horizons - short, medium, and long-term. For example, our polymer catalysts contributed to creating over 20 million standard solar panels (ca. 8.600 MW) and creating roughly 70.000 km of high voltage power cable (almost twice around the world) – supporting low carbon energy transitions in electrical power grids and renewable energy growth. Nouryon partnered with technology venture-capital company ICOS Capital on the Swedish cross-sector Innovation Summit Accelerating Sustainability in Gothenburg, Sweden. Our Eco-Premium Solutions are products that offer significant sustainability benefits over mainstream alternatives in the market while providing the same or better functionality. These benefits can apply to several specific criteria (e.g., toxicity, use of energy and natural resources, emissions and waste, land use, risks, health). In 2023, 32% of our revenue came from the sale of Eco-Premium Solution which represents net sales of US$ 1.66 billion. 74% of our R&D product pipeline was focused on solutions with sustainable benefits versus 77% in 2022. For this metric, a new quantitative methodology aligned with common standards (e.g. biodegradability) was introduced in 2023.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

We see sustainability not only as the right thing to do, but also as a true business opportunity by providing new solutions that have smaller footprints or deliver other benefits in order to mitigate climate change. We believe that striving for a sustainable future also means being a safe and reliable partner for customers, employees, business partners, and communities, and we ask all our suppliers to work with us as we strive to lower our emissions in the short, medium and long-term. For

example, in the near and medium term, we are evaluating the carbon performance of our outbound logistics and incorporating this in our carbon reduction roadmap. In another example, for logistic suppliers in Europe, we are increasingly doing business with transporters using low emissions diesel engines or companies using low emissions ships as much as possible. As part of our strategic planning in the near-term, we are considering potential scope 3 targets, in collaboration with suppliers. Using EcoVadis, we measure and track the sustainability performance of suppliers based on their policies, actions, and results. The assessment covers topics related to environmental, ethics, labor practices, and human rights, as well as sustainable procurement. Specific to climate, EcoVadis assessments include checks on supplier actions related to energy efficiency, GHGs, renewable energy, offsets, waste heat recovery/CHP, fuel switching, CCS, response to CDP- and employee training on these topics – as well as activities to reduce GHG emissions in suppliers' own supply chains (actions to engage suppliers, select suppliers based on GHG emissions, and partnering) Suppliers scoring a score of 50 or lower will be asked to provide improvement plans to demonstrate continuous improvement. Suppliers declining to make a self-assessment will be informed that such refusal will be considered as part of supplier selection decisions. Suppliers scoring below Bronze or with no score who are assessed as high risk and either critical or strategic in IQ will be required to improve within 12 months. Such suppliers failing to show improvement will be placed in the 'Phase Out' segment of Nouryon's supplier segmentation and Nouryon will reduce business as far as is consistent with business objectives including where possible exit from the supplier

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

A number of societal trends are driving demand and presenting opportunities for Nouryon's sustainable solutions. These include a growing and aging population, a rising and increasingly health-conscious middle class, climate change, and natural resource preservation. For example, our solutions help increase crop yields and improve crop quality; make products more biodegradable and easier to recycle; make buildings and vehicles more energy efficient; and increase the durability of bridges and wind turbines. Our business segments Consumer & Life Sciences, Performance Materials, and Resource Solutions, use their expertise and collaboration with customers and other partners to develop sustainable, innovative, and high performing new products that meet the needs of our customers and society in an increasingly sustainable way. Within Consumer and Life Sciences and Resourse Solutions, we base our sustainable innovations on a range of biodegradable and bio-based products, including chelating agents, surfactants, and polymers based on natural materials. We work to extend our product platforms through partnerships, acquisitions, and technology innovation. For example, acquiring the Äänekoski CMC business in 2020 enhanced our portfolio and technical capabilities in the field of cellulosic derivatives. In January 2023, Nouryon has completed the acquisition of ADOB. This acquisition allows Nouryon to further strengthen our offerings in

chelated micronutrients and expand our portfolio of products in crop nutrition and other specialty agricultural solutions. Our Performance Materials segment, contributes positively to sustainability through both product and process innovations. Our new product innovations promote benefits for our customers and the environment. Our process innovations reduce waste, wastewater, and emissions to air, and we continually strive to increase yields and reduce energy consumption to mitigate climate related risks of our customers.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Nouryon is committed to reducing our carbon footprint and energy use. We do this by increasing operational efficiency to reduce our energy consumption and expanding the sourcing of renewable energy. Thanks to ongoing improvement and innovation efforts, we reduced our absolute carbon footprint (Scopes 1 and 2) between 2019 and 2024 by 19%. In support of the objectives of the UN's Paris Agreement on climate change, we set a goal to further reduce carbon emissions from our operations and energy use. In 2022, this target was revised to our new 2030 target, which provides a longer-term point in time to show continued progress toward our aspiration toward becoming a net zero organization by 2050. Our 2030 target aims to reduce our scope 1 and scope 2 absolute greenhouse gas emissions by 40% vs. 2019. See more information in chapter 7. Furthermore, by 2050, we aspire to be a net zero organization. Nouryon has a strong drive to embed continuous improvement in manufacturing, energy efficiency and consumption across the supply chain. We track and report our eco-efficiency performance on a quarterly and annual basis. The input is checked and validated twice a year. To strengthen our sustainable energy sourcing capabilities, our Regional Category Managers buying our energy, have cross-functional expertise in Energy and, Procurement, and works in close collaboration with Finance, Business, Sustainability, and Carbon Business Strategy teams to continuously develop and implement strategic plans for low-carbon energy solutions globally.
[Add row]

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Revenues

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

We consider climate risks and opportunities as we build our strategy around new market opportunities – including aligning investments in products that serve markets that will expand to meet the transition to a low carbon economy. These include sales into renewable energy markets (wind turbines) and crop solutions to improve yields to battle potential soil depletion). One example is sales of our amine related products such as piperazine used in carbon capture. Piperazine / MDEA formulations are recognized as a preferred gas treatment solution for capturing CO2 in industrial applications. Thus, carbon capture solutions to mitigate climate change, presents a business opportunity. For our financial planning, we work with our customers and align future production to the estimated growing demand for piperazine and amine related products that is foreseen for the coming years. Piperazine helps our customers capture several million metric tonnes of carbon annually. The time horizon for this planning is short and medium term. We actively plan investments around Eco-Premium Solutions both in product development as well as facility investments and production capability to meet market demand, including consideration of low carbon and emission reduction policies impacting our customers and affecting potential market demand (see question 3.1.1 with reference to the identified risk where we identified the increased direct costs and question 3.6.1 with reference to the identified opportunity). We also consider raw material sourcing plans as part of these market strategies.
[Add row]

(5.4) In your organization’s financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization’s climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition
	Select from: ☑ No, and we do not plan to in the next two years

[Fixed row]

(5.5) Does your organization invest in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products or services related to your sector activities?

(5.5.1) Investment in low-carbon R&D

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.5.2) Comment

"Low carbon " (indicators used to measure low carbon) is a strong driver in R&D projects and stage gate processes – so this is the product development direction and not an add-on activity. Costs are integrated in R&D costs. "Low carbon" related opportunities are one of several beneficiary properties. Costs due to this cannot be separated from total R&D costs. We have used the main drivers for our carbon footprint reduction as indicators for low carbon products like renewable energy, renewable raw materials or energy efficient production processes. Examples of low carbon products are chemicals produced with renewable energy, chemicals produced from renewable raw materials or products produced in more energy-efficient production processes compared to mainstream.
[Fixed row]

(5.5.3) Provide details of your organization's investments in low-carbon R&D for chemical production activities over the last three years.

Row 1

(5.5.3.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Process step integration

(5.5.3.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Full/commercial-scale demonstration

(5.5.3.3) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

1

(5.5.3.4) R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in 1.2) (optional)

0

(5.5.3.5) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

1

(5.5.3.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Integrating the production of certain raw materials on-site would support our climate commitments through significantly contributing to reducing our greenhouse gas emissions.

Row 2

(5.5.3.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Development of low carbon products based on bio-based raw materials

(5.5.3.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Applied research and development

(5.5.3.3) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

2

(5.5.3.4) R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in 1.2) (optional)

0

(5.5.3.5) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

2

(5.5.3.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Our goal is to develop more low carbon products with lower GHG emissions thereby decreasing GHG emissions when applied in our customer end solutions. Therefore, our product innovations are increasingly focused on biobased, biodegradable, and circular solutions. Other innovations include our range of biodegradable and biobased products. Many of the products we offer are recognized in our industry for product safety and sustainable benefits, including by EU Ecolabel, Nordic Swan, COSMOS approved, and US EPA Safer Choice. At the same time, we are implementing a real-time product carbon footprint calculation for each of our product/site combinations supporting our customers and innovations activities. Our product development pipeline now includes Eco-Solutions metric (the percentage of our R&D project pipeline having sustainable benefits) which ultimately yields lower carbon footprint solutions.

Row 3

(5.5.3.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Development of a new generation rheology modifiers for Decorative paints

(5.5.3.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Small scale commercial deployment

(5.5.3.3) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

1

(5.5.3.4) R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in 1.2) (optional)

0

(5.5.3.5) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

1

(5.5.3.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

We are constantly improving our natural alternative to associative synthetic thickeners for rheology control of decorative paints. Our innovative technology enhances application and finished paint properties while providing sustainability benefits and a low-carbon footprint for our customers. We recently introduced our new product, Bermocoll® FLOW cellulose ether, as a natural alternative paint thickener. This product can deliver little to no spatter through proper flow behavior and is well suited for low-volatile organic-compound paint formulations and airless spray applications. Based on a comparative LCA, where we compared Bermocoll® FLOW to a conventional fossil based mainstream product, it was concluded that the Cradle to Gate product carbon footprint of Bermocoll® FLOW is 40% lower than the fossil-based product. We have launched our four innovation focus platforms including biodegradable materials and we can now identify how many programs and percentage are allocated to each.

Row 4

(5.5.3.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Waste recovery, recycling and convert to products

(5.5.3.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Applied research and development

(5.5.3.3) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

1

(5.5.3.4) R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in 1.2) (optional)

0

(5.5.3.5) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

1

(5.5.3.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

The new process will result in significantly less waste, through recover and reuse of raw material and will also lead to a decrease in cradle to grave carbon footprint. [Add row]

(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to in the next two years

(5.10.3) Primary reason for not pricing environmental externalities

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.10.4) Explain why your organization does not price environmental externalities

We are discussing the internal impact, we need to set up internal governance and procedures as part of our decarbonization roadmap. We are also conducting pilots to test.
[Fixed row]

(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change
Customers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change
Investors and shareholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change
Other value chain stakeholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change

[Fixed row]

(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?

Climate change

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:
☑ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

☑ Other, please specify :We use Supplier Sustainability Risk scores (through EcoVadis IQ) and Supplier EcoVadis assessments to assess our suppliers and their "Dependencies and/or impacts on the environment".

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

We assess our suppliers by EcoVadis IQ, assessing the sustainability risk of our suppliers, taking into account their EcoVadis score where applicable. Suppliers who fall in one or more of the following categories are classified as suppliers with "Substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment" requiring engagement: - EcoVadis score lower than 50 - EcoVadis score more than 3 years old - EcoVadis IQ risk scored as "High" - Suppliers with material impact on our upstream carbon footprint

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the threshold for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

535
[Fixed row]

(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Material sourcing

☑ Procurement spend

☑ Regulatory compliance

☑ Business risk mitigation

☑ Leverage over suppliers

☑ Strategic status of suppliers

☑ Product safety and compliance

☑ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to climate change

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Our criteria for prioritizing suppliers for engagement are directly in line with our criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to climate change. We assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers through the EcoVadis IQ tool, taking into account their EcoVadis score where applicable. The EcoVadis IQ tool rates our suppliers based on their industry risk, country risk and procurement risk. The Procurement risk is defined by a combination of our Procurement Spend and the Criticality of the supplier; criticality is taking into account the business risk, strategic status, and leverage we have over the supplier. Both the EcoVadis IQ rating and the EcoVadis score rate suppliers on 1. Environmental performance like energy consumption, GHGs emissions, Renewable energy, Offsets, Carbon Credits and training on these subjects. 2. Sustainable Procurement (Material Sourcing), Environment (Product Safety and compliance), 3. Ethics, and 4. Labour & Human Rights (Regulatory Compliance). Suppliers who fall in one or multiple of the following categories are classified as suppliers with 'substantive dependencies and/ or impacts on the environment', requiring engagement: - EcoVadis score 3 years old - EcoVadis IQ risk scored as "High" - Suppliers with material impact on our upstream carbon footprint.
[Fixed row]

(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Climate change

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☑ Yes, suppliers have to meet environmental requirements related to this environmental issue, but they are not included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Our standard agreement templates and purchase order terms and conditions, mandate that suppliers comply with our Partner Code: 1. Compliance with laws and regulations 2. Standards for ethical and responsible business conduct and anti-bribery 3. Fair competition 4. Respect for human rights and prohibition of child and forced labor 5. Providing a safe working environment 6. Protecting the environment and local communities 7. Responsible sourcing standards (including conflict minerals and palm oil) 8. Managing and protecting information 9. Reporting concerns Core Values Integration: • Ethical business conduct is integral to our strategic growth. Adherence to our Business Partner Code of Conduct by business partners supports healthier business practices and enhances supply chain reliability. We invite our suppliers to join us in pursuing a sustainable future, promoting sustainability across Nouryon, our customers, and our entire supply chain. • We measure the sustainability and ethical performance of our suppliers through their EcoVadis score. Suppliers scoring 50 or lower and those not having an EcoVadis score may be required to provide improvement plans to demonstrate improvement of their sustainability and ethical sourcing practices. Corrective actions are intended to be executed within twelve months. Suppliers failing to show improvement will be placed in the 'Phase Out' segment of Nouryon's supplier segmentation, potentially leading to reduced business relations.
[Fixed row]

(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Compliance with an environmental certification, please specify

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier scorecard or rating

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

We utilize EcoVadis and EcoVadis Risk IQ to evaluate and monitor the sustainability performance and risk of our suppliers across multiple categories, including environment, labor and human rights, ethics, and sustainable procurement. For 2025 we target 74% of our addressable spend to be covered with an EcoVadis score. EcoVadis scores are based on supplier policies, actions, and results. If a supplier fails to meet specific performance criteria, we implement a corrective action process to drive improvement or explore alternative sourcing if necessary. Business partners that are not compliant may be required to engage in corrective action to continue working with Nouryon. This approach allows us to engage suppliers on sustainability matters and encourage improvement. Engaging our supplier base is crucial for achieving sustainability targets, and Nouryon Procurement includes sustainability as a key topic in supplier relationship management. We engage key suppliers throughout the year to share Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) best practices and explore collaboration opportunities to achieve Nouryon's sustainability goals. For the calculation of the % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement/ in compliance with this environmental requirement we considered the scope 3 category 1 emissions which are covered with a valid EcoVadis score above 50.
[Add row]

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization's supplier engagement on environmental issues.

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Adaptation to climate change

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Information collection

☑ Collect environmental risk and opportunity information at least annually from suppliers

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with suppliers on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

☑ Collaborate with suppliers on innovative business models and corporate renewable energy sourcing mechanisms

☑ Facilitate adoption of a unified climate transition approach with suppliers

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

In 2024, we increased the amount of spend evaluated for sustainability by EcoVadis to 74% compared to 66% in 2023. Of our 74% total spend coverage of EcoVadis rated suppliers, 59% of the spend covered is by suppliers with an EcoVadis score of 50 or higher. We engage with Key suppliers via the EcoVadis platform to perform sustainability assessments and via TfS Audits. One of the high-priority areas EcoVadis evaluates is company policies having objectives and targets, including environment. The EcoVadis assessment includes requesting evidence on supplier actions related to energy efficiency, GHGs, renewable energy, offsets, waste heat recovery/CHP, fuel switching, CCS, response to CDP- and employee training on these topics – as well as activities to reduce GHG emissions in suppliers' own supply chains (actions to engage suppliers, select suppliers based on GHG emissions, and partnering). All of these are considered in developing supplier scorecards, improvement areas and scores. All these actions will lead to the decrease of our carbon related footprint for raw materials, packaging and services. Actions are being developed to include the availability of carbon footprints of raw materials in the negotiations of procurement process. We work with our suppliers to create a sustainable supply base and deliver customer benefits. Our Sustainable Supply program continues to evolve. Sustainable procurement is not only about managing risks but also reducing costs and increasing revenue. We have a Supplier Sustainability Framework via EcoVadis, TfS Audits and EcoVadis IQ in place. We also use a Business Partner Code of Conduct which informs our business partners what we expect of them regarding our Core Principles and Values.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :EcoVadis score >50 or Tfs Audit completion

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Add row]

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Align your organization’s goals to support customers’ targets and ambitions

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Nouryon provides solutions that are essential in applications ranging from pharmaceuticals and farming to electric vehicles and building and construction materials. Our goal is to deliver not just the desired functionality but improved sustainability performance as well. We work together with customers, suppliers, universities, and other partners to develop innovative and sustainable solutions that have smaller footprints or enable our customers to be more sustainable. These include a growing share of natural bio-based and biodegradable products.. Our Eco-Premium Solutions are products that offer significant sustainability benefits over mainstream alternatives in the market while providing the same or better functionality. These benefits can apply to several specific criteria (e.g. toxicity, energy use, use of natural resources, emissions and waste, land use, risks, health). When making comparisons, we ensure that our solution does not have adverse effects on any of the other criteria. We believe that a sustainable future also means being a safe and reliable partner for customers, employees, business partners, and communities, and we ask all our suppliers to work with us on this topic.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Our Eco-Premium solutions help increase crop yields and improve crop quality all over the world; make products more biodegradable and easier to recycle; make buildings and vehicles more energy efficient; and increase the durability of bridges and wind turbines.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

In response to stricter global regulations on nitrogen oxides (NOx) and sulfur dioxides (SOx) emissions, Nouryon has developed a cost-effective solution which effectively reduces these emissions from the pulp and paper industry. Since 2022, Nouryon has partnered with Valmet who has successfully installed full scale De-NOx installations in Asia, where ClO2 is dosed as a liquid achieving significant NOx reduction, with trials achieving between 80% and 97% reduction. The first such installation has been operating continuously for six years at Sun Paper in Shandong Province, China, achieving significant reductions in NOx and SOx emissions. The development of this technology has been supported by the Chalmers University of Technology in Sweden and funded by the Swedish Energy Agency. In 2023, Nouryon expanded its channel partnership with IMCD, a leading global distribution partner and formulator of specialty chemicals, for our lubricant and fuel solutions. This includes the distribution of select Armolube® and Armeen® additives in the US and Europe. Our broad portfolio of lubricant and fuel additives, includes friction modifiers, corrosion inhibitors, grease thickeners, detergents, and antiwear components for application across multiple segments such as automotive, marine, industrial, and metalworking. We also offer ash-free and naturally derived additives to help customers comply with new regulations.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Our partnership with Valmet, makes it possible to apply the NOx reduction technology by industries with large NOx emissions and where other reduction technologies are not effective. It is also suitable for industrial boilers requiring multi-pollutant purification. The strategic alliance with IMCD serve customers through innovation and enhances our ability to create lubricants and fuels that meet evolving legislation and original equipment manufacturer requirements.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Governments, Industry Associations, Universities, Employees and Candidates, and the Communities

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

☑ Engage with stakeholders to advocate for policy or regulatory change

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Nouryon's purpose is: your partner in essential solutions for a sustainable future. We believe strong relationships and collaboration are key to our success. We are dedicated to understanding the needs of our stakeholders, including customers, employees, suppliers, governments, industry associations, investors, and the communities we serve. By working closely with them, we incorporate their views into our decisions. We continued developing our employees, and university students, through our leadership, mentorship, and internship programs. We want to educate our employees on Nouryon's dedication to a sustainable future which include learning about our goals for improving safety and environmental performance, growing and innovating sustainable solutions, and engaging and partnering with stakeholders and communities to drive positive change. Employees also learn key sustainability terms and how they can contribute to meaningful impact. We build trust with stakeholders and effectively manage risks through compliance with sustainability-related laws and regulations, including disclosure requirements.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We continued developing our employees, and university students, through our leadership, mentorship, and internship programs as well as regular communication between CEO and Senior Leadership Team with employees. We expanded our Global Living Wage analysis to cover 15 countries, representing more than 97% of our employees. All employees assessed are paid a living wage. We plan to extend the study further in 2025 to cover smaller countries. We are committed to ensuring 100% of our employees receive a living wage by 2030 and continuously thereafter to maintain fair and competitive compensation across our organization. We engaged through our community partnerships, volunteerism, and philanthropy around the world. This included initiatives such as the Eagles Autism Challenge and Nouryon All-Pro Teachers program in the US, among others. We also continued to support Vatsalya Trust Balikashram, an orphanage in Navi Mumbai, India, providing shelter, nourishment, medical care, education, and developmental support to approximately 50 girls, ages 6 to 18, as well as many other initiatives around the world that are focused on engagement and support for our local communities.
[Add row]

(5.12) Indicate any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

Row 1

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Certification
☑ Other certification, please specify :SEDEX and EcoVadis

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

L'Oréal asked on availability of SEDEX and EcoVadis certification.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Improved resource use and efficiency

☑ Reduction of own operational emissions (own scope 1 & 2)

☑ Reduction of downstream value chain emissions (own scope 3)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 3-5 years

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

We are currently in the process to allocate our improvements on resource efficiency to improvements on the Product Carbon Footprints of the products we sell to our customers.

Row 3

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Communications

☑ Other communications, please specify :CDP climate Assessment

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

Slumberger Limited asked us to complete the CDP Climate submission for 2024.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Improved resource use and efficiency

☑ Reduction of own operational emissions (own scope 1 & 2)

☑ Reduction of downstream value chain emissions (own scope 3)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 3-5 years

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

We are currently in the process to allocate our improvements on resource efficiency to improvements on the Product Carbon Footprints of the products we sell to our customers.

Row 4

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Relationship sustainability assessment

☑ Sustainability audit of existing relationship

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

Suzano Papel & Cellulose asked us to complete the CDP Climate submission for 2024 and did an ESG audit at one of our Brazilian sites.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Improved resource use and efficiency

☑ Reduction of own operational emissions (own scope 1 & 2)

☑ Reduction of downstream value chain emissions (own scope 3)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 3-5 years

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

We are currently in the process of allocating our improvements on resource efficiency to improvements on the Product Carbon Footprints of the products we sell to our customers.
[Add row]

(5.13) Has your organization already implemented any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement?

(5.13.1) Environmental initiatives implemented due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(5.13.2) Primary reason for not implementing environmental initiatives

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.13.3) Explain why your organization has not implemented any environmental initiatives

We develop environmental initiatives in all our products lines which are beneficial for all our customer including the ones who request us to complete CDP climate assessment.
[Fixed row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Financial control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

In 2024, we reported our Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 emissions calculations in alignment with the greenhouse gas (GHG) Protocol. The scope and organizational boundaries of our reporting is aligned with our financial reporting period and includes data from January 1, 2024 through December 31, 2024. The reporting of our performance indicators is also based on financial reporting in alignment with the Financial Control approach outlined by the Greenhouse Gas Protocol: operations and activities, fully owned or with more than 50% ownership by Nouryon are 100% included in the reporting process. Operations and activities that are owned 50% or less by Nouryon are not included in this reporting. Our integrated supply chain uses specific criteria when reporting the total number of manufacturing sites, which may differ from the Financial Control approach in select cases due to competitive or organizational reasons. Acquired operational activities are included in our performance reporting as of the month in which financial consolidation takes place. Divested activities cease reporting as of the month in which financial consolidation takes place. Alignment to our financial reporting period is with reference to the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards. Management of Nouryon has reviewed and approved the GRI reported information. (GRI Requirement 8: Provide a statement of use). For further context to organizational boundaries, GHG Protocol Alignment, and GHG calculation methodology, refer to our Nouryon Reporting Principles on our website: https://www.nouryon.com/globalassets/nouryon/4.-sustainability/downloads/reporting-principles-2024-appendix-1-a.pdf. An organization accounts for 100 percent of the GHG emissions over which it exercises financial control. It does not account for GHG emissions from operations it owns equity in but does not have financial control over. Therefore, equity shares are not a deciding factor under this approach. The organization has financial control over an operation if it can direct the operation's financial and operating policies with a view to gaining economic benefits from the operation's activities. See: https://ghgprotocol.org/sites/default/files/standards/ghg-protocol-revised.pdf

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Financial control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

And packaging is part of our scope 3 category 1 (Raw Materials, Packaging and Services) and is consolidated like we do for our operational GHG emissions.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :No consolidation approach as Biodiversity is not a priority

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

We are in the process of conducting a comprehensive first double materiality assessment. Initial results show that this issue, while important is not a material topic for Nouryon.
[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.1.1) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

	Has there been a structural change?
	Select all that apply ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

(7.1.2.1) Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?

Select all that apply
☑ Yes, a change in methodology

(7.1.2.2) Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)

For Scopes 1 and 2 we made improvements by including process emissions from other GHG (CH4, N2O, and Hydrofluorocarbons) and their CO2 equivalents according the GHG protocol. We recalculated our base year 2019 and all the years prior 2024 back to 2019. For Scope 3, we made significant improvements to the methodology vs. our estimates using 2023 data. The result is that 2024 data is not comparable vs. prior periods. For further context to organizational boundaries, GHG Protocol Alignment, and GHG calculation methodology, we refer to our Nouryon Reporting Principles: https://www.nouryon.com/globalassets/nouryon/4.-sustainability/downloads/reporting-principles-2024-appendix-1-a.pdf
[Fixed row]

(7.1.3) Have your organization's base year emissions and past years' emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in 7.1.1 and/or 7.1.2?

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.1.3.2) Scope(s) recalculated

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 1
☑ Scope 2, location-based
☑ Scope 2, market-based

(7.1.3.3) Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold

The base year Environmental metrics have been updated to include to include process emissions in Scope 1 and 2 from other GHG (CH4, N2O, and Hydrofluorocarbons) and their CO2 equivalents according the GHG protocol. We recalculated our base year 2019 and all the years prior 2024 back to 2019. This provides a consistent basis for comparing performance on our targets for carbon, water, and waste vs the base year. Guided by our internal reporting procedures, we recalculate the base year data in cases where the change is material being 5 percent. Although, the change is less than 5%, we have chosen to recalculate the base year.

(7.1.3.4) Past years' recalculation

Select from:

☑ Yes
[Fixed row]

(7.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

Select all that apply
☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)
☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance
☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

(7.3) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

Select from:
☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

Select from:
☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

(7.3.3) Comment

Since 2022 we reported our Scope 2 emissions calculations in alignment with the greenhouse gas GHG Protocol This includes reporting market and location-based emissions and applying the GHG Protocols emission factor hierarchies or market-based Scope 2 emission factors in cases where Energy Attribute Certificates, renewable contracts or supplier-based emissions factors are not available. We use eGrid for grid average emission factors in the US (2022), and for Europe we use the residual grid factors from the Association of Issuing Bodies from 2023. Where residual grid factors are not available and in other regions, we use national electricity emission factors from the International Energy Agency. (2022 final data). Purchased RECs or GOs Guarantee of Origin are included in the final CO2 reporting. For Scopes 1 and 2 we made improvement by including process emissions from other GHG (CH4, N2O, and Hydrofluorocarbons) and their CO2 equivalents according the GHG protocol. We recalculated our base year 2019 and all the years prior to 2024 back to 2019.

[Fixed row]

(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.4.1) Provide details of the sources of Scope 1, Scope 2, or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure.

Row 1

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Scope 2 location-based CO2e emissions from CH4 and N2O where IEA national grid factors or AIB residual grid factors are applied, except for the US.

(7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.4.1.4) Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Select from:
☑ Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.8) Estimated percentage of total Scope 1+2 emissions this excluded source represents

0.1

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

Since 2024, other GHGs such as CH4, N2O, Hydrofluorocarbons and Perfluorocarbons were calculated and included retroactively until our base year 2019, to be compliant with the GHG protocol. In case of using IEA factors, we used the CO2 emission factors without showing the other GHGs. The residual grid factors from the Association of Issuing Bodies from 2022 do not contain CO2e from other GHGs. From recent analysis, we determined this source as not material.

(7.4.1.11) Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents

For all our sites, according to the GHG protocol, we have calculated the CH4 and N2O related CO2 equivalent emissions by using IEA country emission factors for these GHGs. The Nouryon production locations in the United States were excluded in this Location based calculation and eGRID factors were used in which the CO2 equivalent emissions for CH4 and N2O are included. The total Location based CH4 and N2O related emissions for all our sites are 1,765 tons. Dividing this number by the sum of Scope 1 and Location based Scope 2 emissions, being 1,754,000 tons, results in 0.10%.

Row 2

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Scope 2 market based CO2e emissions from CH4 and N2O where IEA national grid factors or AIB residual grid factors are applied, except for the US.

(7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.4.1.5) Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Select from:

☑ Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.8) Estimated percentage of total Scope 1+2 emissions this excluded source represents

0.1

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

Since 2024, other GHGs such as CH4, N2O, Hydrofluorocarbons and Perfluorocarbons were calculated and included retroactively until our base year 2019, to be compliant with the GHG protocol. In case of using IEA factors, we used the CO2 emission factors without showing the other GHGs. The residual grid factors from the

Association of Issuing Bodies from 2022 do not contain CO2e from other GHGs. While still determined to be not material in recent analysis, we will improve our GHG reporting for 2025, in case IEA or residual grid factors are used.

(7.4.1.11) Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents

For the sites, for which we used, according to the GHG protocol, IEA country emission factors (excluding the CH4 and N2O emissions) we have calculated the CH4 and N2O related CO2 equivalent emissions by using IEA country emission factors for these GHGs. The Nouryon production locations in the United States were excluded in this Location based calculation eGRID factors were used in which the equivalent CO2 emissions for CH4 and N2O are included. The total Location based CH4 and N2O related emissions for all our sites are 840 tons. Dividing this number by the sum of Scope 1 and Location based Scope 2 emissions, being 1,238,000 tons, results in 0.07%, rounded 0.1%.
[Add row]

(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

603175

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We have updated our base year emission data for Scope 1 in alignment with the GHG Protocol Base year values include scope 1 emissions from our own operations and is updated compared to our prior year submission due the inclusion of process emissions from other greenhouse gases CH4, N2O, Hydrofluorocarbons and Perfluorocarbons and their CO2 equivalents for the years 2019 until 2024.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1276176

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Based on the guidelines in the GHG protocol we have updated our base year emission data for Scope 2 location based in alignment with the GHG Protocol The base year values include Scope 2 emissions from our own operations and is updated compared to our prior year submission due to the inclusion of process emissions from other greenhouse gases CH4, N2O, Hydrofluorocarbons and Perfluorocarbons and their CO2 equivalents for the years 2019 until 2024.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

926549

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Based on the guidelines in the GHG protocol we have updated our base year data for Scope 2 market based in alignment with the GHG Protocol The base year value include Scope 2 emissions from our own operations and is updated compared to our prior year submission due the inclusion of process emissions from other greenhouse gases CH4, N2O, Hydrofluorocarbons and Perfluorocarbons and their CO2 equivalents for the years 2019 until 2024.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2672404

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category includes upstream emissions from the production of products purchased by Nouryon as raw materials in the reporting year as well as packaging and services. The upstream emissions are related to the extraction, production, and transportation of goods and services purchased by Nouryon in the reporting year, not otherwise included in Categories 2– 8: Primary data: • Raw materials – Average-data Method – Mass of purchases • Packaging – Spend-based Method – Spend on purchases • Services – Spend-based Method – Spend on purchases • Expenses - Spend on company credit cards (P-cards) Secondary data: Raw materials – Average-data Method – Mass-based ecoinvent and Sphera Emission Factors (Global focused, ecoinvent 3.9.1, GaBi 2022.1) Packaging – Spend-based Method – US EPA EIO factors v1.2, 2019 dataset (2021 USD). Released April 20, 2023. Services – Spend-based Method – US EPA EIO factors v1.2, 2019 dataset (2021 USD). Released April 20, 2023. Nouryon's Category 1 footprint is calculated as the total of raw materials, packaging and services. Raw materials emissions are estimated by multiplying the mass of raw material purchases by material-specific emission factors. Packaging and services emissions are estimated by and multiplying packaging and services spend by sector-specific emission factors. There is some overlap in data (for example hotel stays) provided for P-card spend and data provided for category 6. Spend categories from the P-card data that are accounted for in category 6 are excluded from the category 1 calculations. As such, there is no overlap in the calculated emissions between category 1 and category 6.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

46429

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category includes upstream emissions from the production of capital goods (for example, plant equipment used in manufacturing) purchased by Nouryon in the reporting year. Emissions from the use of capital goods by the reporting company are accounted for in either Scope 1 (e.g., for fuel use) or Scope 2 (e.g., for electricity use), rather than in Scope 3. Primary data: Spend-based Method – Spend on capital projects Secondary data: Spend-based Method – U.S. EPA Supply Chain GHG Emission Factors v1.2 (2019) [2021 USD]. Released April 20, 2023 (this EPA emission factor dataset is the latest available as of November 2023). Nouryon's Category 2 footprint is calculated by multiplying Fixed-assets spend by sector-specific emission factors.

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

471297

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category includes emissions related to the production of fuels and energy purchased and consumed by Nouryon in the reporting year that are not included in Scope 1 or Scope 2. Activities include: • Upstream emissions of purchased fuels – Extraction, production, and transportation of fuels consumed by the reporting company. • Upstream emissions of purchased electricity – Extraction, production, and transportation of fuels consumed in the generation of electricity, steam, heating, and cooling that is consumed by the reporting company. • Transmission and distribution (T&D) losses – Generation (upstream activities and combustion) of electricity, steam, heating, and cooling that is consumed (i.e., lost) in a T&D system. Primary data: Quantity of purchased fuels, steam, and electricity used Secondary data: • T&D Losses for Electricity – Average-data Method – Country specific Emission Factors from IEA 2023 dataset, T&D Loss factor (2021) • Well to tank (WTT) for Fuel – Average-data Method – DEFRA Emission Factors by fuel type, 2023, WTT-Fuels • WTT for Electricity – Average-data Method – DEFRA Emission Factors by country and grid loss from IEA 2023 dataset, T&D Loss factor (2021) • WTT, steam generation – Average-data Method – DEFRA 2023, WTT-heat and steam• • T&D, purchased steam – Average-data Method – DEFRA 2023, WTT-heat and steam Nouryon's Category 3 footprint is calculated by multiplying fuel, electricity, and steam use by emission factors for upstream fuel extraction and transmission & distribution losses. For fuel related calculations, the most commonly used fuels (natural gas, LPG, fuel oil, coal) and other fuels (fuel gas) are included. Calculations for biomass fuel and other smaller use fuels (gasoline for fork lift trucks) are excluded as their contributions are very minor.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

344060

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category includes emissions related to the transportation and distribution of products purchased in the reporting year, between Nouryon's tier 1 suppliers and its own operations in vehicles not owned or operated by Nouryon (including multi-modal shipping where multiple carriers are involved in the delivery of a product but excluding fuel and energy products). Category 4 also includes emissions from third-party transportation and distribution services purchased by Nouryon in the reporting year (either directly or through an intermediary), including inbound logistics, outbound logistics (e.g., of sold products), and third-party transportation and distribution between Nouryon's own facilities. Outbound logistics services purchased by Nouryon are categorized as upstream because they are a purchased service. Primary data: Spend-based Method – Spend on transportation, distribution, and logistics (with a breakdown by mode of transportation), including: o Spend on inbound

transportation, logistics and warehousing. o Spend on outbound transportation, logistics and warehousing. o Spend on combined customer deliveries ('milk runs') o Spend on transportation between Nouryon sites. o Spend on leased iso tanks and rail cars. o Spend on leased storage tanks. Secondary data: Spend-based Method – US EPA EIO factors v1.2, 2019 dataset (2021 USD). Released April 20, 2023 (Latest dataset as of January 11, 2024). Nouryon's Category 4 footprint is calculated by multiplying spend by mode-specific emission factors for truck, rail, air, sea, and warehousing.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

58521

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category includes emissions from third-party disposal and treatment of waste generated in Nouryon's owned or controlled operations in the reporting year. This category includes emissions from disposal of both solid waste and wastewater. Primary data: • Waste-type Specific Method – Mass, region, and type of waste generated 13 Secondary data: • Ecoinvent 3.9.1 EFs • US EPA EIO factors v1.2, 2019 dataset (2021 USD). Released April 20, 2023 A Waste-type Specific Method is used: Mass, region, and waste stream of waste generated. Nouryon's Category 5 footprint is calculated by multiplying mass of waste generated by treatment-route-specific emission factors.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6491

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category includes emissions from the transportation of employees for business related activities in vehicles owned or operated by third parties, such as aircraft, trains, buses, and passenger cars. Estimated emissions from hotel stays are also included. Primary data: • Spend-based Method – Spend broken down by travel

category – Public transit • and food. • Distance-based Method – Mileage broken down by flights, personal car, and rental car. • Hotel broken down by nights. • Travel Expenses – Spend on company credit cards (P-cards) Secondary data: • Spend-based Method – US EPA EIO factors v1.2, 2019 dataset (2021 USD) for spend-based category (US EPA EIO Released April 20, 2023. Nouryon's Category 6 footprint is calculated by the sum of the following: • Spend-based Method - Spend broken down by travel category – Public transit Average-data Method - Mileage broken down by flights, personal car, and rental car; Hotel broken down by nights • Depend-based activity data multiplied by sector-specific emission factors.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11257

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category includes emissions from the transportation of employees from their homes to place of work. Estimated emissions from remote employees are also included in Nouryon's inventory. Primary data: • Headcount of full-time employees by country and commute breakdown by modes of transportation • Average employee commute distance • Number of remote full-time employees. • Estimated percentage of shuttle traveling per country Secondary data: • For full time employees - Average-based Method – DEFRA 2023, Passenger Vehicles, average car (by size), unknown fuel source • For remote full-time employees - Average method for IEA Factors for electricity, DEFRA for WTT electricity Numbeo.com traffic data is used as a source for average commute distances where more accurate study data is not available. The distances used are Overall Average Travel Distance to Work by country. Nouryon's Category 7 footprint is calculated by multiplying average commute distance traveled (country data) by an activity-based emission factor (DEFRA). Countries with less than 10 employees are grouped under rest of world which uses average commute distance from other countries. Select shuttle information for various countries is used where available. For 2023, we assume all commuting (except for commuting per shuttle) is done via car.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3269

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category includes emissions from the operation of assets that are leased by Nouryon in the reporting year 2023 and not already included in Nouryon's scope 1 or scope 2 inventories. Leased assets are our offices, 3 warehouses and research facilities (except for our Deventer Innovation Center). Primary data: • Area information per facility Secondary data: • Energy intensity factors – Average method - US EIA's 2018 Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey (CBECS) dataset • TTW emission factors for natural gas and fuel oil – Average method - EPA GHG Hub 2025. The emissions were calculated using estimated area data from Nouryon and information/emission factors from secondary sources. The energy usage at the leased facilities was estimated using the estimated areas of the facilities and energy intensity factors from the US EIA's 2018 Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey (CBECS) dataset. Electricity, natural gas, and fuel oil were estimated using the CBECS dataset as these are the only energy sources used at the leased facilities and included in CBECS.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category includes the transportation and distribution of sold products in vehicles not owned or leased by Nouryon, after the point of sale of the product, where the transport cost is not paid for by Nouryon. This category is not included in our scope 3 calculations. Reasons for exclusion: • Disaggregated data is not readily available to determine the amount in the selling price of a product that applies to transportation and distribution (customers typically pay for transportation). Warehousing costs are included in Category 4. • Outbound transportation and distribution services that are purchased by Nouryon are excluded from category 9 and included in category 4 (upstream transportation and distribution) because Nouryon purchases the service.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category includes emissions from processing of Nouryon’s intermediate products by third parties. Intermediate products are products that require further processing, transformation, or inclusion in another product before use, and therefore may result in emissions from processing following Nouryon’s sale but before use by the end consumer. This category is not included in our scope 3 calculations. Reasons for exclusion: • Nouryon sells intermediate chemical products. Given the wide variety of intermediate products sold by Nouryon and myriad of uses and applications, obtaining data for this category is prohibitive. • The depth of data required cannot be reasonably collected with confidence. Estimates would be based on broad assumptions, lack accuracy and lead to a potential misrepresentation of Nouryon's Scope 3 footprint.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6892

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category includes emissions from the use of goods and services sold by Nouryon in the reporting year. This includes the Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions of end users – including for example consumers or business customers that use final products. Primary data: • Direct use-phase emissions – Sales volume by region and description of product end uses. Secondary data: • Direct use-phase emissions – IPCC AR6 (2021) global warming potentials A product line is considered to contribute to category 11 if it is emitted, combusted, or otherwise released to the atmosphere during normal product use. Products that are emitted to the atmosphere and are considered GHGs with a GWP assigned by the IPCC AR6 report contribute to the category 11 footprint. Considering potential end-use applications of our product lines, we consider that no sold products are combusted, nor are used as blowing agents or otherwise emitted during use. There are two exceptions: • Our product Dimethyl ether (DME) is used as an aerosol propellant but does not have a global warming potential (GWP) according to IPCC AR6 (2021). Thus, we assume no emissions from direct use-phase. • Our product Carbon Dioxide (a high-purity byproduct from the manufacturing of Ethylene Oxide in Stenungsund) is used in the beverage industry. We assume that this product is released to air during the use-phase and emissions are included.

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

479461

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category includes emissions from the waste disposal and treatment of products sold by Nouryon at the end of their life. Primary data: • Waste-type specific method – Sales volume by region and description of product end use Secondary data: • Waste fate by region - What a Waste 2.0 • ecoinvent 3.9.1 and Sphera MLC (formerly GaBi) emission factors (EF's) 2022.1 (with Global focus) for treatment of waste, wastewater and recycling. • (WWT) pathways added for EOL. Nouryon's Category 12 footprint is calculated by multiplying product sales volumes by waste fate by region and by treatment-route-specific emission factors. In case of dilutions in water, the product volumes have been revised to reflect the volume of active content. The water content of the products is determined by subtracting the active content of each product from the total product mass. It is assumed that the water contained in each product ends up in the wastewater stream. The water contained in each product is treated as part of the wastewater stream and an emission factor for wastewater treatment is applied to account for GHG emissions for this portion of the product. GHG emissions from wastewater treatment for product water are calculated separately from GHG emissions from the active portion of the product. Products which are emitted directly to the atmosphere (DME, high purity Carbon Dioxide sold to the beverage industry) during use do not require end-of-life treatment and are excluded from the end-of-life model. Dimethyl ether (DME) is sold as an aerosol propellant and is emitted directly to the atmosphere during use. Carbon dioxide is sold to the food & beverage industry and is also emitted to the atmosphere during use.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category includes emissions from the operation of assets that are owned by Nouryon (acting as lessor) and leased to other entities in the reporting year that are not already included in Scope 1 or Scope 2 This category is excluded as Nouryon does not have downstream leased assets.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category includes emissions from the operation of franchises not included in Scope 1 or Scope 2. A franchise is a business operating under a license to sell or distribute another company's goods or services within a certain location. This category is excluded as Nouryon does not own or operate any franchises.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Category definition: This category includes scope 3 emissions associated with investments, not included in Scope 1 or Scope 2. This category is excluded as Nouryon's only investments are with other companies through joint ventures. However, data is not available due to competitive reasons.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

No other scope 3 upstream emissions.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

No other downstream scope 3 emissions.
[Fixed row]

(7.6) What were your organization’s gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

597976

(7.6.3) Methodological details

The reporting year 2024 included emissions from our own operations. In 2024 our environmental metrics have been updated to include to include process emissions in Scope 1 from other GHG (CH4, N2O, and Hydrofluorocarbons) and their CO2 equivalents according the GHG protocol. We recalculated our base year 2019 and all the years prior 2024 back to 2019.

Past year 1

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

584782

(7.6.2) End date

12/30/2023

(7.6.3) Methodological details

The reporting year 2023 included emissions from our own operations. In 2024 our environmental metrics have been updated to include to include process emissions in Scope 1 from other GHG (CH4, N2O, and Hydrofluorocarbons) and their CO2 equivalents according the GHG protocol. We recalculated our base year 2019 and all the years prior 2024 back to 2019 so also 2023..
[Fixed row]

(7.7) What were your organization’s gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1155942

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

640291

(7.7.4) Methodological details

In 2024, we reported our Scope 2 emissions calculations in alignment with the greenhouse gas (GHG) Protocol. This includes reporting market and location-based emissions and applying the GHG Protocol’s emission factor hierarchies. For 2024, for market-based Scope 2 emission factors, in cases where Energy Attribute Certificates, renewable contracts or supplier-based emissions factors are not available, we use eGrid for grid average emission factors in the US (2022) and for Europe, we use the residual grid factors from the Association of Issuing Bodies (2022). Where residual grid factors are not available and in other regions, we use national electricity emission factors from the International Energy Agency (2022 final data). Purchased RECs or GOs (Guarantee of Origin) are included in the final CO2 reporting. In 2024 our environmental metrics have been updated to include to include process emissions in Scope 2 from other GHG (CH4, N2O, and Hydrofluorocarbons) and their CO2 equivalents according the GHG protocol. We recalculated our base year 2019 and all the years prior 2024 back to 2019.

Past year 1

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1252022

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

741968

(7.7.3) End date

12/30/2023

(7.7.4) Methodological details

In 2023, we reported our Scope 2 emissions calculations in alignment with the greenhouse gas (GHG) Protocol. This includes reporting market and location-based emissions and applying the GHG Protocol's emission factor hierarchies. For 2023, for market-based Scope 2 emission factors, in cases where Energy Attribute Certificates, renewable contracts or supplier-based emissions factors are not available, we use eGrid for grid average emission factors in the US (2021) and for Europe, we use the residual grid factors from the Association of Issuing Bodies (2021). Where residual grid factors are not available and in other regions, we use national electricity emission factors from the International Energy Agency (2021 final data). Purchased RECs or GOs (Guarantee of Origin) are included in the final CO2 reporting. In 2024 our environmental metrics have been updated to include to include process emissions in Scope 1 from other GHG (CH4, N2O, and Hydrofluorocarbons) and their CO2 equivalents according the GHG protocol. We recalculated our base year 2019 and all the years prior 2024 back to 2019 so also 2023.
[Fixed row]

(7.8) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

3713223

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

☑ Spend-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0.3

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category includes upstream emissions from the production of products purchased by Nouryon as raw materials in the reporting year as well as packaging and services. The upstream emissions are related to the extraction, production, and transportation of goods and services purchased by Nouryon in the reporting year, not otherwise included in Categories 2– 8: Primary data: • Raw materials – Average-data Method – Mass of purchases • Packaging – Spend-based Method – Spend on purchases • Services – Spend-based Method – Spend on purchases Secondary data: • Raw materials – Average-data Method – Mass-based ecoinvent and Sphera Emission Factors (Global focused, based on 2024 analysis of emission factors) • Packaging – Spend-based Method – US EPA Supply Chain Emission Factors (2024) • Services – Spend-based Method – US EPA Supply Chain Emission Factors (2024) Nouryon's Category 1 footprint is calculated as the sum total of raw materials, packaging and services. Our raw materials emissions are estimated by multiplying the mass of raw material purchases by material-specific emission factors. In 2024 we have updated our emissions factor to ecoinvent 3.11 and improved our methodology. Packaging and services emissions are estimated by and multiplying packaging and services spend by sector-specific emission factors.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

52521

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier-specific method

☑ Spend-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category includes upstream emissions from the production of capital goods (for example, plant equipment used in manufacturing) purchased by Nouryon in the reporting year. Emissions from the use of capital goods by the reporting company are accounted for in either Scope 1 (e.g., for fuel use) or Scope 2 (e.g., for electricity use), rather than in Scope 3. Primary data: Spend-based Method – Spend on capital projects Secondary data: Spend-based Method – U.S. EPA Supply Chain GHG Emission Factors v1.3 (2024) [2022 USD]. Released December 21, 2024. Nouryon's Category 2 footprint is calculated by multiplying Fixed-assets spend by sector-specific emission factors.

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

465816

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category includes emissions related to the production of fuels and energy purchased and consumed by Nouryon in the reporting year that are not included in Scope 1 or Scope 2. Activities include: • Upstream emissions of purchased fuels – Extraction, production, and transportation of fuels consumed by the reporting company. • Upstream emissions of purchased electricity – Extraction, production, and transportation of fuels consumed in the generation of electricity, steam, heating, and cooling that is consumed by the reporting company. • Transmission and distribution (T&D) losses – Generation (upstream activities and combustion) of electricity, steam, heating, and cooling that is consumed (i.e., lost) in a T&D system. Primary data: Quantity of purchased fuels, steam, and electricity used Secondary data: • T&D Losses for Electricity – Average-data Method – Country specific Emission Factors from IEA 2024 dataset, T&D Loss factor (2022) • Well to tank (WTT) for Fuel – Average-data Method – DEFRA Emission Factors by fuel type, 2024, WTT-Fuels • WTT for Electricity – Average-data Method – DEFRA Emission Factors by country and grid loss from IEA 2024 dataset, T&D Loss factor (2022) • WTT, steam generation – Average-data Method – DEFRA 2024, WTT-heat and steam• • T&D, purchased steam – Average-data Method – DEFRA 2024, WTT-heat and steam Nouryon's Category 3 footprint is calculated by multiplying fuel, electricity, and steam use by emission factors for upstream fuel extraction and transmission & distribution losses. For fuel related calculations, the most commonly used fuels (natural gas, LPG, fuel oil, coal) and other fuels (fuel gas) are included. Calculations for biomass fuel and other smaller use fuels (gasoline for fork lift trucks) are excluded as their contributions are very minor.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

274924

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category includes emissions related to the transportation and distribution of products purchased in the reporting year, between Nouryon's tier 1 suppliers and its own operations in vehicles not owned or operated by Nouryon (including multi-modal shipping where multiple carriers are involved in the delivery of a product but excluding fuel and energy products). Category 4 also includes emissions from third-party transportation and distribution services purchased by Nouryon in the reporting year (either directly or through an intermediary), including inbound logistics, outbound logistics (e.g., of sold products), and third-party transportation and distribution between Nouryon's own facilities. Outbound logistics services purchased by Nouryon are categorized as upstream because they are a purchased service. Primary data: Spend-based Method – Spend on transportation, distribution, and logistics (with a breakdown by mode of transportation), including: o Spend on inbound transportation, logistics and warehousing. o Spend on outbound transportation, logistics and warehousing. o Spend on combined customer deliveries ('milk runs') o Spend on transportation between Nouryon sites. o Spend on leased iso tanks and rail cars. o Spend on leased storage tanks. Secondary data: Spend-based Method – US EPA EIO factors v1.3, 2024 dataset (2022 USD). Released December 21, 2024. Nouryon's Category 4 footprint is calculated by multiplying spend by mode-specific emission factors for truck, rail, air, sea, and warehousing.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

56432

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Waste-type-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category includes emissions from third-party disposal and treatment of waste generated in Nouryon's owned or controlled operations in the reporting year. This category includes emissions from disposal of both solid waste and wastewater. Primary data: • Waste-type Specific Method – Mass, region, and type of waste generated 13 Secondary data: • Ecoinvent 3.11 EFs • US EPA EIO factors v1.3, 2024 dataset (2022 USD). Released December 21, 2024. A Waste-type Specific Method is used: Mass, region, and waste stream of waste generated. Nouryon's Category 5 footprint is calculated by multiplying mass of waste generated by treatment-route-specific emission factors.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

7215

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

☑ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category includes emissions from the transportation of employees for business related activities in vehicles owned or operated by third parties, such as aircraft, trains, buses, and passenger cars. Estimated emissions from hotel stays are also included. Primary data: • Spend-based Method – Spend broken down by travel category – Public transit and food. • Distance-based Method – Mileage broken down by flights, personal car, and rental car. • Hotel broken down by nights. • Travel Expenses – Spend on company credit cards (P-cards) Secondary data: • Spend-based Method – US EPA EIO factors v1.3, 2024 dataset (2022 USD) for spend-based category (US EPA EIO Released December 21, 2024. • DEFRA Flights Emission factors for flight miles from DEFRA 2024. • DEFRA Hotel Emission factors for hotel nights from DEFRA 2024. • DEFRA Business travel-land Emission factors for miles from DEFRA 2024. • WTT-pass vehs & travel-land DEFRA 2024 emission factors for WTT emissions for vehicles. • WTT-business travel-air DEFRA 2024 emission factors for WTT emissions for flights. Category 6 footprint is calculated by

the sum of the following: • Spend-based Method - Spend broken down by travel category – Public transit Average-data Method - Mileage broken down by flights, personal car, and rental car; Hotel broken down by nights • Depend-based activity data multiplied by sector-specific emission factors.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

13998

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category includes emissions from the transportation of employees from their homes to place of work. Estimated emissions from remote employees are also included in Nouryon's inventory. Primary data: • Headcount of full-time employees by country and commute breakdown by modes of transportation • Average employee commute distance • Number of remote full-time employees. • Estimated percentage of shuttle traveling per country Secondary data: • For full time employees - Average-based Method – DEFRA 2024, Passenger Vehicles, average car (by size), unknown fuel source • For remote full-time employees - Average method for IEA Factors for electricity, DEFRA for WTT electricity Numbeo.com traffic data is used as a source for average commute distances where more accurate study data is not available. The distances used are Overall Average Travel Distance to Work by country. Nouryon's Category 7 footprint is calculated by multiplying average commute distance traveled (country data) by an activity-based emission factor (DEFRA). Countries with less than 10 employees are grouped under rest of world which uses average commute distance from other countries. Select shuttle information for various countries is used where available. For 2024, we assume all commuting (except for commuting per shuttle) is done via car.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

3531

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category includes emissions from the operation of assets that are leased by Nouryon in the reporting year and not already included in Nouryon's scope 1 or scope 2 inventories. Leased assets are our offices, 3 warehouses and research facilities (except for our Deventer Innovation Center). Primary data: • Area information per facility Secondary data: • Energy intensity factors – Average method - US EIA's 2018 Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey (CBECS) dataset • TTW emission factors for natural gas and fuel oil – Average method - EPA GHG Hub 2025. The emissions were calculated using estimated area data from Nouryon and information/emission factors from secondary sources. The energy usage at the leased facilities was estimated using the estimated areas of the facilities and energy intensity factors from the US EIA's 2018 Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey (CBECS) dataset. Electricity, natural gas, and fuel oil were estimated using the CBECS dataset as these are the only energy sources used at the leased facilities and included in CBECS.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category includes the transportation and distribution of sold products in vehicles not owned or leased by Nouryon, after the point of sale of the product, where the transport cost is not paid for by Nouryon. This category is not included in our scope 3 calculations. Reasons for exclusion: • Dis-aggregated data is not readily available to determine the amount in the selling price of a product that applies to transportation and distribution (customers typically pay for transportation). Warehousing costs are included in Category 4. • Outbound transportation and distribution services that are purchased by Nouryon are excluded from category 9 and included in category 4 (upstream transportation and distribution) because Nouryon purchases the service.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category includes emissions from processing of Nouryon's intermediate products by third parties. Intermediate products are products that require further processing, transformation, or inclusion in another product before use, and therefore may result in emissions from processing following Nouryon's sale but before use by the end consumer. This category is not included in our scope 3 calculations. Reasons for exclusion: • Nouryon sells intermediate chemical products. Given the wide variety of intermediate products sold by Nouryon and myriad of uses and applications, obtaining data for this category is prohibitive. • The depth of data required cannot be reasonably collected with confidence. Estimates would be based on broad assumptions, lack accuracy and lead to a potential misrepresentation of Nouryon's Scope 3 footprint.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

15819

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category includes emissions from processing of Nouryon's intermediate products by third parties. Intermediate products are products that require further processing, transformation, or inclusion in another product before use, and therefore may result in emissions from processing following Nouryon's sale but before use by the end consumer. This category is not included in our scope 3 calculations. Reasons for exclusion: • Nouryon sells intermediate chemical products. Given the wide variety of intermediate products sold by Nouryon and myriad of uses and applications, obtaining data for this category is prohibitive. • The depth of data required cannot be reasonably collected with confidence. Estimates would be based on broad assumptions, lack accuracy and lead to a potential misrepresentation of Nouryon's Scope 3 footprint.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

455662

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Waste-type-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category includes emissions from the waste disposal and treatment of products sold by Nouryon at the end of their life. Primary data: • Waste-type specific method – Sales volume by region and description of product end use Secondary data: • Waste fate by region - What a Waste 2.0 • ecoinvent 3.11 and Sphera MLC (formerly GaBi) emission factors (EF's) 2022.1 (with Global focus) for treatment of waste, wastewater and recycling. • (WWT) pathways added for EOL. Nouryon's Category 12 footprint is calculated by multiplying product sales volumes by waste fate by region and by treatment-route-specific emission factors. In case of dilutions in water, the product volumes have been revised to reflect the volume of active content. The water content of the products is determined by subtracting the active content of each product from the total product mass. It is assumed that the water contained in each product ends up in the wastewater stream. The water contained in each product is treated as part of the wastewater stream and an emission factor for wastewater treatment is applied to account for GHG emissions for this portion of the product. GHG emissions from wastewater treatment for product water are calculated separately from GHG emissions from the active portion of the product. Products which are emitted directly to the atmosphere (DME, high purity Carbon Dioxide sold to the beverage industry) during use do not require end-of-life treatment and are excluded from the end-of-life model. Dimethyl ether (DME) is sold as an aerosol propellant and is emitted directly to the atmosphere during use. Carbon dioxide is sold to the food & beverage industry and is also emitted to the atmosphere during use.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category includes emissions from the operation of assets that are owned by Nouryon (acting as lessor) and leased to other entities in the reporting year that are not already included in Scope 1 or Scope 2 This category is excluded as Nouryon does not have downstream leased assets.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category includes emissions from the operation of franchises not included in Scope 1 or Scope 2. A franchise is a business operating under a license to sell or distribute another company's goods or services within a certain location. This category is excluded as Nouryon does not own or operate any franchises.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Category definition: This category includes scope 3 emissions associated with investments, not included in Scope 1 or Scope 2. This category is excluded as Nouryon's only investments are with other companies through joint ventures. However, data is not available due to competitive reasons.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

No other Scope 3 upstream emissions.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

No other Scope 3 downstream emissions
[Fixed row]

(7.8.1) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/30/2023

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

2672404

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

46429

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

471297

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

344060

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

58521

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

6491

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

11257

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

6893

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

479461

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

With assistance from an external consulting agency, we have improved our methodology for our Scope 3 emissions inventory, which covers calculated emissions across the entire value chain. We have reviewed primary and secondary data sources and refined our approach to increase the rigor of our calculations and methodology. We aim to utilize data sources that are temporally relevant and geographically representative. Whenever possible, we prioritize physical quantities (such as the mass of purchased raw materials and generated waste, miles traveled) over spend-based data. Specifically: • For purchased goods and services (category 1), particularly raw materials, and waste generated in operations (category 5) – we identified emission factors • For fuel and energy-related activities, not included in Scopes 1 and 2 (category 3) – transport and distribution and well-to-tank losses for purchased steam was included. • For upstream transport and distribution (category 4) – detailed transport and distribution was used and spend data was detailed per region and transport mode (ship, train, truck, and plane). We included the leasing of warehouses, depots, and tanks not in operational control by Nouryon as well as third-party transportation and distribution services purchased by Nouryon. • For business travel (category 6) – we used a distancebased method for flights, rental cars, and personal cars, and the number of nights for hotel stays, as opposed to generic spend-based estimates. • For employee commuting (category 7) – we used average country commute data and applied the specific DEFRA emission factor for traveling by car. Our calculation improved by including remote employees and shuttle bus service in Brazil and China. • For the end-of-life treatment of sold products (category12) – we incorporated recycling and wastewater treatment pathways and based calculations on sales volume instead of production volume to better approximate regional waste fates for our products like landfilling, incineration, and recycling. Water contained in end products was excluded from solid waste treatment and assumed to be part of wastewater treatment. • For multiple categories – we used more-recent database sources. We continuously improve our methodology for our Scope 3 emissions inventory, which covers calculating emissions across the entire value chain. We reviewed primary and secondary data sources and continuously refine our approach to increase the rigor of our calculations and methodology. This included the following improvements: • For our raw-materials-related activities included in purchased goods and services (category 1) – the top 100 material groups by mass were mapped to ecoinvent 3.11 factors or proxies if suitable factors were not available in ecoinvent. All other materials were assigned to categories, which were mapped to ecoinvent 3.11 emission factors. Supplier-specific emission factors were used in the calculations in a few cases where no ecoinvent 3.11 factors were available. • For leased assets (category 8) – we included this category for the first time this year. The GHG emissions were based on estimated energy consumption of the leased facilities. The energy consumption per facility was estimated using the known areas of the facilities and energy intensity factors. The energy intensity factors were estimated using information from the US EIA's 2018 Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey dataset. • For use of sold products (category 11) – we added next to our high purity CO2 sales from Stenungsund, our DME sales from Rotterdam. We continuously improve our methodology for our Scope3 emissions inventory, which covers calculating emissions across the entire value chain. We reviewed primary and secondary data sources and continuously refine our approach to increase the rigor of our calculations and methodology. This included the following improvements: • For our raw-materials-related activities included in purchased goods and services (category 1) – the top 100 material groups by mass were mapped to ecoinvent 3.11 factors or proxies if suitable factors were not available in ecoinvent. All other materials were assigned to categories, which were mapped to ecoinvent 3.11 emission factors. Supplier-specific emission factors were used in the calculations in a few cases where no ecoinvent 3.11 factors were available. • For leased assets (category 8) – we included this category for the first time this year. The GHG emissions were based on estimated energy consumption of the leased facilities. The energy consumption per facility was estimated using the known areas of the facilities and energy intensity factors. The energy intensity factors were estimated using information from the US EIA's 2018 Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey dataset. • For use of sold products (category 11) – we added next to our high purity CO2 sales from Stenungsund, our DME sales from Rotterdam.
[Fixed row]

(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place

[Fixed row]

(7.9.1) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

ERM CVS - Limited Assurance Report for Nouryon's 2025 CDP Questionnaire FINAL.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Attached is Nouryon's ERM CVS Assurance Report which is an independent assurance company. Please refer to Pages 1 – 2 of the attached Assurance Report and appendix A for the selected information. Appendix A contains the Scope 1 emissions.

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.9.2) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☑ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

ERM CVS - Limited Assurance Report for Nouryon's 2025 CDP Questionnaire FINAL.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Attached is Nouryon’s ERM CVS Assurance Report which is an independent assurance company. Please refer to Pages 1 – 2 of the attached Assurance Report and appendix A for the selected information. Appendix A contains the Scope 2 location based emissions.

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☑ Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

ERM CVS - Limited Assurance Report for Nouryon's 2025 CDP Questionnaire FINAL.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Attached is Nouryon's ERM CVS Assurance Report which is an independent assurance company. Please refer to Pages 1 – 2 of the attached Assurance Report and appendix A for the selected information. Appendix A contains the Scope 2 market based emissions.

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.9.3) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

ERM CVS - Limited Assurance Report for Nouryon's 2025 CDP Questionnaire FINAL.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Attached is Nouryon's ERM CVS Assurance Report which is an independent assurance company. Please refer to Pages 1 – 3 of the attached Assurance Report. Appendix A contains the Scope 3 emissions per category.

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3: Capital goods

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

ERM CVS - Limited Assurance Report for Nouryon's 2025 CDP Questionnaire FINAL.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Attached is Nouryon's ERM CVS Assurance Report which is an independent assurance company. Please refer to Pages 1 – 3 of the attached Assurance Report. Appendix A contains the Scope 3 emissions per category.

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 3

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

ERM CVS - Limited Assurance Report for Nouryon's 2025 CDP Questionnaire FINAL.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

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(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 4

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

ERM CVS - Limited Assurance Report for Nouryon's 2025 CDP Questionnaire FINAL.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

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(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 5

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3: Waste generated in operations

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

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(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

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(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 6

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3: Business travel

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

ERM CVS - Limited Assurance Report for Nouryon's 2025 CDP Questionnaire FINAL.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

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(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 7

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3: Employee commuting

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

ERM CVS - Limited Assurance Report for Nouryon's 2025 CDP Questionnaire FINAL.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

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(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 8

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3: Upstream leased assets

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

ERM CVS - Limited Assurance Report for Nouryon's 2025 CDP Questionnaire FINAL.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

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(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 9

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3: Use of sold products

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

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(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

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(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 10

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

ERM CVS - Limited Assurance Report for Nouryon's 2025 CDP Questionnaire FINAL.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Attached is Nouryon's ERM CVS Assurance Report which is an independent assurance company. Please refer to Pages 1 – 3 of the attached Assurance Report. Appendix A contains the Scope 3 emissions per category.

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.10) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

58544

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

4.41

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

All manufacturing units report their fuel and electricity consumption in our Enablon HSE system quarterly Data on use and purchase of renewable energy is available. The expected CO2 emission change due to a higher percentage renewable energy for 2024 was determined by calculating the Scope 1 and 2 CO2 emissions per non-renewable energy percentage in 2024 multiplied by the non-renewable energy percentage in 2024, divided by the non-renewable energy percentage in 2023 and minus the Scope 1 and 2 emissions in 2023. The non-renewable percentage for each year was calculated by 100 percent minus the renewable percent. The non-renewable percentage for 2023 is 100 percent minus renewable percentage being 32 percent makes 68 percent. The non-renewable percentage for 2024 is 100 percent minus renewable being 35 percent makes 65 percent. The difference between the 2024 emission due to change in the renewable percentage is 1,327,000 ton Scope 1 and 2 2023 divided by 68 percent as non-renewable in 2023 times 65 percent as non-renewable 2024 minus 1,327,000 ton Scope 1 and 2 2023 makes minus 58,544 ton which is 4.41 percent of the total scope 1 and 2 for 2023 (58,544 ton divided by 1,327,000 ton Scope 1 and 2 in 2023). The total renewable energy consumption went up due to switch to solar energy in Rotterdam DME (800 ton CO2 reduction), Leverkusen (600 ton CO2 reduction), Wurzen (600 ton CO2 reduction), a higher consumption of bio-based steam in Kvarntorp (600 ton CO2 reduction), and by buying Energy Attribute Certificates for Columbus Mississippi (99,000 ton CO2 reduction). and the switch to use less renewable electricity (for example in Sweden) were taken into account.

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

17316

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

1.3

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

This number includes the effects from all energy efficiency projects at our sites and replacement by high efficiency motors. Also mentioned at chapter 7.55.1 So 17,316 ton improvement compared to 2023 divided by scope 1 and 2 from 2023 being 1,327,000 ton is 1.3%.

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No divestments in 2024. So, zero change compared to 2023 makes 0 divided by scope 1 and 2 2023 being 1,327,000ton is 0%

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No acquisitions in 2024. So, zero change compared to 2023 makes 0 divided by scope 1 and 2 2023 being 1,327,000 ton is 0%

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No mergers in 2024. So, zero change compared to 2023 makes 0 divided by scope 1 and 2 2023 being 1,327,000 ton is 0%

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

77849

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

5.9

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

All manufacturing units in Nouryon report in the corporate Enablon HSE system quarterly. This allows us to do detailed analysis. Although overall production increased, there was no significant change in production of the energy intensive units, which is confirmed by a stable overall energy use over years. The 2024 expected CO2 emission due to production change was determined by calculating the specific CO2 emission per ton of products in 2023 multiplied by the production in 2024. The difference between the 2024 emission due to growth and 2023 emissions gives the CO2 change due to change in output. So, 1,327,000 tons CO2 in 2023 divided by 3,375,000 tons of product in 2023 times tons of product in 2024 gives 1,404,851 tons CO2 in 2024 due to growth. The change in output is the 2024 tons CO2 being 1,404,851 minus the CO2 emissions in 2023 is 77,851tons increase. Divided 77,851 tons increase by the CO2 emissions in 2023 being 1,327,000 tons gives an increase of 5.9%.

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2392

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.18

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

For Scopes 1 and 2 we made improvements by including process emissions from other GHG (CH4, N2O, and Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)) and their CO2 equivalents according the GHG protocol. We recalculated our base year 2019 and all the years prior 2024 back to 2019. This means that our prior year emissions (for 2023) have been recalculated and now include the other GHGs. In order to calculate the effect of this methodology change, we calculated the differences between CH4, N2O and

HFCs for both Scope 1 and 2. The total other GHG emissions in 2024 were 34,672 tons CO2 and for 2023 they were 32,280 tons CO2 resulting in a increase of 2,392 tons CO2. Divided 2,392 tons increase by the CO2 emissions in 2023 being 1,327,000 tons gives an increase of 0.18 %.

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change in boundary during 2024.

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change in physical conditions in 2024.

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No unidentified effects

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

93383

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

7

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

This is the effect of production portfolio changes or other effects compared to 2023. We saw a decrease due to the product mix at our sites. This is calculated by subtracting the decrease of 89,000 ton in 2024 compared to 2023 by all other effects. The Portfolio effects are the decrease of 89,000 ton minus the effect of Change in renewable energy consumption, Other emissions reduction activities, Change in output, and Change in methodology so minus 89,000 minus decrease 58,544 minus decrease of 17,316 minus increase of 77,854 minus increase 2,392 ton makes and decrease of 93,383 ton. Divided by the CO2 emissions in 2023 so 93,383 tons CO2 divided by 1,327,000 tons gives a decrease of 7.0%.
[Fixed row]

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Select from:
☑ Market-based

(7.12) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.12.1) Provide the emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization in metric tons CO2.

(7.12.1.1) CO2 emissions from biogenic carbon (metric tons CO2)

2204125

(7.12.1.2) Comment

We report GHG emissions in CO2 equivalents across three scopes: Emissions from our own operations (Scope 1), emissions from purchased energy (Scope 2), and emissions across our value chain (Scope 3, both upstream and downstream). We continually assess ways to improve our reporting. Starting in 2024, we include

CO2e emissions from other GHGs CH4, N2O, and Hydrofluorocarbons, as well as biogenic CO2 in our emissions inventory. Emissions have been updated for prior years, back to our base year of 2019.
[Fixed row]

(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area.

Argentina

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13872

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

4141

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

4141

Belgium

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12587

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3742

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Brazil

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14473

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

136887

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

12566

Canada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

849

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

82347

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1020

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

93521

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

314819

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

207667

Finland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

352

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

23953

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

16278

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

17148

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

10948

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

28058

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

13088

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

6097

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2989

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2565

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2565

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1554

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1322

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2121

Japan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

575

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2031

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2031

Mexico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5950

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

8753

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

8753

Netherlands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

20801

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

18816

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

16610

Norway

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

347

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

30405

Poland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

43987

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

8885

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

11113

Singapore

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2106

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1695

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1695

Sweden

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

185994

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

19056

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

29

Taiwan, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1599

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1150

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1150

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

168709

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

495170

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

305100
[Fixed row]

(7.17) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply
☑ By business division

(7.17.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Row 1	*Nouryon*	*597976*

[Add row]

(7.19) Break down your organization’s total gross global Scope 1 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

	Gross Scope 1 emissions, metric tons CO2e	Comment
Chemicals production activities	*597976*	*All production activities globally.*

[Fixed row]

(7.20) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply

☑ By business division

(7.20.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Nouryon*	*1155944*	*640289*

[Add row]

(7.21) Break down your organization's total gross global Scope 2 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

	Scope 2, location-based, metric tons CO2e	Scope 2, market-based (if applicable), metric tons CO2e	Comment
Chemicals production activities	*1155944*	*640289*	*All production activities globally.*

[Fixed row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

597976

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1155944

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

640289

(7.22.4) Please explain

All emissions of all sites have been consolidated on company level using our HSE system Enablon.

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

There are no other entities besides the entities consolidated in the company Nouryon
[Fixed row]

(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Select from:
☑ Not relevant as we do not have any subsidiaries

(7.25) Disclose the percentage of your organization's Scope 3, Category 1 emissions by purchased chemical feedstock.

Row 1

(7.25.1) Purchased feedstock

Select from:

☑ Ammonia

(7.25.2) Percentage of Scope 3, Category 1 tCO2e from purchased feedstock

6.5

(7.25.3) Explain calculation methodology

Based on spend volumes for 2024 derived from SAP data and multiplied by ecoinvent 3.11 and Sphera raw materials emission factors. See C7.8.

Row 2

(7.25.1) Purchased feedstock

Select from:

☑ Aromatics extraction

(7.25.2) Percentage of Scope 3, Category 1 tCO2e from purchased feedstock

2

(7.25.3) Explain calculation methodology

Solvents were classified under Aromatics Extraction. Based on spend volumes for 2023 derived from SAP data and multiplied by ecoinvent 3.11 and Sphera raw materials emission factors. See C7.8.

Row 3

(7.25.1) Purchased feedstock

Select from:

☑ Ethanol

(7.25.2) Percentage of Scope 3, Category 1 tCO2e from purchased feedstock

0.3

(7.25.3) Explain calculation methodology

Based on spend volumes for 2023 derived from SAP data and multiplied by ecoinvent 3.11 and Sphera raw materials emission factors. See C7.8.

Row 4

(7.25.1) Purchased feedstock

Select from:

☑ High Value Chemicals (Steam cracking)

(7.25.2) Percentage of Scope 3, Category 1 tCO2e from purchased feedstock

14.1

(7.25.3) Explain calculation methodology

Ethylene and ethylene-derived chemicals were classified under high-value chemicals. Based on spend volumes for 2024 derived from SAP data and multiplied by ecoinvent 3.11 and Sphera raw materials emission factors. See C7.8.

Row 5

(7.25.1) Purchased feedstock

Select from:

☑ Methanol

(7.25.2) Percentage of Scope 3, Category 1 tCO2e from purchased feedstock

0.5

(7.25.3) Explain calculation methodology

Based on spend volumes for 2024 derived from SAP data and multiplied by with ecoinvent 3.11 and Sphera raw materials emission factors. See C7.8.

Row 6

(7.25.1) Purchased feedstock

Select from:

☑ Other base chemicals :Elements and simple molecules

(7.25.2) Percentage of Scope 3, Category 1 tCO2e from purchased feedstock

66.6

(7.25.3) Explain calculation methodology

Elements and simple molecules were classified as other base chemicals. Based on spend volumes for 2023 derived from SAP data and multiplied by ecoinvent 3.11 and Sphera raw materials emission factors. See C7.8.

Row 7

(7.25.1) Purchased feedstock

Select from:

☑ Polymers

(7.25.2) Percentage of Scope 3, Category 1 tCO2e from purchased feedstock

0.1

(7.25.3) Explain calculation methodology

Based on spend volumes for 2024 derived from SAP data and multiplied by ecoinvent 3.11 and Sphera raw materials emission factors. See C7.8.

Row 8

(7.25.1) Purchased feedstock

Select from:

☑ Solid biomass

(7.25.2) Percentage of Scope 3, Category 1 tCO2e from purchased feedstock

0.3

(7.25.3) Explain calculation methodology

Cellulose was classified as solid biomass Based on spend volumes for 2024 derived from SAP data and multiplied by ecoinvent 3.11 and Sphera raw materials emission factors. See C7.8.

Row 9

(7.25.1) Purchased feedstock

Select from:

☑ Specialty chemicals

(7.25.2) Percentage of Scope 3, Category 1 tCO2e from purchased feedstock

9.6

(7.25.3) Explain calculation methodology

Fats, Oils, Tallow, and complex chemicals that did not fit into other categories were classified as specialty chemicals. Based on spend volumes for 2024 derived from SAP data multiplied by ecoinvent 3.11 and Sphera raw materials emission factors. See C7.8.

Row 10

(7.25.1) Purchased feedstock

Select from:

☑ Adipic acid

(7.25.2) Percentage of Scope 3, Category 1 tCO2e from purchased feedstock

0.03

(7.25.3) Explain calculation methodology

Based on spend volumes for 2023 derived from SAP data and multiplied by ecoinvent 3.11 and Sphera raw materials emission factors. See C7.8.
[Add row]

(7.25.1) Disclose sales of products that are greenhouse gases.

Carbon dioxide (CO2)

(7.25.1.1) Sales, metric tons

5146

(7.25.1.2) Comment

Sales in 2024 to a third party from our Ethylene Oxide plant in Stenungsund. Other sites do not sell CO2.

Methane (CH4)

(7.25.1.1) Sales, metric tons

0

(7.25.1.2) Comment

We do not sell Methane.

Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.25.1.1) Sales, metric tons

0

(7.25.1.2) Comment

We do not sell or make Nitrous Oxide.

Hydrofluorocarbons (HFC)

(7.25.1.1) Sales, metric tons

0

(7.25.1.2) Comment

We do not sell or make Hydrofluorocarbons.

Perfluorocarbons (PFC)

(7.25.1.1) Sales, metric tons

0

(7.25.1.2) Comment

We do not sell or make Perfluorocarbons.

Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

(7.25.1.1) Sales, metric tons

0

(7.25.1.2) Comment

We do not sell of make Sulphur hexafluoride.

Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.25.1.1) Sales, metric tons

0

(7.25.1.2) Comment

We do not sell or make Nitrogen trifluoride
[Fixed row]

(7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

Select from:
☑ More than 5% but less than or equal to 10%

(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	*Select from:* ☑ No

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

1997917

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

1997917.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

2707861

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

2962417

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

5670278.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired steam

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

558972

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

1117611

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

1676583.00

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

0.00

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

3266833

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

6077944

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

9344777.00
[Fixed row]

(7.30.3) Report your organization’s energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) for chemical production activities in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)

(7.30.3.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.3.2) MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary

0

(7.30.3.3) MWh consumed from non-renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (excluding recovered waste heat/gases)

1997917

(7.30.3.4) MWh consumed from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary

0

(7.30.3.5) Total MWh (renewable + non-renewable + MWh from recovered waste heat/gases) consumed inside chemical sector boundary

1997917.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.3.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.3.2) MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary

2707861

(7.30.3.3) MWh consumed from non-renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (excluding recovered waste heat/gases)

2962417

(7.30.3.4) MWh consumed from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary

0

(7.30.3.5) Total MWh (renewable + non-renewable + MWh from recovered waste heat/gases) consumed inside chemical sector boundary

5670278.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired steam

(7.30.3.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.3.2) MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary

558972

(7.30.3.3) MWh consumed from non-renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (excluding recovered waste heat/gases)

1117611

(7.30.3.4) MWh consumed from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary

0

(7.30.3.5) Total MWh (renewable + non-renewable + MWh from recovered waste heat/gases) consumed inside chemical sector boundary

1676583.00

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.3.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.3.2) MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary

0

(7.30.3.5) Total MWh (renewable + non-renewable + MWh from recovered waste heat/gases) consumed inside chemical sector boundary

0.00

Total energy consumption

(7.30.3.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.3.2) MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary

3266833

(7.30.3.3) MWh consumed from non-renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (excluding recovered waste heat/gases)

6077944

(7.30.3.4) MWh consumed from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary

0

(7.30.3.5) Total MWh (renewable + non-renewable + MWh from recovered waste heat/gases) consumed inside chemical sector boundary

9344777.00
[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	*Select from:* ☑ No

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Nouryon does not consume certified biomass for heat generation.

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Nouryon does not consume biomass for heat generation.

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Nouryon does not consume other renewable fuels

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

70445

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

70445

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Nouryon does consume coal in 2024.

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

83862

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

66820

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

17042

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Nouryon did consume fuel oil for generation of steam or direct heat.

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1788165

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

1088188

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

699977

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Nouryon did consume natural gas for generation of steam or direct heat.

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

55445

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

44931

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

10514

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Nouryon did consume LPG as other non-renewable fuel for generating steam and direct heat.

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1997917

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

1199939

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

797978

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Total fuel consumption
[Fixed row]

(7.30.9) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

1199939

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

1199939

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

797978

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

797978

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0
[Fixed row]

(7.30.11) Provide details on electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed for chemical production activities.

Electricity

(7.30.11.1) Total gross generation inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

0

(7.30.11.2) Generation that is consumed inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

0

(7.30.11.3) Generation from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (MWh)

0

(7.30.11.4) Generation from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary (MWh)

0

Heat

(7.30.11.1) Total gross generation inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

1199939

(7.30.11.2) Generation that is consumed inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

1199939

(7.30.11.3) Generation from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (MWh)

0

(7.30.11.4) Generation from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary (MWh)

0

Steam

(7.30.11.1) Total gross generation inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

797978

(7.30.11.2) Generation that is consumed inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

797978

(7.30.11.3) Generation from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (MWh)

0

(7.30.11.4) Generation from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary (MWh)

0

Cooling

(7.30.11.1) Total gross generation inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

0

(7.30.11.2) Generation that is consumed inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

0

(7.30.11.3) Generation from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (MWh)

0

(7.30.11.4) Generation from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary (MWh)

0

[Fixed row]

(7.30.14) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in 7.7.

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Brazil

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Direct line to an off-site generator owned by a third party with no grid transfers (direct line PPA)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Sustainable biomass

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1229815

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Electricity is provided from customers using sustainable biomass (supported by FSC certification).

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2002

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Electricity is provided from customers using biomass supported by FSC certification to show the origin. For example, our plants in Brazil which are delivering Bleaching Chemicals to co-located customer pulp mills (Bahia, Imperatriz, Jacarei, Jupia, Ribas do Rio Pardo, and Tres Lagoas), are receiving nearly 100% of their electricity from the pulp mills via a direct connection without grid transfer (generated by Bio-mass which is FSC certified, mostly from waste bio-mass from Eucalyptus trees like bark and rejects). All wood from our major customer in Brazil, is FSC or PEFC/CERFLOR certified in origin or that still meet the criteria of FSC controlled wood or PEFC/CERFLOR controlled courses. The wood used in their production originates exclusively from forest plantations located at our customers areas and do not compromise recognized areas of high conservation value. In limited cases, one of our plants may purchase additional electricity beyond their contracted amount, and to account for these, we purchase an equivalent amount of certified Energy Attribute Certificates.

Row 2

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Sustainable biomass

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

393781

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Brazil

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1999

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Electricity is provided from customers using biomass supported by FSC certification to show the origin. For example, our Sodium Chlorate plant in Brazil (Jundiai) supplies our customer pulp mill and receives 100% electricity generated by the pulp mill via a grid transfer certified by I-RECs (generated by Bio-mass which is FSC certified, mostly from waste bio-mass from Eucalyptus trees like bark and rejects). All wood from our major customer in Brazil, is FSC or PEFC/CERFLOR certified in origin or that still meet the criteria of FSC controlled wood or PEFC/CERFLOR controlled courses. The wood used in their production originates exclusively from forest plantations located at our customers areas and do not compromise recognized areas of high conservation value.

Row 3

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Sweden

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Combined renewable sources based on Solar, Wind, and Hydro.

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

531706

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Sweden

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1910

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Electricity provided by utility company supported by GOs to show the origin.

Row 4

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Finland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Nuclear

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

218252

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Finland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1980

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Electricity provided by utility company supported by GOs to show the origin in this case 100% Nuclear
[Add row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Argentina

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

13306

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

59556

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

54834

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

127696.00

Belgium

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

25389

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

57278

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

82667.00

Brazil

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1662152

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

509945

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

66889

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2238986.00

Canada

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

720558

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

3917

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

4056

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

728531.00

China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

232974

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

452250

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

228585

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

913809.00

Finland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

218252

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

306639

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

222

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

525113.00

France

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

269141

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

269141.00

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

19167

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

46389

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

138751

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

204307.00

India

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3500

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1500

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

5000.00

Italy

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4278

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

7028

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

11306.00

Japan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4361

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1972

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

6333.00

Mexico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

23806

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

12389

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

36195.00

Netherlands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

45528

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

104583

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

87945

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

238056.00

Norway

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

50806

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

50806.00

Poland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

10750

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

92806

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

103556.00

Singapore

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4472

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

9056

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

13528.00

Sweden

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1036397

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

89306

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

480476

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1606179.00

Taiwan, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2056

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

7889

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

9945.00

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1029032

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

110222

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

746117

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1885371.00
[Fixed row]

(7.31) Does your organization consume fuels as feedstocks for chemical production activities?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.31.1) Disclose details on your organization’s consumption of feedstocks for chemical production activities.

Row 1

(7.31.1.1) Fuels used as feedstocks

Select from:
☑ LPG

(7.31.1.2) Total consumption

7202

(7.31.1.3) Total consumption unit

Select from:
☑ metric tons

(7.31.1.4) Inherent carbon dioxide emission factor of feedstock, metric tons CO2 per consumption unit

3.16

(7.31.1.5) Heating value of feedstock, MWh per consumption unit

13.2

(7.31.1.6) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.31.1.7) Comment

LPG used as feed stock for manufacturing making Hydrogen by applying steam reforming.

Row 2

(7.31.1.1) Fuels used as feedstocks

Select from:
☑ Natural gas

(7.31.1.2) Total consumption

62625

(7.31.1.3) Total consumption unit

Select from:
☑ metric tons

(7.31.1.4) Inherent carbon dioxide emission factor of feedstock, metric tons CO2 per consumption unit

2.26

(7.31.1.5) Heating value of feedstock, MWh per consumption unit

11.3

(7.31.1.6) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.31.1.7) Comment

Natural gas is used as feed stock for manufacturing of CS2 and HCN as well as for making Hydrogen by applying steam reforming.
[Add row]

(7.31.2) State the percentage, by mass, of primary resource from which your chemical feedstocks derive.

Oil

(7.31.2.1) Percentage of total chemical feedstock (%)

1

(7.31.2.2) Direction of change in percentage of total chemical feedstock from previous year

Select from:
☑ No change

Natural Gas

(7.31.2.1) Percentage of total chemical feedstock (%)

99

(7.31.2.2) Direction of change in percentage of total chemical feedstock from previous year

Select from:
☑ No change

Coal

(7.31.2.1) Percentage of total chemical feedstock (%)

0

(7.31.2.2) Direction of change in percentage of total chemical feedstock from previous year

Select from:
☑ No change

Biomass

(7.31.2.1) Percentage of total chemical feedstock (%)

0

(7.31.2.2) Direction of change in percentage of total chemical feedstock from previous year

Select from:
☑ No change

Waste (non-biomass)

(7.31.2.1) Percentage of total chemical feedstock (%)

0

(7.31.2.2) Direction of change in percentage of total chemical feedstock from previous year

Select from:
☑ No change

Fossil fuel (where coal, gas, oil cannot be distinguished)

(7.31.2.1) Percentage of total chemical feedstock (%)

0

(7.31.2.2) Direction of change in percentage of total chemical feedstock from previous year

Select from:
☑ No change

Unknown source or unable to disaggregate

(7.31.2.1) Percentage of total chemical feedstock (%)

0

(7.31.2.2) Direction of change in percentage of total chemical feedstock from previous year

Select from:
☑ No change

[Fixed row]

(7.39) Provide details on your organization’s chemical products.

Row 1

(7.39.1) Output product

Select from:
☑ Specialty chemicals

(7.39.2) Production (metric tons)

3573000

(7.39.3) Capacity (metric tons)

3761000

(7.39.4) Direct emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per metric ton of product)

0.168

(7.39.5) Electricity intensity (MWh per metric ton of product)

1.5

(7.39.6) Steam intensity (MWh per metric ton of product)

0.66

(7.39.7) Steam/ heat recovered (MWh per metric ton of product)

0

(7.39.8) Comment

On average our plants are operating on 95% of their capacity. This was the basis for calculation the overall capacity of the company. So, the capacity is 3,573,000 divided by 95% gives 3,761,000 tons of capacity. Our electricity intensity for 2024 is based on our total electricity consumption (5,375,924 MWh in 2024) divided by the production (3,573,000 tons in 2024), Our steam intensity for 2024 is based on our total steam purchased and generated (2,359,979 MWh in 2024) divided by the production (3,573,000 tons in 2024).
[Add row]

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.000241

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

1238267

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:
☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

5130000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:
☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

5.7

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Change in renewable energy consumption

☑ Change in output

☑ Change in revenue

☑ Change in methodology

☑ Other, please specify :Portfolio changes

(7.45.9) Please explain

The financial intensity number for 2024 was 0.000241 based on 5,130 billion USD and 1,238,000 tons CO2 Scope 1 and 2. The intensity number for 2023 is 0.000259 based on 5,188 billion US and 1,327,000 tons CO2 Scope 1 and 2. The emissions in 2024 were lower compared to 2023 (minus 7%) mainly as a result of portfolio effects, and changes in production volume off set by process efficiency improvements. The main driver for the decrease in emissions intensity are the lower emissions. Our 2024 revenue was 1.1% lower versus 2023. In 2024, we reported our Scope 2 emissions calculations in alignment with the greenhouse gas (GHG) Protocol. This includes reporting market and location-based emissions and applying the GHG Protocol's emission factor hierarchies. For market-based Scope 2 emission factors, in cases where Energy Attribute Certificates, renewable contracts or supplier-based emissions factors are not available, we use eGrid for grid average emission factors in the US and for Europe, we use the residual grid factors from the Association of Issuing Bodies. Where residual grid factors are not available and in other regions, we use national electricity emission factors from the International Energy Agency (2022 final data). For Scopes 1 and 2 we made improvements by including process emissions from other GHG (CH4, N2O, and Hydrofluorocarbons) and their CO2 equivalents according the GHG protocol. We recalculated our base year 2019 and all the years prior 2024 back to 2019. This all resulted in higher Scope 1 and 2 CO2 emissions for 2023 (1,327,000 instead of 1,294,326 tons). Therefore, the 2023 emission intensity as reported in this CDP submission is higher compared to the 2023 emission intensity figure as reported last year (0.000256 versus 0.000249 so 2.7% higher).

Row 2

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.346

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

1238267

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ metric ton of product

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

5573000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

11.9

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Change in renewable energy consumption

☑ Other emissions reduction activities
☑ Change in output
☑ Change in methodology
☑ Other, please specify :Portfolio changes

(7.45.9) Please explain

The intensity number for 2024 was 0.346 based on a production of 3,573,00 metric tons and 1,238,000 tons CO2 Scope 1 and 2. The intensity number for 2023 is 0.393 based on a production of 3,375,000 tons and 1,327,000 tons CO2 Scope 1 and 2. The emissions in 2024 were lower compared to 2023 (minus 7%) mainly as a result of portfolio effects, and changes in production volume off set by process efficiency improvements. The main driver for the decrease in emissions intensity are the lower emissions. Our 2024 production was 6% higher versus 2023. In 2024, we reported our Scope 2 emissions calculations in alignment with the greenhouse gas (GHG) Protocol. This includes reporting market and location-based emissions and applying the GHG Protocol's emission factor hierarchies. For market-based Scope 2 emission factors, in cases where Energy Attribute Certificates, renewable contracts or supplier-based emissions factors are not available, we use eGrid for grid average emission factors in the US and for Europe, we use the residual grid factors from the Association of Issuing Bodies. Where residual grid factors are not available and in other regions, we use national electricity emission factors from the International Energy Agency (2022 final data). For Scopes 1 and 2 we made improvements by including process emissions from other GHG (CH4, N2O, and Hydrofluorocarbons) and their CO2 equivalents according the GHG protocol. We recalculated our base year 2019 and all the years prior 2024 back to 2019. This all resulted in higher Scope 1 and 2 CO2 emissions for 2023 (1,327,000 instead of 1,294,326 tons). Therefore, the 2023 emission intensity as reported in this CDP submission is higher compared to the 2023 emission intensity figure as reported last year in our Sustainability Report over 2023 (0.393 versus 0.384 so 2.4% higher).
[Add row]

(7.52) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:
☑ Energy usage

(7.52.2) Metric value

9.38

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Total energy consumed in 2024 being 33,5 mln GJ.

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Total production in 2024 being 3,573,000 tons

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

0.3

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Our energy intensity increased from 9.35 GJ per ton of production in 2023 to 9.38 in 2024 due to a higher energy consumption (33.5 mln GJ in 2024 compared to 31.5 mln GJ tons in 2023) and our production increased from 3,375,000 tons in 2023 to 3,573,000 tons in 2024.

Row 2

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☑ Waste

(7.52.2) Metric value

16

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Total waste generated in 2024 being 56,968 ton.

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Total production in 2024 being 3,573,000 tons

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

4.2

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Our waste intensity decreased from 16.7 kg per ton of production in 2023 to 16.0 in 2024 due to higher waste generation (56,968 tons in 2024 compared to 56,393 ton in 2023) compared to an increase of our production (3,573 kton in 2024 compared to 3,375 kton in 2023). Decreasing waste will lower the Scope 3 impact categories which are category 1 Purchased Goods and Services (Raw Materials efficiency), category 5 Waste Generated in Operations and category 12 End of Life of Sold products (Raw Materials efficiency).
[Add row]

(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☑ Absolute target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not anticipate setting one in the next two years

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

05/31/2022

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2019

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

603000

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

927000

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1530000.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

40

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

918000.000

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

597976

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

640291

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1238267.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

47.67

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Nouryon has set the aspiration to be a net zero organization by 2050. Our current carbon reduction target is a key milestone in the transition plan towards net zero.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

We are committed to improving our environmental footprint and have established specific targets to support this goal. We have set targets for 2030: a 40% reduction in absolute GHG emissions (Scopes 1 and 2), a 10% decrease in total waste intensity, and a 10% decrease in freshwater consumption intensity, all versus a 2019 base year. We aspire to become a net-zero organization by 2050.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

We are implementing our Carbon Business Strategy developed in 2022 with focus on four pillars: Carbon Operational Excellence, Energy Transition, Innovation, and Value Chain Collaboration. Our plan to achieve our goals includes Scope 1, improving efficiency in our operations and optimizing our fuel mix; Scope 2, increasing our use of renewable energy through onsite renewable projects, offsite power purchase agreements, and with Energy Attribute Certificates; Scope 3, analyzing and reducing our indirect GHG emissions from activities across our value chains, working together with our customers and suppliers. We also collaborate with our customers, suppliers and potential partners conducting life cycle assessments, evaluating, and deploying innovative technologies such as those in the ICOS Capital Fund III and IV, in which we are a strategic investor, and integrating net zero and climate change considerations into our strategy and planning. Our solutions can also contribute to GHG reductions for our customers. For example, making packaging lighter with our Expancel thermoplastic microspheres, which drives transportation fuel efficiency and reduces transportation related emissions. Similarly, our solutions are essential to renewable energy related products such as lightweight composite parts in wind turbines, and insulation for high quality high voltage cables, and for helping to make solar panels durable and highly efficient. We have a strong drive to embed continuous improvement in manufacturing energy efficiency and consumption across our supply chain. This includes tracking and reporting our energy and environmental data on a quarterly and annual basis. In 2024 our total GHG absolute scope 1 and scope 2 shows a decrease of 19% compared to our base year 2019. This is mainly due to energy contracts with more electricity from renewable sources, energy reduction projects, and portfolio effects. Renewable energy refers to energy generated using processes such as solar, wind, hydro and biomass which result in substantially lower greenhouse gas emissions than fossil fuel-based processes. In 2024, 35% of our energy came from renewable sources such as hydro wind solar biomass for power and steam from biowaste. In 2024, 48% of our electricity consumption was renewable.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☑ No other climate-related targets

(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e
Under investigation	*112*	*`Numeric input*
To be implemented	*9*	*29510*
Implementation commenced	*35*	*51383*
Implemented	*12*	*111316*
Not to be implemented	*4*	*`Numeric input*

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
☑ Process optimization

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

9842

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

398398

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

365

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

We have an overview of all our Energy Efficiency Improvement projects being implemented in 2024 with CO2 savings, Capex and yearly Operational cost savings.

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy generation

☑ Other, please specify :Renewable energy consumption with Wind, Hydro, Solar, or biomass as sources.

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

94000

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

We are constantly exploring opportunities for renewable energy using sources like solar, wind, hydro and biomass energy, which result in substantially lower greenhouse gas emissions than conventional processes. In 2024, 35% of our energy came from renewable sources such as hydro, wind, solar, biomass for power, and steam from bio-waste.

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Machine/equipment replacement

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

5474

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

1868000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

270000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

We often explore for opportunities to improve efficiency, including with replacing equipment where heat integration is applied or motors, with higher efficiency units. One example in this category, is the change over from energy inefficient steam injectors to efficient electrical vacuum pumps reducing the overall Scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Waste reduction and material circularity

☑ Product or service design

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

2000

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

We are constantly exploring opportunities to sell our highly pure CO2, which as a byproduct of our production process for Ethylene Oxide, to the beverage industry.
[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Many of our capital investments drive emission reductions by improving the effectiveness and efficiency of our operations. Also, our capital investments are compliant with regulatory requirements, and safety standards in every region in which we operate. In partnership with our customers, we also develop and invest in innovative, sustainable solutions designed to meet end-use application performance specifications, sustainability requirements such as bio-based, regulatory requirements, and environmental laws and regulations. Our long-term plan to achieve our emission reduction goals includes:• Scope 1: We aim to enhance the efficiency of our operations and optimize our fuel mix • Scope 2: We are committed to expanding our use of renewable energy via on-site renewable projects, power purchase agreements (PPA), and with Energy Attribute Certificates • Scope 3: We are actively analyzing indirect GHG emissions from activities throughout our value chain, which includes evaluating potential lower-carbon raw materials with suppliers. In addition, across all scopes, we intend to: • Explore collaboration opportunities with our customers and suppliers. • Evaluate and deploy innovative technologies such as those in the ICOS Capital Fund III and IV, in which we are a strategic investor. • Integrate net-zero and climate-change considerations into our strategy and planning.
[Add row]

(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

Select from:

☑ No, I am not providing data

(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☑ Group of products or services

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Life Cycle Assessments

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other

☑ Other, please specify :Low-density fillers

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Nouryon Engineered Polymers creates extremely low-density fillers that are commonly used in plastics and paper for reducing the amount of raw material needed to create products and are very small in size and weight but displace a significant amount of material (such as plastic or wood) used in manufacturing when expanded to their full size. Low density fillers help displace material but are bulky and expensive to ship. For large volume end users, the number of trucks needed to transport filler from the production facility to the end using facility can be significant. For improved Environmental Protection, Nouryon has created an onsite expanding machine and process for shipping unexpanded fillers, in microsphere form, to customers and leases the equipment, which enables customers to take advantage of the product quickly and easily without large capital expense. Nouryon sends experienced technicians to set up and install the equipment so there is minimal learning, expense, or effort invested by the end user. When installed and operational, the onsite equipment takes unexpanded microspheres and expands them on demand. Typical expansion creates a filler volume equivalent to 40–60x the original unexpanded microsphere size. This new approach significantly reduces the need for transporting low density fillers resulting in fuel and emission reductions and reduces the number of trucks on the road. The mainstream alternative would be transporting expanded Expancel to customers.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Life Cycle Assessment

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

☑ Cradle-to-gate

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

1 kg of unexpanded Expancel delivered to customer

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Expansion of Expancel at the manufacturing site.

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

☑ Cradle-to-gate

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

1599

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

Shipping unexpanded microspheres vs. the full-size expanded version results in high fuel efficiency, which reduces emissions. Since onsite volume increase is 40 to 60 times the unexpanded microsphere volume, we conservatively estimate only 1/40th of the energy and packaging supplies is what is consumed in the improved process. Environmental savings results in only a fraction of the fuel and oil used to power those fleets, 1/40th the amount of packaging that would be used, and 1/40th the amount of greenhouse gas released from shipping material to those consuming end locations. The CO2 avoidance by transporting unexpanded Expancel instead of expanded is 1.68 ton CO2_eq per ton sold Expancel. In 2024 we sold 952 metric ton in this segment so avoiding 952 times 1.68 makes 1,599 ton CO2 avoidance.

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

0.4

[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

C10. Environmental performance - Plastics

(10.1) Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type?

(10.1.1) Targets in place

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(10.1.3) Please explain

Based on a previous materiality assessment and early results from a first double materiality assessment, plastics-related impacts, risks and opportunities were not identified as a material topic. Nouryon embraces the circular economy in its sustainability agenda and endorses the concept as a critical part of the journey toward a sustainable society. We provide key ingredients for the production and processing of polymers, including for recycling. For instance, we provide polymer catalysts that can modify the properties of mechanically recycled polymers, enabling them to be up-scaled and used in applications currently reserved for new virgin polymer streams. Our products also help maintain high quality in finished products made from recycled plastics. We source renewable raw materials and initiate or contribute to programs with a range of partners to accelerate production and adoption of these supplies. Examples include our bio-based materials partnerships and innovation programs. We also seek out opportunities for our "waste" to become a secondary raw material and use other people's "waste" as our secondary raw material.
[Fixed row]

(10.2) Indicate whether your organization engages in the following activities.

Production/commercialization of plastic polymers (including plastic converters)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Nouryon is not active here.

Production/commercialization of durable plastic goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

Nouryon is active in the production/commercialization of durable plastic goods and/or components (including mixed materials) for example our Expancel products used in light weight applications and our Polysulfides used as high quality sealants.

Usage of durable plastics goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Nouryon is not active here.

Production/commercialization of plastic packaging

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Nouryon is not active here.

Production/commercialization of goods/products packaged in plastics

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

Nouryon is active in the production/commercialization of goods/products packaged in plastic bags, containers for example many of our Polymer Specialties products used as initiators.

Provision/commercialization of services that use plastic packaging (e.g., food services)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Nouryon is not active here.

Provision of waste management and/or water management services

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Nouryon is not active here.

Provision of financial products and/or services for plastics-related activities

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:
☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Nouryon is not active here.

Other activities not specified

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:
☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Not relevant
[Fixed row]

(10.4) Provide the total weight of plastic durable goods and durable components produced, sold and/or used, and indicate the raw material content.

Durable goods and durable components sold

(10.4.1) Total weight during the reporting year (Metric tons)

19600

(10.4.2) Raw material content percentages available to report

Select all that apply
☑ % virgin fossil-based content

(10.4.3) % virgin fossil-based content

100

(10.4.7) Please explain

Expancel expandable microspheres enhance the performance of our customers' end-products by making them lighter, improving insulation, and reducing energy consumption and environmental impact. These features are highly sought after across various applications, including cool roof coatings, automotive coatings, and body fillers. Expancel is also used in applications such as recyclable packaging materials, freeze- and thaw-resistant concrete, and construction industry sealants and coatings. Thioplast polysulfides are crucial in aerospace, enhancing aviation due to their unparalleled adhesion, flexibility, and durability. They withstand extreme subzero temperatures and exposure to jet fuel, making them ideal for critical applications like fuel tank sealing. In the building and construction sector, polysulfides based sealants and adhesives have been revolutionary, with their gas-tight properties and UV resistance, contributing to improved energy efficiency and indoor climate control.
[Fixed row]

(10.5) Provide the total weight of plastic packaging sold and/or used and indicate the raw material content.

	Total weight during the reporting year (Metric tons)	Raw material content percentages available to report	Please explain
Plastic packaging used	*0*	*Select all that apply* ☑ None	*Data is not available or tracked.*

[Fixed row]

(10.5.1) Indicate the circularity potential of the plastic packaging you sold and/or used.

	Percentages available to report for circularity potential	Please explain
Plastic packaging used	*Select all that apply* ☑ None	*We do not track the recyclcability of our plastic waste. This waste is process by external waste handlers.*

[Fixed row]

(10.6) Provide the total weight of waste generated by the plastic you produce, commercialize, use and/or process and indicate the end-of-life management pathways.

Production of plastic

(10.6.1) Total weight of waste generated during the reporting year (Metric tons)

730

(10.6.2) End-of-life management pathways available to report

Select all that apply
☑ Waste to Energy

(10.6.6) % waste to energy

100

(10.6.12) Please explain

During production of these types of products, waste is generated which is incinerated with heat recovery

Commercialization of plastic

(10.6.1) Total weight of waste generated during the reporting year (Metric tons)

0

(10.6.2) End-of-life management pathways available to report

Select all that apply

☑ Waste to Energy

(10.6.6) % waste to energy

0

(10.6.12) Please explain

No waste is produced during the commercialization of Expancel or Polysulfides.

Usage of plastic

(10.6.1) Total weight of waste generated during the reporting year (Metric tons)

0

(10.6.2) End-of-life management pathways available to report

Select all that apply

☑ Waste to Energy

(10.6.6) % waste to energy

0

(10.6.12) Please explain

No waste is produced during the usage of Expancel or Polysulfides.
[Fixed row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

	Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments
	Select from: ☑ No, and we do not plan to undertake any biodiversity-related actions

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?
	Select from: ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

	Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity	Comment
Legally protected areas	*Select from:* ☑ Not assessed	*Biodiversity became not a material subject as outcome of our Double Materiality Assessment so we are not focusing on these assessments.*
UNESCO World Heritage sites	*Select from:* ☑ Not assessed	*Biodiversity became not a material subject as outcome of our Double Materiality Assessment so we are not focusing on these assessments.*
UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves	*Select from:* ☑ Not assessed	*Biodiversity became not a material subject as outcome of our Double Materiality Assessment so we are not focusing on these assessments.*
Ramsar sites	*Select from:* ☑ Not assessed	*Biodiversity became not a material subject as outcome of our Double Materiality Assessment so we are not focusing on these assessments.*
Key Biodiversity Areas	*Select from:* ☑ Not assessed	*Biodiversity became not a material subject as outcome of our Double Materiality Assessment so we are not focusing on these assessments.*
Other areas important for biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Not assessed	*Biodiversity became not a material subject as outcome of our Double Materiality Assessment so we are not focusing on these assessments.*

[Fixed row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☑ Fuel consumption

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Next to GHG emission, also the energy consumption in GJ and energy intensity in GJ per ton of production was checked. The energy mix determines the GHG emissions to a large extend. Verification is each year for our Sustainability report and conducted over a certain proportion of your operations.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

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Row 2

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☑ Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Renewable energy (as percentage of total energy use) were checked. The energy mix determines the GHG emissions to a large extent. See also question C7.30 for renewable fuel types. Verification is each year for our Sustainability report and conducted over a certain proportion of your operations.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

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Row 3

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☑ Other data point in module 7, please specify :Reported emissions per production facility.

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Considering the level of assurance and our assessment of the risk of material misstatement of the Report, a multi-disciplinary team of sustainability and assurance specialists performed a range of procedures that included, but was not restricted to, the following: • Evaluating the appropriateness of the reporting criteria for the Selected Information; • Visiting the Nouryon's Head Office in the Netherlands where we interviewed management representatives and relevant staff to understand and evaluate the management systems and processes (including internal review and control processes) used for collecting and reporting the Selected Information; • Obtaining an understanding of the procedures performed by the internal audit department; • Reviewing of a sample of qualitative and quantitative evidence supporting the Selected Information at a corporate level; • Performing an analytical review of the year-end data submitted by all locations included in the consolidated 2024 group data for the Selected Information which included testing the completeness and mathematical accuracy of conversions and calculations, and consolidation in line with the stated reporting boundary; • Conducting site visits to three Nouryon facilities/production sites in Ningbo (China), Wroclaw (Poland) and Jupiá (Brazil) to review source data and local reporting systems and controls; • Evaluating the conversion and emission factors and assumptions used; and • Reviewing the presentation of information relevant to the assurance scope in the Report to ensure consistency with our findings.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

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[Add row]

(13.2) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

(13.2.1) Additional information

ERM Certification and Verification Services Limited ("ERM CVS") was engaged by Nouryon Specialty Chemicals BV ("Nouryon") to provide limited assurance in relation to the selected information as discussed in C13.1 and presented in Nouryon's 2024 Sustainability Report (the "Report") as well as a separate statement for the Carbon Disclosure Climate submission (find attached).

(13.2.2) Attachment (optional)

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[Fixed row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Senior Vice President & Chief Integrated Supply Chain Officer

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:
☑ Chief Operating Officer (COO)
[Fixed row]