



LyondellBasell Industries N.V.

CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2026

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.

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Extracted from CDP platform on 09/17/2026.

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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:

☒ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

We are LyondellBasell (LYB), a leader in the global chemical industry, guided by our purpose of creating solutions for everyday sustainable living. We are one of the world's largest producers of polymers and a leader in polyolefin technologies. Our products serve diverse markets, from fresh food packaging, clean fuels and durable textiles to medical applications, construction materials and automotive parts. We also develop and license chemical and polyolefin process technologies and manufacture and sell polyolefin catalysts. We sell our products in more than 100 countries and employ approximately 19,000 people globally. We manage our operations through five operating segments: Olefins and Polyolefins-Americas (O&P-Americas), Olefins and Polyolefins-Europe, Asia, International (O&P-EAI), Intermediates and Derivatives (I&D), Advanced Polymer Solutions (APS), and Technology. In February 2025, we ceased business operations at our Houston refinery and exited the refining business. We remain one of the leading worldwide producers of olefins and polymers and as of December 31, 2025, were the largest producer of polyethylene (PE) and polypropylene (PP) in Europe, the largest producer of polypropylene in North America, and the second largest producer of polypropylene worldwide. Our sustainability approach has been refreshed to sharpen alignment with LYB strategy and to more clearly demonstrate how sustainability supports performance, competitiveness and long-term value creation. Our approach is organized around three interconnected elements: building on strong foundations of operational excellence and good governance; unlocking change through people, partnerships and investment; and pioneering transformative solutions. Together, these elements guide how sustainability strengthens performance today while positioning LYB for long-term growth and positive impact. We are advancing circular and low-carbon solutions to capture market opportunities and support long-term growth. Through our technical and commercial expertise, innovation capabilities, and

integrated ecosystem connecting advanced sorting, mechanical recycling and chemical recycling with our existing production assets, we help customers respond to evolving regulatory requirements and growing demand for more sustainable products. Our goals include producing and marketing 800,000 metric tons of recycled and renewable-based polymers annually by 2030, achieving net-zero scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions from operations by 2050, reducing absolute scope 1 and 2 emissions 32% and absolute scope 3 emissions 30% by 2030 relative to a 2020 baseline, and procuring a minimum of 50% of our electricity from renewable sources by 2030. Climate change, water use and availability, emissions to air, water and land, waste, biodiversity and ecosystem services remain important components of our environmental approach. We assess climate-related risks and opportunities as part of our Enterprise Risk Management program and continue to advance initiatives that support both circularity and decarbonization across our operations and value chain.

[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.

	End date of reporting year	Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
	12/31/2025	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select from: ☒ No

[Fixed row]

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

30153000000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

(1.5.1) Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?

Select from:
☒ No

(1.5.2) How does your reporting boundary differ to that used in your financial statement?

Our financial statement boundary, as defined in the 2026 Form 10-K, follows U.S. GAAP consolidation rules. Subsidiaries are defined as those companies over which we, either directly or indirectly, have control through a majority of the voting rights or the right to exercise control or to obtain the majority of the benefits and be exposed to the majority of the risks. Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which control is obtained until the date that such control ceases. All intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated in consolidation. We account for equity method investments ("equity investments") using the equity method of accounting if we have the ability to exercise significant influence over, but do not control, an investee. In contrast, the reporting boundary of our 2025 Sustainability Report, consistent with this CDP response, relates to operations at our majority-owned or operated manufacturing sites, pipelines, research or technical centers and large offices. This boundary is operational, not financial, and focuses on sites where we have operational control, regardless of financial ownership structure. Assets that are acquired or divested will be accounted for in our base year greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol. The narrative may include our non-operated joint ventures, even though they fall outside of our financial consolidation boundary. Reporting against our recycled and renewable-based polymer goal includes: (i) joint venture production marketed by LYB plus our pro rata share of the remaining production produced and marketed by the joint venture, and (ii) production via third-party tolling arrangements.

[Fixed row]

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

	Does your organization use this unique identifier?	Provide your unique identifier
Ticker symbol	Select from: ☒ Yes	LYB

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ China
- ☒ Egypt
- ☒ India
- ☒ Italy
- ☒ Spain
- ☒ Brazil
- ☒ France
- ☒ Mexico

- ☒ Japan
- ☒ Sweden
- ☒ Belgium
- ☒ Germany
- ☒ Türkiye
- ☒ Malaysia
- ☒ Philippines
- ☒ Saudi Arabia
- ☒ Taiwan, China
- ☒ United Kingdom
- ☒ United Arab Emirates

- ☒ Poland
- ☒ Thailand
- ☒ Viet Nam
- ☒ Indonesia
- ☒ Singapore
- ☒ Netherlands
- ☒ Korea (The Republic of)
- ☒ United States of America
- ☒ China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

(1.8) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?

	Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?	Comment
	Select from: ☒ No, this is confidential data	

[Fixed row]

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

Bulk inorganic chemicals

- ☒ Hydrogen

Bulk organic chemicals

- ☒ Aromatics
- ☒ Ethanol

☒ Lower olefins (cracking)

☒ Methanol

☒ Polymers

Other chemicals

☒ Specialty organic chemicals

(1.22) Provide details on the commodities that you produce and/or source.

Timber products

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

☒ Manufacturing

(1.22.4) Indicate if you are providing the total commodity volume that is produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ No, the total volume is unknown

(1.22.12) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☒ Primary packaging

☒ Secondary packaging

(1.22.13) % of procurement spend

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(1.22.14) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(1.22.15) In the questionnaire setup did you indicate that you are disclosing on this commodity?

Select from:

☒ No, not disclosing

(1.22.16) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

☒ No

(1.22.17) Reason for not disclosing

Select all that apply

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(1.22.19) Explanation for not disclosing

Estimated small volume and procurement spend.

(1.22.20) Please explain

We do source some timber products, primarily for use in primary and secondary packaging. However, based on internal analysis, the volumes involved are considered immaterial to our overall business operations. As such, we have not provided further information in this disclosure.

Palm oil

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

☒ Manufacturing

(1.22.4) Indicate if you are providing the total commodity volume that is produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ Yes, we are providing the total volume

(1.22.5) Total commodity volume (metric tons)

1618

(1.22.8) Of the total commodity volume, state how much is post-consumer recycled content (metric tons)

0

(1.22.9) Did you convert the total commodity volume from another unit to metric tons?

Select from:

☒ No

(1.22.12) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☒ Palm oil derivatives

(1.22.13) % of procurement spend

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(1.22.14) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(1.22.15) In the questionnaire setup did you indicate that you are disclosing on this commodity?

Select from:

☒ Yes, disclosing

(1.22.16) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

☒ No

(1.22.20) Please explain

We estimate that palm oil-derived products represent a very small portion of our overall procurement - well below 1% of total spend. In 2025, we enhanced our data tracking and reporting methodology for palm oil volumes resulting in a correction to previously reported values (updated 2024 value: 2,360 MT).

Cattle products

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

☒ Manufacturing

(1.22.4) Indicate if you are providing the total commodity volume that is produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ No, the total volume is unknown

(1.22.12) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☒ Tallow

(1.22.13) % of procurement spend

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(1.22.14) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(1.22.15) In the questionnaire setup did you indicate that you are disclosing on this commodity?

Select from:

☒ No, not disclosing

(1.22.16) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

☒ No

(1.22.17) Reason for not disclosing

Select all that apply

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(1.22.19) Explanation for not disclosing

Estimated small volume and procurement spend.

(1.22.20) Please explain

We may source some tallow products. However, based on internal analysis, the volumes involved are considered immaterial to our overall business operations. As such, we have not provided further information in this disclosure.

Soy

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

☒ Manufacturing

(1.22.3) Indicate if you have direct soy and/or embedded soy in your value chain

Select from:

☒ Direct soy only

(1.22.4) Indicate if you are providing the total commodity volume that is produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ No, the total volume is unknown

(1.22.12) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☒ Soy derivatives

(1.22.13) % of procurement spend

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(1.22.14) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(1.22.15) In the questionnaire setup did you indicate that you are disclosing on this commodity?

Select from:

☒ No, not disclosing

(1.22.16) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

☒ No

(1.22.17) Reason for not disclosing

Select all that apply

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(1.22.19) Explanation for not disclosing

Estimated small volume and procurement spend.

(1.22.20) Please explain

We may source some soy derivatives products. However, based on internal analysis, the volumes involved are considered immaterial to our overall business operations. As such, we have not provided further information in this disclosure.

[Fixed row]

(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

(1.24.6) Smallholder inclusion in mapping

Select from:

☒ Smallholders not relevant, and not included

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

We have mapped our value chain across upstream activities, our own operations, and downstream markets. The mapping covers the LYB business activities and material flows, including Olefins & Polyolefins (O&P), Intermediates & Derivatives (I&D), Advanced Polymer Solutions (APS), Technology, and Circular & Low Carbon Solutions (CLCS). It incorporates conventional petrochemical value chains as well as circular value chain pathways, including biocircular and renewable-based feedstocks, refining and midstream activities, polymer production, chemical derivatives, technology licensing, compounding and masterbatch operations, advanced sorting, mechanical recycling, chemical recycling, waste collection and end-of-life management. This enables us to assess sustainability impacts, risks, opportunities and dependencies across the full value chain from feedstock sourcing through customer use and end-of-life recovery.

[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

☒ Incineration

☒ Landfill

[Fixed row]

(1.24.2) Which commodities has your organization mapped in your upstream value chain (i.e., supply chain)?

	Value chain mapped for this sourced commodity	Highest supplier tier known but not mapped for this sourced commodity
Palm oil	Select from: ☒ No	Select from: ☒ Tier 2 suppliers

[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)

5

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

In the short term, our focus is on addressing immediate and near-term risks and opportunities that can directly impact operational efficiency, regulatory compliance, and financial performance. Strategic planning during this period involves implementing initiatives to manage emerging risks, ensure adherence to existing and anticipated regulations, and achieve quick wins in sustainability. Strategically, this period emphasizes enhancing energy efficiency and increasing the procurement of renewable energy. Financial planning during this term includes allocating resources for immediate climate-related risks, such as physical damages from extreme weather events, and investing in short-term mitigation projects that yield quick returns.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

6

(2.1.3) To (years)

15

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

The medium term is critical for aligning our strategic objectives with long-term sustainability targets. This period is linked to planning for significant transitions, such as technological upgrades, policy shifts, and changes in market dynamics driven by climate-related factors. Financial planning during this horizon involves capital investments in infrastructure and technology to mitigate medium-term risks, reduce carbon footprint, and enhance resilience.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

16

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

The long-term horizon is essential for achieving our 2050 sustainability goals, including reaching net-zero emissions for scopes 1 and 2. Strategic planning during this period focuses on ensuring enduring sustainability and resilience, fostering innovation, and adapting to evolving regulatory environments. Financially, this period requires planning and budgeting in research and development, long-term projects, and strategic shifts in our business model.

[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:

- ☒ 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

☒ Site-specific

☒ Not location specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☒ EcoVadis

☒ Other commercially/publicly available tools, please specify :TfS audits

Enterprise Risk Management

☒ Enterprise Risk Management

☒ ISO 31000 Risk Management

International methodologies and standards

☒ IPCC Climate Change Projections

Other

- ☒ Internal company methods
- ☒ Materiality assessment
- ☒ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.15) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- ☒ Drought
- ☒ Tornado
- ☒ Heat wave
- ☒ Landslide
- ☒ Wildfires
- ☒ Cold wave/frost
- ☒ Cyclone, hurricane, typhoon
- ☒ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
- ☒ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
- ☒ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

Chronic physical

- ☒ Heat stress
- ☒ Sea level rise
- ☒ Ocean acidification
- ☒ Temperature variability
- ☒ Precipitation or hydrological variability
- ☒ Increased severity of extreme weather events
- ☒ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
- ☒ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Policy

- ☒ Carbon pricing mechanisms
- ☒ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements
- ☒ Changes to national legislation

Market

- ☒ Changing customer behavior
- ☒ Uncertainty in market signals

Reputation

- ☒ Increased concern and/or negative feedback from partners and stakeholders
- ☒ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g., GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress, excessive bycatch)
- ☒ Stigmatization of sector

Technology

- ☒ Transition to lower emissions technology and products
- ☒ Unsuccessful investment in new technologies

Liability

- ☒ Exposure to sanctions and litigation
- ☒ Non-compliance with regulations and legislation

(2.2.2.16) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|---|
| ☒ NGOs | ☒ Regulators |
| ☒ Customers | ☒ Local communities |
| ☒ Employees | |
| ☒ Investors | |
| ☒ Suppliers | |

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

Select from:

- ☒ No

(2.2.2.18) Further details of process

We assess climate-related risks, impacts, and opportunities using climate change risk management processes that are integrated into our ERM framework and informed by the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). Our climate risk assessment also considers the effects of

climate change on water resources, biodiversity, ecosystem services, land-use change and other nature-related dependencies and impacts that may affect the resilience of our operations and value chain. Risks and opportunities are evaluated across short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons based on likelihood and potential impact and cover our own operations as well as upstream and downstream value chain activities. We also use quantitative and qualitative scenario analysis, including climate-related scenarios aligned with IPCC Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs), to support risk assessment and climate strategy development. We use materiality assessments to identify ESG topics most relevant to our business and stakeholders. In 2024, we completed a double materiality assessment (DMA) aligned with the EU Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD), evaluating both financial and impact materiality. Through this process, we identified climate change, circularity, pollution, our own workforce, consumers and end users, and business conduct as our CSRD-aligned material topics. We plan to update the assessment in 2026. In 2025, we continued to leverage EcoVadis assessments and Together for Sustainability (TfS) audits to evaluate suppliers' sustainability management systems. These tools help identify sustainability risks and opportunities, support continuous improvement, and foster engagement with suppliers. We further enhanced our supplier sustainability risk mapping using the EcoVadis IQ Plus platform to assess environmental, labor and human rights, ethics, and sustainable procurement risks. Based on this risk mapping, key suppliers and suppliers identified as high or very high risk are required to complete an EcoVadis assessment or TfS audit. Where improvement opportunities are identified, suppliers are expected to implement corrective action plans and may receive targeted training and support.

Row 2

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Water

(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

(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

- ☒ Site-specific
- ☒ Not location specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

- ☒ EcoVadis
- ☒ WRI Aqueduct
- ☒ Other commercially/publicly available tools, please specify :TfS audits

Enterprise Risk Management

- ☒ Enterprise Risk Management

Other

- ☒ Materiality assessment
- ☒ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.15) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- ☒ Drought
- ☒ Tornado
- ☒ Heat wave
- ☒ Landslide
- ☒ Wildfires
- ☒ Cold wave/frost
- ☒ Cyclone, hurricane, typhoon
- ☒ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
- ☒ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
- ☒ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

Chronic physical

- ☒ Water stress
- ☒ Sea level rise
- ☒ Groundwater depletion
- ☒ Declining ecosystem services
- ☒ Increased ecosystem vulnerability
- ☒ Rationing of municipal water supply

- ☑ Declining water quality
- ☑ Temperature variability
- ☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events
- ☑ Water availability at a basin/catchment level
- ☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
- ☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)
- ☑ Increased levels of environmental pollutants in freshwater or marine bodies
- ☑ Water quality at a basin/catchment level
- ☑ Precipitation or hydrological variability

Policy

- ☑ Increased pricing of water
- ☑ Changes to national legislation
- ☑ Increased difficulty in obtaining operations permits
- ☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements
- ☑ Statutory water withdrawal limits/changes to water allocation
- ☑ Mandatory water efficiency, conservation, recycling, or process standards

Market

- ☑ Changing customer behavior
- ☑ Inadequate access to water, sanitation, and hygiene services (WASH)

Reputation

- ☑ Increased concern and/or negative feedback from partners and stakeholders
- ☑ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g., GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress, excessive bycatch)
- ☑ Stigmatization of sector

Technology

- ☑ Transition to water efficient and low water intensity technologies and products
- ☑ Unsuccessful investment in new technologies

Liability

- ☑ Exposure to sanctions and litigation
- ☑ Non-compliance with regulations and legislation

(2.2.2.16) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Employees
- ☒ Investors
- ☒ Suppliers
- ☒ Regulators
- ☒ Local communities
- ☒ Water utilities at a local level

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

Select from:

- ☒ No

(2.2.2.18) Further details of process

We assess climate-related risks, impacts, and opportunities using climate change risk management processes that are integrated into our ERM framework and informed by the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). As part of this process, we consider climate-related effects on water resources, including water availability, water quality, water stress, drought, flooding and broader dependencies on water across our operations and value chain. Risks and opportunities are evaluated across short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons based on likelihood and potential impact and cover our own operations as well as upstream and downstream value chain activities. We also use quantitative and qualitative scenario analysis, including climate-related scenarios aligned with IPCC Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs), to support risk assessment and climate strategy development. We use materiality assessments to identify ESG topics most relevant to our business and stakeholders. In 2024, we completed a double materiality assessment (DMA) aligned with the EU Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD), evaluating both financial and impact materiality. Through this process, we identified climate change, circularity, pollution, our own workforce, consumers and end users, and business conduct as our CSRD-aligned material topics. We plan to update the assessment in 2026. In 2025, we continued to leverage EcoVadis assessments and Together for Sustainability (TfS) audits to evaluate suppliers' sustainability management systems. These tools help identify sustainability risks and opportunities, support continuous improvement, and foster engagement with suppliers. We further enhanced our supplier sustainability risk mapping using the EcoVadis IQ Plus platform to assess environmental, labor and human rights, ethics, and sustainable procurement risks. Based on this risk mapping, key suppliers and suppliers identified as high or very high risk are required to complete an EcoVadis assessment or TfS audit. Where improvement opportunities are identified, suppliers are expected to implement corrective action plans and may receive targeted training and support. We refreshed our baseline water risk assessments in 2024 using the World Resources Institute Aqueduct™ Tool (version 4.0) and conducted a future water stress assessment under a "business as usual" scenario (SSP3 RCP7.0). The outcomes revealed that most of our sites are generally classified as low- or medium-water risk. However, a few of our sites were identified as being in high- or extremely high-water-risk areas. We are completing water risk management plans in a systematic manner across our

large sites and facilities in high- and extremely high-water-risk areas, and plan to evolve our water-related risk assessment approach as we progress this effort in the coming years.

Row 3

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Biodiversity

(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

(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

- ☒ Site-specific
- ☒ Not location specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

- ☒ EcoVadis
- ☒ IBAT – Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool
- ☒ Other commercially/publicly available tools, please specify :TfS audits

Enterprise Risk Management

- ☒ Enterprise Risk Management

Other

- ☒ Materiality assessment

(2.2.2.15) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- ☒ Drought
- ☒ Tornado
- ☒ Heat wave
- ☒ Landslide
- ☒ Wildfires
- ☒ Cyclone, hurricane, typhoon
- ☒ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
- ☒ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
- ☒ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

Chronic physical

- ☒ Sea level rise
- ☒ Ocean acidification
- ☒ Temperature variability
- ☒ Declining ecosystem services
- ☒ Increased ecosystem vulnerability
- ☒ Change in land/freshwater/ocean use
- ☒ Precipitation or hydrological variability
- ☒ Increased severity of extreme weather events
- ☒ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
- ☒ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Policy

- ☒ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements
- ☒ Changes to national legislation

Market

- ☒ Changing customer behavior

Reputation

- ☒ Increased concern and/or negative feedback from partners and stakeholders
- ☒ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g., GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress, excessive bycatch)
- ☒ Stigmatization of sector

Technology

- ☒ Lack of access to data or monitoring systems
- ☒ Unsuccessful investment in new technologies

Liability

- ☒ Exposure to sanctions and litigation
- ☒ Non-compliance with regulations and legislation

(2.2.2.16) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Local communities
- ☒ Regulators
- ☒ Suppliers

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

Select from:

- ☒ No

(2.2.2.18) Further details of process

We assess climate-related risks, impacts, and opportunities using climate change risk management processes that are integrated into our ERM framework and informed by the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). As part of this process, we consider climate-related effects on biodiversity, including impacts on ecosystems, ecosystem services, habitat condition, ecosystem vulnerability and interactions between climate, water resources and nature. Risks and opportunities are evaluated across short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons based on likelihood and potential impact and cover our own operations as well as upstream and downstream value chain activities. We also use quantitative and qualitative scenario analysis, including climate-related scenarios aligned with IPCC Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs), to support risk assessment and climate strategy development. We use materiality assessments to identify ESG topics most relevant to our business and stakeholders. In 2024, we completed a double materiality assessment (DMA) aligned with the EU Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD), evaluating both financial and impact materiality. Through this process, we identified climate change, circularity, pollution, our own workforce, consumers and end users, and business conduct as our CSRD-aligned material topics. We plan to update the assessment in 2026. In 2025, we continued to leverage EcoVadis assessments and Together for Sustainability (TfS) audits to evaluate suppliers' sustainability management systems. These tools help identify sustainability risks and opportunities, support continuous improvement, and foster engagement with suppliers. We further enhanced our supplier sustainability risk mapping using the EcoVadis IQ Plus platform to assess environmental, labor and human rights, ethics, and sustainable procurement risks. Based on this risk mapping, key suppliers and suppliers identified as high or very high risk are required to complete an EcoVadis assessment or TfS audit. Where improvement opportunities are identified, suppliers are expected to implement corrective action plans and may receive targeted training and support. In 2022, we completed an enterprise-wide screening-level biodiversity assessment of our major manufacturing operations, large offices, and significant upstream and downstream value chain activities. From this assessment, we identified our focus areas: nine priority direct operations sites, our fossil fuel-based feedstocks, and our polymer products. As a result, we selected two sites in Europe to perform pilot biodiversity assessments.

Row 4

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Forests

(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

(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

- ☒ Site-specific
- ☒ Not location specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

- ☒ EcoVadis

Enterprise Risk Management

- ☒ Enterprise Risk Management

Other

- ☒ Materiality assessment

(2.2.2.15) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- ☒ Wildfires

Chronic physical

- ☒ Change in land/freshwater/ocean use
- ☒ Declining ecosystem services

Policy

- ☒ Changes to national legislation

Market

- ☒ Lack of availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material
- ☒ Uncertainty about commodity origin and/or legality

Reputation

- ☒ Increased concern and/or negative feedback from partners and stakeholders
- ☒ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g., GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress, excessive bycatch)

Technology

- ☒ Lack of access to data or monitoring systems

Liability

- ☒ Non-compliance with regulations and legislation

(2.2.2.16) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Investors
- ☒ Local communities
- ☒ Suppliers

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

Select from:

- ☒ No

(2.2.2.18) Further details of process

We assess climate-related risks, impacts, and opportunities using climate change risk management processes that are integrated into our ERM framework and informed by the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). As part of this process, we consider climate-related effects on forests and nature, including land-use change, deforestation, ecosystem services and broader environmental dependencies that may affect long-term value chain resilience. Risks and opportunities are evaluated across short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons based on likelihood and potential impact and cover our own

operations as well as upstream and downstream value chain activities. We also use quantitative and qualitative scenario analysis, including climate-related scenarios aligned with IPCC Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs), to support risk assessment and climate strategy development. We use materiality assessments to identify ESG topics most relevant to our business and stakeholders. In 2024, we completed a double materiality assessment (DMA) aligned with the EU Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD), evaluating both financial and impact materiality. Through this process, we identified climate change, circularity, pollution, our own workforce, consumers and end users, and business conduct as our CSRD-aligned material topics. We plan to update the assessment in 2026. In 2025, we continued to leverage EcoVadis assessments and Together for Sustainability (TfS) audits to evaluate suppliers' sustainability management systems. These tools help identify sustainability risks and opportunities, support continuous improvement, and foster engagement with suppliers. We further enhanced our supplier sustainability risk mapping using the EcoVadis IQ Plus platform to assess environmental, labor and human rights, ethics, and sustainable procurement risks. Based on this risk mapping, key suppliers and suppliers identified as high or very high risk are required to complete an EcoVadis assessment or TfS audit. Where improvement opportunities are identified, suppliers are expected to implement corrective action plans and may receive targeted training and support.

[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

Climate-related risk exposures throughout LYB and our extended supply chain are overseen by our Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, with support from ERM, Circular and Low Carbon Solutions, and cross-functional committees. Guided by the principles of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), we have developed climate change risk management processes and embedded them in our ERM approach to support further analysis of risks from climate change and the development of climate scenarios to provide additional insight into future business decisions and inform our climate strategy.

[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

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

☒ Areas important for biodiversity

☒ Areas of limited water availability, flooding, and/or poor quality of water

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

The attached map shows high- and extremely high-water-risk sites identified in a baseline water risk assessment of our manufacturing sites conducted in 2024, using the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct™ Tool (version 4.0), along with any site experiencing water stress as identified in a site-level water risk assessment. We also completed a future water stress assessment under Aqueduct's "business as usual" scenario (SSP3 RCP7.0). The WRI tool rates geographic locations worldwide on a scale from low to extremely high water risk based on watershed data related to water quantity stress, quality and regional factors. We are completing water risk management plans in a systematic manner across our large sites and facilities in high- and extremely high-water-risk areas. As part of our efforts to complete site-level water risk assessments, evaluation is ongoing to combine the output of geospatial tools, including geospatial drought and flood risk data, with watershed-level knowledge available at our sites. We also prioritize sites based on risk to water quality, using GoalZERO performance related to water discharges and available data on the characteristics of the receiving water resource. Also shown are priority sites based on the outcome of an initial biodiversity assessment completed in 2022, identifying sites near protected areas or key biodiversity areas. In 2022, we completed an enterprise-wide screening-level biodiversity assessment of our major manufacturing operations, large offices, and significant upstream and downstream value chain activities. From this assessment, we identified our focus areas: nine priority direct operations sites, our fossil fuel-based feedstocks, and our polymer products. In 2025, we updated our enterprise-wide screening-level biodiversity assessment by revalidating an important feature for key protected areas near our sites, the STAR rating. We are continuing to assess the potential for biodiversity impact at our priority sites while seeking to incorporate evolving guidance into our assessment practices.

(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

LYB Sustainability Report 2025, p.95 - Water risk and key biodiversity areas.pdf

[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

100000000

(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 :Financial impact, Environmental, Legislative, Reputational, People risks

(2.4.7) Application of definition

LyondellBasell assesses risks and opportunities, including sustainability-related risks and opportunities, as part of its Enterprise Risk Management process. For purposes of responding to this question, a substantive effect on our organization is defined as a risk with an EBITDA loss of more than 100MM USD. Beyond financial consequence, we also consider environmental, legislative, reputational, and people-related consequences as part of our assessment. We classify risks based on financial and/or strategic consequence starting from insignificant, minor, moderate, major, and substantial. Time horizon: short, medium, and long term (0 to 5 years, 6 to 20 years, 21 years and beyond). Likelihood of effect: We classify risks based on likelihood from rare, unlikely, possible, likely, and almost certain. EBITDA is a "non-GAAP" financial measure as defined in Regulation G under the U S Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. We calculate EBITDA as net income (loss) plus interest expense, net, provision for (benefit from) income taxes, and depreciation and amortization.

Opportunities

(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 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 :Financial impact

(2.4.7) Application of definition

LyondellBasell assesses risks and opportunities, including sustainability-related risks and opportunities, as part of its Enterprise Risk Management process. For purposes of responding to this question, a substantive effect on our organization is defined as a financial gain or increase in savings and efficiencies above 10 MM USD. Beyond financial consequence, we also consider environmental, legislative, reputational, and people-related consequences as part of our assessment. We classify risks based on financial and/or strategic consequence starting from insignificant, minor, moderate, major, and substantial. Time horizon: short, medium, and long term (0 to 5 years, 6 to 20 years, 21 years and beyond). Likelihood of effect: We classify risks based on likelihood from rare, unlikely, possible, likely, and almost certain. EBITDA is a "non-GAAP" financial measure as defined in Regulation G under the U S Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. We calculate EBITDA as net income (loss) plus interest expense, net, provision for (benefit from) income taxes, and depreciation and amortization.

[Add row]

(2.5) Does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) Details of policies and processes in place to identify and classify potential water pollutants

We have processes to identify and classify water pollutants. Our HSES Policy requires sites to maintain a risk-based management system to ensure compliance with legal and HSES requirements, including wastewater discharge classification, with a goal of no environmental harm. Our Environmental Management System standard, consistent with ISO 14001, defines the management systems needed for continual performance improvement and to manage significant environmental aspects. Most sites are ISO 14001 certified and/or participate in the US chemical industry Responsible Care program. Our sites' primary potential pollutants are 'conventional pollutants,' as defined in US Clean Water Act section 304(a)(4) and Federal Register § 401.16. We comply with local regulations to monitor effluent conditions, operate and maintain pollution prevention measures, and address any excursions. Our sites primarily monitor pH, chemical oxygen demand, total suspended solids, and temperature. For sites that discharge wastewater to a surface water body, potential pollutants are identified as required by the jurisdiction.

Toxicological testing is also conducted at site wastewater discharges where required by the authority to assure protection of ecosystems. Sites using third-party treatment must confirm that treatment and monitoring are completed before discharge.

[Fixed row]

(2.5.1) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your activities.

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

- ☒ Other nutrients and oxygen demanding pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

• *LyondellBasell refers to the definition of conventional pollutants and their potential impacts in US Clean Water Act section 304(a)(4), Federal Register § 401.16. and other specific references listed below.* • *BOD: "Certain environmental stresses can lessen the amount of dissolved oxygen in a water body, resulting in stresses on the local aquatic life."*

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- ☒ Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience
- ☒ Provision of best practice instructions on product use
- ☒ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes

(2.5.1.5) Indicators for measuring and evaluating the success of the procedure

Select all that apply

- ☒ Compliance with discharge permits / regulatory limits
- ☒ Zero incidents (spills, exceedances, waterborne disease cases)

(2.5.1.6) Please explain

• *Infrastructure and Storage:* We manage the risks of release for materials that cause BOD through reducing the quantity of pollutants that cause BOD, by providing appropriate containment, specifying correct handling, storage, and treatment, and limiting the quantity of such materials from entering wastewater conveyance systems. Our Incident Reporting Standard requires investigations into the root causes and corrective actions for any exceedances of permit or regulatory limits. General equipment integrity is managed through a risk-based inspection and repair program, informed by learnings from past investigations. • *Instructions on Product Use:* Compliance with applicable product safety data informs protective actions. For example, we refer to Safety Data Sheets for recommended storage and handling instructions. • *Sector-specific Processes:* Most of our sites are ISO 14001 certified or participate in the Responsible Care program. We also identify pollutants to ensure compliance with permitting requirements and/or applicable pre-treatment regulations. LYB's HSES policy states LYB conducts "...the systematic identification of risks...consistent with our Operational Excellence (OE) program." Success is measured and evaluated through monitoring and reporting against limits specific to permits and local requirements.

Row 2

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

- ☒ Oil

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

• *Source: United States 43 Federal Register 32857: Oil and Grease* "It is common practice to install oil and grease removal equipment for by-product recovery purposes or to prevent disruption of subsequent wastewater treatment. • Substances found in this group of pollutants also represent oxygen demanding material and are of concern in wastewater treatment."

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- ☒ Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience
- ☒ Provision of best practice instructions on product use
- ☒ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes

(2.5.1.5) Indicators for measuring and evaluating the success of the procedure

Select all that apply

- ☒ Compliance with discharge permits / regulatory limits
- ☒ Zero incidents (spills, exceedances, waterborne disease cases)

(2.5.1.6) Please explain

• *Infrastructure and Storage:* We manage the risks of release of wastewater containing oil through reducing the quantity of oil in the wastewater, by providing appropriate containment, and by specifying correct handling, storage, and treatment. General equipment integrity is managed through a risk-based inspection program, informed by learnings from past investigations. • *Instructions on Product Use:* Compliance with applicable product safety data informs protective actions. For example, we refer to Safety Data Sheets for recommended storage and handling instructions. • *Sector-specific Processes:* Most of our sites are ISO 14001 certified or participate in the Responsible Care program. We also identify pollutants to ensure compliance with permitting and/or pre-treatment requirements. LYB's HSES policy states LYB conducts "...the systematic identification of risks...consistent with our Operational Excellence (OE) program." Success is measured and evaluated through monitoring and reporting against limits specific to permits and local requirements.

Row 3

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

- ☒ Other physical pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

• *TSS Source USGS, Sediment and Suspended Sediment, 2018:* "Sediment in rivers can... shorten the lifespan of dams and reservoirs....Reservoirs slowly fill up with sediment and mud, eventually making them unusable for their intended purposes."

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- ☒ Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience
- ☒ Provision of best practice instructions on product use
- ☒ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes

(2.5.1.5) Indicators for measuring and evaluating the success of the procedure

Select all that apply

- ☒ Compliance with discharge permits / regulatory limits
- ☒ Zero incidents (spills, exceedances, waterborne disease cases)

(2.5.1.6) Please explain

• *Infrastructure and Storage:* We manage the risks of release of wastewater containing Total Suspended Solids (TSS) through reducing the quantity of solids in the wastewater, by providing appropriate containment, and by specifying correct handling, storage, and treatment. Our Incident Reporting Standard requires investigations into the root causes and corrective actions for any exceedances of permit or regulatory limits. General equipment integrity is managed through a risk-based inspection program, informed by learnings from past investigations. • *Instructions on Product Use:* Compliance with applicable product safety data informs protective actions. For example, we refer to Safety Data for recommended storage and handling procedures. • *Sector-specific Processes:* Most of our sites are ISO 14001 certified or participate in the Responsible Care program. We also identify pollutants to ensure compliance with permitting and/or pre-treatment regulatory requirements. LYB's HSES policy states LYB conducts "...the systematic identification of risks...consistent with our Operational Excellence (OE) program." Success is measured and evaluated through monitoring and reporting against limits specific to permits and local requirements.

Row 4

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

- ☒ Microplastics and plastic particles

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

There is a growing concern with the accumulation of plastic, plastic additives, and microplastics in the environment, particularly in waterways and oceans. We are a founding member of the Alliance to End Plastic Waste which aims to divert millions of metric tons of plastic waste from the environment. We are also a member of Operation Clean Sweep® (OCS), the plastics industry's global initiative that promotes collaboration, training and education in controlling and reducing the loss of pellets, flakes and powders. In 2019, we committed to OCS Blue, a U.S. program that enhances management and reporting requirements.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☒ Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience

(2.5.1.5) Indicators for measuring and evaluating the success of the procedure

Select all that apply

☒ Compliance with discharge permits / regulatory limits

☒ Zero incidents (spills, exceedances, waterborne disease cases)

(2.5.1.6) Please explain

• Infrastructure and Storage: We manage the risks of release of polymeric solids by providing appropriate containment, preventing spills, and specifying correct handling, storage, and treatment. • Sector-specific Processes: We are committed to zero polymeric pellet loss to the environment and being transparent about our performance. We monitor and report pellet loss in accordance with American Chemistry Council (ACC) guidance. We clean spills and conduct investigations to prevent similar incidents in the future. We conduct annual assessments of our operations to evaluate and improve pellet loss efforts, including monitoring, handling, recycling, safe disposal, cleaning and containment. We also have tools to identify opportunities to prevent pellet loss and emphasize educating and empowering our employees in their continuing support of this effort. We monitor and report pellet loss in accordance with American Chemistry Council (ACC) guidance. For purposes of our reporting, loss is defined as an unplanned release of polymeric solids from a site boundary in a quantity greater than 0.5 kilograms (equivalent to 1.1 pounds) in a single incident. In 2024, we did not experience any reportable losses off-site.

[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?

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☒ Yes, only within our direct operations

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

☒ Environmental risks exist, but none with the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization

(3.1.3) Please explain

Our ERM process assesses impacts, risks, opportunities and dependencies, and includes consideration of sustainability and environment related topics (including climate, water, biodiversity and forest). Based on this assessment, environmental risks with a substantive effect on the organization were identified only within our direct operations. No upstream or downstream environmental risks were determined to have a substantive effect on the organization during the reporting period or over the assessed time horizons.

Forests

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☒ No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

☒ Environmental risks exist, but none with the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization

(3.1.3) Please explain

Our ERM process assesses impacts, risks, opportunities and dependencies, and includes consideration of sustainability and environment related topics (including climate, water, biodiversity and forest). We have not identified an enterprise level risk specific to forests in part since we do not procure significant quantities of forest risk commodities. We estimate that palm oil-derived products represent a very small portion of our overall procurement - well below 1% of total spend.

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☒ No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

☒ Environmental risks exist, but none with the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization

(3.1.3) Please explain

Our ERM process assesses impacts, risks, opportunities and dependencies, and includes consideration of sustainability- and environment-related topics (including climate, water, biodiversity and forest). We have not identified an enterprise-level risk specific to water. Climate change risks include physical risks related to climate change, including extreme water-related weather events (e.g., flooding and drought). A multidisciplinary team led by ERM identifies and assesses climate-related risk exposures throughout LYB and our extended supply chain. Climate-related risks and opportunities are evaluated across multiple levels in our organization, including the Executive Committee, departmental and program/project levels, when applicable. We utilize the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) framework to guide our approach to reporting and disclosure, underscoring our commitment to transparency. We refreshed our baseline water risk assessments in 2024 using the World Resources Institute Aqueduct™ Tool (Aqueduct™), version 4.0, which rates geographic locations worldwide on a scale from low to extremely

high overall water risk based on watershed data related to water quantity stress, quality and regional factors. Our sites located in extremely high- or high-water-risk areas of the world comprised less than 0.1% of our estimated total water consumption.
[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

☒ France

☒ Germany

☒ Italy

☒ Netherlands

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

LyondellBasell has manufacturing sites in the European Union that fall under the scope of the EU ETS, including in Germany, France, the Netherlands and Italy. The European Union is preparing national legislation and protection plans to implement their emission reduction commitments under the Paris Agreement. In the past years, a series of legislative reforms arising out of the EU's 'Fit for 55' package of proposals has been adopted and are in the process of being implemented, including reforms to the EU Emissions Trading System (ETS) and the introduction of a Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism. Our operations in Europe and UK participate in the ETS, and we meet our obligations through a combination of free and purchased emission allowances. We anticipate that these regulations will result in an accelerated reduction of our free allowances and higher market prices for purchased allowances. These and other future regulations could result in increased costs, additional capital expenditures, and/or restrictions on operations. In addition, any future potential climate regulations, legislation, or litigation results could impose additional operating restrictions or delays in implementing growth projects or other capital investments, require us to incur increased costs, and could have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

(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

(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

We anticipate that these expected regulatory changes in the EU carbon market will result in an accelerated reduction of our free allowances, resulting in a possible shortfall in EU Allowances (EUAs) needed to meet our compliance needs under ETS by 2031, along with higher market prices for purchased allowances. These and other future regulations could result in increased costs, additional capital expenditures, and/or restrictions on operations.

(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)

0

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

154000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

*Our forecast looks at a period to 2031. By the end of 2031 (ETS Phase IV), we expect to have a shortfall of up to 1.5 million EUAs, depending on several factors, including the impact of dynamic allocation, the timeline for the inclusion of our products within the scope of CBAM and the outcome of the EU ETS Review in the next 2 years. In April 2026 we divested four European sites. The reduced asset footprint will impact the amount of EUAs that will be required in the future. While our current planning includes an average EUA price of 90 USD per EUA, we expect those prices to increase up to 103 USD per ton by 2031. Rising EUA prices may also increase annual compliance costs for individual sites in the short term. However, the quantified medium-term financial effect reflects the potential EUA shortfall expected by 2031. Our medium-term financial effect figure is calculated as follows: Expected shortfall of EUAs to 2031: from 0 to 1.5 million EUAs. Expected price of EUAs in 2031: up to 103 USD per ton. Calculation of medium-term financial effect figure: 0 to 1.5 million EUAs shortfall * 103 USD per ton from 0 (minimum) to 154 million USD (maximum).*

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☒ Other compliance, monitoring or target, please specify :Deployment of site-level emission reduction projects

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The total capital investment estimate was derived from the anticipated costs associated with the construction of new steam infrastructure and modifications to existing site systems required to enable the Botlek Steam Project at our Botlek site in the Netherlands.. This includes approximately EUR 30-40 million of LYB investments related to two steam let-down stations, additional piping, and FD fan electrification, together with approximately EUR 30-40 million of third-party infrastructure investments for the construction of the connecting steam pipeline between the existing steam networks. Based on these estimates, the total project investment is expected to range between approximately EUR 60 million and EUR 80 million.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

We anticipate increasing regulatory and market pressure to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from our manufacturing operations, including the impacts of the EU ETS, the EU Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism, and our commitment to achieve net zero Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2050, with an interim target of a 32% reduction by 2030 relative to a 2020 baseline. Our corporate and manufacturing teams in Europe are tasked with the identification, development, and implementation of site emission reduction initiatives, with the double objective of contributing to our overall plan to meet our 2030 and 2050 targets and reducing our exposure to the risk of increased cost of EU ETS allowances, which could negatively impact our indirect operating costs. These initiatives include energy efficiency and process optimization, switching to lower carbon intensive fuels including hydrogen, electrification of process equipment, and capturing, reusing, and/or storing CO₂. One example of these efforts is the Botlek Steam Project at our Botlek site in the Netherlands. As part of a collaborative initiative in the Port of Rotterdam, LyondellBasell worked with industrial partners to enable the import and use of residual steam that would otherwise be wasted. In 2024, all major commercial and technical agreements were finalized and the project reached Final Investment Decision (FID). Result: Construction is expected to be completed and the system commissioned during the second half of 2026. Once operational, the project is expected to reduce greenhouse gas emissions at the Botlek site by approximately 100,000 metric tons of CO₂ annually by displacing steam generated from natural gas. The project supports LYB's 2030 and 2050 climate targets while reducing the site's carbon intensity and its exposure to carbon-related costs associated with evolving EU climate regulations, including the EU ETS and CBAM.

[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:

☒ OPEX

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

154000000

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

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Details on the assessment and calculation of climate-related financial vulnerability arising from transition risks can be found in section 3.1.1 of this CDP report.
[Add row]

(3.3) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?

(3.3.1) Water-related regulatory violations

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.3.2) Fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties

Select all that apply

☒ Fines, but none that are considered as significant

(3.3.3) Comment

We manage water in accordance with permitted limits for discharge destination water quality, and our Operational Excellence system supports ongoing compliance. Potential wastewater pollutants are identified and evaluated at the site level, and we maintain appropriate treatment and monitoring. We also comply with permits issued by local authorities and third-party treatment entities. Although we work hard to ensure GoalZERO at all sites, incidents sometimes may occur. If they do, we investigate thoroughly to understand their causes and take action to prevent recurrence. In 2025, we paid USD 11,200 in fines for two instances of water-related non-compliance.

[Fixed row]

(3.3.1) Provide the total number and financial value of all water-related fines.

(3.3.1.1) Total number of fines

2

(3.3.1.2) Total value of fines

11200

(3.3.1.3) % of total facilities/operations associated

2

(3.3.1.4) Number of fines compared to previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(3.3.1.5) Comment

We manage water in accordance with permitted limits for discharge destination water quality, and our Operational Excellence system supports ongoing compliance. Potential wastewater pollutants are identified and evaluated at the site level, and we maintain appropriate treatment and monitoring. We also comply with permits issued by local authorities and third-party treatment entities. Although we work hard to ensure GoalZERO at all sites, incidents sometimes may occur. If they do, we investigate thoroughly to understand their causes and take action to prevent recurrence. We strive to share and apply relevant learnings across our business to drive continuous improvement. In 2025, we paid USD 11,200 in fines for two instances of water-related non-compliance.

[Fixed 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

☒ UK 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

27.25

(3.5.2.2) Scope 2 emissions approach

Select from:

☒ Market-based

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

5.91

(3.5.2.4) Period start date

01/01/2025

(3.5.2.5) Period end date

03/12/2025

(3.5.2.6) Allowances allocated

3181312

(3.5.2.7) Allowances purchased

673313

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

3508773

(3.5.2.9) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

357486

(3.5.2.10) Details of ownership

Select from:

☒ Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.11) Comment

The percentages of scope 1 and scope 2 emissions covered by the EU ETS are calculated by dividing the respective verified emissions by the respective total reported emissions.

UK ETS

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

0.16

(3.5.2.2) Scope 2 emissions approach

Select from:

☒ Market-based

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

0

(3.5.2.4) Period start date

01/01/2025

(3.5.2.5) Period end date

12/31/2025

(3.5.2.6) Allowances allocated

13107

(3.5.2.7) Allowances purchased

0

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

21134

(3.5.2.9) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.10) Details of ownership

Select from:

☒ Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.11) Comment

The percentages of scope 1 and scope 2 emissions covered by the UK ETS are calculated by dividing the respective verified emissions by the respective total reported emissions.

[Fixed row]

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

LyondellBasell complies with emission trading schemes by pursuing the lowest-cost solutions, considering both near-term and future anticipated costs under these systems. This may involve either minimizing internal emissions or purchasing allowances/compliance instruments to satisfy compliance obligations. If allowances allocated to the company exceed current compliance obligations, allowances are retained for future compliance needs. LyondellBasell has established procedures to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements and reporting, and to monitor deadlines and regulatory updates. We also have systems in place at EU ETS sites to ensure timely surrendering of certificates for compliance. We have been involved in industry associations at the national or European level that advocate to address the effectiveness of the ETS and to reduce carbon leakage. The company has created a global energy management group, supported by a network of energy management specialists at each manufacturing site to pursue energy reduction measures. European sites also have CO₂ focal points to manage compliance obligations.

(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?

Climate change

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

Forests

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

☒ No

(3.6.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental opportunities

Select from:

☒ Opportunities exist, but none anticipated to have a substantive effect on organization

(3.6.3) Please explain

Identifying forest-related opportunities is not an immediate business priority, as we estimate that palm oil-derived products represent a very small portion of our overall procurement - well below 1% of total spend.

Water

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

☒ No

(3.6.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental opportunities

Select from:

☒ Opportunities exist, but none anticipated to have a substantive effect on organization

(3.6.3) Please explain

Many of the chemicals and plastics we supply help create innovative products that meet the needs of modern society and contribute to a more sustainable future. Our products are found in nearly every sector of the economy, including applications relating to water. Our products make irrigation more efficient, reducing water leakage as well as make pipes that are lighter and more durable; making installation faster and easier, reducing water use, preventing water leakage, and protecting water purity.

[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

Markets

☒ Increased demand for certified and sustainable materials

(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

☒ Egypt

☒ India

☒ Italy

☒ Japan

☒ Sweden

☒ Belgium

☒ Germany

☒ Spain

☒ Brazil

☒ France

☒ Mexico

☒ Poland

☒ Thailand

☒ Viet Nam

☒ Indonesia

- ☒ Türkiye
- ☒ Malaysia
- ☒ Philippines
- ☒ Saudi Arabia
- ☒ Taiwan, China
- ☒ United Kingdom
- ☒ United Arab Emirates

- ☒ Singapore
- ☒ Netherlands
- ☒ Korea (The Republic of)
- ☒ United States of America
- ☒ China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

With global demand for recycled and renewable-based plastics and limited supply, our Circular & Low Carbon Solutions (CLCS) business is well-positioned to capitalize on this opportunity. By transforming plastic waste into valuable resources through mechanical, solvent-based and chemical recycling, we help customers meet their sustainability goals and reduce waste. Our solutions offer a lower-carbon footprint and serve a variety of end markets, including consumer packaging, automotive and consumer durables. To meet growing demand for sustainable solutions, we aim to produce and market 800,000 metric tons of recycled and renewable-based polymers annually by 2030. Production and marketing includes (i) joint venture production marketed by LYB plus our pro rata share of the remaining production produced and marketed by the joint venture, and (ii) production via third-party tolling arrangements. This opportunity supports growth in revenues from products designed to help customers advance their circularity and climate objectives.

(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

- ☒ Short-term

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

Select from:

- ☒ More likely than not (50–100%)

(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

We expect our Circular & Low Carbon Solutions business to become a leader in meeting the rapidly growing demand for sustainable solutions at scale. We aim to produce and market 800,000 metric tons of recycled and renewable-based polymers annually by 2030 and are building a comprehensive platform for sourcing recycled and renewable feedstocks while leveraging our innovative technologies and existing asset base. Achieving this ambition will require successful completion of our MoReTec-1 plant, which utilizes our in-house developed catalytic chemical recycling technology, expansion of our recycling footprint through inorganic growth, increased demand for circular products and supportive regulatory frameworks. We expect this opportunity to increase revenues resulting from growing demand for recycled and renewable-based products.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.6.1.17) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term - minimum (currency)

0

(3.6.1.18) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

400000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The anticipated financial effect figure is based on our publicly disclosed goal: by 2030 we aim to produce and market 0.8 million metric tons of recycled and renewable-based polymers annually, generating approximately USD 0.4 billion of incremental EBITDA (incremental to our fossil-based EBITDA excluding development costs). Our ability to achieve our goal is dependent on the development of several key enabling factors, many of which are outside of our control, including regulation, customer demand, and investment.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

180000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

We estimate total capital expenditures of approximately USD 1.2 billion in 2026 and approximately 15% of our capital budget is expected to support sustainability goals, including investments in emissions reduction and our Circular & Low Carbon Solutions business. Based on our disclosed capital budget, this represents approximately USD 180 million of estimated sustainability-related capital expenditures in 2026. Expected capital expenditures related specifically to achieving our 2030 recycled and renewable-based polymer goals are considered confidential information and not provided.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Situation: We see an opportunity from growing demand for recycled and renewable-based plastics and expect our Circular & Low Carbon Solutions business to become a leader in meeting the rapidly growing demand for sustainable solutions at scale. Task: We are building a profitable Circular & Low Carbon Solutions business and aim to produce and market 800,000 metric tons of recycled and renewable-based polymers annually by 2030. Action: We are building a comprehensive platform for sourcing recycled and renewable feedstocks, advancing construction of the MoReTec-1 chemical recycling plant, and evaluating opportunities to expand mechanical and chemical recycling capacity globally through investments and commercial agreements. Result: We expect these actions to support growing customer demand for more sustainable materials, expand our circular product portfolio and contribute to growth in our Circular & Low Carbon Solutions business.

[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:

☒ CAPEX

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

268000000

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

Select from:

☒ 11-20%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

In 2025, our capital spending to support our sustainability goals, including climate and circularity ambitions, represented approximately \$268 million of our total capital expenditures, which amounted to \$1,878 million, equating to 14.3% of the total.

[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:

☒ More frequently than 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:

☒ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

As outlined in our Board Profile, our Board seeks representation across a range of attributes, including background, expertise, gender, gender identity, race, ethnicity and nationality. In accordance with goals we set as required under Dutch law, the Board seeks to have at least 33% of the seats on our Board held by men and at least 33% by women.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

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

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from: ☒ Yes
Forests	Select from: ☒ Yes
Water	Select from: ☒ Yes
Biodiversity	Select from: ☒ Yes

[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 :Health, safety, environmental and sustainability committee charter

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

Select from:

☒ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

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

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|--|
| ☒ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets | ☒ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement |
| ☒ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets | ☒ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives |
| ☒ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets | ☒ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures |
| ☒ Overseeing and guiding value chain engagement | ☒ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes |
| ☒ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments | ☒ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan |
| ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy | |
| ☒ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures | |
| ☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments | |
| ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan | |
| ☒ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities | |

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Our Board is committed to sustainability, social responsibility and good corporate governance and delegates oversight responsibilities to its committees. The Health, Safety, Environmental and Sustainability (HSE&S) Committee assists the Board in its oversight responsibilities by assessing the effectiveness of health, safety,

environmental and sustainability programs, reporting and initiatives that support Company policies. The Committee oversees performance, risks and opportunities related to safety, operational excellence, sustainability and climate change. It provides oversight of the Company's sustainability programs, initiatives and activities; reviews with management relevant sustainability risks and trends; monitors progress on sustainability targets, ambitions and reporting, including the Company's annual Sustainability Report; and regularly reviews the Company's HSE&S metrics and ESG ratings dashboard. The Committee also reviews and approves the scope of the Company's health, safety and environmental audit program and regularly monitors audit program results. Management reports on key HSE&S metrics and initiatives at each regularly scheduled HSE&S Committee meeting, and the Board reviews sustainability strategy and actions at least annually. In 2025, the HSE&S Committee met five times with 100% director attendance.

Forests

(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 :Health, safety, environmental and sustainability committee charter

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

Select from:

- ☒ Sporadic – agenda item as important matters arise

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
☒ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes

- ☒ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding value chain engagement
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Our Board is committed to sustainability, social responsibility and good corporate governance and delegates oversight responsibilities to its committees. The Health, Safety, Environmental and Sustainability (HSE&S) Committee assists the Board in its oversight responsibilities by assessing the effectiveness of health, safety, environmental and sustainability programs, reporting and initiatives that support Company policies. The Committee oversees performance, risks and opportunities related to safety, operational excellence, sustainability and climate change. It provides oversight of the Company's sustainability programs, initiatives and activities; reviews with management relevant sustainability risks and trends; monitors progress on sustainability targets, ambitions and reporting, including the Company's annual Sustainability Report; and regularly reviews the Company's HSE&S metrics and ESG ratings dashboard. The Committee also reviews and approves the scope of the Company's health, safety and environmental audit program and regularly monitors audit program results. Management reports on key HSE&S metrics and initiatives at each regularly scheduled HSE&S Committee meeting, and the Board reviews sustainability strategy and actions at least annually. For 2025, management and the HSE&S Committee have not identified water, forests, and biodiversity as material issues for the Company. In 2025, the HSE&S Committee met five times with 100% director attendance.

Water

(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 :Health, safety, environmental and sustainability committee charter

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

Select from:

- ☒ Sporadic – agenda item as important matters arise

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding value chain engagement
- ☒ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
- ☒ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Our Board is committed to sustainability, social responsibility and good corporate governance and delegates oversight responsibilities to its committees. The Health, Safety, Environmental and Sustainability (HSE&S) Committee assists the Board in its oversight responsibilities by assessing the effectiveness of health, safety, environmental and sustainability programs, reporting and initiatives that support Company policies. The Committee oversees performance, risks and opportunities related to safety, operational excellence, sustainability and climate change. It provides oversight of the Company's sustainability programs, initiatives and activities; reviews with management relevant sustainability risks and trends; monitors progress on sustainability targets, ambitions and reporting, including the Company's annual Sustainability Report; and regularly reviews the Company's HSE&S metrics and ESG ratings dashboard. The Committee also reviews and approves the scope of the Company's health, safety and environmental audit program and regularly monitors audit program results. Management reports on key HSE&S metrics and initiatives at each regularly scheduled HSE&S Committee meeting, and the Board reviews sustainability strategy and actions at least annually. For 2025, management and the HSE&S Committee have not identified water, forests, and biodiversity as material issues for the Company. In 2025, the HSE&S Committee met five times with 100% director attendance.

Biodiversity

(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 :Health, safety, environmental and sustainability committee charter

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

Select from:

☒ Sporadic – agenda item as important matters arise

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

Select all that apply

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

☒ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes

☒ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☒ Overseeing and guiding value chain engagement

☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Our Board is committed to sustainability, social responsibility and good corporate governance and delegates oversight responsibilities to its committees. The Health, Safety, Environmental and Sustainability (HSE&S) Committee assists the Board in its oversight responsibilities by assessing the effectiveness of health, safety, environmental and sustainability programs, reporting and initiatives that support Company policies. The Committee oversees performance, risks and opportunities related to safety, operational excellence, sustainability and climate change. It provides oversight of the Company's sustainability programs, initiatives and activities; reviews with management relevant sustainability risks and trends; monitors progress on sustainability targets, ambitions and reporting, including the Company's annual Sustainability Report; and regularly reviews the Company's HSE&S metrics and ESG ratings dashboard. The Committee also reviews and approves the scope of the Company's health, safety and environmental audit program and regularly monitors audit program results. Management reports on key HSE&S metrics and initiatives at each regularly scheduled HSE&S Committee meeting, and the Board reviews sustainability strategy and actions at least annually. For 2025, management and the HSE&S Committee have not identified water, forests, and biodiversity as material issues for the Company. In 2025, the HSE&S Committee met five times with 100% director attendance.

[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
- ☒ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process
- ☒ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
- ☒ 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
- ☒ Experience in an organization that is exposed to environmental-scrutiny and is going through a sustainability transition
- ☒ Active member of an environmental committee or organization

Forests

(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
- ☒ 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

- ☒ Experience in an organization that is exposed to environmental-scrutiny and is going through a sustainability transition

Water

(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
- ☒ 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

- ☒ Experience in an organization that is exposed to environmental-scrutiny and is going through a sustainability transition

[Fixed row]

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

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from: ☒ Yes
Forests	Select from: ☒ Yes
Water	Select from: ☒ Yes
Biodiversity	Select from: ☒ Yes

[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

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

Engagement

- ✓ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ✓ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ✓ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- ✓ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
- ✓ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ✓ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ✓ Developing a climate transition plan issues
- ✓ Implementing a climate transition plan environmental issues
- ✓ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- ✓ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ✓ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes
- ✓ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental
- ✓ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to

Other

- ✓ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(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:

- ☒ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Our Chief Executive Officer (CEO) holds overall responsibility for our climate program as part of our broader sustainability strategy. The CEO chairs the Executive Committee, which includes the CFO, heads of our four strategic business units, and several Executive Vice Presidents (EVPs) who oversee critical areas of this program such as enterprise risk management, sustainability strategy, government relations, operational excellence, legal and compliance, innovation, and procurement. Our Executive Committee regularly reviews strategies, policies, and risks related to sustainability, including climate topics. Supported by our Chief Sustainability Officer, this group collaborates with leaders across the organization, including the Carbon Value Creation and Capture Steering Committee, to bring together the necessary expertise and skills. The Carbon Value Creation and Capture Steering Committee, including our Executive Vice President of Operational Excellence and HSE, aligns and executes plans to achieve our scope 1 and scope 2 GHG emission reduction goals. The Global Sustainability Team oversees progress on our scope 3 GHG emission targets, working closely with internal stakeholders, business segments, procurement, and supply chain.

Forests

(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

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- ☒ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☒ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

Strategy and financial planning

☒ Developing a business strategy which considers 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

Our Chief Executive Officer (CEO) holds overall responsibility for our health, safety environment (HSE) and sustainable procurement programs as part of our broader sustainability strategy, supported by our Executive Vice President of Operational Excellence and HSE, Chief Procurement Officer and Chief Sustainability Officer. The CEO chairs the Executive Committee, which includes the CFO, heads of our four strategic business units, and several Executive Vice Presidents (EVPs) who oversee critical areas such as enterprise risk management, sustainability strategy, HSE, legal and compliance and procurement. Our Executive Committee regularly reviews strategies, policies, and risks related to sustainability, including environmental topics.

Water

(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

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- ☒ Managing engagement in landscapes and/or jurisdictions
- ☒ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☒ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

(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

Our Chief Executive Officer (CEO) holds overall responsibility for our health, safety environment (HSE) program as part of our broader sustainability strategy, supported by our Executive Vice President of Operational Excellence and HSE, and Chief Sustainability Officer. The CEO chairs the Executive Committee, which includes the CFO, heads of our four strategic business units, and several Executive Vice Presidents (EVPs) who oversee critical areas such as enterprise risk management, sustainability strategy, operational excellence, legal and compliance, innovation, and procurement. Our Executive Committee regularly reviews strategies, policies, and risks related to sustainability, including environmental and climate topics.

Biodiversity

(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

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- ☒ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☒ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

(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:

- ☒ As important matters arise

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Our Chief Executive Officer (CEO) holds overall responsibility for our health, safety environment (HSE) program as part of our broader sustainability strategy, supported by our Executive Vice President of Operational Excellence and HSE, and Chief Sustainability Officer. The CEO chairs the Executive Committee, which includes the CFO, heads of our four strategic business units, and several Executive Vice Presidents (EVPs) who oversee critical areas such as enterprise risk management, sustainability strategy, operational excellence, legal and compliance, innovation, and procurement. Our Executive Committee regularly reviews strategies, policies, and risks related to sustainability, including environmental and climate topics.

[Add row]

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

Climate change

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

10

(4.5.3) Please explain

For 2025, 30% of the total payout under the STI program (20% Safety and 10% Sustainability) reflects the Company's commitment to safety, accountability and timely delivery of our climate and circularity goals. Under our sustainability metric, payout is based on the accomplishment of key milestones approved by the C&TD Committee. For 2025, we focused on two milestones: (1) leverage transformation projects to improve energy efficiency by 0.5% from a 2021 baseline; and (2) produce and market 235kt of recycled and renewable-based polymers in 2025. Includes renewable, mechanical and chemical recycling sales volumes from our CLCS and APS businesses. Production and marketing includes (i) joint venture production marketed by LYB plus our pro rata share of the remaining production produced and marketed by the joint venture, and (ii) production via third-party tolling arrangements.

Forests

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to introduce them in the next two years

(4.5.3) Please explain

Forests have not been deemed a material issue to date. Therefore, we do not provide incentives to C-suite employees or board members for the management of forest-related issues.

Water

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to introduce them in the next two years

(4.5.3) Please explain

Water has not been deemed a material issue to date. Therefore, we do not provide incentives to C-suite employees or board members for management of water-related issues.

[Fixed row]

(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☒ Corporate executive team

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☒ Progress towards environmental targets

Emission reduction

☒ Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption

Resource use and efficiency

☒ Energy efficiency improvement

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☒ Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Our Short-Term Incentive Plan includes a component tied to corporate performance defined during each year. For 2025, 30% of the total payout under the STI program (20% Safety and 10% Sustainability) reflects the Company's commitment to safety, accountability and timely delivery of our climate and circularity goals. Under our sustainability metric, payout is based on the accomplishment of key milestones approved by the C&TD Committee. For 2025, we focused on two milestones: (1) leverage transformation projects to improve energy efficiency by 0.5% from a 2021 baseline; and (2) produce and market 235kt of recycled and renewable-based polymers in 2025. Includes renewable, mechanical and chemical recycling sales volumes from our CLCS and APS businesses. Production and marketing includes (i) joint venture production marketed by LYB plus our pro rata share of the remaining production produced and marketed by the joint venture, and (ii) production via third-party tolling arrangements.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

To tackle the global challenges of plastic waste and climate change, we set 2030 goals to reduce our scope 1 and 2 emissions by 32% and scope 3 emissions by 30%, relative to a 2020 baseline. We also set a goal to produce and market at least 800,000 metric tons of recycled and renewable-based polymers annually by 2030. Production and marketing includes (i) joint venture production marketed by LYB plus our pro rata share of the remaining production produced and marketed by the joint venture, and (ii) production via third-party tolling arrangements. We believe that the sustainability component of our STI plan incentivizes accountability and timely delivery of our climate and circularity goals. Payout for the 2025 STI award was based on achievement of target performance levels for four components: business results, value creation, safety performance, and sustainability, as described in our 2026 Proxy Statement.

[Add 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
 - ☒ Forests
 - ☒ Water

(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

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Our Health, Safety, Environment, and Security (HSES) Policy outlines our environmental commitments. Our sustainability approach is further detailed in our 2025 Sustainability Report. In 2025, we introduced a refreshed sustainability framework organized around three interconnected elements: Building on Strong Foundations, Unlocking Change, and Pioneering Transformative Solutions. Through this framework, we describe how sustainability is integrated into our strategy to create value and address environmental challenges. The report outlines our approach to advancing circular and low-carbon solutions, including increasing production of recycled and renewable-based polymers, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, and achieving net-zero emissions from operations by 2050. It also covers climate-related risk management, renewable energy, innovation, and initiatives supporting a circular economy. In addition, the report details our approach to environmental management, including emissions to air, water, and land; water use and stewardship; waste management; plastic pellet loss prevention; biodiversity and ecosystem services; and responsible chemicals management throughout the product lifecycle. As a signatory to the UN CEO Water Mandate, LYB also describes its approach to water risk assessment and water stewardship. The report further highlights sustainable procurement, supplier engagement, operational excellence, and governance of environmental and sustainability matters.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- ☒ Commitment to a circular economy strategy
- ☒ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- ☒ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance
- ☒ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

- ☒ Commitment to net-zero emissions
- ☒ Commitment to not funding climate-denial or lobbying against climate regulations

Water-specific commitments

- ☒ Commitment to reduce or phase out hazardous substances
- ☒ Commitment to control/reduce/eliminate water pollution
- ☒ Commitment to reduce water withdrawal volumes
- ☒ Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action

Social commitments

- ☒ Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights

(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
- ☒ Yes, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- ☒ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

LYB HSES Policy 2022.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

- ☒ CEO Water Mandate
- ☒ UN Global Compact
- ☒ Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)
- ☒ Ellen MacArthur Foundation Global Commitment
- ☒ Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Community Member
- ☒ International Sustainability & Carbon Certification (ISCC)
- ☒ Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)
- ☒ World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)

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

CEO Water Mandate: As a UN CEO Water Mandate signatory, LYB aims for continuous improvement in water stewardship. Ellen MacArthur Foundation: In 2025, LYB became a Network Partner of the Ellen MacArthur Foundation, a globally recognized leader accelerating the transition to a circular economy. ISCC PLUS: We are using the internationally recognized ISCC PLUS certification to introduce bio-circular and recycled feedstocks into our production processes and attribute the content to our Circulen and +LC products through mass balance. SBTi: In 2025, LYB continued engagement with several of our peers in the Science-Based Targets initiative's (SBTi) Expert Advisory Group (EAG) to provide input into target-setting guidance for the chemical industry. Additionally, LYB contributed to the public consultation on updates to SBTi's Net Zero Standard. United Nations Global Compact (UNGC): As a member of the UNGC, we aim to incorporate the Ten Principles into our strategies, policies, and procedures. World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD): LYB is an active member across several WBCSD pathways, supporting our circular and low-carbon solutions strategy and our net-zero ambition. Our engagement focuses on advancing scope 3 transparency, supplier decarbonization, and robust sustainability data. In 2025, LYB contributed technical expertise to WBCSD initiatives including Climate Action, Nature Action, Equity Action, and Corporate Performance & Accounting, helping to develop methodologies, metrics, and reporting approaches that can underpin credible corporate performance. TCFD, SASB, GRI: Our sustainability disclosures are guided by the principles of TCFD, and we have integrated climate risk into our enterprise risk management framework; our TCFD index is published on our website. We also consider GRI and SASB frameworks in our disclosures, with indices included in our ESG Reporting Index document available on lyb.com. Responsible Care: We are a signatory to Responsible Care®, the global chemical industry's voluntary initiative aimed at driving continuous improvement in safe chemicals management and achieving excellence in environmental, health, safety, and security performance. We adhere to Responsible Care Management System (RCMS) standards and embed them into our operations. Together for Sustainability (TfS): Our Chief Procurement Officer, Jen Jewson, serves as TfS President. Through TfS, we are helping to develop scope 3 carbon accounting methodologies and PCF frameworks to increase transparency. Alliance to End Plastic Waste (AEPW): As a founding and leading member, LYB plays an active role in shaping and advancing the Alliance's mission, with Tracey Campbell, EVP Sustainability & Corporate Affairs, serving as Chair of the AEPW Board. In 2025, we also focused our participation in AEPW's Flexibles Program, which targets one of the most complex challenges in plastics circularity: the collection and recycling of hard-to-recycle flexible packaging. Ocean Plastics Leadership Network (OPLN): Through OPLN, LYB contributed to the development of the Responsible Production Guidelines for Advanced/Chemical/Molecular (ACM) Recycling (2023–2025). The process was grounded in broad, multi-stakeholder engagement, ensuring alignment with emerging best practices. Global Impact Coalition (GIC): LYB plays an active role in GIC's innovation agenda, co-leading projects on decarbonization and circularity, including initiatives on direct conversion, sustainable olefins, and automotive plastics circularity. In 2025, GIC progressed several initiatives from ideation into pilots, pre-feasibility studies, and dedicated project structures, demonstrating tangible pathways toward scale and implementation.

[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

Yes

☒ 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

Climate Advocacy Report 2025.pdf

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, my organization is registered

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Mandatory government register
- ☒ Voluntary government register
- ☒ Non-government register

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

LyondellBasell is listed in the EU Transparency Register (REG# 606644737858-48), German Transparency Register (REG# R005987 via Basell Polyolefine GmbH), and the Zicklin Index (Center for Political Accountability). It reports U.S. federal lobbying quarterly via the Office of the Clerk and Secretary of the Senate, search "LYONDELL CHEMICAL COMPANY" as Registrant.

(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

LYB has a structured process in place to ensure that our external engagement activities align with our environmental and sustainability commitments. Our VP of Government Relations, our legal compliance team and applicable executive leaders are responsible for approving membership in trade associations. Members of trade associations are required to complete annual training which details our climate policy positions and expectations for engagement with trade associations on these issues. In addition, any significant voting decisions require review and approval of the VP of Government Relations. We support effective policies in line with goals that help the world reach net zero by 2050, and assess our trade associations against our climate policy positions every two years.
[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 climate- and energy policy proposal, in particular the future of the Emission Trading System (ETS), the Renewable Energy Directive (RED III) and the EU Industrial Carbon Management Strategy.

(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

Environmental impacts and pressures

☒ Emissions – CO2

☒ Emissions – other GHGs

☒ Other environmental impacts and pressures, please specify :Industrial decarbonization via low-carbon hydrogen and carbon capture technologies

(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

☒ Europe

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

Select from:

☒ Support with minor exceptions

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

In the case of the RED III, we have advocated for cost-competitive low-carbon hydrogen and equal treatment between low-carbon and renewable hydrogen in the EU policy framework, as we see hydrogen as an important lever to reduce GHG emissions. We have supported legislative initiatives to increase the availability of high-quality low carbon hydrogen irrespective of its production route to support the reduction of GHG emissions at industrial sites, which we see as key in order to develop a hydrogen economy and ensure the hydrogen volumes necessary for GHG emission reductions at the scale necessary. In the case of the ETS, we have provided

input to the EU Commission and national governments about the upcoming review of the ETS Directive, focusing on the need to accelerate enabling conditions for decarbonization business cases (such as development of infrastructure) and the need for demand for low carbon products. In the case of the EU's Industrial Carbon Management Strategy, we have provided input to the Commission's CO2 Market Package consultation, highlighting the importance of supportive governmental policies, subsidies, transparent and timely permit processing.

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Ad-hoc meetings
- ☒ Participation in working groups organized by policy makers
- ☒ Participation in voluntary government programs
- ☒ Responding to consultations

(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

The EU- energy and climate policy framework establishing 2030-2040 and 2050 targets is relevant to LYB's environmental commitments and transition plan, as it aims to encourage electrification technologies, low-carbon hydrogen, renewable electricity, CCUS and enabling infrastructures.. In the case of the RED III, we have advocated for cost-competitive low-carbon hydrogen and equal treatment between low-carbon and renewable hydrogen in the EU policy framework, as we see hydrogen as an important lever to reduce GHG emissions. We have supported legislative initiatives to increase the availability of high-quality low carbon hydrogen irrespective of its production route to support the reduction of GHG emissions at industrial sites. Regarding the EU's Industrial Carbon Management Strategy, we have advocated for supporting policies for Carbon capture technologies, particularly for hard-to-abate emissions sources.

(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

National subsidy instruments linked to GHG-reduction technologies

(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.)

☒ Subsidies for low-carbon, non-renewable energy projects

☒ Subsidies on infrastructure

☒ Other financial mechanisms, please specify :National subsidy instruments supporting industrial decarbonization and infrastructure for GHG-reduction technologies.

(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

- ☒ France
- ☒ Germany
- ☒ United States of America

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

Select from:

- ☒ Support with minor exceptions

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

LYB has continued its discussions in France regarding the development and rollout of a specific subsidy scheme for large net zero projects for the manufacturing industry in France. In Germany, we continue to engage with government officials from ministries and the Federal Chancellery, as well as members of parliament at federal and state (North Rhine-Westphalia) levels on the net zero roadmap for our sites in Germany. This is particularly true at Wesseling, where funding and supportive policies regarding new infrastructures and availability of low carbon energy sources are key enablers of decarbonization. In the United States, LYB is directly involved in advocacy to advance CCUS to ensure a supportive regulatory framework for carbon reduction technologies as well as policies to support electricity market reforms to support renewable generation investments, innovation and grid reliability. An adequate supply of electricity from low-and zero-carbon sources is one of our four critical levers to reducing our GHG emissions. We believe that electrical infrastructure and capacity must increase in size, system management must be upgraded to meet growing demand and infrastructure planning must be enhanced. We evaluated policy proposals that would support this important lever in our GHG emissions reduction targets, laying the groundwork for future engagement with policymakers.

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Regular meetings
- ☒ Participation in voluntary government programs
- ☒ 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

LYB has continued discussions with the authorities regarding the development of a specific subsidy scheme for large net zero projects for the manufacturing industry in France. In Germany, we continue to engage with government officials from ministries and the Federal Chancellery, as well as members of parliament at federal and state (North Rhine-Westphalia) levels on the net zero roadmap for our sites in Germany. This is particularly true at Wesseling, where funding and supportive policies regarding new infrastructures and availability of low carbon energy sources are key enablers of decarbonization. In the United States, LYB is directly involved in advocacy to advance CCUS to ensure a supportive regulatory framework for carbon reduction technologies as well as policies to support electricity market reforms to support renewable generation investments, innovation and grid reliability. An adequate supply of electricity from low-and zero-carbon sources is one of our four critical levers to reducing our GHG emissions. We believe that electrical infrastructure and capacity must increase in size, system management must be upgraded to meet growing demand and infrastructure planning must be enhanced. We evaluated policy proposals that would support this important lever in our GHG emissions reduction targets, laying the groundwork for future engagement with policymakers.

(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

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:

☒ Yes, we publicly promoted their current 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

No misalignment with LYB climate policy positions. Based on our last assessment of trade association alignment, ACC has voiced support for the Inflation Reduction Act's 45V tax credit, paired with the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law's hydrogen hub infrastructure program as essential for investment in a clean hydrogen economy. In its February 2024 comments to the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), ACC advocated for the continued role of fossil gas in hydrogen production, but in the context of allowing a hydrogen producer with more efficient carbon capture technology to take credit for co-produced steam created during the production process as a result of

its carbon capture technology being more efficient. In comments to the Department of Energy in June of 2024, ACC re-emphasized the need to ensure the final 45V tax credit guidance incentivizes investment in all forms of clean hydrogen production technologies that can meet the GHG emissions standards, regardless of the energy source, feedstock or process.

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

5000000

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

The funding aims to support policy engagement that advances shared business and sustainability goals. In our Climate Advocacy Report, we disclose dues paid using ranges. The figure entered here reflects the lower bound of the applicable range.

(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

North America

☒ American Fuel & Petrochemical Manufacturers

(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:

☒ Mixed

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, we attempted to influence them but they did not change 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

Mixed alignment with one or more of the LYB climate policy priority areas. As part of our process to assess alignment between LYB's climate policy positions and those of our trade associations, we conduct a review every two years, with the most recent assessment completed in 2025. AFPM states support for "...address[ing] climate change through global cooperation and greenhouse gas emissions reductions" but does not specify support to limit global temperature rise to well below 2° C above preindustrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase even further to 1.5° C. AFPM is opposed to EV mandates and bans that would impact their refining members. AFPM is leading litigation efforts to oppose federal and state laws/regulations designed to reduce GHG emissions from the transportation sector by supporting zero emissions vehicles, which play a key role in the U.S. meeting its climate targets. However, AFPM has been in active discussions with members about comprehensive transportation policy legislation, including a federal fuel carbon reduction standard and complementary well-to-wheel vehicle standard as an alternative policy. These discussions have led some members to move AFPM from misaligned on climate policy to partially aligned. AFPM has filed regulatory

comments endorsing parts of federal legislation and articulating support in its sustainability report and annual report for lower-carbon technologies such as CCS and hydrogen. AFPM has stated its support for sound policies and regulations, and the goal of reducing emissions, but opposes regulations that “make unreasonable and often conflicting demands on U.S. refiners and petrochemical manufacturers to make major changes in their processes.”

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

1000000

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

The funding aims to support policy engagement that advances shared business and sustainability goals. In our Climate Advocacy Report, we disclose dues paid using ranges. The figure entered here reflects the lower bound of the applicable range.

(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

Asia and Pacific

☒ Other trade association in Asia and Pacific, please specify :Asian Clean Fuels Association (ACFA)

(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, we publicly promoted their current 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

ACFA demonstrates general alignment with emissions reduction through the use of clean fuels and fuel additives but has limited to no engagement on any other climate policy issue. As part of our process to assess alignment between LYB's climate policy positions and those of our trade associations, we conduct a review every two years, with the most recent assessment completed in 2025. ACFA's engagement on climate is confined to advancing fuels and fuels additives which reduce emissions. ACFA focuses on emissions reductions from fuels and the promotion of low carbon or carbon-neutral fuels as a key lever for achieving carbon neutrality by 2050. ACFA has no appreciable engagement in any other climate policy issue outside of this.

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

250000

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

The funding aims to support policy engagement that advances shared business and sustainability goals. In our Climate Advocacy Report, we disclose dues paid using ranges. The figure entered here reflects the lower bound of the applicable range.

(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 4

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☒ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☒ BusinessEurope

(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, we publicly promoted their current 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

No misalignment with LYB climate policy positions. As part of our process to assess alignment between LYB's climate policy positions and those of our trade associations, we conduct a review every two years, with the most recent assessment completed in 2025. BusinessEurope supports the European Green Deal and is committed to the transition to a climate-neutral economy by mid-century. Our evaluation has shown that their positions around hydrogen and low carbon fuels, CCUS, emerging technologies, renewable and low carbon electricity, and carbon pricing are consistent with ours.

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

25000

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

The funding aims to support policy engagement that advances shared business and sustainability goals. In our Climate Advocacy Report, we disclose dues paid using ranges. The figure entered here reflects the lower bound of the applicable range.

(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 5

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☒ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

☒ Other global trade association, please specify :Chemical Industries Association

(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, we publicly promoted their current 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

No misalignment with LYB climate policy positions. As part of our process to assess alignment between LYB's climate policy positions and those of our trade associations, we conduct a review every two years, with the most recent assessment completed in 2025. The CIA reiterates the chemical industry's commitment to the transition to a climate-neutral economy by mid-century. Our evaluation has shown that their positions around hydrogen and low carbon fuels, CCUS, emerging technologies, renewable and low carbon electricity, and carbon pricing are consistent with ours.

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

50000

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

The funding aims to support policy engagement that advances shared business and sustainability goals. In our Climate Advocacy Report, we disclose dues paid using ranges. The figure entered here reflects the lower bound of the applicable range.

(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 6

(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)

(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, we publicly promoted their current 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

No misalignment with LYB climate policy positions. As part of our process to assess alignment between LYB's climate policy positions and those of our trade associations, we conduct a review every two years, with the most recent assessment completed in 2025. CEFIC supports the European Green Deal and Europe's ambition to become climate neutral by 2050. Our evaluation has shown that their positions around hydrogen and low carbon fuels, CCUS, emerging technologies, renewable and low carbon electricity, and carbon pricing are consistent with ours.

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

1000000

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

The funding aims to support policy engagement that advances shared business and sustainability goals. In our Climate Advocacy Report, we disclose dues paid using ranges. The figure entered here reflects the lower bound of the applicable range.

(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 7

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☒ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

☒ Other global trade association, please specify :International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA)

(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, we publicly promoted their current 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

No misalignment with LYB climate policy positions. As part of our process to assess alignment between LYB's climate policy positions and those of our trade associations, we conduct a review every two years, with the most recent assessment completed in 2025. In the climate neutrality statement published in 2021, the ICCA stated its support for the ambition of the chemical industry to achieve climate neutrality by mid-century. To align with this statement, ICCA commissioned a study to identify pathways and key enablers for the global chemical industry to reach climate neutrality, which was published in 2024. The Climate Neutrality report recognizes the industry need for low emission hydrogen combined with CCS and accompanying supportive policy frameworks and permit processes as an important pathway to limiting emissions from manufacturing processes. The report also notes the importance of low-emission energy from various sources as a key enabler to climate neutrality.

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

50000

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

The funding aims to support policy engagement that advances shared business and sustainability goals. In our Climate Advocacy Report, we disclose dues paid using ranges. The figure entered here reflects the lower bound of the applicable range.

(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 8

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☒ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

☒ National Association of Manufacturers

(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:

☒ Mixed

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, we attempted to influence them but they did not change 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

Mixed alignment with one or more of LYB climate policy priority areas. As part of our process to assess alignment between LYB's climate policy positions and those of our trade associations, we conduct a review every two years, with the most recent assessment completed in 2025. Our evaluation has shown that NAM's positions around hydrogen and low carbon fuels, CCUS, emerging technologies, and renewable and low carbon electricity are largely consistent with ours. However, while NAM has supported the energy transition with a focus on permitting reform, it has focused in many cases on increased investment in fossil fuels vs. energy sourced via more sustainable means.

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

250000

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

The funding aims to support policy engagement that advances shared business and sustainability goals. In our Climate Advocacy Report, we disclose dues paid using ranges. The figure entered here reflects the lower bound of the applicable range.

(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 9

(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 :PlasticsEurope

(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, we publicly promoted their current 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

No misalignment with LYB climate policy positions, but with limited engagement. As part of our process to assess alignment between LYB's climate policy positions and those of our trade associations, we conduct a review every two years, with the most recent assessment completed in 2025. Plastics Europe states support emissions reduction efforts, stating "we therefore support the EU's ambition to become climate-neutral by 2050..." Our evaluation has shown that their high-level positions around hydrogen and low carbon fuels, CCUS, emerging technologies, renewable and low carbon electricity, and carbon pricing are consistent with ours, but that engagement on climate issues is generally limited.

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

1000000

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

The funding aims to support policy engagement that advances shared business and sustainability goals. In our Climate Advocacy Report, we disclose dues paid using ranges. The figure entered here reflects the lower bound of the applicable range.

(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 10

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☒ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

☒ Other global trade association, please specify :Electricity Consumers Resource Council (ELCON)

(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:

☒ Mixed

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, we attempted to influence them but they did not change 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

Mixed alignment with LYB climate policy positions related to emerging technologies and low carbon renewable energy and electrification. As part of our process to assess alignment between LYB's climate policy positions and those of our trade associations, we conduct a review every two years, with the most recent assessment completed in 2025. No appreciable positions on other LYB climate policy priorities. ELCON is inactive with regard to many of the LYB climate policy positions, focusing almost exclusively on US federal and state policies that affect the price, availability and reliability of electrical service. General alignment demonstrated with the LYB climate policy positions related to grid capacity upgrades needed to support the high electricity demands tied to the electrification of processes and with policies accelerating the development of emerging technologies which enable the reduction of emissions from carbon intensive, large scale manufacturing needs. However, ELCON remains a strong proponent of fossil fuel-derived sources of energy in the short- to mid-term. LYB recognizes that the energy transition will take place over time, and that energy sourced from fossil fuel-derived sources are necessary in the short-to mid-term while renewable fuel sources and accompanying low-carbon dispatchable capacity is developed.

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

50000

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

The funding aims to support policy engagement that advances shared business and sustainability goals. In our Climate Advocacy Report, we disclose dues paid using ranges. The figure entered here reflects the lower bound of the applicable range.

(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 11

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☒ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

☒ Other trade association in North America, please specify :United States Council for International Business (USCIB)

(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, we publicly promoted their current 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

No misalignment with LYB climate policy positions. As part of our process to assess alignment between LYB's climate policy positions and those of our trade associations, we conduct a review every two years, with the most recent assessment completed in 2025. USCIB's priorities include advancing global climate action alongside energy security, innovation and climate resilience. USCIB principles recognize carbon pricing as an important climate policy tool, and USCIB seeks opportunities to design international climate cooperation that works with markets to encourage companies in all sectors to integrate climate mitigation into their activities, supply and value chains. Our evaluation has shown that their high-level positions align with our climate policy principles.

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

25000

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

The funding aims to support policy engagement that advances shared business and sustainability goals. In our Climate Advocacy Report, we disclose dues paid using ranges. The figure entered here reflects the upper bound of the applicable range.

(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 12

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☒ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

☒ Other trade association in North America, please specify :China Petroleum and Chemical Industry Federation (CPCIF)

(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, we publicly promoted their current 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

While the CPCIF website is difficult to navigate, there appears to be general alignment with some of the LYB climate policy positions. However, the level of activity in many climate policy areas is difficult to determine. As part of our process to assess alignment between LYB's climate policy positions and those of our trade associations, we conduct a review every two years, with the most recent assessment completed in 2025.

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

25000

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

The funding aims to support policy engagement that advances shared business and sustainability goals. In our Climate Advocacy Report, we disclose dues paid using ranges. The figure entered here reflects the upper bound of the applicable range.

(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

(4.12.1.2) Is your publication in line with a standard or framework?

Select from:

☒ No

(4.12.1.4) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Water

(4.12.1.5) Status of the publication

Select from:

☒ Complete

(4.12.1.6) Content elements

Select all that apply

☒ Governance

☒ Risks & Opportunities

☒ Strategy

☒ Climate-related targets

(4.12.1.7) Page/section reference

2026 Proxy Statement: pages 24-28 (Approach to Sustainability), page 26 (Oversight of ESG Matters), page 27 (ERM and climate risk), pages 45-55 (executive compensation). Annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2025: pages 11-12 (Environmental and sustainability topics), Item 1A: Risks Related to Health, Safety, and the Environment, pages 26-28.

(4.12.1.8) Attach the relevant publication

2026 Proxy Statement and 2025 Annual Report.pdf

(4.12.1.9) Comment

In 2026, we published a single combined document that includes both our 2026 Proxy Statement and Annual Report for the reporting year 2025. Attached is this combined document. Relevant disclosures in the 2026 Proxy Statement can be found in the following sections: Approach to Sustainability (pages 24-28), Oversight of ESG Matters (page 26), ERM and climate risk (page 27), and executive compensation (pages 45-55). Relevant disclosures in the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2025, can be found on pages 11-12 (Environmental and sustainability topics) and in Item 1A: Risks Related to Health, Safety, and the Environment (pages 26-28).

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

- ☒ In voluntary sustainability reports

(4.12.1.2) Is your publication in line with a standard or framework?

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(4.12.1.3) Standard or framework the publication is in line with

Select all that apply

- ☒ GRI
☒ Other, please specify :SASB

(4.12.1.4) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
☒ Forests
☒ Water
☒ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.5) Status of the publication

Select from:

- ☒ Complete

(4.12.1.6) Content elements

Select all that apply

- ☒ Strategy
- ☒ Governance
- ☒ Risks & Opportunities
- ☒ Water-related targets
- ☒ Value chain engagement
- ☒ Water pollution indicators
- ☒ Greenhouse gas emissions figures
- ☒ Content of environmental policies
- ☒ Dependencies & Impacts
- ☒ Biodiversity indicators
- ☒ Public policy engagement
- ☒ Climate-related targets
- ☒ Water accounting figures

(4.12.1.7) Page/section reference

Key areas of our 2025 Sustainability Report which cover the environmental issues in this CDP response are "Circular Solutions" (p. 22–33), "Low-Carbon Solutions" (p. 33–47), "Innovation" (p. 47–50), "Investment" (p. 76–78), "Operational Excellence" (p. 81–99), and "Good Governance" (p. 99–116).

(4.12.1.8) Attach the relevant publication

LYB Sustainability Report 2025.pdf

(4.12.1.9) Comment

Our 2025 Sustainability Report is designed to meet the information needs of stakeholders interested in our sustainability performance. In preparing this report, we have aligned our disclosures with key regulatory and voluntary sustainability reporting standards, including the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB), and the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). Key areas of the report that address the environmental issues covered in this CDP response include Circular Solutions (pages 22-33), Low-Carbon Solutions (pages 33-47), Innovation (pages 47-50), Investment (pages 76-78), Operational Excellence (pages 81-99), and Good Governance (pages 99-116). These sections outline our strategy, governance, performance, and progress related to environmental sustainability topics.

Row 3

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

- ☒ In mainstream reports

(4.12.1.2) Is your publication in line with a standard or framework?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.12.1.3) Standard or framework the publication is in line with

Select all that apply

☒ IFRS

(4.12.1.4) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Water

(4.12.1.5) Status of the publication

Select from:

☒ Complete

(4.12.1.6) Content elements

Select all that apply

☒ Strategy

☒ Governance

☒ Risks & Opportunities

☒ Dependencies & Impacts

☒ Public policy engagement

☒ Climate-related targets

(4.12.1.7) Page/section reference

See section 2.4 Sustainability which includes Sustainability Actions in 2025.

(4.12.1.8) Attach the relevant publication

2025 Statutory Dutch Annual Report.pdf

(4.12.1.9) Comment

The Dutch Annual Report has been prepared in accordance with IFRS and International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) interpretations as adopted by the European Union. It includes section 2.4 which describes Sustainability Actions in 2025.

[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:

☒ Annually

Forests

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

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

(5.1.3) Primary reason why your organization has not used scenario analysis

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.1.4) Explain why your organization has not used scenario analysis

Forest risk commodities have not been deemed a material issue to date. Therefore, scenario analysis has not been used to identify forest-related environmental outcomes.

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☒ Annually

[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

Climate transition scenarios

☒ Bespoke climate transition scenario

(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
- ☒ Reputation
- ☒ Technology
- ☒ Liability

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- ☒ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2030
- ☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Finance and insurance

- ☒ Cost of capital
- ☒ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Stakeholder and customer demands

- ☒ Consumer sentiment
- ☒ Consumer attention to impact

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ☑ Global regulation
- ☑ Level of action (from local to global)
- ☑ Global targets
- ☑ Other regulators, legal and policy regimes driving forces, please specify :Availability of technologies needed to achieve interim and long-term reduction targets

Macro and microeconomy

- ☑ Domestic growth
- ☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

We used quantitative and qualitative scenario analysis for further development of our climate strategy and as part of our regular risk evaluation process. We developed three scenarios to support our business strategy including the future development of our sustainability and climate strategy. These three scenarios are, where (1) sustainability progress has taken a step back globally, with significant differences in levels of ambition and action between global regions, (2) a reference baseline scenario representing “Business as Usual”, and a (3) a net zero scenario with an acceleration of climate action globally. The Net Zero scenario is a future state up to 2050 with limiting global warming to 1.5°C, which was developed as a bespoke scenario with references to IEA NZE 2050 scenarios and was supported with relevant sector-specific publications. The PESTEL framework (Political, Environmental, Social, Technological, Economical, Legal) has been applied to capture key external driving forces, which are the underlying reasons for change in the magnitude of the probability, consequence, vulnerability, and velocity of the risks. The driving forces have been selected based on potential financial or strategic impact on our organization and the uncertainty involved. Examples of driving forces are international climate change policy including policies that promote clean energy growth, availability and price of feedstock, economic growth, plastic demand in different regions, and low carbon technologies. Key assumptions include a fall of carbon emissions from energy use by more than 95% by 2050, a greater adoption of circular and sharing economies with increased propensity to switch to low-carbon energy sources, the implementation of policies that accelerate the energy transition, consumer sentiment that shows willingness to pay for goods and services that support the energy transition, and the ability to access technology that support the energy transition. The time horizon considered in our scenario extends to 2050, with a mid-point at 2030 to align with the goals of the Paris Agreement on global decarbonization by 2050. The scenario analysis covers all business segments, geographic locations where LyondellBasell operates, and our major production sites. The development of scenarios, inputs, assumptions, and analytical methods used to substantiate each scenario were supported by an external consultant in collaboration with LyondellBasell stakeholders.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

We have used quantitative and qualitative scenario analysis for the further development of our climate strategy and as part of our regular risk evaluation process. We’ve developed three scenarios to support our business strategy including the future development of our sustainability and climate strategy. These scenarios are (1)

sustainability progress has taken a step back globally, with significant differences in levels of ambition and action between global regions, (2) a reference baseline scenario representing “Business as Usual”, and a (3) a net zero scenario with an acceleration of climate action globally. The “Net Zero” scenario is a future state up to 2050 with limiting global warming to 1.5°C, which was developed as a bespoke scenario with references to several public scenarios and sector specific publications including IEA NZE 2050, IHS, and SystemIQ.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Water scenarios

☒ WRI Aqueduct

(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

☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Unspecified future scenario

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ☒ Changes to the state of nature
- ☒ Number of ecosystems impacted
- ☒ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)
- ☒ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

We refreshed our baseline water risk assessments in 2024 using the World Resources Institute Aqueduct™ Tool (version 4.0) and completed a future water stress assessment under Aqueduct's "business as usual" scenario (SSP3 RCP7.0). Aqueduct™ rates geographic locations worldwide on a scale from low to extremely high water risk based on watershed data related to water quantity stress, quality and regional factors. Most of our sites are generally classified as low- or medium-water risk, with less than 0.1% of our global water consumption in high or extremely-high water risk locations.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct Tool (Aqueduct) was chosen due to its wide acceptance and alignment with CDP, GRI, UN Global Compact, etc., and is seen as the best tool to measure and understand our water-related risks.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

- ☒ RCP 2.6

(5.1.1.2) SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ No SSP used

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Acute physical

☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 1.6°C - 1.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(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

- ☑ Changes to the state of nature
- ☑ Number of ecosystems impacted
- ☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)
- ☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

We have used qualitative scenario analysis for the further development of our climate strategy and as part of our regular risk evaluation process. We developed three scenarios until 2050. The first scenario is a future state up to 2050 with limiting global warming to well below 2°C, and the second scenario looks to a state in line with 2.5°C - 2.9°C global warming (the business as usual scenario), and the third scenario looks to a future state in line with 4°C global warming (the worst case scenario). All scenarios have been developed based on input and models from IRENA World Energy Transitions Outlook (1.5°C pathway), IPCC RCP 2.6 (well below 2°C), IPCC RCP 4.5 (2.5°C - 2.9°C), IPCC RCP 8.5 (4°C global warming), as well as the IEA Sustainable Development Scenario 2020. These scenarios are also supported by relevant sector-specific publications. The PESTEL framework (Political, Environmental, Social, Technological, Economical, Legal) has been applied to capture key external driving forces, which are the underlying reasons for changes in the magnitude of the probability, consequence, vulnerability, and velocity of the risks. The driving forces have been selected based on potential financial or strategic impact on our organization and the uncertainty involved. The time horizon considered in our scenario exercise extends to 2050, with a mid-point at 2030 to align with the goals of the Paris Agreement on global decarbonization by 2050. The scenario analysis covers all business segments, geographic locations where LyondellBasell operates, and our major production sites. The development of scenarios, inputs, assumptions, and analytical methods used to substantiate each scenario were supported by an external consultant in collaboration with LyondellBasell stakeholders.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

We have used qualitative scenario analysis as part of our risk evaluation process on physical climate risk, both acute and chronic. We have used three different scenarios referencing IPCC RCP 2.6, 4.5 and 8.5 to represent the evolution of climate and its physical impact on our manufacturing operations and our supply chain under a 1.5 / well below 2°C world, an intermediate scenario, and a worst case scenario.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

- ☑ RCP 4.5

(5.1.1.2) SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ No SSP used

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Acute physical

☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 2.5°C - 2.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2030

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ☑ Changes to the state of nature
- ☑ Number of ecosystems impacted
- ☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)
- ☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

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Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ No SSP used

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Acute physical

☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(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

- ☒ Changes to the state of nature
- ☒ Number of ecosystems impacted
- ☒ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)
- ☒ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

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Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 2.6

(5.1.1.2) SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ No SSP used

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Acute physical

☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 1.6°C - 1.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(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

☒ Changes to the state of nature

☒ Number of ecosystems impacted

☒ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)

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

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

We have used qualitative scenario analysis for the further development of our climate strategy and as part of our regular risk evaluation process. In our scenarios, we consider water as a critical subset of climate, recognizing that changes in climate directly influence water use, availability, and quality. We developed three scenarios until 2050. The first scenario is a future state up to 2050 with limiting global warming to well below 2°C, and the second scenario looks to a state in line with 2.5°C - 2.9°C global warming (the business as usual scenario), and the third scenario looks to a future state in line with 4°C global warming (the worst case scenario). All scenarios have been developed based on input and models from IRENA World Energy Transitions Outlook (1.5°C pathway), IPCC RCP 2.6 (well below 2°C), IPCC RCP 4.5 (2.5°C - 2.9°C), IPCC RCP 8.5 (4°C global warming), as well as the IEA Sustainable Development Scenario 2020. These scenarios are also supported by relevant sector-specific publications. The PESTEL framework (Political, Environmental, Social, Technological, Economical, Legal) has been applied to capture key external driving forces, which are the underlying reasons for changes in the magnitude of the probability, consequence, vulnerability, and velocity of the risks. The driving forces have been selected based on potential financial or strategic impact on our organization and the uncertainty involved. The time horizon considered in our scenario exercise extends to 2050, with a mid-point at 2030 to align with the goals of the Paris Agreement on global decarbonization by 2050. The scenario analysis covers all business segments, geographic locations where LyondellBasell operates, and our major production sites. The development of scenarios, inputs, assumptions, and analytical methods used to substantiate each scenario were supported by an external consultant in collaboration with LyondellBasell stakeholders.

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Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 4.5

(5.1.1.2) SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ No SSP used

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Acute physical

☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

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(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(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

☒ Changes to the state of nature

☒ Number of ecosystems impacted

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Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ No SSP used

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

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☒ Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- ☒ Acute physical
- ☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- ☒ 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(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

- ☒ Changes to the state of nature
- ☒ Number of ecosystems impacted
- ☒ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)
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[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 influence of the scenario analysis on the selected business processes

Our risk management process analyzed several transition and physical risks including increase in temperature, low water level, water stress, extreme weather events, regulations and standards on carbon emissions and other environmental regulations, low carbon technologies, electrification and green hydrogen, replacement of energy-intensive technology, feedstock availability, shift in expectations from business partners, potential changing market demand, insurance capacity, cost of capital and market demand for transparency. The analysis has been used to classify risks in terms of likelihood and as input into our long-term business planning process. The qualitative insights from these scenarios are a starting point for use as inputs into wider business strategy and will continue to be enriched with a range of inputs. The scenarios we ran showed that, with respect to physical risk, although we have preparedness plans in place, should an event occur, it could have the potential to disrupt our supply chain and operations. Several of our facilities are located on the U.S. Gulf Coast, which has been impacted by hurricanes. Landslides occurring near key supply arteries could create disruptions to rail networks. Our sites rely on rivers for transportation that may experience restrictions in times of drought or other unseasonal weather variation. In addition, scarcity of water and drought conditions due to climate change could reduce the availability of fresh water needed to produce our products, which could increase our costs of operations. The scenarios we ran showed that, with respect to transition risk, international climate change policy may result in increases in carbon pricing with an indirect impact on the costs of our operations and price of goods. Low carbon technologies may not be commercially mature or available in sufficient capacity to reduce the GHG footprint of our operations. Similarly, alternative feedstocks, whether renewable-based or derived from plastic waste, may also not be available in volumes necessary to sufficiently reduce feedstock-related emissions.

Water

(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

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the influence of the scenario analysis on the selected business processes

We refreshed our baseline water risk assessments in 2024 using the World Resources Institute Aqueduct™ Tool (version 4.0) and conducted a future water stress assessment under a "business as usual" scenario (SSP3 RCP7.0). The outcomes revealed that most of our sites are generally classified as low- or medium-water risk. We also recognize that some of our sites can at times be subject to water stress even if they are not identified as high risk in the Aqueduct Tool. One such site is Corpus Christi, Texas, where we are undertaking water management. We are completing water risk management plans in a systematic manner across our large sites and facilities in high- and extremely high-water-risk areas, and plan to evolve our water-related risk assessment approach as we progress this effort in the coming years

[Fixed row]

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

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.2.4) Plan explicitly commits to cease all spending on, and revenue generation from, activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to add an explicit commitment within the next two years

(5.2.6) Explain why your organization does not explicitly commit to cease all spending on and revenue generation from activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

We have a commitment to reach net zero scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions for our global operations by 2050. Our core business currently runs on fossil feedstocks for which there does not exist any commercial alternative at scale today. We are working on the development of technologies, and pathways to secure availability of alternative feedstock volumes at scale, for example through the deployment of our MoReTec technology, which aims to bring back plastic waste in the value chain displacing fossil feedstocks.

(5.2.10) Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan

Select from:

- ☒ We have a different feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.11) Description of feedback mechanism

Feedback from shareholders on our climate transition plan is primarily collected through ongoing engagement led by our Investor Relations team. This includes one-on-one meetings, calls, industry conferences, investor roadshows, and analyst meetings. Throughout the year, we discuss strategy and sustainability topics with investors and address their questions and concerns. Members of the Board of Directors, the Executive Committee and our Chief Sustainability Officer attend these meetings when requested. Management regularly updates the Board on shareholder conversations and feedback. We remain proactive in our engagement and outreach efforts.

(5.2.12) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

- ☒ More frequently than annually

(5.2.13) Description of key assumptions and dependencies on which the transition plan relies

The transition plan relies on several key assumptions and dependencies across policy, customer demand, and infrastructure, many of which are outside our control and may impact the pace of progress and performance. It assumes that policies and regulations support a cost-effective transition to net zero for the chemical industry while supporting competitiveness, including harmonization and interoperability of product carbon footprint (PCF) standards and mass balance chain of custody developments in key standards. It further assumes that customer demand and willingness to pay for low-carbon products increase, driven by customer and brand owners' voluntary Scope 3 goals, increasing willingness to pay, and growing end-consumer acceptance and value recognition. In addition, the plan depends on availability and access to infrastructure and economically viable technology development, including electricity grid capacity, CO₂ pipelines and storage, hydrogen networks, and the development of alternative routes to olefins, process electrification, CCU/CCUS, and hydrogen deployment. Changes in these enablers, including delays or weak implementation, lower willingness to pay, or lack of infrastructure availability and cost-competitive technologies, may accelerate or inhibit progress and affect feasibility, cost structure, and timelines.

(5.2.14) Description of progress against transition plan disclosed in current or previous reporting period

In 2025, we continued to make good progress toward our ambitious goals. We reduced scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by approximately 3.2 million metric tons and scope 3 emissions by approximately 43 million metric tons compared to 2024, largely due to ceasing crude oil refining operations at our Houston refinery and the shutdown of our joint venture in Maasvlakte, the Netherlands. Our Houston refinery decision is estimated to reduce scope 3 emissions by approximately 40 MMt annually by the end of 2026, compared with 2020 baseline levels, and curtailing operations there is expected to reduce Scope 1 and 2 emissions by approximately 3 MMtCO₂e by the end of 2026. We achieved more than a 29% reduction in scope 3 emissions compared with our baseline year, bringing us very close to our 30% reduction goal for 2030, and we remain on track to achieve this goal. We also continued to advance our renewable energy strategy. Our portfolio of power purchase agreements (PPAs) now has a total capacity of 1,748 MW, expected to generate 4,835 GWh of renewable electricity by 2030, which will reduce our annual scope 2 emissions by approximately 1.8 MMtCO₂e. This PPA portfolio is sufficient to meet our 2030 goal of procuring at least 50% of our

electricity from renewable sources. Furthermore, we made progress on specific decarbonization projects, including the completion of the Wesseling boiler shutdown project in collaboration with Evonik, which will reduce Scope 1 and 2 emissions by an estimated 143 KtCO₂e annually. Our Botlek Heat Recovery Infrastructure project is set to begin operating in 2026, contributing to a combined reduction of at least 50 million cubic meters of natural gas across the network, equating to approximately 100 kilotons of GHG emissions annually. We also advanced our Carbon Value Creation and Capture initiative and continued to evaluate hydrogen as a potential replacement for natural gas at our La Porte, Texas, and Wesseling, Germany facilities.

(5.2.15) Attach any relevant documents which detail your climate transition plan (optional)

LYB Sustainability Report 2025.pdf

(5.2.16) Other environmental issues that your climate transition plan considers

Select all that apply

☒ Water

(5.2.17) Explain how the other environmental issues are considered in your climate transition plan

We have developed climate-related scenarios to assess physical risks, including those related to water. These pathways represent varying expectations of global temperature rise in the medium (2030) and long term (2050). Severe weather events and climatic factors pose an acute physical risk to our operations, especially in vulnerable regions like the U.S. Gulf Coast. Climate change intensifies this risk, increasing the frequency and severity of events like hurricanes, flooding, and drought. While we maintain preparedness and business continuity plans aimed at minimizing potential disruptions and enhancing safety, these events still have the potential to interrupt our supply chain and operations. Our facilities on the U.S. Gulf Coast, a region that has previously encountered hurricanes, have experienced such interruptions in the past, necessitating temporary shutdowns. Long-term climate changes bring about chronic physical risks to our operations, notably global sea level rise and persistent drought conditions. For instance, we have witnessed feedstock shipping restrictions caused by unseasonal weather variations in Germany, affecting the Rhine River's water levels. We address specific climate-related risks through structured response plans, which are shared with our Sustainability Council Committee, with input and alignment from the Executive Committee and the HSE&S Committee of the Board.

(5.2.18) Adaptation-specific objectives included within your climate transition plan

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.2.19) Describe the adaptation objectives included in your climate transition plan or standalone adaptation plan

Our climate strategy, Enterprise Risk Management program, operational preparedness, and environmental management approach incorporate adaptation measures. Our objective is to build readiness by identifying, assessing, and managing acute and chronic physical climate risks across our operations and extended value chain,

and using the analysis to inform business decisions and risk responses. Among our water measures is to complete site-specific water risk management plans at our large sites and facilities in high- and extremely high-water-risk areas by 2030. To support this, we refreshed our baseline water risk assessment using the World Resources Institute Aqueduct™ Tool and completed an assessment of future water stress under Aqueduct's SSP3-RCP7.0 scenario. We are also evaluating how geospatial drought and flood-risk information can be combined with local watershed knowledge in site-level assessments. Our planned and ongoing adaptation measures include evaluating water-consumption reduction and process-water reuse opportunities at higher-risk sites. During 2026, we plan to pilot site-level water-use-reduction goals at four sites in high- or extremely high-water-risk areas and apply the resulting learnings to other water-risk management plans. At Corpus Christi, Texas, measures include recycling processed wastewater effluent for cooling-tower use. We also plan to continue mitigation actions such as groundwater-well drilling, exploring alternative water sources and collaborating with government and industry stakeholders on short- and long-term regional water-supply solutions. More broadly, we have identified sites vulnerable to severe weather events and maintain preparedness and business-continuity plans intended to minimize disruption and enhance safety from acute physical hazards such as hurricanes, flooding, winter storms, and drought. We assess chronic risks including sea-level rise, persistent drought and weather-related constraints on transportation routes. Climate-related risks are evaluated across short-, medium- and long-term horizons using quantitative and qualitative scenario analysis, with potential responses assessed for feasibility and benefits and risks monitored through assigned ownership and key risk indicators.

[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

- ☒ Transition 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 an opportunity as regulations, like the EU's PPWR, and voluntary commitments from brand owners create a strong, sustained demand for materials with recycled content and lower carbon footprints. Our Circular and Low Carbon Solutions (CLCS) business unit is designed to capitalize on this, aiming to produce and market 800,000 metric tons of recycled and renewable-based polymers annually by 2030. This includes products marketed under our Circulen portfolio and leverages mechanical recycling, chemical recycling and bio-circular feedstocks, supported by investments such as the MoReTec-1 catalytic chemical recycling facility currently under construction. In parallel, LYB markets lower-carbon intermediates and derivatives under its +LC brand. Conversely, we acknowledge environmental risks, including potential reductions in demand if we fail to meet stakeholder expectations regarding climate action, and increased operational costs from regulations such as the EU ETS. Physical risks from climate change, like severe weather impacting operations, are also considered. To mitigate these, our strategy involves not only developing lower-carbon products but also embedding climate-related risk management into our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) program.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Transition 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 have continued to strengthen our sustainable procurement and customer engagement initiatives in regards to climate. Upstream, we use EcoVadis assessments and Together for Sustainability (TfS) audits to evaluate suppliers' sustainability management systems, screened more than 17,000 suppliers for sustainability risk, and progressed from gaining transparency into supplier performance to actively supporting suppliers in maturing their sustainability systems. We also began engaging suppliers to provide product carbon footprint (PCF) data and introduced PCF data-sharing provisions into our EU standard raw material procurement contracts to improve value-chain emissions transparency and support our scope 3 reduction efforts. Downstream, we continued to collaborate with customers and partners to advance circular and low-carbon solutions, producing and marketing approximately 206,000 metric tons of recycled and renewable-based polymers in 2025. We also continued construction of our MoReTec-1 chemical recycling facility and obtained independent certification of our life cycle assessment (LCA) and PCF methodologies, enabling us to provide customers with more robust and transparent product sustainability information. Through these actions we are driving continuous improvement in sustainability performance across our supply chain, supporting customer's sustainability objectives, and creating long term value while advancing the transition to a lower carbon and more circular economy.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☒ Transition 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

Transitioning to a circular and low-carbon economy will require innovation across the entire value chain. We are improving mechanical recycling technologies while advancing proprietary technologies like MoReTec for catalytic chemical recycling and Newcycling for solvent based recycling. We are also designing products for recyclability. We are also exploring novel approaches to decarbonizing our operations and improving energy efficiency.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Transition 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

Through internal carbon pricing, we assign a monetary value to our GHG emissions which is integrated into certain business planning and capital allocation processes, helping drive cost-effective climate action. We use a regionally differentiated approach, with price levels defined based on the EU Emissions Trading System (ETS) carbon market in the EU, and industry benchmarks in the U.S. and for the rest of our global operations. The use of an internal carbon price is a key enabler for us to progress towards our scope 1 and 2 targets. As the energy transition progresses, we anticipate an increased value for carbon, driven by expected increases in global carbon regulations and growing customer willingness to pay a premium for low-carbon products. As part of our approach to reducing our scope 1 and 2 emissions, we are evaluating different projects including on energy efficiency, renewable and low-carbon electricity and electrification, hydrogen and carbon capture and storage/utilization (CCS/CCU). Additionally, in 2025, we ceased crude oil refining operations at our Houston refinery. This decision is expected to reduce our scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by approximately 3 million metric tons (MMt) and scope 3 emissions by approximately 40 MMt annually by the end of 2026, compared with 2020 baseline levels.

[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

- ☒ Assets
- ☒ Access to capital

- ☒ Revenues
- ☒ Liabilities
- ☒ Direct costs
- ☒ Indirect costs

- ☒ Capital allocation
- ☒ Capital expenditures
- ☒ Acquisitions and divestments

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Transition 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

Our financial planning considers climate-related risks and opportunities related to revenues, costs, capital expenditures, acquisitions and divestments, access to capital, and assets and liabilities over the short, medium and long terms. Our commitment to sustainability and climate action has continued to evolve and is an important consideration in setting corporate strategy. This has led to the development of our climate transition plan for LyondellBasell to achieve its interim and long-term climate targets. To achieve our targets, we expect capital spending in the future will include investments to support lowering emissions in our operations. We also anticipate incurring costs for environmental compliance, including potential legislation and regulation related to climate change. In 2025, \$241 million was specifically spent on health, safety, and environmental compliance purposes and improvement programs. As an energy-intensive business, we are impacted by existing and emerging energy and climate legislation. For example, the European Union Emissions Trading System (ETS) has a direct impact on our operational costs, and we incorporate the costs associated with ETS in our long-range financial planning. We expect our scope 1 and 2 emissions reduction targets to partially mitigate the risk associated with new or modified climate regulation. We identified projects that reduce energy use and CO₂ emissions. These projects are at different stages of development, requiring further assessment of their economic feasibility and GHG reduction potential. We continuously evaluate the business case of each project and prioritize reduction opportunities based on value creation from low-carbon products to support customers' scope 3 goals. This includes evaluating value creation along with the project's rate of return to ensure we continue to generate value for shareholders while reducing our emissions footprint. In 2025, our greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reduction projects, implemented through the Value Enhancement Program (VEP), resulted in estimated annual savings of nearly 208,000 kilotons of CO₂e.

[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	Methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization’s climate transition
	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select all that apply ☒ Other methodology or framework

[Fixed row]

(5.4.1) Quantify the amount and percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization’s climate transition.

Row 1

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:
☒ Other, please specify :Alignment with our transition plan

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:
☒ CAPEX

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

268000000

(5.4.1.7) Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

14.3

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition

In 2025, our capital spending to support our sustainability goals, including climate and circularity ambitions, represented approximately \$268 million of our total capital expenditures, which amounted to \$1,878 million, equating to 14.3% of the total.

[Add 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

We continuously investigate GHG emission reduction opportunities that enable us to produce lower carbon footprint products. We strategically invest in these projects and evaluate their GHG reduction potential and business value, including opportunities to support customers' Scope 3 goals through low-carbon products.

[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:

☒ Other, please specify :Catalytic chemical recycling and low carbon technologies

(5.5.3.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Pilot demonstration

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

9.32

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

8.36

(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 active in R&D activities to further develop sustainable and circular solutions such as catalytic chemical recycling, solvent-based recycling, and other technologies for polymer production which minimize resource use and result in products with an improved carbon footprint. Through our Advanced Polymer Solutions (APS) business, we collaborate with brand owners and OEMs to develop sustainable and circular solutions, including closed-loop applications. We are also exploring the use of artificial intelligence to support R&D and solutions development. Our catalytic chemical recycling technology, MoReTec, can be operated on renewable electricity, further aligning our technology development with our climate commitments and supporting the transition to a low-carbon economy.

Row 2

(5.5.3.1) Technology area

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Catalytic chemical recycling and other initiatives for circular polymers

(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

0

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

3.58

(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

In November 2023, we made the final investment decision to build a first of its kind, commercial-scale catalytic chemical recycling plant at our Wesseling, Germany, site. Using LyondellBasell's proprietary MoReTec technology, this single-train catalytic chemical recycling plant will convert post-consumer plastic waste into feedstock for production of new plastic materials. The new plant is expected to have an annual capacity of 50,000 tons per year and is designed to recycle the amount of plastic packaging waste generated by over 1.2 million German citizens per year. In addition, our MoReTec plant can be operated on renewable electricity.

Row 3

(5.5.3.1) Technology area

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Recycling technology development

(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

1.42

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

2.4

(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 R&D investment in Mechanical Recycling is aligned with LYB's circularity and sustainability objectives. We are actively developing and improving technologies for sorting, decontamination, analytics and recyclate upgrading that enable greater use of post-consumer plastic waste in high-value applications. Through innovation programs and support for commercial recycling operations, including the production of CirculenRecover polymers, we are enhancing the quality and consistency of recycled materials while increasing the range of applications they can serve. By increasing the utilization of recycled feedstocks and reducing reliance on virgin fossil-based raw materials, mechanical recycling can help lower the carbon footprint of plastic products while extending the life of valuable resources. Mechanical recycling processes can also be powered by renewable electricity, further supporting the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions associated with the production of recycled materials. These investments help extend the life of plastic resources, reduce dependence on virgin feedstocks and support LYB's long-term commitment to advancing a circular economy.

Row 4

(5.5.3.1) Technology area

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Catalytic chemical recycling product development

(5.5.3.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Large scale commercial deployment

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

5.83

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

4.49

(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

Product development in catalytic chemical recycling is focused on expanding LYB's Circulen portfolio to deliver high-performance polymers for demanding applications. Using chemical recycling, post-consumer plastic waste is converted into feedstock for CirculenRevive products, suitable for demanding applications such as food contact and healthcare. Recycled content is attributed to these products through a mass balance approach certified under ISCC PLUS. Development efforts aim to enhance material quality, address hard-to-recycle plastics, and support customer sustainability goals through innovative circular solutions. By increasing the utilization of recycled feedstocks and reducing reliance on virgin fossil-based raw materials, chemical recycling can help lower the carbon footprint of plastic products while extending the life of valuable resources.

Row 5

(5.5.3.1) Technology area

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Solvent based recycling technology

(5.5.3.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Pilot demonstration

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

0.37

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

8.2

(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

This R&D investment supports the development of our Newcycling technology, which enables recycling of multilayer LDPE waste into high-quality polymers. Developing this technology supports the expansion of circular and lower carbon solutions sold under our Circulen portfolio.

Row 6

(5.5.3.1) Technology area

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :CO2 reduction, hydrogen, Co2 utilization

(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

0.53

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

2.62

(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're undertaking technology assessments focused on the areas of CO₂ reduction, hydrogen, and CO₂ utilization to identify the most suitable solutions for LYB processes. These assessment supports LYB's pathway to net zero scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions, which is built on four key levers: energy efficiency, renewable and low carbon electricity, hydrogen, and carbon capture and utilization. Within the hydrogen area, the evaluation considers cost-competitive low carbon hydrogen supply across different production routes to replace more carbon-intensive fuels in the site-level energy mix. For CO₂ utilization, the assessment explores technologies that enable the capture and reuse of CO₂ from operations, particularly from hard-to-abate sources such as the reforming process. The approach is technology agnostic and aims to support LYB's ambition to reduce its energy footprint, lower operational costs, and decarbonize its global operations.

[Add row]

(5.9) What is the trend in your organization's water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?

(5.9.1) Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

380

(5.9.2) Anticipated forward trend for CAPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.3) Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

2

(5.9.4) Anticipated forward trend for OPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.5) Please explain

The increased CAPEX spending in 2025 can be attributed to normal fluctuations in global projects activity, including a few significant water-related projects in 2025. From time to time we undertake large water-related asset replacements which drive significant spending changes. Changes of this magnitude are not expected to continue consistently year over year, but may happen as major assets age. In 2025, OPEX slightly increased by 2%.

[Fixed row]

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

	Use of internal pricing for this environmental externality	Primary reason for not pricing this environmental externality	Explain why your organization does not price this environmental externality
Carbon	Select from: ☒ Yes		
Water	Select from: ☒ No, and we do not plan to in the next two years	Select from: ☒ Not an immediate strategic priority	Not an immediate strategic priority.
Other	Select from: ☒ No, and we do not plan to in the next two years		

[Fixed row]

(5.10.1) Provide details of your organization's internal price on carbon.

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

☒ Shadow price

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

☒ Drive energy efficiency

☒ Drive low-carbon investment

☒ Navigate regulations

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

- ☒ Alignment with the price of allowances under an Emissions Trading Scheme
- ☒ Benchmarking against peers
- ☒ Scenario analysis

(5.10.1.4) Calculation methodology and assumptions made in determining the price

Our key objectives in setting up an internal carbon pricing mechanism were to (1) support executive decisions to drive low carbon investment, (2) drive efficiency projects, and (3) meet regulatory requirements. We consider several dimensions in our approach to setting price levels, including (1) regional differences, especially when considering regulatory requirements in specific regions such as the EU ETS (2) GHG emission coverage, (3) and the time periods over which our price levels will evolve. Our price levels for our EU manufacturing operations take into account price levels for EU ETS EUAs and our assumptions for their evolution over time, with scenarios that cover the impact of dynamic allocation, the inclusion of chemicals and polymers under CBAM, and global economic conditions that affect the EU market.

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 1
- ☒ Scope 2

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

- ☒ Differentiated

(5.10.1.7) Indicate how and why the price is differentiated

We use a regionally differentiated approach, with price levels aligned with the EU Emissions Trading System (ETS) carbon market in the EU and industry benchmarks in the U.S. and across the rest of our global operations. In 2025, price levels were defined at 71EUR/ton CO₂e for EU projects and \$44/ton CO₂e for projects in the Americas and globally. Where carbon pricing is not driven by local regulations or markets, we use an implied or shadow carbon price to optimize project selection on a global basis.

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

☒ Evolutionary

(5.10.1.9) Indicate how you expect the price to change over time

As the energy transition progresses, we anticipate an increased value for carbon, driven by expected increases in global carbon regulations and growing customer willingness to pay a premium for low-carbon products.

(5.10.1.10) Minimum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

43.46

(5.10.1.11) Maximum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

91.3

(5.10.1.12) Business decision-making processes the internal price is applied to

Select all that apply

☒ Capital expenditure

☒ Procurement

(5.10.1.13) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes

Select from:

☒ Yes, for some decision-making processes, please specify :capital expenditures and procurement

(5.10.1.14) % total emissions in the reporting year in selected scopes this internal price covers

100

(5.10.1.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.10.1.16) Details of how the pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve your objectives

Through internal carbon pricing, we assign a monetary value to our GHG emissions and integrate it into certain business planning and capital project selection processes to help optimize energy efficiency improvements and emissions reductions. We use a regionally differentiated approach, with price levels aligned with the EU Emissions Trading System (ETS) carbon market in the EU and industry benchmarks in the U.S. and across the rest of our global operations. Where carbon pricing is not driven by local regulations or markets, we apply an implied or shadow price to globally optimize project selection. Our internal carbon price covers Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, supporting progress toward our operational emissions reduction targets. As the energy transition progresses, we anticipate the value of carbon will increase, driven by expanding global carbon regulations and growing customer willingness to pay a premium for low-carbon products.

[Add row]

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

Suppliers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Forests

☒ Water

☒ Plastics

Smallholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

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

(5.11.3) Primary reason for not engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

- ☒ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

(5.11.4) Explain why you do not engage with this stakeholder on environmental issues

None of our Tier 1 suppliers are smallholders.

Customers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
☒ Plastics

Investors and shareholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change

☒ Water

Other value chain stakeholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

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

(5.11.3) Primary reason for not engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☒ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

(5.11.4) Explain why you do not engage with this stakeholder on environmental issues

The stakeholders above cover the majority of stakeholders we engage with.

[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 :Procurement spend

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

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

For CDP purposes, we define suppliers as having substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts as suppliers with more than USD 1 million in spend during the preceding year. These suppliers are required to complete an EcoVadis assessment, which includes climate- and water-related criteria within the environmental theme. We work with suppliers with an EcoVadis score below 45 to develop a corrective action plan and monitor progress against agreed timelines. In addition, we use Together for Su

(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

1257

Forests

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

Select from:

- ☒ No, we do not assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, and have no plans to do so within two years

Water

(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

☒ Impact on water availability

☒ Impact on pollution levels

☒ Other, please specify :Procurement spend

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☒ 100%

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

For CDP purposes, we define suppliers as having substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts as suppliers with more than USD 1 million in spend during the preceding year. These suppliers are required to complete an EcoVadis assessment, which includes climate- and water-related criteria within the environmental theme. We work with suppliers with an EcoVadis score below 45 to develop a corrective action plan and monitor progress against agreed timelines. In addition, we use Together for Su

(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

1257
[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

- ☒ Procurement spend
- ☒ Product lifecycle
- ☒ Regulatory compliance
- ☒ Business risk mitigation
- ☒ Strategic status of suppliers
- ☒ Supplier performance improvement
- ☒ 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

We prioritize suppliers for engagement on climate change, water, and broader sustainability topics through a structured sustainable procurement approach. Using the EcoVadis IQ Plus platform, we screen suppliers based on business relevance and country-, sector-, and commodity-specific risks. We aim to complete supplier sustainability assessments or audits for key suppliers (a group supplier with more than \$1 million in annual spend) and suppliers identified as very high or high risk in the risk screening process to gain insight into their sustainability management systems. We work with suppliers with an EcoVadis score below 45 to develop a

corrective action plan and monitor progress against agreed timelines. We also use Together for Sustainability (TfS) audits for selected suppliers to gain additional transparency into environmental performance, such as climate change, water, waste, as well as health and safety, labor and human rights and ethical corporate governance. In 2025, we began engaging suppliers to provide product carbon footprint (PCF) data for purchased products and introduced PCF data-sharing provisions in our standard EU raw materials procurement contracts.

Forests

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ No, we do not prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.3) Primary reason for no supplier prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

We estimate that palm oil-derived products represent a very small portion of our overall procurement - well below 1% of total spend. Given their lack of materiality, we are not currently prioritizing supplier engagement specifically on forest-related issues. Our Supplier Code of Conduct outlines our expectation that suppliers comply with all applicable laws, which will include the upcoming EU Regulation on Deforestation Free Products for EU-based suppliers of in-scope products.

Water

(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

☒ Procurement spend

- ☒ Product lifecycle
- ☒ Regulatory compliance
- ☒ Business risk mitigation
- ☒ Strategic status of suppliers
- ☒ Supplier performance improvement
- ☒ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to water

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

We prioritize suppliers for engagement on climate change, water, and broader sustainability topics through a structured sustainable procurement approach. Using the EcoVadis IQ Plus platform, we screen suppliers based on business relevance and country-, sector-, and commodity-specific risks. We aim to complete supplier sustainability assessments or audits for key suppliers (a group supplier with more than \$1 million in annual spend) and suppliers identified as very high or high risk in the risk screening process to gain insight into their sustainability management systems. We work with suppliers with an EcoVadis score below 45 to develop a corrective action plan and monitor progress against agreed timelines. We also use Together for Sustainability (TfS) audits for selected suppliers to gain additional transparency into environmental performance, such as climate change, water, waste, as well as health and safety, labor and human rights and ethical corporate governance.

[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, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are 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

We set clear sustainability expectations from the outset of each supplier relationship. When registering in our supplier portal, suppliers are asked to acknowledge our Supplier Code of Conduct, which outlines our ethical, environmental, social, and governance requirements. Our standard purchasing conditions and contracts also require compliance with internationally recognized sustainability and responsible business standards, as reflected in the Ten Principles of the UN Global Compact. We continuously review our purchasing practices to ensure alignment with the Supplier Code of Conduct and to avoid potential conflicts with these principles. We work with suppliers with an EcoVadis score below 45 to develop a corrective action plan and monitor progress against agreed timelines. We also monitor the implementation of corrective actions for TfS audit findings that are defined as major or critical. In 2025, as part of setting sustainability expectations for our suppliers, we began engaging suppliers to provide product carbon footprint (PCF) data for the products we purchase from them. To support this effort, we introduced a PCF data-sharing provision in our EU standard raw materials procurement contracts.

Forests

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

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to introduce environmental requirements related to this environmental issue within the next two years

(5.11.5.3) Comment

We estimate that palm oil-derived products represent a very small portion of our overall procurement - well below 1% of total spend. Given their lack of materiality, we are not currently prioritizing supplier engagement specifically on forest-related issues. Our Supplier Code of Conduct outlines our expectation that suppliers comply with all applicable laws, which will include the upcoming EU Regulation on Deforestation Free Products for EU-based suppliers of in-scope products.

Water

(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, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are 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

We set clear sustainability expectations from the outset of each supplier relationship. When registering in our supplier portal, suppliers are asked to acknowledge our Supplier Code of Conduct, which outlines our ethical, environmental, social, and governance requirements. Our standard purchasing conditions and contracts also require compliance with internationally recognized sustainability and responsible business standards, as reflected in the Ten Principles of the UN Global Compact. We continuously review our purchasing practices to ensure alignment with the Supplier Code of Conduct and to avoid potential conflicts with these principles. We work with suppliers with an EcoVadis score below 45 to develop a corrective action plan and monitor progress against agreed timelines. We also monitor the implementation of corrective actions for TfS audit findings that are defined as major or critical.

[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:

- ☒ Environmental disclosure through a non-public platform

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|---|
| ☒ Certification | ☒ Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline |
| ☒ On-site third-party audit | |
| ☒ Supplier self-assessment | |
| ☒ Off-site third-party audit | |
| ☒ Supplier scorecard or rating | |

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

Select from:

☒ 100%

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

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

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

Select from:

☒ 100%

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

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

(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:

☒ 100%

(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

In this section, we limit the scope of “tier 1 suppliers” to our key suppliers, defined as those with an annual spend exceeding 1MM USD. We aim to complete supplier sustainability assessments or audits for key suppliers and suppliers identified as very high or high risk in the risk screening process through EcoVadis IQ to gain insight into their sustainability management systems. By the end of 2025, 75% of key suppliers had been assessed. We work with suppliers with an EcoVadis score below 45 to develop a corrective action plan and monitor progress against agreed timelines. We also monitor the implementation of corrective actions for TfS audit findings that are defined as major or critical. Our Sustainable Procurement team provides technical support, free training, tools, templates, and other resources to help suppliers improve. We also organize one-on-one meetings to guide suppliers through their EcoVadis scorecards and identify priority areas for improvement, generating continuous progress across our supply chain.

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ Environmental disclosure through a non-public platform

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- ☒ Certification
- ☒ On-site third-party audit
- ☒ Supplier self-assessment
- ☒ Off-site third-party audit
- ☒ Supplier scorecard or rating
- ☒ Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline

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

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

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

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

(5.11.6.5) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.6.6) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue that are 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:

☒ 100%

(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

In this section, we limit the scope of “tier 1 suppliers” to our key suppliers, defined as those with an annual spend exceeding 1MM USD. We aim to complete supplier sustainability assessments or audits for key suppliers and suppliers identified as very high or high risk in the risk screening process through EcoVadis IQ to gain insight into their sustainability management systems. By the end of 2025, 75% of key suppliers had been assessed. We work with suppliers with an EcoVadis score below 45 to develop a corrective action plan and monitor progress against agreed timelines. We also monitor the implementation of corrective actions for TfS audit findings that are defined as major or critical. Our Sustainable Procurement team provides technical support, free training, tools, templates, and other resources to help suppliers improve. We also organize one-on-one meetings to guide suppliers through their EcoVadis scorecards and identify priority areas for improvement, generating continuous progress across our supply chain.
[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:

- ☒ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

- ☒ Provide training, support and best practices on how to measure GHG emissions
- ☒ Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact
- ☒ Support suppliers to set their own environmental commitments across their operations

Information collection

- ☒ Collect environmental risk and opportunity information at least annually from suppliers
- ☒ Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers

Innovation and collaboration

- ☒ Collaborate with suppliers on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services
- ☒ 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:

☒ 76-99%

(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 this section, we define engagement as completion of a sustainability assessment. We aim to complete EcoVadis assessments or audits for key suppliers (a group supplier with more than \$1 million in annual spend) and suppliers identified as very high or high risk in the risk screening process to gain insight into their sustainability management systems. In 2025, a key focus was working with suppliers to improve their performance and implement corrective actions. We prioritized suppliers with EcoVadis scores below 45 and those whose assessments expired during the year. To drive continuous improvement, we provided ongoing monitoring, capacity building, and regular engagement. The TfS Academy serves as a one-stop learning platform for our suppliers on sustainability and sustainable procurement. In 2025, 785 LYB supplier accounts were registered on the TfS Academy, with 1,151 course enrollments, 37% of which were completed by the end of 2025. Suppliers gained information on topics including greenhouse gases, product carbon footprints, emissions reduction, and sustainability assessments and audits. Collaborating with feedstocks, raw materials, and logistics suppliers helps us better understand product carbon footprints and identify potential reduction opportunities. To harmonize scope 3 accounting across the value chain, we support international industry guidelines. These include the Together for Sustainability Product Carbon Footprint guidance and the Global Logistics Emissions Council (GLEC) Framework. We engage with suppliers to provide product carbon footprint (PCF) data for the products we purchase from them. To support this effort, we introduced a PCF data-sharing provision in our EU standard raw materials procurement contracts.

(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 :GHG emission reduction and Product Carbon Footprint Collection (PCF); capacity building; Completing an EcoVadis assessment

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

Select from:

☒ Unknown

Forests

(5.11.7.1) Commodity

Select from:

☒ Palm oil

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☒ No other supplier engagement

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

We estimate that palm oil-derived products represent a very small portion of our overall procurement - well below 1% of total spend. Given their lack of materiality, we are not currently prioritizing supplier engagement specifically on forest-related issues.

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☒ Waste and resource reduction and improved end-of-life management

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☒ Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact

Information collection

- ☒ Collect water quality information at least annually from suppliers (e.g., discharge quality, pollution incidents, hazardous substances)

(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:

- ☒ 76-99%

(5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue covered by engagement

Select from:

- ☒ 51-75%

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

In this section, we define engagement as completion of a sustainability assessment. We aim to complete supplier EcoVadis assessments or audits for key suppliers (a group supplier with more than \$1 million in annual spend) and suppliers identified as very high or high risk in the risk screening process to gain insight into their sustainability management systems. In 2025, a key focus was working with suppliers to improve their performance and implement corrective actions. We prioritized suppliers with EcoVadis scores below 45 and those whose assessments expired during the year. The TfS Academy serves as a one-stop learning platform for our suppliers on sustainability and sustainable procurement. In 2025, 785 LYB supplier accounts were registered on the TfS Academy, with 1,151 course enrollments, 37% of which were completed by the end of 2025. Suppliers gained information on topics including greenhouse gases, product carbon footprints, emissions reduction, and sustainability assessments and audits. Courses cover also water-related topics such as water management and wastewater treatment.

(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 :Completing an EcoVadis assessment

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

Select from:

☒ Unknown

[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

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

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

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

As part of its Circular and Low Carbon Solutions (CLCS) strategy, LYB engages with customers, converters, and brand owners to understand evolving sustainability requirements and support the transition toward lower-carbon and circular products. Engagements focus on topics including product carbon footprints (PCFs), recycled and renewable-based materials, chain-of-custody approaches, circularity targets, and strategies to reduce value-chain emissions. Customers increasingly seek transparent emissions data and solutions that support their climate and circularity commitments. LYB works collaboratively with stakeholders to share PCF information, explore opportunities to reduce product-related emissions, discuss sustainability claims and certification approaches, and identify pathways to scale demand for lower-carbon and circular products. Engagement activities range from information sharing and technical discussions to deeper collaboration on product development, commercialization, and innovation initiatives. During 2025, LYB engaged with approximately 60 customers and value-chain stakeholders on climate and circularity topics. While this represents less than 1% of LYB's overall customer base, the engagements were targeted toward customers with significant sustainability ambitions and strategic interest in lower-carbon and circular solutions.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

These engagements help strengthen alignment between LYB's sustainability strategy and customer needs while supporting adoption of lower-carbon and circular products throughout the value chain. Success is measured through customer collaboration, commercial opportunities, demand for sustainable products, and joint projects supporting emissions reduction and circularity. In 2025, LYB expanded collaborations with customers and brand owners seeking climate and circularity solutions. Examples highlighted in LYB's Sustainability Report include helping customers incorporate recycled and renewable-based materials into products and packaging, as well as collaborations supporting reduced product carbon footprints. A few specific examples include our collaboration with Henkel to integrate polymers sourced from bio-circular feedstock into its consumer products portfolio, our collaboration with Samsonite to pilot a groundbreaking Digital Product Passport initiative for luggage made from our recycled and bio-circular-based polymers, and our collaboration with Mondelez to incorporate Circulen Revive polymers into Marabou chocolate packaging. These efforts support growth of LYB's Circular and Low Carbon Solutions business and demonstrate increasing customer interest in lower-impact products. The engagements also provide valuable market insights that inform future product development, sustainability investments, and commercialization strategies.

Water

(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

Innovation and collaboration

- ☒ Align your organization's goals to support customers' targets and ambitions

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- ☒ 1-25%

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

Our Investor Relations team engages with shareholders through one-on-one meetings, calls, industry conferences, investor roadshows, and analyst meetings. Throughout the year, we discuss strategy and sustainability topics with investors and address their questions and concerns. Members of the Board of Directors, the Executive Committee, and our Chief Sustainability Officer attend these meetings when requested. Management regularly updates the Board on shareholder conversations and feedback. We remain proactive in our engagement and outreach efforts. During 2025, we held hundreds of meetings with investors. We reached out to our top 20 largest shareholders representing approximately 80% of our shareholder base and engaged with approximately 90% of these investors. Shareholders provided feedback on a range of topics, including our overall strategy, industry trends, capital allocation goals and sustainability strategy. Management updates the Board regularly on conversations with shareholders and feedback received, and members of the Board of Directors, the Executive Committee, and our Chief Sustainability Officer attend these meetings when requested. We are committed to remaining proactive in our engagement efforts and shareholder outreach.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

The success of our engagement strategy with our shareholders is shown by the consistent holdings by investors with high sustainability hurdles for investment, and by shareholders with a mandate to invest in companies making a positive contribution to global emission reduction and achieving UN SDGs.

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

Innovation and collaboration

☒ Align your organization's goals to support customers' targets and ambitions

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ 51-75%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☒ None

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

Our Investor Relations team engages with shareholders through one-on-one meetings, calls, industry conferences, investor roadshows, and analyst meetings. Throughout the year, we discuss strategy and sustainability topics with investors and address their questions and concerns. Members of the Board of Directors, the Executive Committee, and our Chief Sustainability Officer attend these meetings when requested. Management regularly updates the Board on shareholder conversations and feedback. We remain proactive in our engagement and outreach efforts. During 2025, we held hundreds of meetings with investors. We reached out to our top 20 largest shareholders representing approximately 80% of our shareholder base and engaged with approximately 90% of these investors. Shareholders provided feedback on a range of topics, including our overall strategy, industry trends, capital allocation goals and sustainability strategy. We are committed to remaining proactive in our engagement efforts and shareholder outreach.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

The success of our engagement strategy with our shareholders is shown by the consistent holdings by investors with high sustainability hurdles for investment, and by shareholders with a mandate to invest in companies making a positive contribution to global emission reduction and achieving UN SDGs.

[Add 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:

☒ Operational control

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

We have used the same consolidation approach in our CDP response as used in our 2025 Sustainability Report. Both cover the period from January 1 to December 31, 2025, and include sustainability performance information related to LyondellBasell Industries N.V. (LYB). We include consolidated data from the operations over which we, or one of our subsidiaries, have operational control. The narrative may include information related to our non-operated joint ventures and activities that occurred during 2026 prior to publishing. Financial data includes joint ventures to the extent appropriate under Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in the U.S. (U.S. GAAP). Consolidated Financial Statements are prepared from the books and records of LYB.

Forests

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

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

We have used the same consolidation approach in our CDP response as used in our 2025 Sustainability Report. Both cover the period from January 1 to December 31, 2025, and include sustainability performance information related to LyondellBasell Industries N.V. (LYB). We include consolidated data from the operations over which we, or one of our subsidiaries, have operational control. The narrative may include information related to our non-operated joint ventures and activities that occurred during 2026 prior to publishing. Financial data includes joint ventures to the extent appropriate under Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in the U.S. (U.S. GAAP). Consolidated Financial Statements are prepared from the books and records of LYB.

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

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

We have used the same consolidation approach in our CDP response as used in our 2025 Sustainability Report. Both cover the period from January 1 to December 31, 2025, and include sustainability performance information related to LyondellBasell Industries N.V. (LYB). We include consolidated data from the operations over which we, or one of our subsidiaries, have operational control. The narrative may include information related to our non-operated joint ventures and activities that occurred during 2026 prior to publishing. Financial data includes joint ventures to the extent appropriate under Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in the U.S. (U.S. GAAP). Consolidated Financial Statements are prepared from the books and records of LYB.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

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

We have used the same consolidation approach in our CDP response as used in our 2025 Sustainability Report. Both cover the period from January 1 to December 31, 2025, and include sustainability performance information related to LyondellBasell Industries N.V. (LYB). We include consolidated data from the operations over which we, or one of our subsidiaries, have operational control. The narrative may include information related to our non-operated joint ventures and activities that occurred during 2026 prior to publishing. Financial data includes joint ventures to the extent appropriate under Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in the U.S. (U.S. GAAP). Consolidated Financial Statements are prepared from the books and records of LYB.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

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

We have used the same consolidation approach in our CDP response as used in our 2025 Sustainability Report. Both cover the period from January 1 to December 31, 2025, and include sustainability performance information related to LyondellBasell Industries N.V. (LYB). We include consolidated data from the operations over which we, or one of our subsidiaries, have operational control. The narrative may include information related to our non-operated joint ventures and activities that occurred during 2026 prior to publishing. Financial data includes joint ventures to the extent appropriate under Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in the U.S. (U.S. GAAP). Consolidated Financial Statements are prepared from the books and records of LYB.

[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)

In 2025, we updated our scope 3 target boundary to align with evolving target-setting guidance, resulting in expanded coverage. The revised boundary includes scope 3 categories 1, 11, 12, and 15, representing the majority of our total scope 3 emissions. We also updated emission factors and assumptions used in the calculation of certain scope 3 categories. Emission factors for Category 1 were revised to reflect the latest scientific data, including updated methane leakage assumptions. Category 12 emissions have been updated to reflect the adoption of updated waste treatment region ratios that led to higher calculated emission factors per region. Category 15 emissions have been updated to reflect the adoption of more industry specific emission factors. As a result of these updates, we recalculated the base year and prior-year emissions for Categories 1, 12, and 15 to ensure consistency and comparability. These changes are reflected in this CDP response. Our Scope 1 and 2 baseline was not recalculated.

[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) Scopes recalculated

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3

(7.1.3.3) Scope 3 categories recalculated

Select all that apply

☒ Purchased goods and services

☒ End of life treatment of sold products

☒ Investments

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

In accordance with the GHG Protocol, we recalculate base year and prior-year emissions when structural changes, methodological improvements, or data updates result in a significant impact on reported emissions. We apply a significance threshold of 5% of total reported emissions when determining whether a recalculation is required. In 2025, we updated emission factors and assumptions used in the calculation of selected scope 3 categories. Emission factors for Category 1 were revised to reflect the latest scientific data, including updated methane leakage assumptions. Category 12 emissions have been updated to reflect the adoption of updated waste treatment region ratios that led to higher calculated emission factors per region. Category 15 emissions have been updated to reflect the adoption of more industry-specific emission factors. As a result of these updates, we recalculated the base year and prior-year emissions for Categories 1, 12, and 15 to ensure consistency and comparability. These changes are reflected in this CDP response. These changes are reflected in this CDP response. Our Scope 1 and 2 baseline was not recalculated.

(7.1.3.5) 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

- ☒ European Union Emission Trading System (EU ETS): The Monitoring and Reporting Regulation (MRR) – General guidance for installations
- ☒ 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.

	Scope 2, location-based	Scope 2, market-based	Comment
	Select from:	Select from:	

	Scope 2, location-based	Scope 2, market-based	Comment
	☒ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure	☒ We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure	

[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 excluded from your disclosure of climate-related data?

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

Row 1

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Services, packaging of products, tolling activities, purchases not recorded in the LyondellBasell ERP system and non-production-related goods.

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

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services

(7.4.1.6) Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source

Select from:

☒ Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

These emissions are immaterial against total scope 3 emissions.

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

We assessed emissions associated with spend volumes for the listed sources and found them to be immaterial against larger spend areas such as feedstock procurement.

Row 2

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Feedstock and raw material volumes that are not used in the production process in our manufacturing assets but that are purchased and sold for trading purposes, resale of purchased materials not used in operations.

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
- ☒ Scope 3: Use of sold products
- ☒ Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products

(7.4.1.6) Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source

Select from:

- ☒ Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

These trading volumes are outside LYB's manufacturing value chain, and therefore outside the scope of our Scope 3 inventory boundary consistent with the GHG Protocol and our reporting methodology.

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

These trading volumes are outside LYB's manufacturing value chain, and therefore outside the scope of our Scope 3 inventory boundary consistent with the GHG Protocol and our reporting methodology.

Row 3

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Packaging volumes for products sold to third parties

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

Select all that apply

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

(7.4.1.6) Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source

Select from:

☒ Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

Packaging volumes for products sold to third parties are currently outside the scope of this assessment and are therefore not included in the reported figures.

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

Packaging volumes for products sold to third parties are currently outside the scope of this assessment and are therefore not included in the reported figures.

Row 4

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Debt investments

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

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3: Investments

(7.4.1.6) Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source

Select from:

☒ Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.9) Estimated percentage of total Scope 3 emissions this excluded source represents

0

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

These emissions are immaterial against total scope 3 emissions.

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

We assessed LYB's 3rd party debt investments and found them immaterial against larger financial activities such as LYB's equity investments

Row 5

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Equity method investments immaterial for financial reporting

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

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3: Investments

(7.4.1.6) Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source

Select from:

☒ Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

These emissions are immaterial against total scope 3 emissions.

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

These equity investments were found immaterial for financial reporting against larger financial activities and were not included in the emissions reporting.
[Add row]

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

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

15600000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 GHG emissions include emissions resulting from the combustion of fossil and non-fossil fuels used in stationary equipment and machinery at LyondellBasell sites, including coal and coal products, petroleum products, natural gas, hydrogen, and site-generated fuels. Fuel usage data is collected from monthly utility invoices and on-site metering systems. Emissions are calculated using emission factors from the American Petroleum Institute Compendium of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Methodologies and other relevant sources, with site-specific emission factors applied where available. A mass-balance methodology (Carbon In – Carbon Out) is applied for certain processes. Scope 1 also includes emissions from venting, flaring, and other process-related activities, which are measured on a site-by-site basis, as well as fugitive emissions from VOCs and refrigerants, calculated using regulatory measurement requirements and loss replenishment data. Emissions from mobile equipment are calculated using ERP fuel data. All emissions are converted to CO₂e using IPCC AR6 Global Warming Potentials. Emissions are not netted for energy sold, in accordance with GHG Protocol guidance. Scope 1 also includes emissions from venting, flaring, and other process-related activities, which are measured on a site-by-site basis, as well as fugitive emissions from VOCs and refrigerants, calculated using regulatory measurement requirements and loss

replenishment data. Emissions from mobile equipment are calculated using ERP fuel data. All emissions are converted to CO₂e using IPCC AR6 Global Warming Potentials. Emissions are not netted for energy sold, in accordance with GHG Protocol guidance.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

7100000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 2 GHG emissions (location-based) include emissions resulting from the purchase or acquisition of energy in the form of electricity or steam used at LyondellBasell sites. Consumption data is collected from monthly utility invoices for electricity and steam usage. Emissions are calculated using location-based emission factors that reflect the average emissions intensity of the grids where energy is consumed. Emission factors are sourced from recognized authorities, including the U.S. Energy Information Administration for U.S. sites, the European Environment Agency for European sites, and the International Energy Agency for other regions. Emissions are calculated by applying the relevant emission factors to energy consumption data and are converted to CO₂ equivalents using Global Warming Potentials from the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

7600000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 2 GHG emissions (market-based) include emissions resulting from the purchase or acquisition of electricity and steam used at LyondellBasell sites, adjusted to reflect contractual arrangements for renewable energy. LyondellBasell uses Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs) procured through virtual power purchase agreements (VPPAs) in the U.S. and a subsidy program in Italy to contractually procure renewable energy. Any remaining electricity not associated with retired EACs is converted to emissions using a hierarchy of emission factors in accordance with the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance. This hierarchy prioritizes utility-specific emission factors provided by electricity suppliers, and where these are not available, applies grid-average emission factors consistent with the location-based method. Consumption data is obtained from utility invoices, and emissions are calculated by applying the relevant emission factors and converted to CO₂ equivalents using Global Warming Potentials from the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

33700000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3 Category 1 GHG emissions include emissions resulting from the extraction, production and transportation of feedstocks and other raw materials, purchased or acquired for use in manufacturing processes and non-production activities, including crude oil, naphtha, natural gas, ethane, butane, isobutane, propylene, and ethylene. Emissions are calculated using the hybrid method from the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions. Feedstock and raw material volumes are collected from purchase orders recorded in the LyondellBasell ERP system. Emission factors are applied based on the region and relevant mode of production, using supplier-specific data, Ecoinvent (v3.11), GaBi (2025), or internal studies. Where emission factors are unavailable, emissions are estimated using calculated emission intensity factors based on the proportion of raw materials without emission factors. Exclusions include services, packaging, tolling activities, non-production-related goods, and materials purchased for trading or resale.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

48100000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3 Category 11 GHG emissions include emissions resulting from the direct use of sold products, including refined products, oxyfuels, and heavier olefins manufactured in North America and Europe. Emissions are calculated using the direct use-phase emissions method from the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions. Product volumes sold are collected from sales orders recorded in the LyondellBasell ERP system. Allocation between use-phase emissions (Category 11) and further processing (Category 12) is based on industry statistics and product composition, including U.S. Energy Information Administration data and product-specific allocation assumptions. Emission factors are sourced from UK Government GHG Conversion Factors (2025) and other relevant literature where required. Emissions are calculated by applying emission factors to sales volumes. Indirect use-phase emissions are not relevant and are excluded.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

16100000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3 Category 12 GHG emissions include emissions resulting from the waste disposal and end-of-life treatment of sold products. Emissions are calculated using the waste-type specific method from the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions. Product volumes sold are collected from ERP sales records. Emission factors are sourced from Ecoinvent (v3.11) and UK Government GHG Conversion Factors (2025). Regional waste treatment pathways, including recycling, landfill, and incineration, are determined based on publicly available datasets, including Plastics Europe, OECD, and other regional sources. Emissions are calculated by applying region-specific waste treatment ratios and emission factors to product volumes. Exclusions include packaging and materials purchased and resold without being used in operations.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2800000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3 Category 15 GHG emissions include proportionate Scope 1 and Scope 2 and upstream Scope 3 emissions associated with investments accounted for under the equity method in accordance with U.S. GAAP. The scope includes equity method joint ventures and venture funds. Joint venture emissions are calculated using the average-data method from the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions, using revenue data from financial disclosures. Venture fund emissions are calculated using an environmentally extended input-output approach, applying sector-specific emission factors to total investment value. Emission factors are sourced from the U.S. EPA Supply Chain Factors Dataset (2024). Data inputs are obtained from ERP systems and financial reporting.

[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)

12900000

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 GHG emissions include emissions resulting from the combustion of fossil and non-fossil fuels used in stationary equipment and machinery at LyondellBasell sites, including coal and coal products, crude oil and petroleum products, natural gas, hydrogen, and site-generated fuels. Fuel usage data is collected from monthly utility invoices and on-site metering systems. Emissions are calculated using emission factors from the American Petroleum Institute Compendium of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Methodologies and other relevant sources, with site-specific emission factors applied where available. A mass-balance methodology (Carbon In – Carbon Out) is applied for certain processes. Scope 1 also includes emissions from venting, flaring, and other process-related activities, which are measured on a site-by-site basis, as well as fugitive emissions from VOCs and refrigerants, calculated using regulatory measurement requirements and loss replenishment data. Emissions from mobile equipment are calculated using ERP fuel data. All emissions are converted to CO₂e using IPCC AR6 Global Warming Potentials. Emissions are not netted for energy sold, in accordance with GHG Protocol guidance.

[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)

6000000

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

6000000

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Scope 2 GHG emissions: Emissions resulting from the purchase or acquisition of energy in the form of electricity or steam used at LyondellBasell sites. The purchased electricity and steam were generated from fossil, nuclear or renewable sources. Consumption data was collected from monthly utility invoices for electricity and steam usage. Emission factors for steam (location-based and market-based): Most recent factor provided by the third-party steam supplier. Emission factors for electricity (location-based): U.S. sites: U.S. Energy Information Administration. (published 2025, November 10). 6. Carbon intensity of the energy supply by state [Table], Energy-Related CO2 Emission Data Tables. European sites: European Environment Agency. (published 2025, June 27). Greenhouse gas emission intensity of electricity generation in Europe. Other sites not within the U.S. and Europe: International Energy Agency. (published 2025, September). Emissions Factors 2025. Emission factors for electricity (market-based): LyondellBasell used EACs procured through VPPAs in the U.S. and one subsidy program with the Italian government during 2025 to contractually procure renewable energy in relation to our manufacturing sites in North America and Europe. Any remaining electricity not associated with a contracted for and retired EAC was converted to emissions using the emission factor hierarchy described below. EACs are retired by June 30, 2026 for 2025 use. After application of EACs, emission factors were applied based on the Protocol hierarchy and availability of data, including the factors below listed from highest to lowest precision: 1. Utility-specific market-based emission factors provided by the utility suppliers. a. Where provided, LyondellBasell applied the electricity emission factor provided by the third-party electricity supplier for 2025. If the 2025 edition of the emission factor was not provided, the most recent electricity emission factor provided by the third-party electricity supplier was applied. 2. Other grid-average emission factors – same as location-based. a. In locations where an electricity emission factor was not provided by a third-party electricity supplier, a grid-average factor (defined above in emission factors for electricity (location-based)) was applied.

[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)

29100000

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Hybrid method

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

0.11

(7.8.6) Please explain

Scope 3 Category 1 GHG emissions include emissions resulting from the extraction, production and transportation of feedstocks and other raw materials, purchased or acquired for use in manufacturing processes and non-production activities, including but not limited to crude oil, naphtha, natural gas, ethane, butane, isobutane, propylene, and ethylene. Emissions are calculated using the hybrid method from the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions. Feedstock and raw material volumes are collected from purchase orders recorded in the LyondellBasell ERP system. Emission factors were applied based on the region where the feedstock or raw material was purchased or acquired and relevant mode of production, using supplier-specific data, Ecoinvent (v3.11), GaBi (2025), or internal studies. Where emission factors for a raw material were not provided, emissions were estimated using calculated emission intensity factors per volume of raw materials and feedstock. The ratio was calculated by taking the volume of raw materials without an emission factor over the total volume of feedstocks and raw materials. Total calculated category 1 GHG emissions for feedstocks and raw materials with an emission factor were divided by the percentage of the whole not attributable to the ratio mentioned above to obtain the category 1 GHG emissions for raw materials without an emission factor.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Emissions estimated to be insignificant

(7.8.6) Please explain

We conducted a quantitative assessment of scope 3 emissions sources and identified categories 1, 11, 12, and 15 as the significant scope 3 categories. Based on the significance assessment, these categories represented approximately 95% of total global scope 3 emissions.

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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Emissions estimated to be insignificant

(7.8.6) Please explain

We conducted a quantitative assessment of scope 3 emissions sources and identified categories 1, 11, 12, and 15 as the significant scope 3 categories. Based on the significance assessment, these categories represented approximately 95% of total global scope 3 emissions.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Emissions estimated to be insignificant

(7.8.6) Please explain

We conducted a quantitative assessment of scope 3 emissions sources and identified categories 1, 11, 12, and 15 as the significant scope 3 categories. Based on the significance assessment, these categories represented approximately 95% of total global scope 3 emissions.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Emissions estimated to be insignificant

(7.8.6) Please explain

We conducted a quantitative assessment of scope 3 emissions sources and identified categories 1, 11, 12, and 15 as the significant scope 3 categories. Based on the significance assessment, these categories represented approximately 95% of total global scope 3 emissions.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Emissions estimated to be insignificant

(7.8.6) Please explain

We conducted a quantitative assessment of scope 3 emissions sources and identified categories 1, 11, 12, and 15 as the significant scope 3 categories. Based on the significance assessment, these categories represented approximately 95% of total global scope 3 emissions.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Emissions estimated to be insignificant

(7.8.6) Please explain

We conducted a quantitative assessment of scope 3 emissions sources and identified categories 1, 11, 12, and 15 as the significant scope 3 categories. Based on the significance assessment, these categories represented approximately 95% of total global scope 3 emissions.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Emissions estimated to be insignificant

(7.8.6) Please explain

LyondellBasell does not lease any significant upstream assets.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Emissions estimated to be insignificant

(7.8.6) Please explain

We conducted a quantitative assessment of scope 3 emissions sources and identified categories 1, 11, 12, and 15 as the significant scope 3 categories. Based on the significance assessment, these categories represented approximately 95% of total global scope 3 emissions.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Emissions are from intermediary products where end-use is unknown

(7.8.6) Please explain

LyondellBasell does not calculate scope 3 emissions linked to the processing of sold products. Given the many end use applications for our products, and as stated in the WBCSD Guidance for Accounting & Reporting Corporate GHG Emissions in the Chemical Sector Value Chain, “chemical companies are not required to report scope 3, category 10 emissions, since reliable figures are difficult to obtain due to the diverse application and customer structure”. Our portfolio of products includes a diverse range of products, from polymers to different intermediate chemicals, with reliable data difficult to obtain. This absence of a standard methodology for accounting is a recognized gap that we are working towards addressing as part of industry led efforts through Cefic.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

18600000

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Methodology for direct use phase emissions, please specify :Direct use-phase emissions for fuels and feedstocks method

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

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

Scope 3 Category 11 GHG emissions include emissions resulting from the direct use of sold products, including refined products, oxyfuels, and heavier olefins. Emissions are calculated using the direct use-phase emissions method from the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions. Product volumes sold are collected from sales orders recorded in the LyondellBasell ERP system. Allocation between use-phase emissions (Category 11) and further processing (Category 12) is based on industry statistics and product composition, including U.S. Energy Information Administration data and product-specific allocation assumptions. Emission factors are sourced from UK Government GHG Conversion Factors (2025) and other relevant literature where required. Emissions are calculated by applying emission factors to sales volumes.

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)

19700000

(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

(7.8.6) Please explain

Scope 3 Category 12 GHG emissions include emissions resulting from the waste disposal and end-of-life treatment of sold products. Emissions are calculated using the waste-type specific method from the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions. Product volumes sold are collected from ERP sales records. Emission factors are sourced from Ecoinvent (v3.11) and UK Government GHG Conversion Factors (2025). Regional waste treatment pathways, including but not limited to recycling, landfill, and incineration, are determined based on publicly available datasets, including Plastics Europe, OECD, and other regional sources. Emissions are calculated by applying region-specific waste treatment ratios and emission factors to product volumes.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Emissions estimated to be insignificant

(7.8.6) Please explain

LyondellBasell does not lease any significant downstream assets.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

LyondellBasell has no franchised businesses or assets.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

3300000

(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

(7.8.6) Please explain

Scope 3 Category 15 GHG emissions include proportionate Scope 1 and Scope 2 and upstream Scope 3 emissions associated with investments accounted for under the equity method in accordance with U.S. GAAP. The scope includes equity method joint ventures and venture funds. Joint venture emissions are calculated using the average-data method from the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions, using revenue data from financial disclosures. Venture fund emissions are calculated by applying an Environmentally Extended Input-Output CO2e emission factor to LyondellBasell's total investment at the end the reporting period. Emission factors are sourced from the U.S. EPA Supply Chain Factors Dataset (2024). Only data inputs are obtained from ERP systems.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.6) Please explain

Other (downstream)

(7.8.6) Please explain

[Fixed row]

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

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

LYB Sustainability Report 2025, Data and assurance (p.118), Management assertion (p.119-127).pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

The attached statement contains extracted pages 118-127 of our 2025 Sustainability Report. Printed page 120 (corresponding to PDF page 3 of the attachment) includes the table titled “GHG emissions and energy consumption and mix metrics,” which presents our verified scope 1 emissions. These total 12.9 million metric tons CO₂e, representing 100% of our reported scope 1 emissions. The data was subject to limited assurance by PwC, conducted in accordance with AICPA AT-C 105 and AT-C 210.

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ Attestation standards established by AICPA (AT105)

(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

LYB Sustainability Report 2025, Data and assurance (p.118), Management assertion (p.119-127).pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

The attached statement contains extracted pages 118-127 of our 2025 Sustainability Report. Printed page 120 (corresponding to PDF page 3 of the attachment) includes the table titled "GHG emissions and energy consumption and mix metrics," which presents our verified scope 2 emissions: 6.0 million metric tons CO₂e (market-based) and 6.0 million metric tons CO₂e (location-based), representing 100% of our reported scope 2 emissions. The data was subject to limited assurance by PwC, conducted in acco

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ Attestation standards established by AICPA (AT105)

(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

LYB Sustainability Report 2025, Data and assurance (p.118), Management assertion (p.119-127).pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

The attached statement contains extracted pages 118-127 of our 2025 Sustainability Report. Printed page 120 (corresponding to PDF page 3 of the attachment) includes the table titled “GHG emissions and energy consumption and mix metrics,” which presents our verified scope 2 emissions: 6.0 million metric tons CO₂e (market-based) and 6.0 million metric tons CO₂e (location-based), representing 100% of our reported scope 2 emissions. The data was subject to limited assurance by PwC, conducted in acco

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ Attestation standards established by AICPA (AT105)

(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

☒ Scope 3: Investments

☒ Scope 3: Use of sold products

☒ 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

LYB Sustainability Report 2025, Data and assurance (p.118), Management assertion (p.119-127).pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

The attached statement contains extracted pages 118-127 of our 2025 Sustainability Report. Printed page 120 (corresponding to PDF page 3 of the attachment) includes the table titled “GHG emissions and energy consumption and mix metrics,” which presents verified scope 3 emissions for Categories 1, 11, and 12, and 15 representing 100% of reported emissions within those categories. The data was subject to limited assurance by PwC, conducted in accordance with AICPA AT-C 105 and AT-C 210.

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ Attestation standards established by AICPA (AT105)

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of selected emissions categories verified (%)

100

(7.9.3.9) Proportion of total reported scope 3 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)

55000

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.25

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

The disclosed value reflects the difference in emissions reductions achieved through renewable electricity delivered by our PPAs in 2025 compared to 2024. Relative to our 2024 scope 1 and scope 2 (market-based) emissions footprint of 22.1 million metric tons CO₂e, this difference represents approximately a 0.25% decrease in total emissions.

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3145000

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

14.23

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Under other emissions reduction activities, we include emissions reductions resulting from GHG emissions reduction projects, facility closures, and changes in the production mix. With regard to closures, we ceased operations at our Houston refinery in February 2025. In March 2025, we jointly announced with Covestro the permanent closure of the propylene oxide styrene monomer (POSM) unit at our Maasvlakte joint venture site in the Netherlands. Additionally, the remaining decrease in Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions is attributed to shifts in the production mix, such as production occurring at different sites, using different technologies, or involving different products as well as market conditions and lower utilization rates. Relative to our 2024 Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions footprint of 22.1 million metric tons CO₂e, the combined impact of these activities represents an approximately 14.23% reduction in total emissions.

[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) Does your organization have significant land sector activities in its operations or value chain?

	Agriculture, forestry or other land sector activities	Specify the reason for no significant activities
	Select from: ☒ No, explanation provided	Select from: ☒ No relevant activities identified

[Fixed row]

(7.13) Does your organization choose to account for and report technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage, or have you done so in previous years?

	Technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage in the reporting year	Specify the reason for no technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geological storage in the reporting year	Technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage were accounted for and reported in previous years
	Select from: ☒ No, explanation provided	Select from: ☒ No relevant activities identified	Select from: ☒ No

[Fixed row]

(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 and/or Scope 2 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

(7.15.1) Emissions breakdown by greenhouse gas type

Select from:

☒ Yes, Scope 1 emissions only

[Fixed row]

(7.15.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used global warming potential (GWP).

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ CO2

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

11200000

(7.15.1.3) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

11200000

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ CH4

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

432

(7.15.1.3) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

12900

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ N2O

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

76

(7.15.1.3) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

20600

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 4

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ HFCs

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

16700

(7.15.1.3) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

19100

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 5

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ SF6

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

0.005

(7.15.1.3) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

122

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 6

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Motor fuels

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

2290000

(7.15.1.3) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

22300

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 7

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :CO2, CH4 and N2O mainly from flaring activities

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

1550000

(7.15.1.3) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

1550000

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

[Add row]

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

Belgium

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

3610

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

3260

Brazil

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

86

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

2170

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

2020

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

121

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

28100

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

25500

China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

1100

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

1100

Egypt

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

116

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

116

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1160000

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

76100

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

55600

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1970000

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

516000

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

638000

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

39

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

14800

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

18400

Indonesia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

7460

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

7700

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

43900

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

75200

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

88400

Japan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

18

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

18

Korea (The Republic of)

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

83

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

83

Malaysia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

34

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

7930

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

9900

Mexico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

11600

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

12200

Netherlands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

379000

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

393000

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

473000

Philippines

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

10

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

10

Poland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

4070

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

4130

Saudi Arabia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

297

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

297

Singapore

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

167

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

167

Spain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1640

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

28500

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

30500

Sweden

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

14

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

14

Taiwan, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

197

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

197

Thailand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

3350

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

3860

Türkiye

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

1360

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

1490

United Arab Emirates

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

143

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

143

United Kingdom

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

27600

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

15000

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

30000

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9280000

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

4790000

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

4640000

Viet Nam

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

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

76
[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	APS	3110
Row 2	I&D	2460000
Row 3	O&P Americas	7020000
Row 4	O&P EAI	2940000
Row 5	Refining	399000
Row 6	Technology	364

[Add row]

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

Chemicals production activities

(7.19.1) Gross Scope 1 emissions, metric tons CO2e

12500000

(7.19.3) Comment

Gross scope 1 emissions associated with chemical production activities are calculated as total gross scope 1 emissions, excluding those from the refining business division.

[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	APS	188000	175000
Row 2	I&D	2080000	2170000
Row 3	O&P Americas	2570000	2430000
Row 4	O&P EAI	647000	785000
Row 5	Refining	473000	457000
Row 6	Technology	11200	11300

[Add row]

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

Chemicals production activities

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

5490000

(7.21.2) Scope 2, market-based (if applicable), metric tons CO2e

5570000

(7.21.3) Comment

Gross scope 2 emissions associated with chemical production activities are calculated as total gross scope 2 emissions, excluding those from the refining business division.

[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)

10800000

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

4500000

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

4550000

(7.22.4) Please explain

Our Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared under accounting principles generally accepted in the United States ("U.S. GAAP").

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2120000

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

1470000

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

1490000

(7.22.4) Please explain

Other entities are sites within the operational control boundary for purposes of our GHG reporting that are treated as equity method investments for purposes of our financial reporting.

[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:

☒ Yes

(7.23.1) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by subsidiary.

Row 1

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Basell Polyolefines France S.A.S.

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

926000

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

28000

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

13300

Row 2

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Lyondell Chemical Company

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1370000

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

1600000

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

1630000

Row 3

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Equistar Chemicals, LP

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7500000

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

2680000

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

2520000

Row 4

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Basell Polyolefins UK Limited

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

27600

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

11500

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

26500

Row 5

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Basell Poliolefine Italia S.r.l.

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

43900

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

72300

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

83700

Row 6

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Lyondell Chimie France SAS

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

229000

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

46800

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

41700

Row 7

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Basell Polyolefine GmbH

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1970000

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

498000

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

614000

Row 8

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Houston Refining LP

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

399000

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

473000

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

457000

Row 9

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Lyondell Chemie Nederland B.V.

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

337000

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

239000

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

262000

Row 10

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

LyondellBasell Covestro Manufacturing Maasvlakte VOF

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

34500

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

106000

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

151000

Row 11

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Basell Benelux B.V.

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7500

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

41400

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

52300

Row 12

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Basell Bayreuth Chemie GmbH

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

409

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

11900

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

16300

Row 13

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

LyondellBasell Advanced Polyolefins (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

33.5

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

5840

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

7270

Row 14

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

A. Schulman Castellon S.L

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

59.6

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

1060

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

850

Row 15

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

LyondellBasell Advanced Polymer (Dongguan) Co. Ltd

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

27.5

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

7920

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

6230

Row 16

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

QCP B.V.

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2.25

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

5030

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

5030

Row 17

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

LYB Recycling CA, LLC

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

176

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

0

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

0

Row 18

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

A. Schulman GmbH

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

438

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

5030

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

6910

Row 19

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

A. Schulman Plasticos do Brasil LTDA.

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

85.7

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

661

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

506

Row 20

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Basell Advanced Polyolefins (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

93.8

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

7420

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

7720

Row 21

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

tetra-DUR Kunststoff-Produktion GmbH

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

283

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

380

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

523

Row 22

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Basell Poliolefinas Iberica S.L.

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1580

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

27400

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

29600

Row 23

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

A. Schulman Plastics India Private Limited

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

38.6

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

4190

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

4200

Row 24

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

LyondellBasell Advanced Polymers Inc.

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

28900

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

23300

Row 25

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

PT LyondellBasell Advanced Polyolefins

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

7440

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

7680

Row 26

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Basell Polyolefins India Private Limited

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

7150

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

10800

Row 27

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Guangzhou Basell Advanced Polyolefins Co., Ltd

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

5540

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

4360

Row 28

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Basell Advanced Polyolefins (Dalian) Co., Ltd

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

4150

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

4170

Row 29

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Basell Poliolefinas S. de R.L. de C.V

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

3280

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

3770

Row 30

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Basell Advanced Polyolefins (Thailand) Company Ltd.

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

3290

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

3810

Row 31

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

LyondellBasell Polymers (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

2080

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

2620

Row 32

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

A. Schulman Plastics S.r.l.

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

1460

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

3150

Row 33

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

A. Schulman 's-Gravendeel B.V.

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

1850

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

2670

Row 34

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

A. Schulman Plastics BV

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

2370

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

2140

Row 35

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

LYB Premix LLC

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

2030

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

1630

Row 36

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

A. Schulman Inc. Limited

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

1560

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

1560

Row 37

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

A Schulman Plastik Sanayi ve Ticaret Anonim Sirketi

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

1130

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

1260

Row 38

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

A Schulman Polska Sp. z o.o.

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

1100

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

1150

Row 39

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

A. Schulman Thermoplastic Compounds Limited

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

1010

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

1010

Row 40

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

A. Schulman Gainsborough Ltd

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

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

Row 41

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

A. Schulman de Mexico, S.A. de C.V.

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

8280

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

8390

Row 42

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

A. Schulman Plastics SAS

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

1150

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

543

Row 43

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Bulk Molding Compounds, Inc.

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

911

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

732

Row 44

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Quantum Composites, Inc.

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

707

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

781

Row 45

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

A Schulman Belgium BVBA

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

128

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

116

Row 46

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Basell Sales & Marketing Company B.V.

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

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

Row 47

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Eliau S.A.S.

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

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

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

Row 48

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Polar S.r.l.

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

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

29.5

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

64

Row 49

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Basell Poliolefinas Ltda.

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

1050

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

1050

Row 50

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Mepol S.r.l.

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

4150

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

4150

Row 51

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Colortech de Amazonia Ltda.

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

279

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

279

Row 52

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Bulk Molding Compounds Do Brasil Industria De Plasticos Reforcados LTDA

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

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

Row 53

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

LyondellBasell Advanced Polymer (Changshu) Co., Ltd

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

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

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

Row 54

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

A. Schulman Nordic AB

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

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

13.6

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

13.6

Row 55

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

TIVACO S.A.

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

1110

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

1000

Row 56

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

LYB Solvent Recycling GmbH

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

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

707

*[Add row]***(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:*☒ Other (please specify) :Total feedstock mixture**(7.25.2) Percentage of Scope 3, Category 1 tCO2e from purchased feedstock**

94.1

(7.25.3) Explain calculation methodology

We calculated the scope 3 emissions arising from purchased feedstocks as a portion of the total scope 3 emissions from purchased goods and services, which resulted in a total of 94.1%. Scope 3 Category 1 GHG emissions include emissions resulting from the extraction, production and transportation of feedstocks and other raw materials, purchased or acquired for use in manufacturing processes and non-production activities, including crude oil, naphtha, natural gas, ethane, butane, isobutane, propylene, and ethylene. Emissions are calculated using the hybrid method from the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions. Feedstock and raw material volumes are collected from purchase orders recorded in the LyondellBasell ERP system. Emission factors are applied based on the region and relevant mode of production, using supplier-specific data, Ecoinvent (v3.11), GaBi (2025), or internal studies. Where emission factors are unavailable, emissions are estimated using calculated emission intensity factors based on the proportion of raw materials without emission factors. Exclusions include services, packaging, tolling activities, non-production-related goods, and materials purchased for trading or resale.

*[Add row]***(7.25.1) Disclose sales of products that are greenhouse gases.**

Carbon dioxide (CO2)

(7.25.1.1) Sales, metric tons

0

(7.25.1.2) Comment

LyondellBasell does not sell carbon dioxide.

Methane (CH4)

(7.25.1.1) Sales, metric tons

79800

(7.25.1.2) Comment

The volume disclosed includes the total volume from sales of methane and a mix fuel gas product which consists primarily of methane.

Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.25.1.1) Sales, metric tons

0

(7.25.1.2) Comment

LyondellBasell does not sell nitrous oxide.

Hydrofluorocarbons (HFC)

(7.25.1.1) Sales, metric tons

0

(7.25.1.2) Comment

LyondellBasell does not sell hydrofluorocarbons.

Perfluorocarbons (PFC)

(7.25.1.1) Sales, metric tons

0

(7.25.1.2) Comment

LyondellBasell does not sell perfluorocarbons.

Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

(7.25.1.1) Sales, metric tons

0

(7.25.1.2) Comment

LyondellBasell does not sell sulphur hexafluoride.

Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.25.1.1) Sales, metric tons

0

(7.25.1.2) Comment

LyondellBasell does not sell nitrogen trifluoride.
[Fixed row]

(7.26) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

Row 1

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Ecolab Inc.

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

[Add row]

(7.28) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

(7.28.1) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.28.4) Explain why you do not plan to develop capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers

LyondellBasell is currently working to deploy an LCA automation software which would allow for the calculation of product carbon footprints for the majority of products in our portfolio that are sold to customers. We have been developing several life cycle assessment studies, the results of which we share in direct engagement with our customers. In general, LyondellBasell maintains an attributional and ISO 14040/44/67 product accounting approach which does not allow any allocation of emissions to our customers.

[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
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Select from: ☒ Yes

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
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

68400000

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

68400000.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

600000

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

7200000

(7.30.1.4) MWh from non-renewable zero or near-zero emission sources

0

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

7800000.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired steam

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

17000000

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

17000000.00

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

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

0.00

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

600000

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

92600000

(7.30.1.4) MWh from non-renewable zero or near-zero emission sources

0

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

93200000.00

[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) MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary

0

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

45600000

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

21400000

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

67000000.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

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

600000

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

7000000

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

0

(7.30.3.4) MWh consumed from non-renewable zero or near-zero emission 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

7600000.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired steam

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

0

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

15700000

(7.30.3.3) 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

15700000.00

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

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

600000

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

68300000

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

21400000

(7.30.3.4) MWh consumed from non-renewable zero or near-zero emission 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

90300000.00

[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: ☒ Yes
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: ☒ Yes

[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) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.2) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

No energy consumption from sustainable biomass in the reporting year.

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.2) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

No energy consumption from other biomass in the reporting year.

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.2) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

No energy consumption from renewable hydrogen in the reporting year.

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

300000

(7.30.7.2) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

100000

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

0

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

200000

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

Fuel consumption from coal and coal products.

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

28100000

(7.30.7.2) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

1500000

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

23000000

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

3600000

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

Fuel consumption from crude oil and petroleum products.

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

25400000

(7.30.7.2) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

100000

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

17600000

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

5700000

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

2100000

(7.30.7.7) Comment

Fuel consumption from natural gas.

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

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

14500000

(7.30.7.2) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

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

14200000

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

200000

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

100000

(7.30.7.7) Comment

Fuel consumption from other non-renewable sources.

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

68300000

(7.30.7.2) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

1700000

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

54800000

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

9700000

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

2200000

(7.30.7.7) Comment

*Low heating values used.
[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)

900000

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

900000

(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)

54700000

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

54700000

(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)

8800000

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

8800000

(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)

900000

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

900000

(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)

142000

Heat

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

54700000

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

54700000

(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)

19900000

Steam

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

8800000

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

8800000

(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)

1360000

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 a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Belgium

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

24800000

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

24800000.00

Brazil

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

10100000

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

10100000.00

China

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

44400000

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

44400000.00

China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Egypt

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

France

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

775600000

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

132300000

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

3200000

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

911240000.00

Germany

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

991800000

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

300000

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

321300000

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

10200000

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1323544000.00

India

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

15400000

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

15400000.00

Indonesia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9800000

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

9820000.00

Italy

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

220300000

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

130900000

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

351000000.00

Japan

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Korea (The Republic of)

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Malaysia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

12800000

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

12800000.00

Mexico

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

29800000

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

29800000.00

Netherlands

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

400000000

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1376100000

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

400000

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1780404000.00

Philippines

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Poland

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1800000

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1780000.00

Saudi Arabia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Singapore

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Spain

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

158100000

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

18500000

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

176500000.00

Sweden

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Taiwan, China

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Thailand

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

7300000

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

7310000.00

Türkiye

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2800000

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2840000.00

United Arab Emirates

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

United Kingdom

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

71500000

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

100000

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

71584200.00

United States of America

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4917000000

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

600000

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

15045200000

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

49600000

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

19970176000.00

Viet Nam

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

[Fixed row]

(7.30.15) Provide details on the electricity purchases that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ United States of America

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

500000

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☒ REC [US and Canada]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ United States of America

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.15.14) Comment

In 2025, we retired RECs from combined solar and wind assets, reported as a single line item. The projects were commissioned over 2022-2024, with the commissioning year reflecting the earliest commercial operation date.

Row 2

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ Italy

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

100000

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☒ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.14) Comment

The GOs were automatically retired against Basell Poliolefine SRL by the Italian regulator GSE under the Energy Release subsidy scheme. All retired GOs were internally applied to the Ferrara plant.

[Add 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:

☒ Other, please specify :Total feedstock

(7.31.1.2) Total consumption

28500000

(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

2.96

(7.31.1.5) Heating value of feedstock, MWh per consumption unit

12.43

(7.31.1.6) Comment

Feedstock composition is considered to be confidential information, and therefore a total of all feedstock volumes has been provided. The heating value of the feedstock is based on a weighted average of heating values for the total feedstock mix. Please also note that the majority of our feedstock is converted into chemicals and polymer products, rather than combusted, and therefore there are no direct CO2 emissions associated with these products.
[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 (%)

29.3

(7.31.2.2) Direction of change in percentage of total chemical feedstock from previous year

Select from:

☒ Decreased

Natural Gas

(7.31.2.1) Percentage of total chemical feedstock (%)

67.1

(7.31.2.2) Direction of change in percentage of total chemical feedstock from previous year

Select from:

☒ Increased

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 (%)

3.5

(7.31.2.2) Direction of change in percentage of total chemical feedstock from previous year

Select from:

☒ Increased

Waste (non-biomass)

(7.31.2.1) Percentage of total chemical feedstock (%)

0.1

(7.31.2.2) Direction of change in percentage of total chemical feedstock from previous year

Select from:

☒ Increased

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:

☒ Polymers

(7.39.2) Production (metric tons)

7700000

(7.39.3) Capacity (metric tons)

12800000

(7.39.8) Comment

Production and capacity data have been rounded to the nearest hundred thousand metric tons for reporting purposes.

Row 2

(7.39.1) Output product

Select from:

☒ High Value Chemicals (Steam cracking)

(7.39.2) Production (metric tons)

9700000

(7.39.3) Capacity (metric tons)

13800000

(7.39.8) Comment

Production and capacity data have been rounded to the nearest hundred thousand metric tons for reporting purposes.

Row 3

(7.39.1) Output product

Select from:

☒ Methanol

(7.39.2) Production (metric tons)

1000000

(7.39.3) Capacity (metric tons)

1400000

(7.39.8) Comment

Production and capacity data have been rounded to the nearest hundred thousand metric tons for reporting purposes.

Row 4

(7.39.1) Output product

Select from:

☒ Other base chemicals

(7.39.2) Production (metric tons)

7700000

(7.39.3) Capacity (metric tons)

13800000

(7.39.8) Comment

Production and capacity data have been rounded to the nearest hundred thousand metric tons for reporting purposes.

Row 5

(7.39.1) Output product

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Gasoline and distillate

(7.39.2) Production (metric tons)

1100000

(7.39.3) Capacity (metric tons)

1300000

(7.39.8) Comment

Production and capacity data have been rounded to the nearest hundred thousand metric tons for reporting purposes.

[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

0.001

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

18900000

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☒ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☒ Market-based**(7.45.6) % change from previous year**

14

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Increased**(7.45.8) Reasons for change**

Select all that apply

☒ Change in renewable energy consumption☒ Other emissions reduction activities☒ Divestment☒ Other, please specify :Shifts in production mix**(7.45.9) Please explain**

In 2025, we continued progressing toward our 2030 scope 1 and 2 targets through the deployment of emission reduction initiatives under our Value Enhancement Program (VEP), resulting in estimated annual emissions savings of nearly 208 kilotons of CO₂e. Additionally, the procurement of renewable electricity via virtual power purchase agreements (VPPAs) led to a further reduction of 217 kilotons of CO₂e in scope 2 emissions. These reductions are described in 7.10.1. In February 2025, we ceased business operations at our Houston refinery. Accordingly, our refining business, is reported as a discontinued operation. For the purposes of determining our energy intensity per revenue, the related operating results of our refining business are reported as discontinued operations beginning with fiscal year 2025. Our energy intensity per revenue calculations reflect the impact applicable operations included in continuing and discontinuing operations. Please refer to our 2025 Form 10-K for details.

[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 3

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but we have not committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

09/27/2021

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|--|
| ☒ Methane (CH4) | ☒ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6) |
| ☒ Nitrous oxide (N2O) | ☒ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3) |
| ☒ Carbon dioxide (CO2) | |
| ☒ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs) | |
| ☒ 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

12/31/2020

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

15600000

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

7600000

(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)

23200000.000

(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

12/31/2050

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

100

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

12900000

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

6000000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

18900000.000

(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

18.53

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

These emission reduction targets apply across our entire organization, covering global operations.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

The objective of this target is to achieve net zero scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions from our global operations by 2050. This ambition is guided by the IEA Net Zero Scenario. We support the global objectives to limit global temperature rise to well below 2° C above preindustrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase even further to 1.5° C. Our approach includes significant future investment in technologies such as hydrogen, process electrification, and carbon capture and storage. As companies increasingly set their own scope 3 goals and demand for low-carbon footprint materials increases, we believe our ambitious climate goals will be a competitive advantage, generating value for LYB, our shareholders, and society.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Our pathway to net zero scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions across our global operations relies on four key reduction levers: energy efficiency, renewable and low-carbon electricity and electrification, hydrogen, and carbon capture and storage/utilization (CCS/CCU). Energy efficiency includes optimizing our use of energy in manufacturing processes to lower our energy footprint, reduce GHG emissions, and reduce operational costs. Renewable and low-carbon electricity and electrification include sourcing low-carbon electricity, including from renewable electricity projects, primarily through power purchase agreements (PPAs), and electrifying processes to reduce our reliance on fossil fuels. Hydrogen includes increasing the use of low-carbon hydrogen in our fuel mix used for energy on-site, to replace other more carbon-intensive fuels. CCS/CCU includes capturing and either storing or reusing CO₂ from our operations to reduce direct emissions. Beyond these four levers, we continuously investigate novel production processes with low GHG emissions, especially for potential application in our core olefin and propylene oxide production processes. We take into account as part of our climate approach organic growth, divestments, acquisitions and closures. In 2025, our scope 1 and 2 emissions declined compared to 2024 due to discontinuation of refining operations at our Houston refinery and shutdown of our joint venture in Maasvlakte, the Netherlands.. We have secured PPAs with an aggregate generation capacity of 1,748 MW that are expected to enable us to meet our goal of procuring at least 50% of our electricity from renewable sources by 2030, based on 2020 levels. These agreements are expected to generate approximately 4,835 GWh of renewable electricity annually and reduce annual scope 2 emissions by approximately 1.8 million metric tons of CO₂e. Achievement of this target depends on supportive policies and standards, customer demand for low-carbon solutions, and the availability of infrastructure and economically viable technologies. We regularly monitor these factors, which can accelerate or constrain progress toward our emissions reduction goals.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ No

Row 2

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Abs 2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but we have not committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☒ Well-below 2°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

12/14/2022

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ Methane (CH₄)

☒ Nitrous oxide (N₂O)

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

☒ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☒ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)

☒ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services

☒ Scope 3, Category 11 – Use of sold products

☒ Scope 3, Category 12 – End-of-life treatment of sold products

☒ Scope 3, Category 15 – Investments

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2020

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

33700000

(7.53.1.24) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

48100000

(7.53.1.25) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

16100000

(7.53.1.28) Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2800000

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

100700000.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

100700000.000

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.45) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.46) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.49) Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

95

(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

12/31/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

30

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

70490000.000

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

29100000

(7.53.1.69) Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

18600000

(7.53.1.70) Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

19700000

(7.53.1.73) Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3300000

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

70700000.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

70700000.000

(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

99.30

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

These emission reduction targets apply across our entire organization, covering global operations. We've set 2030 climate targets for scopes 1, 2, and 3 emissions relative to a 2020 baseline. In this CDP question, we report the targets for scopes 1 and 2 separately from scope 3 due to their different reductions. Specifically, we're aiming for a 32% reduction in scopes 1 and 2 emissions by 2030, and a 30% reduction in scope 3 emissions by 2030. We adjusted our scope 3 target boundary to align with evolving target setting guidance, resulting in expanded coverage. Our adjusted target boundary encompasses significant scope 3 emissions, namely, categories 1, 11, 12, and 15, representing 94% of global scope 3 emissions. This expanded boundary raised the bar to achieve our 30% goal, but we are still on track to reach the goal by 2030.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

The objective of this target is to reduce scope 3 GHG emissions 30% by 2030 relative to a 2020 baseline. This target supports our customers' climate and scope 3 ambitions and reflects our commitment to low-carbon and circular solutions. It is part of our company-wide 2030 climate goals. Our approach to reducing scope 3 emissions incorporates three reduction levers – discontinuing of refining operations, alternative feedstocks, and lower-carbon fuels.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Our pathway to achieving our target to reduce absolute scope 3 GHG emissions by 30% by 2030 relative to a 2020 baseline incorporates three reduction levers: discontinuing refining operations, alternative feedstocks, and lower-carbon fuels. In the first quarter of 2025, we ceased crude oil refining operations at our Houston refinery. We estimate this decision will reduce scope 3 emissions, including those related to crude oil procurement and the sale and marketing of petroleum refined products, by approximately 40MMt annually by the end of 2026, compared with 2020 baseline levels. We continue to incorporate bio-circular and recycled feedstocks within our product portfolio, which can help reduce scope 3 emissions by displacing fossil-based raw materials. Shifting to less carbon-intensive fuels to fire our furnaces has the potential to reduce scope 3 emissions, in addition to reducing our scope 1 and scope 2 emissions. By reusing captive hydrogen and reforming methane-rich gas streams into hydrogen, we can displace fossil fuels like natural gas in our fuel mix and avoid emissions linked to the upstream production of these fuels. Supplier engagement can also contribute to scope 3 emission reduction. Collaborating with feedstocks, raw materials, and logistics suppliers helps us better understand product carbon footprints and identify potential reduction opportunities. To harmonize scope 3 accounting across the value chain, we support international industry guidelines. These include the Together for Sustainability Product Carbon Footprint guidance and the Global Logistics Emissions Council (GLEC) Framework.

We achieved more than a 29% reduction in scope 3 emissions compared with our baseline year, bringing us very close to our 30% reduction goal for 2030, and we remain on track to achieve this goal.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ No

Row 3

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but we have not committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

12/14/2022

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|--|
| ☒ Methane (CH4) | ☒ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6) |
| ☒ Nitrous oxide (N2O) | ☒ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3) |
| ☒ Carbon dioxide (CO2) | |
| ☒ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs) | |
| ☒ 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

12/30/2020

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

15600000

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

7600000

(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)

23200000.000

(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

12/31/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

32

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

15776000.000

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

12900000

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

6000000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

18900000.000

(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

57.92

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

These emission reduction targets apply across our entire organization, covering global operations. We've set 2030 climate targets for scopes 1, 2, and 3 emissions relative to a 2020 baseline. In this CDP question, we report the targets for scopes 1 and 2 separately from scope 3 due to their different reductions. Specifically, we're aiming for a 32% reduction in scopes 1 and 2 emissions by 2030, and a 30% reduction in scope 3 emissions by 2030.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

The objective of this target is to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 32% by 2030 based on a 2020 baseline. This target is aligned with the IEA Net Zero Scenario, and is part of our broader ambition to reach net zero by 2050. It reflects our commitment to cost-effective climate action, supported by internal carbon pricing and investment in emission reduction technologies, while continuing to generate value for our shareholders and supporting the decarbonization of our operations. As companies increasingly set their own scope 3 goals and demand for low-carbon footprint materials increases, we believe our ambitious climate goals will be a competitive advantage, generating value for LYB, our shareholders, and society. *Note: The "Direct CO2 emissions from industry in the Net Zero Scenario,*

2000-2030” shows that a 22% reduction by 2030 (from a baseline of 2020) is necessary to support alignment with 2050 Net Zero goal. LYB’s goal of 32% exceeds this.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Our pathway to net zero scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions across our global operations includes a near-term target to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 32% by 2030 relative to a 2020 baseline. Our approach to achieving this target relies on four key reduction levers: energy efficiency, renewable and low-carbon electricity and electrification, hydrogen, and carbon capture and storage/utilization (CCS/CCU). Energy efficiency includes optimizing our use of energy in manufacturing processes to lower our energy footprint, reduce GHG emissions, and reduce operational costs. Renewable and low-carbon electricity and electrification include sourcing low-carbon electricity, including from renewable electricity projects, primarily through power purchase agreements (PPAs), and electrifying processes to reduce our reliance on fossil fuels. Hydrogen includes increasing the use of low-carbon hydrogen in our fuel mix used for energy on-site, to replace other more carbon-intensive fuels. CCS/CCU includes capturing and either storing or reusing CO₂ from our operations to reduce direct emissions. Beyond these four levers, we continuously investigate novel production processes with low GHG emissions, especially for potential application in our core olefin and propylene oxide production processes. We take into account as part of our climate approach organic growth, divestments, acquisitions and closures. In 2025, our scope 1 and 2 emissions declined compared to 2024 due to discontinuation of refining operations at our Houston refinery and shutdown of our joint venture in Maasvlakte, the Netherlands.. We have secured PPAs with an aggregate generation capacity of 1,748 MW that are expected to enable us to meet our goal of procuring at least 50% of our electricity from renewable sources by 2030, based on 2020 levels. These agreements are expected to generate approximately 4,835 GWh of renewable electricity annually and reduce annual scope 2 emissions by approximately 1.8 million metric tons of CO₂e. Achievement of this target depends on supportive policies and standards, customer demand for low-carbon solutions, and the availability of infrastructure and economically viable technologies. We regularly monitor these factors, which can accelerate or constrain progress toward our emissions reduction goals.

(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

- ☒ Net-zero targets

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

09/27/2021

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

☒ Abs1

☒ Abs3

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/31/2050

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but we have not committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

☒ Scope 2

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ Methane (CH₄)

☒ Nitrous oxide (N₂O)

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

☒ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☒ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)

☒ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

We aim to achieve net zero GHG emissions from global operations under our control (scope 1 and scope 2) by 2050. The target coverage is company-wide. Our net zero 2050 target currently does not include scope 3. There are many industry-wide challenges to the definition of scope 3 targets, including the lack of a uniform calculation methodology for scope 3 emissions, and the lack of sectoral guidance for target setting for the chemical industry. Rigorous emissions accounting is a prerequisite for the definition of a reliable baseline and the definition of a scope 3 target. LyondellBasell is part of several sectoral initiatives through its engagement with the World Economic Forum (WEF) and Together for Sustainability (TfS) to further understand and act upon the common challenges of the chemical industry in dealing with scope 3 emissions.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

We are committed to reducing GHG emissions from our global operations and value chain, and to delivering solutions which advance our customers' climate ambitions and support society's transition to a low carbon world. As companies within our value chains increasingly set their own scope 3 goals, we believe our ambitious climate goals will be an advantage. We aim to deliver low carbon footprint materials that will meet increasing demand across our value chains.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

☒ Unsure

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

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

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

Our CEO leads oversight of our ESG profile through regular engagement with the Executive Committee, which reviews sustainability strategies, policies, and risks, including climate-related topics. ESG considerations are integrated across all operations, with each function contributing to opportunity identification, risk management, and sustainability goals. The Executive Committee comprises the CEO, CFO, and heads of our four strategic business units, along with key executives responsible for sustainability, CLCS, operational excellence and HSE, people and culture, legal and compliance, and innovation. This group collaborates closely with the Chief Sustainability Officer and other leaders, including the Carbon Value Creation and Capture Steering Committee, which reports to the EVP of Operational Excellence and HSE and drives execution of our scope 1 and 2 GHG reduction plans. Scope 3 progress is overseen by the Global Sustainability Team, which works with internal stakeholders, business segments, procurement, and supply chain to advance our net zero targets. At the governance level, the Board of Directors maintains oversight of sustainability through its five standing committees. The Health, Safety, Environmental, and Sustainability (HSE&S) Committee plays a central role, overseeing our health, safety, environmental, sustainability, and climate policies, risks, initiatives, ambitions, performance, and reporting. It receives updates on key HSE&S and climate topics at each scheduled meeting and regularly reviews the company's ESG dashboard, which summarizes key metrics and activities.

[Add row]

(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.

	Emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year
	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(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	19	
To be implemented	12	30000
Implementation commenced	17	1770000
Implemented	60	208000
Not to be implemented	0	

[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)

208000

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 1
- ☒ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

- ☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

42700000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

24600000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

- ☒ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

- ☒ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

In 2025, our greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reduction projects, implemented through the Value Enhancement Program (VEP), resulted in estimated annual savings of nearly 208,000 kilotons of CO₂e. These outcomes were achieved with a total investment of USD 24.62 million in operating expenses and capital expenditure. The projects included initiatives focused on energy efficiency, process optimization, maintenance, unplanned downtime reduction, quality improvement, and flared material reduction.

[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:

☒ Marginal abatement cost curve

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Our process to develop and implement an emission reduction program to reach our interim and long-term scope 1 and 2 targets starts with an ideation phase at all our larger manufacturing sites (olefins and I&D) to generate potential project ideas on how to reduce emissions at our sites. These ideas are assessed using Marginal Abatement Cost Curves (MACCs) to evaluate and compare the associated CO2e abatement cost. The MACC is how we prioritize which ideas advance into projects.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Internal price on carbon

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Integrating climate into our business planning is a crucial step in our journey to drive cost-effective climate action and achieve our ambitions. Through internal carbon pricing, we assign a monetary value to our GHG emissions which is integrated into our business planning and capital allocation processes, driving cost-effective climate action. We use a regionally differentiated approach, with price levels defined based on the EU Emissions Trading System (ETS) carbon market in the EU, and industry benchmarks in the U.S. and for the rest of our global operations. The use of an internal carbon price is a key enabler for us to progress towards our scope 1 and 2 targets. As the energy transition progresses, we anticipate an increased value for carbon, driven by expected increases in global carbon regulations and growing customer willingness to pay a premium for low-carbon products.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Financial optimization calculations

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Energy and CO2 reduction projects are subject to the standard LyondellBasell capital allocation and evaluation processes, which include a financial analysis of the project payback period as well as a sensitivity analysis. To help drive cost effective climate action, Financial Optimization Calculations incorporate an internal carbon price in the base case. This approach ensures that the cost of carbon is factored into decision-making, helping prioritize projects that deliver both environmental and financial value.

Row 4

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Several LyondellBasell manufacturing sites operate under the EU ETS regulations. The increasing costs associated with compliance act as a financial driver for investment in low-carbon technology and R&D activities.

Row 5

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Internal incentives/recognition programs

(7.55.3.2) Comment

For 2025, 30% of the total payout under the STI program (20% Safety and 10% Sustainability) reflects the Company's commitment to safety, accountability and timely delivery of our climate and circularity goals. Under our sustainability metric, payout is based on the accomplishment of key milestones approved by the C&TD Committee. For 2025, we focused on two milestones: (1) leverage transformation projects to improve energy efficiency by 0.5% from a 2021 baseline; and (2) produce and market 235kt of recycled and renewable-based polymers in 2025. Includes renewable, mechanical and chemical recycling sales volumes from our CLCS

and APS businesses. Production and marketing includes (i) joint venture production marketed by LYB plus our pro rata share of the remaining production produced and marketed by the joint venture, and (ii) production via third-party tolling arrangements.

Row 6

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Employee engagement

(7.55.3.2) Comment

We engage employees to drive investment in emissions reduction activities through initiatives like the Value Enhancement Program (VEP), which empowers employees to pursue opportunities for continuous value creation. Through the VEP, employees have helped drive continuous value creation, including significant carbon emission reductions and financial benefits. In 2025, projects implemented through the Value Enhancement Program (VEP) were associated with greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reductions that are estimated to result in annual savings of nearly 208,000 kilotons of CO₂e. The true power of the VEP lies in its ability to harness the collective expertise of our workforce. Unlike traditional top-down initiatives, the VEP is built on a foundation of bottom-up ideation.

[Add row]

(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:

☒ Product or service

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :We define a product as “low-carbon” if it demonstrates a significant reduction in its product carbon footprint compared to the equivalent fossil-based product, as supported by a life cycle assessment (LCA).

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Chemicals and plastics

☒ Other chemicals and plastics, please specify :Propylene Oxide

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

We produce propylene oxide (PO) through two distinct technologies, one of which yields tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA) as the co-product and the other which yields styrene monomer (SM) as the co-product. The two technologies are mutually exclusive with dedicated assets for manufacturing. PO is an intermediate commodity chemical and is a precursor of polyols, propylene glycol, propylene glycol ethers, and butadienol. PO and derivatives are used in a variety of durable and consumable items with key applications such as polyurethanes used for insulation, automotive/furniture cushioning, coatings, surfactants, synthetic resins and several other household usages. CarbonMinds, an industry leader and provider of a TfS compliant background database, identifies POTBA and POSM as having the lowest carbon footprint amongst the existing commercial PO technologies, based on global average data for each commercial PO technology.

(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 :LCA ISO 14040-44 & 14067, PACT v3, TfS PCF Guideline v3, LYB LCA Methodology (2025)

(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

Metric ton of Propylene Oxide (PO) produced

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Equivalent of publicly available data for PO from CarbonMinds, database version 2024. LYB reference period for data collection 2020.

(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

3.31

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

We finalized an ISO 14040/44 compliant life cycle assessment study for our PO and derivatives (PO&D) portfolio in December 2022. The estimated avoided emissions and generated revenue relate to our PO&D portfolio, which includes products produced via our proprietary PO/TBA and POSM technologies. When compared with publicly available LCA data averaged for all conventional production routes, the difference in the cradle-to-gate product carbon footprint between the products is 3.31 metric tons per metric ton PO produced.

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

7.13

Row 2

(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 :We define a product as “low-carbon” if it demonstrates a significant reduction in its product carbon footprint compared to the equivalent fossil-based product, as supported by a life cycle assessment (LCA).

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Chemicals and plastics

☒ Other chemicals and plastics, please specify :Renewable-based and recycled polymers

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Our product portfolio contains a number of recycled and renewable, bio-based polymers as well as bio-circular mass balance chemicals, that provide GHG benefits through a lower cradle to gate carbon footprint compared to the equivalent fossil-based product, and/or climate benefits in the product's use. For example, our CirculenRenew polymers are made from renewable feedstocks based on waste and residue bio-based oils, using a mass balance approach, and have a wide range of end-use applications. Our manufacturing sites producing our CirculenRenew products maintain ISCC PLUS certification to ensure traceability along the supply chain and enable the renewable content to be attributed to the final polymer using a certified mass balance method. LYB also offers ISCC PLUS-certified bio-circular mass balance chemicals and intermediates, including olefins-related products, produced using renewable feedstocks and certified mass balance attribution.

(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 :LCA ISO 14040-44 & 14067, PACT v3, TfS PCF Guideline v3, LYB LCA Methodology (2025)

(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

Metric ton polymer produced

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Equivalent fossil-based polymer from LyondellBasell manufacturing asset; reference period for data collection 2023.

(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

4.01

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

We finalized an ISO 14040/44 compliant comparative life cycle assessment study for our CirculenRenew polymer grades with their fossil-based equivalents in 2023. Our CirculenRenew polymer grades are manufactured using a feedstock composed of bio-based waste and residue oils. We evaluated the avoided emissions for CirculenRenew PP, LDPE, HDPE, and LLDPE, compared to their fossil-based equivalent. The highest avoided emissions were observed for PP, with up to 4.01 metric tons CO₂e per metric ton of polymer produced, representing the difference in the cradle-to-gate product carbon footprint between the two products in both North America and Europe. The revenue disclosed is related to our total 2025 sales of recycled and renewable-based products and is equivalent to nearly 2% of our global revenues. In addition to our CirculenRenew offering, we offer CirculenRecover and CirculenRevive products. CirculenRecover products are made from plastic waste through a mechanical recycling process, upgrading waste into usable materials for various applications. CirculenRevive products use an chemical recycling process to convert plastic waste back to its molecular level, suitable for highly regulated applications like food contact and healthcare.

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

2

[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

☒ No

C8. Environmental performance - Forests

(8.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of forests-related data?

	Exclusion from disclosure
Palm oil	Select from: ☒ No

[Fixed row]

(8.2) Provide a breakdown of your disclosure volume per commodity.

	Disclosure volume (metric tons)	Volume type	Sourced volume (metric tons)
Palm oil	1618	Select all that apply ☒ Sourced	1618

[Fixed row]

(8.5) Provide details on the origins of your sourced volumes.

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☒ Unknown origin

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1618

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☒ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We have estimated our sourced volume of palm oil-derived products by using the tariff codes commonly associated with palm oil and its derivatives assigned to raw materials in our SAP system. This estimate is subject to certain limitations: for example, it is possible that the actual volume may be higher if raw materials containing palm oil or its derivatives are not classified under the commonly associated tariff codes, or if any products have been assigned incorrect codes. The estimated sourced volume include additives derived from palm oil. We estimate that palm oil-derived products represent a very small portion of our overall procurement - well below 1% of total spend. In 2025, we enhanced our data tracking and reporting methodology for palm oil volumes resulting in a correction to previously reported values (updated 2024 value: 2,360 MT).

[Add row]

(8.6) Does your organization produce or source palm oil derived biofuel?

Select from:

☒ No

(8.7) Did your organization have a no-deforestation or no-conversion target, or any other targets for sustainable production/ sourcing of your disclosed commodities, active in the reporting year?

Palm oil

(8.7.1) Active no-deforestation or no-conversion target

No, and we do not plan to

☒ No, and we do not plan to have a no-deforestation or no-conversion target in the next two years

(8.7.2) Primary reason for not having an active no-deforestation or no-conversion target in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(8.7.3) Explain why you did not have an active no-deforestation or no-conversion target in the reporting year

We estimate that palm oil-derived products represent a very small portion of our overall procurement - well below 1% of total spend

(8.7.4) Other active targets related to this commodity, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to have other targets related to this commodity in the next two years

(8.7.5) Primary reason for not having other active targets in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(8.7.6) Explain why you did not have other active targets in the reporting year

We estimate that palm oil-derived products represent a very small portion of our overall procurement - well below 1% of total spend.
[Fixed row]

(8.8) Indicate if your organization has a traceability system to determine the origins of your sourced volumes and provide details of the methods and tools used.

Palm oil

(8.8.1) Traceability system

Select from:

☒ Yes

(8.8.2) Methods/tools used in traceability system

Select all that apply

☒ Chain-of-custody certification

☒ Value chain mapping

☒ Supplier engagement/communication

☒ Internal traceability system

(8.8.3) Description of methods/tools used in traceability system

During the supplier onboarding process, suppliers are asked to provide information on the provenance of the products they supply. Because many of these products are blended formulations that may contain inputs from multiple sources, provenance refers to the location where the product was last stored, processed, or handled, rather than the origin of the individual raw materials or underlying commodities.

[Fixed row]

(8.8.1) Provide details of the point to which your organization can trace its sourced volumes.

Palm oil

(8.8.1.1) % of sourced volume traceable to production unit

0

(8.8.1.2) % of sourced volume traceable to sourcing area and not to production unit

0

(8.8.1.3) % sourced volume traceable to country/area of origin and not to sourcing area or production unit

0

(8.8.1.4) % of sourced volume traceable to other point (i.e., processing facility/first importer) not in the country/area of origin

99

(8.8.1.5) % of sourced volume from unknown origin

1

(8.8.1.6) % of sourced volume reported

100.00
[Fixed row]

(8.9) Provide details of your organization's assessment of the deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of its disclosed commodities.

Palm oil

(8.9.1) DF/DCF status assessed for this commodity

Select from:

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

(8.9.6) Is a proportion of your disclosure volume certified through a scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance?

Select from:

☒ No

(8.9.7) Primary reason for not assessing DF/DCF status

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(8.9.8) Explain why you have not assessed DF/DCF status

We estimate that palm oil-derived products represent a very small portion of our overall procurement - well below 1% of total spend.

[Fixed row]

(8.10) Indicate whether you have monitored or estimated the deforestation and conversion of other natural ecosystems footprint for your disclosed commodities.

	Monitoring or estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint	Primary reason for not monitoring or estimating deforestation and conversion footprint	Explain why you do not monitor or estimate your deforestation and conversion footprint
Palm oil	Select from: ☒ No, and we do not plan to monitor or estimate our deforestation and conversion footprint in the next two years	Select from: ☒ Not an immediate strategic priority	<i>We estimate that palm oil-derived products represent a very small portion of our overall procurement - well below 1% of total spend.</i>

[Fixed row]

(8.11) For volumes not assessed and determined as deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF), indicate if you have taken actions in the reporting year to increase production or sourcing of DCF volumes.

	Actions taken to increase production or sourcing of DCF volumes
Palm oil	Select from: ☒ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

[Fixed row]

(8.14) Indicate if you assess your own compliance and/or the compliance of your suppliers with forest regulations and/or mandatory standards, and provide details.

(8.14.1) Assess legal compliance with forest regulations

Select from:

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

(8.14.5) Please explain

Given the nature of our business, forest-risk commodities are generally not directly relevant to our operations. While we do procure certain forest-risk commodity derivatives, our use is limited. For example, we estimate that palm oil-derived products represent a very small portion of our overall procurement - well below 1% of total spend. As a responsible business, we strive to operate in compliance with applicable laws and regulations, including environmental permits and other relevant environmental and social requirements. We also expect our suppliers to comply with applicable laws and internationally recognized standards, conduct business ethically, and uphold the principles set out in our Supplier Code of Conduct.

[Fixed row]

(8.15) Do you engage in landscape (including jurisdictional) initiatives to progress shared sustainable land use goals?

(8.15.1) Engagement in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives

Select from:

☒ No, we do not engage in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(8.15.2) Primary reason for not engaging in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(8.15.3) Explain why your organization does not engage in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives

Engaging in landscape/jurisdictional approaches is not our immediate strategic priority.

[Fixed row]

(8.16) Do you participate in any other external activities to support the implementation of policies and commitments related to deforestation, ecosystem conversion, or human rights issues in commodity value chains?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(8.16.1) Provide details of the external activities to support the implementation of your policies and commitments related to deforestation, ecosystem conversion, or human rights issues in commodity value chains

Row 1

(8.16.1.1) Commodity

Select all that apply

☒ Palm oil

(8.16.1.2) Activities

Select all that apply

☒ Engaging with non-governmental organizations

(8.16.1.3) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Worldwide

(8.16.1.4) Subnational area

Select from:

☒ Not applicable

(8.16.1.5) Provide further details of the activity

As an active member of the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) and its Nature Action and People Action pathways, we participate in cross-sector discussions and collaborative initiatives that support responsible sourcing practices and address deforestation and human rights risks in global supply chains. This includes engagement on key commodities such as palm oil, where members share knowledge, best practices, and approaches.

[Add row]

(8.17) Is your organization supporting or implementing project(s) focused on ecosystem restoration and long-term protection?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(8.17.1) Provide details on your project(s), including the extent, duration, and monitoring frequency. Please specify any measured outcome(s).

Row 1

(8.17.1.1) Project reference

Select from:

☒ Project 1

(8.17.1.2) Project type

Select from:

- ☒ Other ecosystem restoration

(8.17.1.3) Expected benefits of project

Expected benefits of project

- ☒ Improvement of water availability and quality
- ☒ Net gain in biodiversity and ecosystem integrity
- ☒ Reduce/halt biodiversity loss
- ☒ Restoration of natural ecosystem(s)

(8.17.1.4) Is this project originating any carbon credits?

Select from:

- ☒ No

(8.17.1.5) Description of project

LYB supports the Galveston Bay Foundation (GBF), a nonprofit conservation organization dedicated to preserving and enhancing the health of the Galveston Bay ecosystem through science-based conservation, habitat restoration, land conservation, water protection, and community engagement. Through its habitat restoration programs, GBF works to restore and protect critical coastal ecosystems, including wetlands, salt marshes, oyster reefs, and living shorelines, which support biodiversity, ecosystem resilience, and the long-term health of the Bay. One specific example of our support to the GBF includes the planting of 1500 plants in the ground during our 2025 Global Care Week.

(8.17.1.6) Where is the project taking place in relation to your value chain?

Select all that apply

- ☒ Project based elsewhere

(8.17.1.7) Start year

2023

(8.17.1.8) Target year

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Project evaluated and refinanced on an annual basis

(8.17.1.11) Country/Area

Select from:

☒ United States of America

(8.17.1.14) Monitoring frequency

Select from:

☒ Annually

(8.17.1.15) Total investment over the project period (currency)

300000

(8.17.1.17) Please explain

LYB supports the Galveston Bay Foundation (GBF), a nonprofit conservation organization dedicated to preserving and enhancing the health of the Galveston Bay ecosystem through science-based conservation, habitat restoration, land conservation, water protection, and community engagement. Through its habitat restoration programs, GBF works to restore and protect critical coastal ecosystems, including wetlands, salt marshes, oyster reefs, and living shorelines, which support biodiversity, ecosystem resilience, and the long-term health of the Bay. One specific example of our support to the GBF includes the planting of 1500 plants in the ground during our 2025 Global Care Week.

[Add row]

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.1.1) Provide details on these exclusions.

Row 1

(9.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:

☒ Facilities

(9.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

We do not include our regional offices in the total water volumes reported. The water volumes from these offices are immaterial when compared to our overall water data.

(9.1.1.3) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

☒ Water used for internal WASH services

(9.1.1.4) Primary reason why data is not collected and/or reported

Select from:

☒ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

(9.1.1.10) Please explain

We analyzed water consumption data from our regional offices and compared it with our overall global water usage. These facilities are administrative offices, so the water used is for WASH services. Our two primary office locations are located within the 1) Gulf Coast US, Buffalo Bayou/San Jacinto and 2) Rhine, Nederrijn water basins. The consumption at these facilities accounted for less than 1% of our total reported water use, making it immaterial from a global perspective.

[Add row]

(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a year

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water withdrawals are measured at the sites, typically by metering, either directly on site or via a municipal or local water supplier. Meters provide continuous, cumulative quantity output. Data is collected from meters by various methods such as direct manual readings or electronic means.

(9.2.4) Please explain

At the enterprise level, LyondellBasell collects and reports this data annually.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a year

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We track water withdrawals by the following intake sources: freshwater, groundwater, brackish/seawater, and intake from third party sources. Water withdrawals are measured at the sites, typically by metering, either directly on site or via a municipal or local water supplier. Meters provide continuous, cumulative quantity output. Data is collected from meters by various methods such as direct manual readings or electronic means.

(9.2.4) Please explain

At the enterprise level, LyondellBasell collects and reports this data annually.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a year

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We measure and monitor withdrawal water quality as required by local regulations for potable water supply, as applicable, and also to assure suitability for specific industrial water uses. We confirm water supplies delivered from municipalities or other third party suppliers are monitored for quality before distribution to our sites. Withdrawal quality is typically analyzed using locally approved test methods. The percentage represents the proportion of sites that monitor water withdrawal quality.

(9.2.4) Please explain

At the enterprise level, LyondellBasell collects and reports this data annually. Our Operational Excellence systems support ongoing compliance with withdrawal water quality requirements. The site participation percentage is less than 100% because not all LyondellBasell sites are required to measure and monitor water quality.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a year

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water discharges are measured at the sites, either directly on site or via a municipality. Measurement methods include frequent gauging of the water levels within discharge structures and metering. Meters provide continuous, cumulative quantity output. Volume data is calculated using water level data or collected from meters by various methods. In some cases, municipalities choose to estimate discharge volumes based on the volume of water supplied to their customers.

(9.2.4) Please explain

At the enterprise level, LyondellBasell collects and reports this data annually.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

- ☒ At least once a year

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We track water discharge by the following destinations: fresh surface water, groundwater, offsite treatment, seawater/brackish water, and other destinations. Measurement methods include frequent gauging of the water levels within discharge structures and metering. Volume data is calculated using water level data or collected from meters by various methods. In some cases, municipalities choose to estimate discharge volumes based on the volume of water supplied to their customers.

(9.2.4) Please explain

At the enterprise level, LyondellBasell collects and reports this data annually.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

- ☒ At least once a year

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

LyondellBasell wastewaters are treated via one or more biological, physical, or chemical treatment methods before being discharged, or wastewater discharges are sent directly to a 3rd party facility for treatment. Some water is used for cooling but does not come into contact with production activity. Therefore, no treatment is required for these streams prior to discharge. Measurement methods include frequent gauging of the water levels within discharge structures.

(9.2.4) Please explain

At the enterprise level, LyondellBasell collects and reports this data annually. We manage water in accordance with permitted limits for discharge destination water quality, and our Operational Excellence system supports ongoing compliance. Operational Excellence is the management system we use to deliver safety,

environmental responsibility and reliability in everything we do. It sets out clear requirements for how we work, includes explicit requirements for people, process and product safety, and applies to our employees and contractors.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a year

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Where applicable, sites monitor effluent condition and report on water treatment, monitoring, and pollution prevention at a frequency required by the jurisdiction. Where water is delivered to a third party, we confirm water quality testing before discharging treated water. Potential wastewater pollutants are identified and evaluated at the site-level. The percentage represents the proportion of sites that monitor wastewater discharge quality. Discharge quality is analyzed using approved methods.

(9.2.4) Please explain

At the enterprise level, LyondellBasell collects and reports data on site monitoring of effluent parameters annually. LyondellBasell requires sites that analyze for Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD) and Total Suspended Solids (TSS) for wastewater discharges to a receiving water body to provide the weighted-average results for these parameters annually. We manage water in accordance with permitted limits for discharge destination water quality, and our Operational Excellence system supports ongoing compliance.

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 26-50

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a year

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Where applicable, our sites monitor effluent conditions, including nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, at a frequency required by the jurisdiction. The percentage entered represents the proportion of our sites that monitor nitrates, phosphates, or pesticides. Discharge quality is typically analyzed using locally approved test methods.

(9.2.4) Please explain

At the enterprise level, LyondellBasell collects and reports data on site monitoring of effluent parameters annually. We manage water in accordance with permitted limits for discharge destination water quality, and our Operational Excellence system supports ongoing compliance.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 26-50

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a year

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Where applicable, our sites monitor effluent conditions, including temperature, and maintain and monitor pollution prevention measures, at a frequency required by the jurisdiction. The percentage entered represents the proportion of our sites that monitor temperature. Discharge quality is typically analyzed using locally approved test methods.

(9.2.4) Please explain

At the enterprise level, LyondellBasell collects and reports data on site monitoring of effluent parameters annually. We manage water in accordance with permitted limits for discharge destination water quality, and our Operational Excellence systems support ongoing compliance with water discharge quality requirements.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a year

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

LyondellBasell calculates total water consumption volume based on the annual site estimates of water withdrawals and water discharges. Water withdrawals are measured at the sites, typically by metering or via a municipal or local water supplier. Measurement methods for water discharges include frequent gauging of the water levels within structures and metering. In some cases, municipalities choose to estimate discharge volumes based on the volume of water supplied to their customers.

(9.2.4) Please explain

At the enterprise level, LyondellBasell calculates and reports this data annually.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a year

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Some sites are required by permit or other mechanism to measure and monitor recycled water use, such as for use in cooling water systems. In remaining cases, sites estimate the volumes based on assumptions about cycles, pump curve data, or other reasonable means to estimate. We ask sites to estimate volumes of water routed to recycle systems.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We recycle our supply of water, when feasible, to limit the amount we draw from regional supplies. LyondellBasell collects site-specific estimates of recycled/reused water on an annual basis.

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a year

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We also ask sites to confirm annually that water is safe for the intended use, such as for drinking and sanitation needs at our sites.

(9.2.4) Please explain

At the enterprise level, LyondellBasell collects and reports this data annually.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters)

239000

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Total water withdrawals in 2025 were about the same as 2024. The primary downward driver was lower intake at our Houston Refinery, which was largely offset by higher withdrawals at other Gulf Coast sites operating at increased utilization. These variations reflect normal fluctuations in global production. We anticipate future

withdrawals to be about the same as current-year withdrawals. We classify year-over-year change based on absolute percentage change, regardless of direction. A change of 5% or less is reported as 'about the same.' A change of more than 5% up to 10% is reported as 'higher' or 'lower'. A change of more than 10% is reported as 'much higher' or 'much lower'.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters)

131000

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Total water discharge in 2025 was about the same as 2024. The primary downward driver was lower discharge at our Houston Refinery, largely offset by higher discharges at other Gulf Coast sites operating at increased utilization. These variations reflect normal fluctuations in global production. We anticipate future discharges to be about the same as current-year discharges. We classify year-over-year change based on absolute percentage change, regardless of direction. A

change of 5% or less is reported as 'about the same.' A change of more than 5% up to 10% is reported as 'higher' or 'lower'. A change of more than 10% is reported as 'much higher' or 'much lower'.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters)

107000

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

LyondellBasell calculates total consumption as the difference between withdrawals and discharges. Consumption in 2025 was about the same as 2024. The variation between years reflects normal fluctuations in global production. We anticipate future consumption to be about the same as current-year consumption. We classify year-over-year change based on absolute percentage change, regardless of direction. A change of 5% or less is reported as 'about the same.' A change of more than 5% up to 10% is reported as 'higher' or 'lower'. A change of more than 10% is reported as 'much higher' or 'much lower'.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.2.4.2) Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

200

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

0.08

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Identification tool used

☒ WRI Aqueduct

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

We refreshed our baseline water risk assessments in 2024 using the World Resources Institute Aqueduct™ Tool (version 4.0) and conducted a future water stress assessment under a "business as usual" scenario (SSP3 RCP7.0). The outcomes revealed that most of our sites are generally classified as low- or medium-water risk. However, a few of our sites were identified as being in high- or extremely high-water-risk areas. We also recognize that some of our sites, such as Corpus Christi, Texas, can at times be subject to water stress even if they are not identified as high-risk in the Aqueduct Tool, which is why we are undertaking site-specific water management plans for these locations. We are completing water risk management plans in a systematic manner across our large sites and facilities in high- and extremely high-water-risk areas, and plan to evolve our water-related risk assessment approach as we progress this effort in the coming years.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters)

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year*Select from:*☒ About the same**(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year***Select from:*☒ Increase/decrease in business activity**(9.2.7.5) Please explain**

Our freshwater withdrawal in 2025 was about the same as 2024, with a modest reduction driven primarily by reduced utilization at our Houston Refinery. We classify year-over-year change based on absolute percentage change, regardless of direction. A change of 5% or less is reported as 'about the same.' A change of more than 5% up to 10% is reported as 'higher' or 'lower'. A change of more than 10% is reported as 'much higher' or 'much lower'. We anticipate future withdrawals to be about the same as current year withdrawals.

Brackish surface water/Seawater**(9.2.7.1) Relevance***Select from:*☒ Relevant**(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters)**

400

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year*Select from:*☒ Much higher

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Brackish surface water and seawater represented less than 1% of our total 2025 water withdrawals and were associated primarily with two manufacturing sites. Withdrawals were much higher in 2025 compared to 2024, reflecting normal fluctuations in business activity at these sites, though the absolute volume remains very small. We classify year-over-year change based on absolute percentage change, regardless of direction. A change of 5% or less is reported as 'about the same.' A change of more than 5% up to 10% is reported as 'higher' or 'lower'. A change of more than 10% is reported as 'much higher' or 'much lower'. We anticipate future withdrawals to be about the same as current-year withdrawals.

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters)

23000

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Renewable groundwater withdrawals in 2025 were lower than in 2024. We classify year-over-year change based on absolute percentage change, regardless of direction. A change of 5% or less is reported as 'about the same.' A change of more than 5% up to 10% is reported as 'higher' or 'lower'. A change of more than 10% is reported as 'much higher' or 'much lower'. The variation between years reflects normal fluctuations in global production. We anticipate future withdrawals to be about the same as current-year withdrawals.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

We did not identify any existing groundwater withdrawals as non-renewable. Reviews of the classification of groundwater sources were completed by local site, environmental specialists for applicable sites, and in some cases, included inquiry with local authorities. We do not anticipate future changes to this assessment.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters)

133

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Produced/entrained water withdrawals decreased compared to the prior year, driven primarily by lower produced water intake at our Rotterdam Maasvlakte site. We classify year-over-year change based on absolute percentage change, regardless of direction. A change of 5% or less is reported as 'about the same.' A change of more than 5% up to 10% is reported as 'higher' or 'lower'. A change of more than 10% is reported as 'much higher' or 'much lower'. We anticipate future withdrawals to be about the same as 2025. We report produced water withdrawals at two sites. Reviews of the classification of sources as produced/entrained water were completed by local site Environmental specialists, and entries for this category will be reviewed for alignment in future data request cycles.

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters)

99400

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

We received about the same amount of water from third party sources in 2025 as in 2024. We classify year-over-year change based on absolute percentage change, regardless of direction. A change of 5% or less is reported as 'about the same.' A change of more than 5% up to 10% is reported as 'higher' or 'lower'. A change of more than 10% is reported as 'much higher' or 'much lower'. The variation between years can be attributed to normal fluctuations in global production. We anticipate future withdrawals to be about the same as current year withdrawals. This category of CDP-Water withdrawal by third party source includes water categorized as "Other Water" in our 2025 Sustainability Report, since waters in the "Other Water" category also originate from third party sources.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters)

34000

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Fresh surface water discharge makes up about 26% of our total water discharge across the enterprise. LyondellBasell discharged a lower amount to fresh surface water in 2025 compared to 2024. We classify year-over-year change based on absolute percentage change, regardless of direction. A change of 5% or less is reported as “about the same”. A change of more than 5% up to 10% is reported as “higher” or “lower”. A change of more than 10% is reported as “much higher” or “much lower”. The reduction reflects normal fluctuations in production. We anticipate future discharges to fresh surface water at the enterprise level to be about the same as current-year discharges. We exclude rainwater from our industrial wastewater discharge volumes where reasonably possible.

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters)

9000

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

LyondellBasell discharged about the same amount to seawater sources in 2025 compared with 2024. We classify year-over-year change based on absolute percentage change, regardless of direction. A change of 5% or less is reported as “about the same”. A change of more than 5% up to 10% is reported as “higher” or “lower”. A change of more than 10% is reported as “much higher” or “much lower”. We anticipate future discharges to be about the same as current-year discharges.

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters)

100

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

LyondellBasell water volume discharged to groundwater in 2025 was about the same as 2024. We classify year-over-year change based on absolute percentage change, regardless of direction. A change of 5% or less is reported as “about the same”. A change of more than 5% up to 10% is reported as “higher” or “lower”. A change of more than 10% is reported as “much higher” or “much lower”. The variation between years can be attributed to normal fluctuations in production. We anticipate future discharges to groundwater to be about the same as current year discharges.

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters)

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year*Select from:*☒ About the same**(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year***Select from:*☒ Increase/decrease in business activity**(9.2.8.5) Please explain**

LyondellBasell water volume discharged to third-party destinations in 2025 was about the same as 2024. We classify year-over-year change based on absolute percentage change, regardless of direction. A change of 5% or less is reported as “about the same”. A change of more than 5% up to 10% is reported as “higher” or “lower”. A change of more than 10% is reported as “much higher” or “much lower”. The variation between years reflects normal fluctuations in production. We anticipate future discharges to groundwater to be about the same as current-year discharges.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.9) Indicate the highest level to which your wastewater is treated (either by your organization or a third party) before being discharged to the environment.

Quaternary treatment**(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)**

0

(9.2.9.6) Please explain*We do not have any quaternary treatment.*

Tertiary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

21000

(9.2.9.2) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.2.9.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.4) % of discharge volume treated in compliance with local regulatory standards

Select from:

☒ 100

(9.2.9.5) Factors considered in determining appropriate treatment level beyond local regulatory standards

Select all that apply

☒ Internally developed water quality standards or guidelines

☒ The water discharge impacts

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

LyondellBasell's wastewater is treated using one or more biological, physical, or chemical methods before discharge, or sent to a publicly owned treatment works (POTW) for processing. All sites follow our Operational Excellence standards, which include selecting and adapting appropriate treatment methods, and comply with local regulatory requirements to consistently meet effluent discharge limits. Complex sites require tertiary treatment due to the variety and complexity of wastewater streams. This advanced treatment enhances removal of organics and solids—particularly pollutants affecting biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) and total suspended solids (TSS) (as noted in CDP question 2.5.1)—and may also remove nutrients, toxic materials to meet local authority requirements. We classify year-over-year

change based on absolute percentage change, regardless of direction. A change of 5% or less is reported as “about the same”. A change of more than 5% up to 10% is reported as “higher” or “lower”. A change of more than 10% is reported as “much higher” or “much lower”. Future treatment needs are expected to remain consistent with current levels.

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

36000

(9.2.9.2) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.2.9.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.4) % of discharge volume treated in compliance with local regulatory standards

Select from:

☒ 100

(9.2.9.5) Factors considered in determining appropriate treatment level beyond local regulatory standards

Select all that apply

☒ Internally developed water quality standards or guidelines

☒ The water discharge impacts

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

LyondellBasell's wastewater is typically treated using one or more biological, physical, or chemical methods before discharge, or sent to a publicly owned treatment works (POTW) for processing. All sites follow our Operational Excellence standards, which include selecting and adapting appropriate water treatment methods. Sites also comply with applicable local regulations and apply the level of treatment necessary to consistently meet effluent discharge requirements. Secondary treatment is required for moderately complex operating sites. This level of treatment is typically selected to remove organics and/or toxic materials or to meet local authority requirements based on stream characteristics. Sites monitor treatment systems and maintain performance records as required by local regulations and permit conditions, which are based on the characteristics of both the wastewater and the receiving water body. In 2025, secondary treatment volumes were higher than the previous year. This variation reflects normal seasonal and operational fluctuations across our sites. We classify year-over-year change based on absolute percentage change, regardless of direction. A change of 5% or less is reported as "about the same". A change of more than 5% up to 10% is reported as "higher" or "lower". A change of more than 10% is reported as "much higher" or "much lower". Variations between years are attributed to normal production fluctuations. Future treatment needs are expected to remain consistent with current levels.

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

3500

(9.2.9.2) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much higher

(9.2.9.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.4) % of discharge volume treated in compliance with local regulatory standards

Select from:

☒ 100

(9.2.9.5) Factors considered in determining appropriate treatment level beyond local regulatory standards

Select all that apply

- ☑ Internally developed water quality standards or guidelines
- ☑ The water discharge impacts

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

LyondellBasell's wastewater is typically treated using one or more biological, physical, or chemical methods before discharge, or sent to a publicly owned treatment works (POTW) for processing. Primary treatment is generally applied to simpler wastewater streams and is most common at less complex operating sites, where discharges have low or no organic content. This level of treatment primarily removes solids and meets local authority requirements based on stream characteristics. All sites follow our Operational Excellence standards, which include selecting and adapting appropriate water treatment methods. Sites also comply with applicable local regulations and apply the level of treatment necessary to consistently meet effluent discharge requirements. Treatment systems are tracked and monitored, and performance records are maintained as required by local regulations and permit conditions. These requirements are based on the characteristics of both the wastewater and the receiving water body. Discharge volumes for this reporting year are much higher than the previous year. We classify year-over-year change based on absolute percentage change, regardless of direction. A change of 5% or less is reported as "about the same". A change of more than 5% up to 10% is reported as "higher" or "lower". A change of more than 10% is reported as "much higher" or "much lower". Variations between years are attributed to normal production fluctuations,. Future treatment needs are expected to remain consistent with current levels.

No treatment

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

0

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Not applicable.

Unknown

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

71000

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

This volume represents wastewater transferred to third-party treatment facilities for treatment and discharge. As the final level of treatment prior to discharge to the environment is managed by third parties, the volume is reported in the 'Unknown' category. Third-party facilities are responsible for complying with applicable wastewater treatment and discharge requirements. The volume reported for 2025 was much lower than the previous year, primarily reflecting changes in wastewater volumes transferred to third-party facilities.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.10) Provide details of your organization’s emissions of nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and other priority substances to water in the reporting year.

(9.2.10.1) Emissions to water in the reporting year (metric tons)

132

(9.2.10.2) Categories of substances included

Select all that apply

- ☒ Nitrates
- ☒ Phosphates

(9.2.10.4) Please explain

Water management is an important aspect of our operations. All sites comply with local regulatory requirements for discharges and implement the necessary monitoring and treatment measures to consistently meet those standards. Potential pollutants are identified and assessed at the site level. Additionally, we evaluate site emission data for nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and other priority substances across the enterprise.
[Fixed row]

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☒ No, we have assessed this value chain stage but did not identify any facilities with substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.4) Please explain

We refreshed our baseline water risk assessments in 2024 using the World Resources Institute Aqueduct™ Tool (version 4.0) and completed a future water stress assessment under Aqueduct's "business as usual" scenario (SSP3 RCP7.0). Most of our sites are generally classified as low- or medium-water risk, and less than 0.1% of our global water consumption is in high- or extremely high-water-risk locations, as defined by the World Resources Institute Aqueduct™ tool. However, we recognize that some of our sites can at times be subject to water stress even if they are not identified as high risk in the Aqueduct Tool. We are completing water risk management plans in a systematic manner across our large sites and facilities in high- and extremely high-water-risk areas, and plan to evolve our water-related risk assessment approach as we progress this effort in the coming years. Our goal is to complete water risk management plans for these locations, together with our large manufacturing sites and facilities, by 2030.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☒ No, we have not assessed this value chain stage for facilities with substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, and are not planning to do so in the next 2 years

(9.3.4) Please explain

We manage upstream sustainability risks through our Sustainable Procurement program, which focuses on supplier sustainability risk screening, assessments, audits, corrective actions, and continuous improvement. Our supplier sustainability risk screening, executed on the EcoVadis IQ Plus platform, classifies suppliers into risk categories considering business relevance, as well as country-specific, sector-specific, and commodity-specific risks. We use sustainability assessments and audits to evaluate suppliers' sustainability management systems, identify areas for improvement, and determine how best to support suppliers in addressing them. Sustainability assessments and audits provide insights into the maturity of suppliers' sustainability management systems and cover environment, labor and human rights, ethics, and sustainable procurement topics.

[Fixed row]

(9.4) Could any of your facilities reported in 9.3.1 have an impact on a requesting CDP supply chain member?

Select from:

☒ No facilities were reported in 9.3.1

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization’s total water withdrawal efficiency.

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

30153000000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

126163.18

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

Water withdrawal efficiency was much lower in 2025 compared to the previous year. Although total water withdrawals decreased slightly, revenue declined more significantly, resulting in a lower efficiency value. Following the cessation of Houston refinery operations in February 2025, the refining business is reported as a discontinued operation in our financial statements, affecting the comparability of year-over-year revenue figures used in this calculation.
[Fixed row]

(9.6) Do you calculate water intensity for your activities in the chemical sector?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.6.1) For your top five products by production weight/volume, provide the following water intensity information associated with your activities in the chemical sector.

Row 1

(9.6.1.1) Product type

Bulk organic chemicals

☒ Aromatics

(9.6.1.2) Product name

Included within enterprise calculation are the top 5 products.

(9.6.1.3) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

3.69

(9.6.1.4) Numerator: water aspect

Select from:

☒ Total water consumption

(9.6.1.5) Denominator

Select from:

☒ Ton

(9.6.1.6) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much higher

(9.6.1.7) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.6.1.8) Use of the metric within the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Inform strategies for managing and mitigating water stress

(9.6.1.9) Please explain

We provide a response to this question using the total enterprise water consumption divided by the total tons of products produced, and select Aromatics as one of our most produced product type. Increased water intensity in 2025 was primarily due to lower production volumes. While total water consumption remained relatively stable, production decreased significantly from 42.1 million metric tons to 29.0 million metric tons. As a result, water consumption was spread across a lower production volume, increasing water intensity on a per-ton basis. The change was driven by reduced production rather than an increase in water consumption. We collect detailed process data to conduct life cycle assessments (LCAs) and product carbon footprint (PCF) calculations to evaluate the environmental impacts associated with our products. Our assessments follow internationally recognized standards, including ISO 14040/44 and ISO 14067, as well as the TfS PCF Guideline. Our LCA methodology has been independently certified by TÜV Rheinland, demonstrating credibility and consistency. LCAs and PCFs provide valuable insights for customer requests, including information on product sustainability attributes such as water use and intensity. We are aiming to complete full life cycle assessments (LCAs) and product carbon footprint (PCF) calculations for the majority of our product portfolio by the end of 2026. LCAs and PCFs provide valuable insights for customer requests, enabling design optimization, material selection and process improvements. We seek to reduce water intensity through water reuse and recycling, optimization of cooling water systems, and implementation of water risk management plans. We recycle water where practical to limit withdrawals from regional supplies, track cooling water cycles to maximize reuse, and evaluate opportunities to reduce water consumption at sites in high- and extremely high-water-risk areas. Additional measures include rainwater harvesting, reuse of treated wastewater in cooling operations, and the development of site-level water reduction goals.

[Add row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

	Products contain hazardous substances
	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(9.13.1) What percentage of your company's revenue is associated with products containing substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

Row 1

(9.13.1.1) Regulatory classification of hazardous substances

Select from:

☒ Annex XVII of EU REACH Regulation

(9.13.1.2) % of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list

Select from:

☒ Less than 10%

(9.13.1.3) Please explain

In 2025, about 2% of our revenue came from products containing substances listed in REACH Annex XVII, in compliance with the applicable conditions. Fewer than 0.1% of our products (representing about 3.7% of revenue) contained candidate list Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) above 0.1% by weight. Most of these products (more than 99.9% by revenue) were sold for monomer or intermediate use, which involves use in tightly controlled industrial settings with robust safety measures in place.

[Add row]

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to address this within the next two years

(9.14.6) Primary reason for not classifying any of your current products and/or services as low water impact

Select from:

☒ Judged to be unimportant

(9.14.7) Please explain

While we undertake life cycle assessment studies to support customer information needs regarding the sustainability attributes of our products and technologies, we do not classify low water impact as a primary sustainability attribute of our products. Our sustainability approach is primarily focused on circularity and low-carbon solutions, including reducing plastic waste, increasing recycled and renewable-based content, and lowering product carbon footprints. Certain products may support water efficiency in specific applications, such as water and wastewater piping systems, but water impact is not currently used as a product classification criterion within our portfolio.

[Fixed row]

(9.15) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

Water pollution

(9.15.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.15.2) Science-based target set in this target category according to SBTN guidance

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to in the next two years

Water withdrawals

(9.15.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

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

(9.15.3) Primary reason for not setting a target in this category

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(9.15.4) Explain why you do not have a target set in this category

Most of our sites are generally classified as low- or medium-water risk, and less than 0.1% of our global water consumption is in high- or extremely high-water-risk locations. As a result, our current approach is focused on completing water risk management plans across our large sites and facilities in high- and extremely high-water-risk areas, evaluating opportunities to reduce consumption, including through reusing water in our processes, and piloting site-level water use reduction goals at selected high-risk locations. We also aim for continuous improvement in water stewardship as a UN CEO Water Mandate signatory.

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

(9.15.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☒ Yes

Other

(9.15.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(9.15.1) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Water target 1

(9.15.1.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.1.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water pollution

☒ Other water pollution, please specify :Zero instances of environmental incidents. An environmental incident includes instances of water pollution excursions related to water discharges and water quality.

(9.15.1.4) Date target was set

12/31/2024

(9.15.1.5) End date of base year

12/30/2024

(9.15.1.6) Base year figure

22

(9.15.1.7) End date of target year

12/30/2025

(9.15.1.8) Target year figure

0

(9.15.1.9) Reporting year figure

12

(9.15.1.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(9.15.1.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

45

(9.15.1.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

☒ Other, please specify :UN CEO Water Mandate

(9.15.1.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

We classify environmental incidents on a scale from 0 to 5, with Level 5 having the highest impact. Our GoalZERO environmental incidents goal relates to “Level 2+ Environmental Incidents”, defined as a failure to meet a policy, standard, or applicable law due to unplanned emissions or release into the environment. When incidents do occur, our Incident Investigation Standard requires that we investigate the root causes, implement corrective actions, and discuss lessons learned. Through our Learning from Experience process, we provide our sites globally with alerts to communicate awareness, share learnings from investigations, and assign actions if appropriate after an opportunity has been identified. If releases to soil or water require extended mitigation, specialized HSE professionals oversee efforts, monitor conditions, and liaise with authorities and other stakeholders. We also apply action plans and communicate lessons learned to prevent future incidents.

(9.15.1.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Although we work hard to ensure compliance, sometimes incidents can occur. Our emphasis on reliability and process safety improvements will positively impact our environmental compliance performance as will our commitment to environmental performance improvement.

(9.15.1.18) Further details of target

Although we work hard to ensure compliance, sometimes incidents can occur. Our emphasis on reliability and process safety improvements will positively impact our environmental compliance performance as will our commitment to environmental performance improvement.

Row 2

(9.15.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Water target 2

(9.15.1.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.1.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water recycling/reuse

☒ Other water recycling/reuse, please specify :Number of cooling water cycles

(9.15.1.4) Date target was set

12/31/2024

(9.15.1.5) End date of base year

12/30/2024

(9.15.1.6) Base year figure

3

(9.15.1.7) End date of target year

(9.15.1.8) Target year figure

3

(9.15.1.9) Reporting year figure

3

(9.15.1.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Achieved

(9.15.1.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

☒ Other, please specify :UN CEO Water Mandate

(9.15.1.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

We track the number of cooling water cycles, representing the number of times water is reused in these systems, at our large sites. We target a minimum of 3 cycles for these systems.

(9.15.1.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

Support and emphasis from utilities managers at site and enterprise level.

(9.15.1.18) Further details of target

In 2025, we achieved our water use efficiency target at the relevant sites where we track cooling tower system cycles. This target is set for reliability and cost efficiency; however, it does impact the efficient use of water.

Row 3

(9.15.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Water target 4

(9.15.1.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.1.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

☒ Other WASH, please specify :% of our sites confirming water is safe for intended use

(9.15.1.4) Date target was set

12/31/2024

(9.15.1.5) End date of base year

12/30/2024

(9.15.1.6) Base year figure

100

(9.15.1.7) End date of target year

12/30/2025

(9.15.1.8) Target year figure

100

(9.15.1.9) Reporting year figure

100

(9.15.1.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Achieved

(9.15.1.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

☒ Other, please specify :UN CEO Water Mandate

(9.15.1.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

We confirm water supplies delivered from municipalities or other third-party suppliers are monitored for quality before distribution to our sites. We require sites to confirm annually that appropriate monitoring is being conducted in order to ensure these water supplies are acceptable for use.

(9.15.1.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

Support and emphasis from utilities managers at site and enterprise level.

(9.15.1.18) Further details of target

In 2025 we achieved the related target since 100% of our sites confirmed water is safe for intended use.

[Add row]

C10. Environmental performance - Plastics

(10.1) Do you have plastics-related targets?

	Targets in place
	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(10.1.1) Provide details of your plastics-related targets.

(10.1.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☒ Plastics target 1

(10.1.1.2) Target coverage

Select from:
☒ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(10.1.1.3) Category of target & quantitative metric

Plastic polymers
☒ Other plastic polymers target, please specify :Increase the amount of recycled and renewable-based polymers produced and marketed annually.

(10.1.1.7) End date of target

12/31/2030

(10.1.1.8) Target year figure

800000

(10.1.1.9) Reporting year figure

206000

(10.1.1.10) Target status in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(10.1.1.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Global environmental treaty/initiative/framework

☒ Ellen MacArthur Foundation and UNEP Global Commitment

☒ Planetary Boundaries

☒ Sustainable Development Goal 12

(10.1.1.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers recycled and renewable-based polymers produced and marketed by LYB. Production and marketing includes: (i) joint venture production marketed by LYB plus our pro rata share of the remaining production produced and marketed by the joint venture, and (ii) production via third-party tolling arrangements.

(10.1.1.15) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

We plan to achieve the target by scaling chemical recycling through the MoReTec-1 facility, expanding mechanical recycling capabilities, securing feedstock through partnerships and joint ventures, increasing ISCC PLUS certified products, and growing our circular product portfolio. During the reporting year, we reported 206,000 metric tons of recycled and renewable-based polymers toward the 800,000 metric ton objective.

(10.1.1.17) Further details of target

Our goal was first established in 2019, and updated in 2026 amid the need for disciplined capital allocation, evolving market conditions and regulatory developments. Our updated goal is to produce and market 800,000 metric tons of recycled and renewable-based polymers annually by 2030. Production and marketing includes (i) joint venture production marketed by LYB plus our pro rata share of the remaining production produced and marketed by the joint venture, and (ii) production via third-party tolling arrangements. Our ability to achieve our goal requires simultaneous progress across multiple enablers, many of which are outside of our control. These enablers include policy trajectories, customer demand, infrastructure availability and technology development.

Row 2

(10.1.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Plastics target 2

(10.1.1.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(10.1.1.3) Category of target & quantitative metric

Plastic polymers

☒ Other plastic polymers target, please specify :Zero plastic pellet loss to the environment

(10.1.1.4) Date target was set

12/31/2024

(10.1.1.5) End date of base year

12/30/2024

(10.1.1.7) End date of target

12/31/2025

(10.1.1.9) Reporting year figure

10

(10.1.1.10) Target status in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(10.1.1.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Global environmental treaty/initiative/framework

☒ Sustainable Development Goal 14

☒ Other, please specify :Operation Clean Sweep (OCS)

(10.1.1.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target applies to LYB sites handling plastic pellets, flakes, and powders and is implemented through the Operation Clean Sweep (OCS) program.

(10.1.1.15) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

We are pursuing the goal of eliminating pellet loss through Operation Clean Sweep (OCS) certification and audits, employee training, incident investigation, corrective actions, and equipment improvements. In 2025, we achieved OCS certification at 37 sites, established a working group on pellet loss estimation methodology, and reported zero pellet loss at 72 of our 75 sites. We recorded three pellet loss incidents totaling 10 kg, and all reported losses were remediated.

(10.1.1.17) Further details of target

Zero loss of plastic pellets to the environment from our operations. We sell polymer products in the form of pellets, flakes, and powders, which are handled at multiple points from production to transportation and delivery to customers. Responsible pellet management and preventing pellet and polymer loss from our polymer handling sites is a high priority for us. LYB is a member of Operation Clean Sweep (OCS), a global initiative aimed at reducing the loss of pellets, flakes, and powders into the

environment. The initiative supports members in their efforts to identify and improve practices to achieve zero pellet loss. Our manufacturing operations are guided by OCS's management system, which is embedded into our Operational Excellence Management System. We train our employees, conduct annual risk assessments associated with pellet handling, recycling, disposal, and containment, and develop enhancement projects to address identified risks. We monitor and report pellet loss in accordance with American Chemistry Council guidance. In 2025 we had 10kg reportable losses of pellets to the environment from our operations.
[Add 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:

☒ Yes

(10.2.3) Please explain

We produce polypropylene, polyethylene, and compounds from fossil, recycled and renewable-based sources. We have other operations that could be considered engaging in activities associated with the other categories in this table.

Production/commercialization of durable plastic goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.3) Please explain

We produce polypropylene, polyethylene, and compounds from fossil, recycled and renewable-based sources. We have other operations that could be considered engaging in activities associated with the other categories in this table.

Usage of durable plastics goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.3) Please explain

We produce polypropylene, polyethylene, and compounds from fossil, recycled and renewable-based sources. We have other operations that could be considered engaging in activities associated with the other categories in this table.

Production/commercialization of plastic packaging

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.3) Please explain

We produce polypropylene, polyethylene, and compounds from fossil, recycled and renewable-based sources. We have other operations that could be considered engaging in activities associated with the other categories in this table.

Usage of plastic packaging

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ Yes

(10.2.2) Usage of plastic packaging

Select all that apply

☒ Production/commercialization of goods or products packaged in plastics

(10.2.3) Please explain

We produce polypropylene, polyethylene, and compounds from fossil, recycled and renewable-based sources. We have other operations that could be considered engaging in activities associated with the other categories in this table.

Provision of waste management

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.3) Please explain

We do not engage in this activity.

Other plastics-related activities not specified

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

[Fixed row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

☒ Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

☒ Land/water protection

☒ Land/water management

☒ Education & awareness

[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?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
	Select from: ☒ Yes, we use indicators	Select all that apply ☒ Response indicators

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Yes (partial assessment)

(11.4.2) Comment

Enterprise-wide biodiversity assessments identified priority sites near Key Biodiversity Areas. Priority sites are screened using biodiversity assessment and STAR methodology.

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Yes (partial assessment)

(11.4.2) Comment

Enterprise-wide biodiversity assessments identified priority sites near Key Biodiversity Areas. Priority sites are screened using biodiversity assessment and STAR methodology.

[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
☒ Other data point in module 7, please specify :Energy-related metrics, GHG emissions (scopes 1, 2 and 3)

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☒ Attestation Standards (AT-C Section 105 & 210/205) established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA)

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Assured data are published annually in LYB's Sustainability Report. In 2025, PwC performed an independent limited assurance engagement over selected sustainability information, including energy- and GHG-related data. The review was conducted in accordance with the attestation standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA), including AT-C Section 105, Concepts Common to All Attestation Engagements, and AT-C Section 210, Review Engagements. The independent assurance report issued by PwC is available on page 118 of the 2025 Sustainability Report. The related Management Assertion and assured performance data are presented on pages 119–127.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

LYB Sustainability Report 2025, Data and assurance (p.118), Management assertion (p.119-127).pdf

[Add row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

[Fixed row]

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub to facilitate collective action in priority basins.

Select from:

☒ Yes, CDP may share our Disclosure Submission Lead contact details with the Pacific Institute