Indorama Ventures PCL

2025 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2025

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions
This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.
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09/22/2025, 05:40 am

Contents

C1. Introduction

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

Select from:
☑ English

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

Select from:
☑ USD

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

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:
☑ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

Indorama Ventures PCL (IVL or the Company) is one of the world's leading petrochemicals producers. Our company has now shifted from an era of rapid asset-driven expansion to a new phase of sustained and disciplined value creation, marking an important inflection point in Indorama Ventures' evolution. For over three decades, we built an unmatched global business and secured leadership positions across multiple business segments. This strategy served us well in establishing Indorama Ventures as a force in the global chemical industry As of 31 December 2024, we had 117 Locations with 150 operating sites in 5 continents to serve our customers in various applications and end markets in three key business segments: Indovinya - Integrated Oxides and Derivatives (IOD), Combined PET and Fibers. We have total of 24 recycling facilities worldwide, we are a global leader in recycling and Europe's largest PET recycler. PET offers important advantages to the circular economy due to its energy-efficiency; 100% recyclability and high degree of raw material dependence can be reduced through recycling. Our products serve major players in consumer products, i.e. beverages, hygiene, industrial and automotive verticals. We have more than 28154 employees including temporary employees worldwide and had consolidated revenue of USD 15.35 billion in 2024. In IVL year-on-year the focus on sustainability parameters has been increasing and high priority is given to Environmental and Social aspect. Sustainability parameters have become part of monthly MD&A, KPIs of key personnel including Group CEO, CEOs of business segments and senior management. Environmental, Social and Governance scores are part of KPIs of CEOs and other senior management. Our success is the direct result of our committed workforce and clear company goals set by our experienced management. We integrate economic profitability with our obligations to society and the environment by incorporating sustainability into our business model and strategy. We are guided by a continued focus on building strong and lasting relationships with all its stakeholders, such as customers, employees, investors, business partners and communities, and to provide the best quality products and services.
[Fixed row]

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

(1.4.1) End date of reporting year

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

Select from:
☑ 3 years

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

Select from:
☑ 3 years

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

Select from:
☑ 3 years
[Fixed row]

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

15358000000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

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

[Fixed row]

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

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

TH1027010004

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

IVL

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No
[Add row]

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

Select all that apply
☑ China
☑ Egypt
☑ Ghana
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Mexico
☑ Poland
☑ Turkey
☑ Czechia
☑ Denmark
☑ Bulgaria
☑ Slovakia
☑ Thailand
☑ Viet Nam
☑ Australia
☑ Russian Federation
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Israel
☑ Germany
☑ Ireland
☑ Myanmar
☑ Nigeria
☑ Uruguay
☑ Indonesia
☑ Lithuania
☑ Luxembourg
☑ Netherlands
☑ Philippines

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

Bulk organic chemicals
☑ Aromatics
☑ Ethylene oxide & Ethylene glycol
☑ Polymers

Other chemicals
☑ Specialty organic chemicals

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

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

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

IVL have mapped tier 1 stakeholder for upstream and downstream value chain. For upstream, we connect with tier 1 suppliers along with logistics partners through our sites, similarly for downstream value chain, we map our tier 1 customers. For emissions calculations we are currently using secondary impact factors, we are in process to get the primary data through our supply chain engagement program.
[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?

	Plastics mapping	Value chain stages covered in mapping
	Select from: ☑ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping plastics in our value chain	*Select all that apply* ☑ Direct operations ☑ Upstream value chain ☑ Downstream value chain

[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

Our time horizon is linked to achieving our short, medium and long term targets which shall be achieved through our six-pronged decarbonization strategy. This involves improvements in operational efficiency, transitioning towards cleaner energy sources, promoting recycling, utilizing renewable feedstock, and exploring innovative technologies like carbon capture, utilization, and storage (CCUS).

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

5

(2.1.3) To (years)

10

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

Our time horizon is linked to achieving our short, medium and long term targets which shall be achieved through our six-pronged decarbonization strategy. This involves improvements in operational efficiency, transitioning towards cleaner energy sources, promoting recycling, utilizing renewable feedstock, and exploring innovative technologies like carbon capture, utilization, and storage (CCUS).

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

10

(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

Our time horizon is linked to achieving our short, medium and long term targets which shall be achieved through our six-pronged decarbonization strategy. This involves improvements in operational efficiency, transitioning towards cleaner energy sources, promoting recycling, utilizing renewable feedstock, and exploring innovative technologies like carbon capture, utilization, and storage (CCUS).
[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

☑ Medium-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

International methodologies and standards
☑ IPCC Climate Change Projections
☑ Life Cycle Assessment

Databases
☑ Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards
☑ Other databases, please specify :EcoInvent, Sphera-GaBi

Other
☑ Desk-based research
☑ Internal company methods
☑ Materiality assessment
☑ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis
☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical
☑ Drought
☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
☑ Tornado
☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
☑ Landslide
☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)
☑ Wildfires
☑ Other acute physical risk, please specify **:Lightening**
☑ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons

Policy
☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms
☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements
☑ Changes to national legislation

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

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

Technology
☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

Liability

☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Regulators

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Indorama Ventures (IVL) has implemented a comprehensive framework for identifying, assessing, and managing climate-related risks and opportunities across its operations and value chain. This approach aligns with the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). The impacts, risks, and opportunities associated with IVL's climate strategy. IVL gathers granular data for energy, waste and water consumption on monthly basis from all our manufacturing facilities. This data is assessed centrally to understand the climate related dependencies and improvement opportunities. Further, we periodically assess the emissions, raw material consumption and production data to understand the impact of climate related regulations and pricing policies. For direct operations, we work with insurance providers and assessors to understand the site level risk and dependencies for extreme climate events. These risks are assessed using tools like NatCat, NATHAN risk. These identified risk are further audited on site for mitigation activities, and accordingly overall IVL risk is identified. We track these risks and its mitigation progress through inhouse developed dashboards For supplier engagement, we are working with our suppliers through EcoVadis. In year 2024, we have engaged with supplier covering about 60% of our spend.

Row 2

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Plastics

☑ 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

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(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

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ Encore tool

☑ IBAT – Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool

☑ LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare) approach, TNFD

☑ TNFD – Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures

☑ WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Stress tests

International methodologies and standards

☑ Environmental Impact Assessment

☑ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard

☑ Life Cycle Assessment

Other
☑ Desk-based research
☑ External consultants
☑ Materiality assessment
☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical
☑ Drought
☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
☑ Tornado
☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)
☑ Wildfires
☑ Other acute physical risk, please specify **:Lightening**
☑ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons
☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Chronic physical
☑ Sea level rise
☑ Water stress

Policy
☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements
☑ Changes to national legislation
☑ Lack of mature certification and sustainability standards

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

Technology
☑ Transition to increasing renewable content
☑ Transition to increasing recycled content

Liability
☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply
☑ Employees
☑ Regulators

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Indorama Ventures (IVL) has a comprehensive approach to identify, assess, and manage environmental dependencies, impacts, risk and opportunities. IVL conducts regular environmental risk assessments to identify potential threats and evaluate their likelihood and impact. Systematic evaluation helps us to prioritize the mitigation efforts and develop targeted strategies to minimize environmental footprints and ensure regulatory compliance. As IVL, we have published our Climate related risk management report based on TCFD guideline which looked upon physical and transition risks. We identify climate change impact like flooding or drought under physical risks and regulatory changes or shifts in market preference under transition risks. This include assessing dependencies on natural resources like water and biodiversity. Whereas in Nature related impact assessment based on TNFD guidelines helps in analyze operations impact on nature including biodiversity loss and evaluate how business activities affect natural resources across the value chain. We also use double materiality assessment process to identify critical material issues that may have impact on climate change, governance, social and biodiversity aspects. The Sustainability and Risk Management Committee (SRMC) at the Board level, which typically meets every quarter, reviews the outcomes of this analysis, advancing strategic measures, options, and actions to reduce
[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

We have used the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) guidance on how to interconnect climate-related risks and opportunities. They encourage organizations to evaluate and disclose both risks and opportunities together. This integrated approach helps in understanding how opportunities can mitigate risks and vice versa, and it ensures that opportunities are not overlooked and are factored into the overall risk management framework. Additionally we work with insurance provider and assessors to understand inter-dependencies of climate, Water & energy. IVL is heavily dependent on water and energy resources for its operations, which account for a significant portion of its environmental footprint. The company has invested around $1,893,986 in energy and greenhouse gas reduction projects to address environmental dependency (Sustainability report 2024-pg. 62) IVL production volume has increased over the years, leading to higher energy consumption. However, In 2024, Indorama Ventures consumed 2.86% of renewable electricity against total electricity consumption, demonstrating its efforts to reduce its environmental impact (Sustainability report 2024-pg. 63) IVL has identified climate change, water scarcity, and waste management as key environmental risks that could impact its business financially or strategically. We are implementing measures like internal carbon pricing to better integrate sustainability into its business strategy. By adopting a circular business model and investing in PET recycling facilities, IVL achieved 396,666 tons Recycled PET feedstock consumption/ Plastic waste diverted from landfills in 2024 and reducing its raw material consumption and waste generation. This helps us to capitalize on the growing demand for sustainable products and reducing the burden of waste in landfill. (Sustainability report 2024-pg. 74)
[Fixed row]

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

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are currently in the process of identifying 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

Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities

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

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

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

At IVL, we identify priority locations for our direct operations by aligning with TNFD's recommended disclosures. We assess nature-related impacts, dependencies, risks, and opportunities using tools like ENCORE, IBAT, and the WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter. This helps us understand physical and transition risks across immediate, short, and long-term horizons. Our focus includes water-related risks such as flooding, meteorological droughts, and water stress. Each year, we evaluate 10 sites, and so far, half of our total sites have been assessed. The MARSH Risk Report classifies each site based on hazard type and risk level. A site is considered "very high risk" if both likelihood and impact fall under Zone 2 in the Nathan risk scale. Post-assessment, we conduct audits to validate findings and determine whether mitigation actions are required. This process ensures informed decision-making and strengthens our resilience against nature-related risks.

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

Select from:

☑ No, we have a list/geospatial map of priority locations, but we will not be disclosing it

[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:

☑ % decrease

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

The process of risk identification is collectively performed by a cross-functional task force, which includes the risk analyst, engineering manager, procurement manager, construction manager, commissioning manager, Facility Manager, Health, Safety and Environment (HSE) manager and quality manager, with support from the heads of the businesses. All identified risks, including climate change, are validated and prioritized to finalize a risk mitigation and control plan, which is monitored regularly. The risks and mitigation strategies are discussed in the top Management Committees and are later presented to the Board.

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:

☑ % decrease

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

We constantly leverage opportunities and minimize risks by improving project execution proficiency and operational efficiency. We build our business strategies based on identified risks and opportunities to meet the needs of diverse stakeholders and remain competitive. We defined substantive financial, strategic, EHS, operational, compliance impacts as below: Financial Impact: Annual loss over 4% EBITDA at plant or segment level in one fiscal year Strategic Impact: Reversal of one or more company strategic goals progress, company strategic plan failure EHS: Significant injuries or fatalities to employees, contractors or third parties (customers or vendors), critical legal liability exposure, major, irreparable environmental damage Human Capital Impact: Affects to over 20% of employees, over 15% employee turnover, multiple senior leaders resignation Operational Impact: Operations shutdown over 14-days, Leadership failure results in long-term damage to the company Compliance: Organizational criminal prosecution, significant prosecution and fines, litigation including class actions, incarceration of leadership
[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:
☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy
☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:
☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply
☑ Germany
☑ Mexico

☑ Spain

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Global efforts to combat climate change intensify, the implementation of carbon pricing mechanisms, such as carbon taxes or emissions trading systems (ETS), is becoming increasingly likely. Indorama Venture already has many of its production units under a carbon tax scheme, and aim to be prepared for scenarios where this type of tax may be applicable to more units. For our company, which operates within the chemical industry, the introduction of carbon pricing could have significant financial implications. If we do not meet the established GHG emissions limits, we could face additional production costs. These costs would arise from either paying carbon taxes or purchasing emissions allowances under an ETS.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased compliance 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

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☑ Virtually certain

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ High

(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

The potential financial impact includes: 1. Increased Production Costs: Non-compliance with GHG limits would result in direct costs associated with carbon pricing, thereby increasing overall production expenses. 2. Competitive Disadvantage: Higher production costs could reduce our competitiveness in the market, especially if competitors are not under the same legislation as we are. 3. Investment in Emission Reduction Technologies: To mitigate these costs, we shall invest in new technologies and processes that reduce our carbon footprint, which could require significant upfront capital. To navigate these challenges, it is crucial to proactively enhance our sustainability practices. This includes investing in energy-efficient technologies, optimizing production processes, and exploring renewable energy sources. By doing so, we can not only comply with future regulations but also position ourselves as a leader in sustainable practices within the industry.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2255369

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

23444774

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

2255369

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

23444774

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The financial effect is estimated from our forecast based on 5 years actual impact at obligated countries.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☑ Establish organization-wide targets

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

1894000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost calculations is based on our tracking of green projects investment in our database platform. We track projects related to sustainability where we are able to monitor our CAPEX investment into green projects. In 2024, we recorded a total of USD 1.8 million for green projects.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Reducing our GHG intensity is a target that we used to drive risk reduction regarding introduction of new carbon pricing regulations. We have steps in place to identify GHG reduction opportunities internally and externally. Internally, we rely on our dedicated sustainability lead within each segment to identify new technologies and efficiency projects to reduce our GHG emissions. Externally, we perform energy audits at our sites as well as consult technology experts on applicability of new technologies regarding decarbonization. In addition to our efforts of meeting our recycling commitment, we expect that our business will be more resilient to carbon regulations due to having a lower carbon footprint.

Plastics

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Market

☑ Other market risk, please specify :Change in consumer behavior

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ China
☑ Egypt
☑ India
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ Indonesia
☑ Lithuania
☑ United States of America
☑ Mexico
☑ Poland
☑ Germany
☑ Nigeria
☑ Thailand

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Market risk is due to changes in customer/consumer preferences. IVL's key product is PET resin which is further used for packaging, fibers and beverage bottles. Shift of consumer behavior from PET packaging to options like tin or aluminum cans / foils will impact IVL's downstream value chain.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

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

Select all that apply

☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

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

Perceptional shift in consumer behavior to low carbon products will impact on the sold goods by IVL, which may impact on the revenue.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Other infrastructure, technology and spending, please specify :Exploring advanced recycling technologies in addition to mechanical recycling and bio-based feedstocks

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

IVL is working to transform the consumer behavior change risk to opportunity through recycling. IVL recycling business aims to provide recycled PET and flakes, which will leverage the change in consumer behavior. One of such products - Deja™ Carbon Neutral PET pellet is the latest innovation under IVL's Deja™ global brand offering as the world's first certified carbon neutral PET pellet solution. It is a significant addition to the growing Deja™ portfolio, which includes sustainable PET, rPET, polymer and fiber range of products available across flake, pellet, fiber and filament ingredients. Deja™Carbon Neutral PET pellet has been sustainably produced throughout its supply chain and helps environmentally conscious companies to achieve their sustainability targets by lowering their Scope 3 GHG emissions.

Plastics

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Liability

☑ Non-compliance with legislation

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ China

☑ Egypt

☑ Mexico

☑ Poland

☑ India
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ Indonesia
☑ Lithuania
☑ United States of America
☑ Germany
☑ Nigeria
☑ Thailand

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Compliance risk covers the regulatory risk such as limitation of plastic use and stringent material compliance obligations.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:
☑ Increased compliance 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
☑ Long-term

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

Select from:
☑ Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:
☑ Medium-high

(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

Within material environmental compliance requirements and product stewardship requirements, it may increase the compliance cost for the goods sold. IVL has taken a proactive approach in complying with the requirements of the EU CSRD, EU Taxonomy, and the US IFRS Standards even though these are applicable from FY 2025.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending
☑ Other infrastructure, technology and spending, please specify :Exploring advanced recycling technologies in addition to mechanical recycling and bio-based feedstocks

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

IVL has taken a proactive approach in complying with the requirements of the EU CSRD, EU Taxonomy, and the US IFRS Standards even though these are applicable from FY 2025.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk4

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ China
☑ Egypt
☑ Ghana
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Poland
☑ Turkey
☑ Austria
☑ Denmark
☑ Germany
☑ Portugal
☑ Slovakia
☑ Thailand
☑ Viet Nam
☑ Indonesia
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ France
☑ Israel
☑ Mexico
☑ Ireland
☑ Myanmar
☑ Nigeria
☑ Uruguay
☑ Bulgaria
☑ Lithuania
☑ Luxembourg
☑ Philippines
☑ Russian Federation
☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Global efforts to combat climate change intensify, the implementation of carbon pricing mechanisms, such as carbon taxes or emissions trading systems (ETS), is becoming increasingly likely. IVL already has many of its production units under a carbon tax scheme, and aim to be prepared for scenarios where this type of tax may be applicable to more units. For our company, which operates within the chemical industry, the introduction of carbon pricing could have significant financial implications. If we do not meet the established GHG emissions limits, we could face additional production costs. These costs would arise from either paying carbon taxes or purchasing emissions allowances under an ETS.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased compliance 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

☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ High

(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

The potential financial impact includes: 1. Increased Production Costs: Non-compliance with GHG limits would result in direct costs associated with carbon pricing, thereby increasing overall production expenses. 2. Competitive Disadvantage: Higher production costs could reduce our competitiveness in the market, especially if competitors are not under the same legislation as we are. 3. Investment in Emission Reduction Technologies: To mitigate these costs, we shall invest in new technologies and processes that reduce our carbon footprint, which could require significant upfront capital. To navigate these challenges, it is crucial to proactively enhance our sustainability practices. This includes investing in energy-efficient technologies, optimizing production processes, and exploring renewable energy sources. By doing so, we can not only comply with future regulations but also position ourselves as a leader in sustainable practices within the industry.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

52000000

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

104000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The financial effect is estimated from our forecast of emissions in 2030. This emission forecast is based on our business plan of our operating sites. Since carbon pricing mechanisms are under development in many countries,

we refer to the IEA World Energy Outlook Report 2024 which provides a table on the carbon price value to achieve the outcome of different scenarios. The scenario available includes stated policies, announce pledges, and net-zero emissions by 2050. Our methodology involves applying these reference prices to our scope 1 emissions based on the operated countries/region to reach a financial impact of carbon price. We believe that the most likely scenario that would happen is the announced pledge. These prices also does not reflect whether carbon tax or emission trading scheme would apply and therefore a minimum and maximum range is provided to reflect if we are provided 50% free allowances.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☑ Establish organization-wide targets

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

1894000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost calculations is based on our tracking of green projects investment in our database platform. We track projects related to sustainability where we are able to monitor our CAPEX investment into green projects. In 2024, we recorded a total of USD 1.8 million for green projects.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Reducing our GHG intensity is a target that we used to drive risk reduction regarding introduction of new carbon pricing regulations. We have steps in place to identify GHG reduction opportunities internally and externally. Internally, we rely on our dedicated sustainability lead within each segment to identify new technologies and efficiency projects to reduce our GHG emissions. Externally, we perform energy audits at our sites as well as consult technology experts on applicability of new technologies regarding decarbonization. In addition to our efforts of meeting our recycling commitment, we expect that our business will be more resilient to carbon regulations due to having a lower carbon footprint.
[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)

21500000

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

Select from:
☑ 1-10%

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

1535800000

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

Select from:
☑ 1-10%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Based on Climate risk analysis in our operation, financial risk is calculated from the SwissRe CatNet tool in May 2022 and also our internal analysis.
[Add row]

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply
☑ EU ETS
☑ Mexico pilot ETS
☑ Québec CaT - 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

2.14

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

12.81

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

12/31/2023

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/30/2024

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

391516

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

22476

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

31806

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

56657

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:
☑ Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.10) Comment

Based on the actual data from the sites for 2024

Mexico pilot ETS

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

1.61

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

1.63

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

12/31/2023

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/30/2024

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

106907

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

0

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

112398

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

42400

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:
☑ Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.10) Comment

Based on the actual data from the sites for 2024, Carbon tax paid.

Québec CaT - ETS

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

1.44

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

0.01

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

12/31/2023

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/30/2024

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

64496

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

28873

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

100667

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

132

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:

☑ Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.10) Comment

Based on the actual data from the sites for 2024
[Fixed row]

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

The Sustainability and Risk Management Committee (SRMC) reviews the Company's overall risk exposure and apprises the Board of potentially significant impacts to ensure the implementation of robust processes, procedures and policies. In addition, there is an effective process to evaluate and advise the Board on significant risks and uncertainties that could impact sustainable including the risks from climate change financial and non-financial implications, profitable, growth. The Committee reviews the sensitivity analysis of the business plan, greenfield projects and merger &; acquisition projects. Combined with the TCFD suggestions, IVL developed a future scenario in-line with IEA Sustainable Development Scenario (SDS), IEA Stated Policies Scenario (STEPS) and IVL Business Plan Model. Based on the global risk register, climate change/regulations in the form of a carbon tax or ETS could be significant risks going forward. IVL is acquiring carbon credits in selected countries that form part of our operations in Advanced Economies countries (Europe and North America). These countries currently constitute 70% of IVL's global production. The financial impacts across our business from current and scheduled carbon markets are USD 140/ton for Advanced Economies countries and USD 125/ton for Selected developing economies countries in 2040. The 2030 impact from an analysis is minimum of $52 Million USD and maximum of $104 Million USD. The carbon price at USD 88.67/ton for Advanced Economies countries and USD 70.33/ton for Selected developing economies countries in 2030.Additionally, we are also exploring the opportunities for renewable energy generation and consumption, change of fuels to low carbon fuels, energy saving and emission reduction projects. We are also studying the results of Life Cycle Assessment undertaken in all Asian and few European and American sites and working on identifying carbon hot spots. We will explore the options to reduce emissions in our operations and value chain. We will also explore the opportunities to work jointly with our upstream and downstream partners to reduce emissions in the value chain.

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Energy source

☑ Use of renewable energy sources

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Ghana
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Brazil
☑ Germany
☑ United States of America
☑ Thailand
☑ Indonesia
☑ Lithuania
☑ Luxembourg
☑ Philippines

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

IVL is actively integrating renewable energy across its global operations to support its decarbonization goals. In 2024, IVL achieved 2.86% renewable electricity consumption, progressing toward its 2030 target of 25%. The company employs a multi-pronged strategy including onsite solar installations, Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs), Virtual PPAs (VPPAs), and International Renewable Energy Certificates (IRECs). For example, IVL commissioned a 1,000 kW rooftop solar project in Ghana, generating 1.3 million kWh annually and reducing emissions by 394.68 tCO_2e. In France, a new solar installation was completed, further expanding IVL's renewable footprint. The company is also exploring VPPAs to scale renewable energy adoption. With 17 solar-equipped sites and 10 ISCC Plus-certified facilities, IVL demonstrates strong commitment to traceable, low-carbon energy solutions. These efforts are embedded in its broader sustainability strategy.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Reduced indirect (operating) costs

(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

☑ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☑ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

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

IVL team in Ghana has launched its first sustainability initiative by installing a 1,000 kW rooftop solar power generation unit. Expected to generate 1.3 million units of clean energy annually and reduce GHG emissions by 394.68 tCO2e per year. This impacted favorably on our renewable energy consumption and is projected to significantly advance the Company's green goals by reducing grid dependency and lowering energy costs by 12%.

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

18000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Every site is expected to submit the expected cost for Renewable and energy conservation projects. In year 2024, about $ 1.8 Million USD was invested in such initiatives. Further more IVL in under process to estimate the cost of these upcoming opportunities.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

IVL is actively integrating renewable energy across its global operations to support its decarbonization goals. In 2024, IVL achieved 2.86% renewable electricity consumption, progressing toward its 2030 target of 25%. The company employs a multi-pronged strategy including onsite solar installations, Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs), Virtual PPAs (VPPAs), and International Renewable Energy Certificates (IRECs). Notably, IVL commissioned a 1,000 kW rooftop solar project in Ghana, generating 1.3 million kWh annually and reducing emissions by 394.68 tCO_2e. In France, a new solar installation was completed, further expanding IVL's renewable footprint.The company is also exploring VPPAs to scale renewable energy adoption. With 17 solar-equipped sites

and 10 ISCC Plus-certified facilities, IVL demonstrates strong commitment to traceable, low-carbon energy solutions. These efforts are embedded in its broader sustainability strategy.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☑ Use of recycling

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ India
☑ Brazil
☑ France
☑ Mexico
☑ Poland
☑ United States of America
☑ Czechia
☑ Nigeria
☑ Thailand
☑ Indonesia
☑ Philippines

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

In 2024, we expanded our recycling footprint to 24 facilities across 13 countries. By 2027, three new greenfield facilities in India and one in Nigeria are planned for completion. These investments aim to significantly boost capacity and support our goal of recycling 1.5 million tons annually by 2030. Backed by a strategic investment of $1.5 billion (2022 to 2030), this reinforces our commitment to making recycling a core pillar of our business. Since 2011, we have recycled over 135 billion PET bottles.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Reduced indirect (operating) costs

(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
☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ Very likely (90–100%)

(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

Recycling at IVL contributes significantly to cost efficiency, particularly in reducing raw material and procurement expenses. Firstly, recycled materials—especially internal scrap—are often more affordable than virgin raw materials, leading to direct cost savings in production. This is especially relevant in high-volume manufacturing, where even small reductions in material costs can result in substantial financial benefits. Secondly, as the demand for recycled products increases, IVL has seen a corresponding rise in revenue. Customers are increasingly seeking sustainable alternatives, and IVL's ability to supply recycled content enhances its market competitiveness and pricing power. Additionally, recycling reduces dependency on external suppliers, stabilizing procurement costs and mitigating risks associated with raw material price volatility. These combined effects not only support IVL's sustainability goals but also strengthen its financial performance by optimizing resource use and tapping into growing market demand for circular products. This dual impact makes recycling a strategic lever for both environmental and economic value creation.

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

1500000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

In 2024, we expanded our recycling footprint to 24 facilities across 13 countries. By 2027, three new greenfield facilities in India and one in Nigeria are planned for completion. These investments aim to significantly boost capacity and support our goal of recycling 1.5 million tons annually by 2030. Backed by a strategic investment of $1.5 billion (2022 to 2030), this reinforces our commitment to making recycling a core pillar of our business. Since 2011, we have recycled over 135 billion PET bottles.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

In 2024, Indorama Ventures (IVL) expanded its recycling footprint to 24 facilities across 13 countries, reinforcing its commitment to circularity. Backed by a strategic investment of $1.5 billion (2022 to 2030), IVL aims to recycle 1.5 million tons of post-consumer PET annually by 2030. To support this, three new greenfield recycling plants are planned in India and one in Nigeria by 2027. Since 2011, IVL has recycled over 135 billion PET bottles, significantly reducing plastic waste and carbon emissions.A notable collaboration with Michelin and other global partners focuses on building a sustainable polyester fiber supply chain using bio-based and renewable

feedstocks, including paraxylene from carbon capture. These initiatives position IVL as a global leader in PET circularity and sustainable innovation.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp3

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

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

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ China

☑ India

☑ Brazil

☑ Thailand

☑ Indonesia

☑ United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

IVL strategically prioritizes the development and implementation of the core foundations of our sustainable business, aligned with our Vision 2030, to significantly invest in biomass feedstock. We are increasing our use of biomass feedstock, with a commitment to achieving a cumulative investment of $4.7 billion by 2030. This will be realized by elevating our circular feedstock to 23% (against IVL's PET feedstock) and bio-based feedstock to 16% (against IVL external feedstock).

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Reduced indirect (operating) costs

(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

☑ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☑ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

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

IVL has committed a cumulative investment of $4.7 billion by 2030 to scale up biomass feedstock usage, aligning with its Vision 2030. This strategic move is expected to enhance financial performance by reducing exposure to fossil-based raw material volatility and improving long-term cost efficiency. By increasing circular feedstock to 23% and bio-based feedstock to 16%, IVL anticipates stronger market positioning in low-carbon product segments, driving revenue growth through premium sustainable offerings. In the reporting year, early-stage investments may impact cash flows due to capital expenditure, but are offset by access to $2.4 billion in sustainability-linked financing. Over the medium and long term, this strategy is projected to improve EBITDA margins, reduce carbon pricing liabilities, and attract ESG-focused investors. The initiative also supports resilience against regulatory risks and enhances brand equity, contributing positively to IVL's financial position across all time horizons.

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

4700000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

IVL strategically prioritizes the development and implementation of the core foundations of our sustainable business, aligned with our Vision 2030, to significantly invest in biomass feedstock. We are increasing our use of biomass feedstock, with a commitment to achieving a cumulative investment of $4.7 billion by 2030. This will be realized by elevating our circular feedstock to 23% (against IVL's PET feedstock) and bio-based feedstock to 16% (against IVL external feedstock).

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

IVL is committed to investing $4.7 billion in investments to increase biomass feedstocks to 2.4 million tons, which includes the investment in a natural alcohol plant as part of the Oxiteno acquisition.
[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)

18000000

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

Select from:
☑ Less than 1%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

IVL has spent $1.8 Million USD in projects like onsite solar installations & various energy conservation projects.

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)

1500000000

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

Select from:
☑ 1-10%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

IVL's strategic investment of $1.5 billion (2022 to 2030), this reinforces our commitment to making recycling a core pillar of our business.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ OPEX

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

4700000000

(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

IVL has committed a cumulative investment of $4.7 billion by 2030 to scale up biomass feedstock usage, aligning with its Vision 2030.
[Add row]

C4. Governance

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

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

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

Select all that apply

☑ Executive directors or equivalent

☑ Non-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

Our board diversity and inclusion policy cover the following. Our core values state, "Diversity is our strength. As a global company we value the variety of knowledge, perspectives and experiences in our organization, and draw strength from these to fuel our competitiveness." Our directors are selected on the basis of their leadership experience, track record of performance, skill sets, industry knowledge and familiarity with generational trends. Being a truly global company nationality, ethnicity, age and gender are also important in the selection process; however, skills and experience remain the overriding criteria for selection. The effectiveness of its policy is measured against stated objectives. The Nomination, Compensation and Corporate Governance Committee conducts an annual self- evaluation process which addresses matters of diversity, inclusion and equity.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

ivl-board-diversity-policy-en.pdf
[Fixed row]

(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
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

☑ President (COO)

☑ Director on board (CTO)

☑ Other C-Suite Officer (CPO)

☑ Board-level committee (CSO)

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

☑ Chief Operating Officer

☑ Chief Technology Officer

☑ Chief Procurement Officer

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer

☑ Other, please specify

:Chairman of ESG Council, Executive Presidents of Business Segments

(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

☑ Board mandate

☑ Individual role descriptions

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Sustainability and Risk Management Committee Charter (Available on company website)

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement

☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis

☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Monitoring supplier compliance with organizational requirements

☑ 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

In IVL, Board of directors have assigned a responsibility to govern the Sustainability, which is committed to sustain, protect environment and grow stakeholder value over the long term. Boards has set up the Sustainability and Risk Management Committee (SRMC), a subcommittee of the Board, chaired by a Board Member and Group CEO. They drive sustainability from setting up the strategy, targets, roadmap to overseeing periodically the performance of ESG initiatives. All 12 directors of the board possess relevant experience to address IVL's sustainability, climate-related risks and opportunities. They are responsibly for driving Sustainability agenda. SRMC members meets on quarterly basis and fulfilling these responsibilities, and aware of its commitment to the environment and to the fight against climate change particularly, the Board of Directors hereby approves this Climate Action Policy pursuant to the provisions of the Purpose and Values of the IVL group. We use the following criteria, including but not limited to assess competence of board member(s) on Climate-related issues: -- Sustainability oversight which included environmental protection and climate related-issues -- Risk management including water risk assessment, carbon pricing, CBAM -- Operational expertise including technological advancement for operational eco-efficiency -- Recycling including chemical recycling.

Biodiversity

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

Select all that apply

☑ Director on board

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

☑ Other, please specify :Chairman of ESG Council

(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

☑ Individual role descriptions

(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

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Monitoring supplier compliance with organizational requirements

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The executive management-level has defined and established the principles and criteria to integrate biodiversity aspects into the business operations of Indorama Ventures Public Company Limited (IVL). IVL has made a public commitment related to biodiversity by adoption of the mitigation hierarchy approach. Commitment to not explore or develop in legally designated protected areas. Respect the legally designated protected areas. Avoidance to negative impacts on threatened and protected species and lastly no deforestation. We are taking action to progress our biodiversity-related commitments under Land/ water management, Education and awareness. [Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group

☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues

☑ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process

☑ 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

[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
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

Committee

☑ Sustainability committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

(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

Sustainability and Risk Management Committee (SRMC) focusses on development and deploying our three-dimensional ESG strategy across all IVL operations. Chairman of the ESG Council led the process of developing, as mentioned in our TCFD Report, a six prong decarbonization pathways (Efficiency & Optimization, Energy Transition, Recycling, Renewable Feedstock, Future Technologies and Natural Capital Solutions) have been developed to drive the company towards its Net Zero ambition. The Chairman of the ESG Council reports to Group CEO.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :Chief Sustainability Officer

(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

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Chairman of ESG Council

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

Select from:

☑ Half-yearly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

At IVL the highest senior management-level with responsibility over Biodiversity is the Chief Sustainability Officer. A CSO reports directly to the company's Chairman of ESG Council and is responsible for coordinating the team and approving all actions related to Biodiversity, such as the Sustainability strategy, targets, biodiversity study based on the TNFD guidelines. The CSO is informed about Biodiversity through different procedures, some are listed below: - Half -yearly meetings with the Chairman of ESG Council, in which all sustainability topics, including reports on Biodiversity, are discussed according to the priorities of half year. Meetings with the Sustainability Risk Management Committee, which is composed by the IVL's Board of Directors. To ensure we are consistently progressing towards our sustainability goals, this committee convenes half-yearly to review and discuss the

progress towards our Sustainability strategy and targets. - Extraordinary meeting to discuss specific Biodiversity topics such as the TNFD-based study, Biodiversity Statement, approval of Action plans for areas in risk regarding Biodiversity, and any other topics that require directed attention and decision-making.
[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

Yes, we provide monetary incentives for the C-suite management of environmental issues, including reductions in intensity of GHG emissions, energy consumption, and water withdrawal, as well as increases in the percentage of waste diverted from landfill. The portion of total incentive compensation directly tied to environmental performance remains relatively modest. This is largely due to the complexity of our C-suite management structure and the distributed nature of KPI ownership across the organization. Sustainability performance is not driven by a single executive, but rather shared across multiple functions and leadership roles, including site heads, environmental managers, and functional leads, each of whom contributes to environmental outcomes within their areas of control. This incentive framework, including its environmental component, also applies to the C-suite leadership of the three businesses, CPET, Fibers and Indovinya.
[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
☑ President

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply
☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

(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

Executives undergo annual performance appraisals based on key performance indicators set by the NCCG Committee, ensuring a balanced evaluation of both business and ESG performance. Performance incentives linked with Decarbonization Goals and sustainability ambition. e.g. Global EHS head has health and safety KPI's. Executive compensation is disclosed in accordance with our governance commitments.

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

Providing incentives to executives, who are key decision-makers, ensures their sustained commitment to achieving sustainability goals. Additionally, defining and quantifying KPIs enables consistent tracking of progress, accountability, and alignment with long-term objectives, driving meaningful action and measurable outcomes that support the organization's overall sustainability vision and strategic priorities.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Technology Officer (CTO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

(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

Executives undergo annual performance appraisals based on key performance indicators set by the NCCG Committee, ensuring a balanced evaluation of both business and ESG performance. Performance incentives linked with Decarbonization Goals and sustainability ambition. e.g. Global EHS head has health and safety KPI's. Executive compensation is disclosed in accordance with our governance commitments.

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

Providing incentives to executives, who are key decision-makers, ensures their sustained commitment to achieving sustainability goals. Additionally, defining and quantifying KPIs enables consistent tracking of progress, accountability, and alignment with long-term objectives, driving meaningful action and measurable outcomes that support the organization's overall sustainability vision and strategic priorities.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Facility/Unit/Site management

☑ Site manager

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

☑ Other targets-related metrics, please specify :GHG emission, Energy, Water & waste reduction

(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

Site level executives undergo annual performance appraisals based on key performance indicators, ensuring a balanced evaluation of both business and ESG performance. Performance incentives linked with Decarbonization Goals and sustainability ambition. e.g. Global EHS head has health and safety KPI's. Executive compensation is disclosed in accordance with our governance commitments.

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

Providing incentives to executives, who are key decision-makers, ensures their sustained commitment to achieving sustainability goals. Additionally, defining and quantifying KPIs enables consistent tracking of progress,

accountability, and alignment with long-term objectives, driving meaningful action and measurable outcomes that support the organization's overall sustainability vision and strategic priorities.
[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

(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

At IVL we are committed to reimagine chemistry together to create a better world. We address this commitment through our Sustainability Strategy, and more specifically with Respect for the planet pilar, which encompasses our Climate Transition plan. In this pillar we address time-bound environmental milestones and the commitment to net-zero emissions though the target "Reduce 30% GHG emissions in Scopes 1 & 2 intensity by 2030 and be Net Zero by 2070". Other time-bound environmental milestones addressed in this document are our commitment to "Reduce 20% water intensity by 2030" and to divert 90% of waste from Landfill by 2025 and 2030 ", besides that we reinforce responsibility to leverage circular economy in our operations. In addition to our existing policy, we have a broad coverage of Environment, Social and Governance dimensions (more information available on Website: https://sustainability.indoramaventures.com/en/home

(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

(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 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

IVL - Environmental Health and Safety (EHS) Policy.pdf
[Add row]

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

☑ UN Global Compact

☑ Other, please specify **:Alliance of CEO Climate Leaders (World Economic Forum), American Chemistry Council (ACC) and Responsible Care, Together for sustainability**

☑ Ellen MacArthur Foundation Global Commitment

☑ RSPO Jurisdictional Approach to Certification

☑ Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD)

☑ Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)

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

At IVL, we are deeply committed to addressing the needs of society and promoting sustainable practices across our operations. UN Global Compact in alignment with our commitment to broader societal needs, we have been a signatory of the UN Global Compact since 2020. By adopting the 2030 Agenda, we integrate its goals into our Sustainability Strategy. This strategy addresses 12 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and includes significant initiatives across the world, the network where we set our membership, such as advancing gender

equality and water management. Through these efforts, IVL not only strives for excellence in environmental sustainability but also contributes to a more just and equitable society, demonstrating our dedication to meeting both current and future societal needs. Together for Sustainability (TfS) In alignment with promoting sustainable practices across our operations, we have joined the Together for Sustainability (TfS), a member-driven initiative, raising CSR standards throughout the chemical industry. TfS members are chemical companies representing a global annual turnover of over 800 billion and a global spend of more than 500 billion in the chemical industry. The Chief Procurement Officer from each TfS member is part of the TfS General Assembly, determining the direction of TfS and ensuring that the initiative will continue to deliver ground-breaking and practical solutions to build sustainability within the chemical industry. The main goal is that members are committed and can work together towards making sustainability improvements within their own – and their suppliers' – operations. We actively participate in the Workstream about GHG Scope 3, more specifically in the working group focused on Standardizing Measurements for Carbon Footprint calculation in the chemical industry. We see as very valuable to the value chain engagement to have a standard from which companies can share and compare their carbon footprints, and from a reliable and accurate number work towards reducing their GHG impacts.
[Fixed row]

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we engaged 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:

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

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

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(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

At IIVL, we are deeply committed to sustainability and environmental stewardship. Our sustainability strategy encompasses critical areas such as climate change mitigation, greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction, and water conservation, particularly in water-stressed regions. To ensure that our external engagement activities align with these commitments, we have established a robust process that integrates scientific information and our publicly stated environmental goals. Alignment with Sustainability Strategy: All external engagement activities, including those through trade associations, are reviewed by the Sustainability team to ensure they are consistent with our sustainability strategy. Scientific Validation: We base our environmental positions on the latest scientific research and data. This ensures that our advocacy and policy positions are not only credible but also aligned with the best

available science. Internal Review and Approval: Before engaging externally, our positions are reviewed and approved by a cross-functional team that includes representatives from our sustainability, legal, and public affairs departments. This ensures a comprehensive evaluation of our stance and its alignment with our environmental commitments. Stakeholder Engagement: We actively engage with stakeholders, including environmental collaborative frameworks and initiatives, industry peers though trade associations and other initiatives, and regulatory bodies, to ensure our positions are well-informed and balanced. This collaborative approach helps us stay aligned with broader industry standards and societal expectations. Transparency and Reporting: We are committed to transparency in our sustainability efforts. We regularly report on our progress towards our environmental goals and ensure that our external engagements are consistent with these reports. This transparency builds trust and accountability with our stakeholders. By following this structured process, we ensure that our external engagement activities are not only consistent with our environmental commitments but also contribute positively to our climate transition plan.
[Fixed 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

IVL supports the American Chemistry Council's (ACC) science-driven approach to climate change discussions, particularly concerning the Science-Based Targets initiative (STBi). This alignment underscores our commitment to evidence-based strategies that effectively address environmental challenges and can be applied to the chemical industry. Furthermore, our company's stance is in harmony with the ACC's advocacy for the adoption of best practices in waste management within the chemical industry. By promoting and implementing these practices, we aim to minimize environmental impact and enhance sustainability throughout our operations. This consistency with the ACC's position reflects our dedication to: Environmental Stewardship: We prioritize reducing our carbon footprint and managing chemical emissions responsibly, in line with the ACC's climate goals. Sustainable Practices: Our commitment to best practices in waste management ensures that we contribute to a cleaner and safer environment, supporting the ACC's vision for a sustainable chemical industry. Collaborative Efforts: By aligning with the ACC, we engage in collaborative efforts to advance industry standards and regulatory frameworks that benefit both the environment and the economy. We actively participate in the stating committees for "Chemicals Management & Science Policy", "Environmental Management", and "Sustainability", which allows us to discuss and align with peers the chemical industry positioning towards new policies. Through these shared values and objectives, our company and the ACC work together to drive positive change and promote a sustainable future for the chemical industry.

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

343314

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

IVL's funding to the American Chemistry Council (ACC) is aimed at securing regular membership and active participation in specific panels, particularly those related to ethylene oxide and GHG emissions. The ACC is dedicated to advocating for the interests and needs of the US chemical industry, with a strong focus on environmental sustainability. By contributing to the ACC, we support initiatives that address critical issues such as chemical emissions, the use of natural resources during production processes, and comprehensive chemicals management. These efforts are aligned with the ACC's priorities in shaping public policies that target environmental concerns. Our involvement with the ACC enables us to influence policy, law, and regulation in several ways: Advocacy and Representation: Through our membership, we ensure that our industry's voice is heard in legislative and regulatory discussions, promoting policies that balance economic growth with environmental protection. Research and Development: Funding supports research initiatives that aim to develop safer and more sustainable chemical processes, reducing the environmental impact of our industry. Regulatory Compliance: By participating in ACC panels, we stay informed about upcoming regulations and best practices, ensuring that our operations comply with the latest environmental standards. Public Awareness and Education: The ACC's outreach programs help educate the public and policymakers about the benefits and challenges of the chemical industry, fostering a more informed dialogue on environmental issues. Through these efforts, our company not only contributes to the advancement of the chemical industry but also plays a pivotal role in shaping a sustainable future

(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

☑ Another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :UN SDGs (esp. sustainable industry, climate, circularity)

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

☑ Other trade association in North America, please specify :PET Resin association (PETRA)

(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

IVL position is highly consistent with that of the PET Resin Association (PETRA). In 2024, the company contributed $312,500 to PETRA and holds a Board Member position, indicating active involvement in shaping the association's direction. Both organizations advocate for the growth and sustainability of the PET resin industry through education, collaboration, and policy engagement. Indorama supports PETRA's mission to promote PET circularity, improve recycling infrastructure, and influence regulatory frameworks that benefit the industry. IVL complements PETRA's efforts through direct advocacy, including testimony in U.S. legislative hearings and

engagement with federal agencies. The company also participates in working groups and technical committees to advance eco-design, Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR), and collection legislation.

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

312500

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

IVL's funding helps PETRA engage in policy development, regulatory dialogue, and public education around PET recycling and eco-design. PETRA's work influences environmental regulations by advocating for Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR), design-for-recycling standards, and collection infrastructure improvements. These efforts directly impact legislation that governs plastic waste management, packaging sustainability, and recycling targets.

(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

☑ Another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :Circular Economy policy goals (PET recycling, bottle-to-bottle reuse); UN SDGs (recycling, waste management)

Row 3

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

☑ Other trade association in North America, please specify :The National Association of the Chemical Industry

(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

IVL position is aligned with the National Association of the Chemical Industry (Mexico), as reflected in its $253,893 contribution in 2024. Both organizations share a commitment to promoting sustainable development, regulatory compliance, and competitiveness within the chemical sector. Indorama actively engages with the association to influence public policy, particularly around circular economy, waste management, and environmental regulations. Through this partnership, the company contributes to lobbying efforts, policy design, and collaborative initiatives that support industry-wide sustainability goals. The association provides a platform for Indorama to participate in technical training, enhance operational efficiency, and advocate for realistic, science-based regulations. These efforts align with Indorama's broader advocacy strategy, which emphasizes responsible industrial development, innovation, and stakeholder engagement.

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

253893

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

IVL's funding to the National Association of the Chemical Industry (Mexico)—totaling $253,893 in 2024—is aimed at advancing sustainable development, regulatory alignment, and competitiveness within the chemical sector. This financial support enables the association to engage in policy advocacy, technical training, and industry collaboration that directly influence environmental regulations. The funding helps shape policies on waste management, circular economy, and chemical safety, ensuring they are both environmentally responsible and economically viable.

(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

☑ Another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :SDGs (responsible consumption, industrial safety, climate)

Row 4

(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 :American Cleaning Institute (ACI)

(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

IVL's position is aligned with the American Cleaning Institute (ACI), a trade association representing the cleaning products industry. In 2024, Indorama contributed $207,300 to ACI, reflecting its commitment to collaborative sustainability efforts1. Both organizations prioritize sustainable product development, responsible sourcing, and circular economy principles. IVL supports ACI's advocacy for environmentally responsible cleaning products and packaging, aligning with its own goals of reducing lifecycle emissions and promoting bio-based feedstocks.

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

207300

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

IVL's funding enables ACI to conduct research, develop policy recommendations, and engage with regulators on issues such as eco-design, Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR), and circular economy practices. IVL, as a member, contributes to these initiatives by sharing technical expertise and aligning its sustainability goals with ACI's advocacy agenda

(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

☑ Another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :UN SDGs (clean water, health, sustainable consumption); Chemicals policy frameworks (SAICM – Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management)

Row 5

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

☑ Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

World Economic Forum (WEF) - Switzerland

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, and they have changed their position

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

IVL is a general member of WEF and has contributed financially over multiple years (e.g., $347,535 in 2024). The company aligns with WEF's mission to improve the state of the world through public-private collaboration, innovation, and sustainability. Their shared priorities include circular economy, climate action, and inclusive growth. In 2024, Indorama actively participated in WEF-hosted Climate Week, engaging in discussions on circular trade, climate adaptation, and green investment. These dialogues reinforced mutual goals around collaboration, innovation, and policy alignment. IVL also contributed to WEF publications and supports global initiatives like the Antwerp Declaration and UNESCAP Circular Economy Taskforce, further influencing policy and sustainability narratives in line with WEF's agenda.

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

347535

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

IVL's funding enables participation in strategic events such as Climate Week, where Indorama contributed to discussions on the Global Plastics Treaty, green investment, and climate adaptation. These engagements help shape international policy narratives and promote regulatory consistency across markets. By aligning with WEF's mission to improve the state of the world through public-private cooperation, Indorama Ventures influences global environmental policy, encourages innovation, and supports the development of scalable solutions for plastic waste and resource efficiency. The funding thus acts as a catalyst for advancing laws and regulations that foster sustainable industrial transformation.

(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

☑ Another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :UN SDGs; Global Plastic Treaty; Supports net-zero, circular economy, and ESG policies

Row 6

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

☑ Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

The Recycling Partnership

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, and they have changed their position

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

IVL's position is strongly aligned with that of The Recycling Partnership (TRP), a U.S.-based non-profit focused on advancing circular economy solutions. The company is a general member, policy accelerator member, and PET Recycling Coalition member of TRP, contributing $150,000 in 20241. Both organizations share a commitment to improving recycling infrastructure, promoting Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR), and enhancing PET circularity. Indorama Ventures supports TRP's mission through indirect advocacy, leveraging TRP's platform to educate legislators and stakeholders on the importance of PET recycling

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

150000

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

IVL's funding supports TRP's work in engaging with state and federal legislators, advocating for Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR), and improving collection systems for plastic packaging. These efforts help shape laws and regulations that increase recycling rates, reduce landfill waste, and enhance material circularity

(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

☑ Another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :UN SDGs (12 & 13); U.S. recycling & circular economy policy goals

[Add row]

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ GRI

☑ IFRS

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy

☑ Governance

☑ Emission targets

☑ Emissions figures

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Value chain engagement

☑ Dependencies & Impacts

☑ Public policy engagement

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

IVL Sustainability report 2024 - Pg. 170

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Sustainability report 2024.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

We are expanding the scope of our reporting to further improve transparency and align with global best practices by integrating double materiality, capturing both financial and impact-driven material concerns. Our approach adopts an integrated reporting framework in line with GRI, IFRS S1 and S2, and CSRD, providing a holistic view of our sustainability performance.

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ TCFD

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy
☑ Governance
☑ Emission targets
☑ Emissions figures
☑ Risks & Opportunities
☑ Value chain engagement
☑ Dependencies & Impacts
☑ Public policy engagement

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

IVL TCFD report 2024 - Pg. 01

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

TCFD-2024.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

TCFD Analysis - TCFD Analysis | Indorama Ventures

Row 3

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In mainstream reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Risks & Opportunities
☑ Strategy
☑ Value chain engagement
☑ Emissions figures
☑ Emission targets

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

IVL Water risk assessment 2024 - Pg.03

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Water risk assessment-2024.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

All numbers are assured

Row 4

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ TNFD

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy

☑ Governance

☑ Emission targets

☑ Emissions figures

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Value chain engagement

☑ Dependencies & Impacts

☑ Public policy engagement

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

IVL TNFD report 2024 - Pg. 01

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

TNFD 2024.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

IVL level report is published based on the TNFD framework.
[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

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 2.6

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP1

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Facility

(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:

☑ 1.6ºC - 1.9ºC

(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

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

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The SSP1-2.6 scenario takes into account that sustainable development policies are gradually implemented, achieving CO2 emissions neutrality between 2070 and 2080, and keeping the average global temperature below 2.0C by 2100. For the analysis, based on climate indicators provided probability analysis, generating data on the trends of increase and/or decrease in extreme climate events of the threats analyzed. For each physical risk scenario, we have different trend behaviors, as they take into account different radiative forcings related to the respective SSP scenarios. These models carry natural uncertainties, as they are simulations conducted to project the increase in intensity, duration, and frequency of events in the future. Despite these limitations, the data provided come from the most recent and corrected set of global models according to the literature, with an additional calibration process to ensure the models correspond to a downscaled analysis, with more specific and reliable projected data for the analyzed asset area. It is important to note that the time horizons also add a bias of uncertainty to the analysis, as the further the analyzed time horizon, the greater the uncertainties regarding the data assumptions.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) recommends that organizations consider using multiple scenarios for climate risk analysis. Specifically, they suggest including at least one scenario that aligns with a 2.0 C or lower scenario, in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement. Therefore, this scenario was chosen as the lower emissions scenario and in alignment with the Paris Agreement.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ IEA NZE 2050

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Facility

(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:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(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

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

Finance and insurance

☑ Other finance and insurance driving forces, please specify :Financial impact

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The scenario analysis is based on the Carbon Pricing Financial Impact model with different carbon price inputs according to each scenario's parameters. We conducted stress testing using both the IEA NZE and the Sustainable Development Scenario to predict the carbon pricing financial impact on IVL and evaluating how those scenarios differ from our own proprietary scenario. Emissions forecasts were projected based on our business plans, which already account for production growth until 2030 The costs associated with our emissions in 2030 were referenced from the IEA World Energy Model 2023 which specifies costs for different regions We expect that most of the carbon regulations affecting our operations will be based on an emission trading scheme, where we will be allocated a certain number of allowances Therefore, the impact on our emissions is modeled to affect only half of our total emissions. The 2030 impact on OPEX for the NZE scenario is estimated to be around USD 382 million to USD 765 million. Details for the scenarios APS, NZE and STEPS are shared in our TCFD report on the

website. Highest impact is estimated in NZE scenario of about USD 765 million. Link - https://sustainability.indoramaventures.com/en/environmental/tcfd-analysis

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Narrow but achievable pathway for the global energy sector to achieve net zero CO_2 emissions by 2050, with advanced economies reaching net zero emissions in advance of others. This scenario also meets key energy-related SDGs, particularly by achieving universal energy access by 2030 and through major improvements in air quality. This is consistent with limiting the global temperature rise to 1.5°C without exceeding this threshold.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ IEA STEPS (previously IEA NPS)

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Quantitative

(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:

☑ 2.5ºC - 2.9ºC

(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

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

Finance and insurance

☑ Other finance and insurance driving forces, please specify :Green loans

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer attention to impact

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Other regulators, legal and policy regimes driving forces, please specify :Thai Regulatory compliance; DJSI

Relevant technology and science

☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The Stated policies emission scenario is estimated from our forecast of emissions in 2030. This emission forecast is based on our business plan of our operating sites. Since carbon pricing mechanisms are under development in many countries, we refer to the IEA World Energy Outlook Report 2024 which provides a table on the carbon price value to achieve the outcome of different scenarios. The scenario available includes stated policies, announce pledges, and net-zero emissions by 2050. Our methodology involves applying these reference prices to our scope 1&2 emissions based on the operated countries/region to reach a financial impact of carbon price. The 2030 impact on OPEX for the STEPS scenario is estimated to be around USD 52 million to USD 104 million. Details for the scenarios APS, NZE and STEPS are shared in our TCFD report on the website. Highest impact is estimated in STEPS scenario of about USD 104 million. Link - https://sustainability.indoramaventures.com/en/environmental/tcfd-analysis

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Business-as-usual without new climate policies. The Stated Policies Scenario reflects the impact of existing policy frameworks and today's announced policy intentions. The aim is to hold a mirror to the plans of today's policymakers and illustrate their consequences for energy use, emissions, and energy security.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ IEA APS

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Quantitative

(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:

☑ 1.6ºC - 1.9ºC

(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

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

Finance and insurance

☑ Other finance and insurance driving forces, please specify :Green Loans

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer attention to impact

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Other regulators, legal and policy regimes driving forces, please specify :Thai Regulatory compliance; DJSI

Relevant technology and science

☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The Announced pledges emission scenario is estimated from our forecast of emissions in 2030. This emission forecast is based on our business plan of our operating sites. Since carbon pricing mechanisms are under development in many countries, we refer to the IEA World Energy Outlook Report 2024 which provides a table on the carbon price value to achieve the outcome of different scenarios. Our methodology involves applying these reference prices to our scope 1&2 emissions based on the operated countries/region to reach a financial impact of carbon price. The 2030 impact on OPEX for the STEPS scenario is estimated to be around USD 292 million to USD 584 million. Details for the scenarios APS, NZE and STEPS are shared in our TCFD report on the website. Highest impact is estimated in STEPS scenario of about USD 584 million. Link - https://sustainability.indoramaventures.com/en/environmental/tcfd-analysis

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Scenarios representing that governments meet all climate-related commitments in their entirety and on schedule. This encompasses nationally determined contributions (NDCs), long-term net-zero pledges, and other energy-

related targets. It is assumed that there will be cost reductions in low-carbon technologies to make targets feasible. The associated temperature rise of this scenario 1.7°C.
[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

☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

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

The scenario analysis is based on the Carbon Pricing Financial Impact model with different carbon price inputs according to each scenario's parameters. We conducted stress testing using both the IEA Stated Policies Scenario and the Sustainable Development Scenario to predict the carbon pricing financial impact on IVL and evaluating how those scenarios differ from our own proprietary scenario. Emissions forecasts were projected based on our business plans, which already account for production growth until 2030 The costs associated with our emissions in 2030 were referenced from the IEA World Energy Model 2023 which specifies costs for different regions We expect that most of the carbon regulations affecting our operations will be based on an emission trading scheme, where we will be allocated a certain number of allowances Therefore, the impact on our emissions is modeled to affect only half of our total emissions. The 2030 impact on OPEX for the scenario is estimated to be around --STEPS; USD 52 million to USD 104 million. --APS; USD 292 million to USD 584 million. --NZE; USD 382 million to USD 765 million. Details for the scenarios STEPS, APS and NZE are shared in our TCFD report on the website. Link - https://sustainability.indoramaventures.com/en/environmental/tcfd-analysis
[Fixed row]

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

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

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

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

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

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

We have made a commitment to reduce GHG emission intensity (Scope 1 & Scope 2) by 30% from 2020 base year and intend to meet it by 2030 (Medium term). Additionally, we have a plan for coal-phaseout as a part of decarbonization strategy which will help to achieve our mid-term target.
[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
☑ Investment in R&D
☑ Operations
[Fixed row]

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

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply
☑ Risks
☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

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

With over $32.67 million invested in R&D and 450+ new product launches, we expanded our portfolio of low-carbon, recyclable, and bio-based solutions across PET, fibers, and specialty chemicals. Notable innovations include the world's first recycled PET bottles for sparkling wine, biodegradable chemicals and fibers, and advanced process technologies, all of which are focused on delivering practical, high-impact solutions. Our intellectual capital was further strengthened through global partnerships, youth-led sustainability programs, and structured knowledge management initiatives.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

IVL closely works on environmental risk and opportunities its value chain, with focus on recycling, customer requirements and but not limited to risk to operations. To mitigate the upstream impact of feedstock, IVL has pursued for biogenic feedstock along with significant efforts in recycled input material. Recycling and circular economy possesses excellent opportunity for IVL. Continuing with our strategic ambition to expand our recycling footprint, PET recycling facilities in Kathua (Jammu and Kashmir) and Khurdha (Odisha) are currently in pipeline, will have a combined annual capacity of 100 kilotons of recycled PET (rPET) and involve a capital investment of approximately $150 million. This initiative supports India's regulatory goals for recycled content and contributes to our ambition to recycle 750,000 tons of PET annually by 2025. This is how IVL is leveraging climate change opportunities in business strategy
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Revenues

☑ Direct costs

☑ Capital expenditures

☑ Acquisitions and divestments

☑ Indirect costs

☑ Access to capital

☑ Capital allocation

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

One of the significant impacts is due to emissions trading schemes (ETS) worldwide. The result of the model indicates that IVL's compliance costs are projected to increase from less than $382 million USD over the previous decade to around $765 million USD over the current decade by 2030. Based on the environmental planning we document The MARSH Risk Report which classifies each site based on hazard type and risk level. A site is considered "very high risk" if both likelihood and impact fall under Zone 2 in the Nathan risk scale. Post-assessment, we conduct audits to validate findings and determine whether mitigation actions are required. This process ensures informed decision-making and strengthens our resilience against nature-related risks.
[Add row]

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

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition
	Select from: ☑ No, but we plan to in the next two years

[Fixed row]

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

(5.5.1) Investment in low-carbon R&D

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.5.2) Comment

In 2024, with $32.67 million invested in R&D (Sustainability report 2024 -pg 142) and 450+ new product launched, we expanded our portfolio of low-carbon, recyclable, and bio-based solutions across PET, fibers, and specialty chemicals. Notable innovations include the world's first recycled PET bottles for sparkling wine, biodegradable chemicals and fibers, and advanced process technologies, all of which are focused on delivering practical, high-impact solutions. Our intellectual capital was further strengthened through global partnerships, youth-led sustainability programs, and structured knowledge management initiatives.
[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:
☑ Unable to disaggregate by technology area

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

100

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

32670000

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

100

(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 focus on innovation is driven by the need to differentiate our products, reduce environmental impacts, lower costs, enhance process efficiency, and strengthen brand equity. By incorporating circular feedstocks (bio-based and recycled PET) and implementing novel product design and packaging, we aim to advance our climate friendly and circular approach for environmental objectives while addressing pressing societal concerns and global challenges. These efforts contribute significantly to reducing our global carbon footprint and diverting plastic waste from landfills. To maintain a competitive edge and drive sustainable business growth, we prioritize innovation and sustainable practices within our product portfolio. A substantial investment totaling nearly $ 32.67 million was allocated to Research and Development (R&D) initiatives in 2024, highlighting our commitment to continuous value creation through innovation.
[Add row]

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

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Environmental externality priced
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Carbon

[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

☑ Conduct cost-benefit analysis

☑ Drive energy efficiency

☑ Drive low-carbon investment

☑ Incentivize consideration of climate-related issues in decision making

☑ Incentivize consideration of climate-related issues in risk assessment

(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

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

IVL applies an internal carbon price (ICP) to guide investment decisions and assess climate-related financial risks. Entities under Emissions Trading Schemes (ETS) use the average market price, while others apply a fixed rate of US $20 per ton of CO_2e, based on internal guidelines. This price is integrated into business planning and risk management to align operations with sustainability goals. The calculation methodology is based on verified GHG emissions data across Scope 1, 2, and relevant Scope 3 categories. Emissions are quantified using ISO 14064-1/3 and the GHG Protocol, with external assurance by TÜV NORD. Assumptions include regulatory trends, decarbonization costs, and scenario analysis. The ICP supports decision-making by reflecting the financial impact of carbon emissions and incentivizing low-carbon investments. It is reviewed regularly to remain aligned with evolving carbon markets and policy landscapes.

(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

Entities subject to ETS to use average market price and the rest of the entities are using US$ 20 based on internal guidelines. We continuously monitor the carbon markets and accordingly financial impact of ETS and other carbon tax is assessed for the respective entities.

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

☑ Static

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

20

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

90

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

Select all that apply

☑ Capital expenditure

☑ Operations

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

17.46

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

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

	Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ No, we do not currently assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, but we plan to do so within the next two years

[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

☑ Business risk mitigation

☑ Material sourcing

☑ Procurement spend
☑ Regulatory compliance
☑ Reputation management

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

IVL has developed a global supplier network within a complex value chain, requiring a strategic approach to evaluating critical suppliers. To support our commitment to sustainable chemistry and maintain our leadership in sustainable chemicals, we prioritized suppliers based on potential risk and impact. Using our in-house methodology, we assessed suppliers covering ~80% of IVL's raw material spend, categorizing them into high, medium, and low risk tiers. From 2026, IVL will engage with prioritized suppliers, requiring them to complete an EcoVadis assessment, participate in Together for Sustainability (TfS) audits, and provide Product Carbon Footprints (PCF) upon request. Beyond compliance, the focus will be on collaboration—helping suppliers strengthen their sustainability performance. IVL's Procurement team, with strong supplier relationships, will guide improvement efforts tailored to each supplier's maturity level. This approach enhances value chain resilience, addresses vulnerabilities, and advances shared sustainability goals through deeper mutual understanding.
[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

IVL's supplier network extends globally where these suppliers are both raw materials and services. To guarantee that our suppliers operate in line with best practices, all suppliers must comply with IVL's Responsible Sourcing Policy, which as of 2025 covers environmental clauses. Additionally, suppliers that are classified as either critical or strategic, must undergo the EcoVadis assessment, which measures sustainability practices that cover environmental issues, and Together for Sustainability (TfS) audits, ethical trade audits that cover environmental issues as well. In addition, for suppliers with results below expectations, a joint action plan is drawn up to boost the supplier's sustainability practices.
[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:

☑ Disclosure of GHG emissions to your organization (Scope 1, 2 and 3)

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier scorecard or rating

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

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

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

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

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

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

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

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Through the EcoVadis platform, we engage with our tier 1 raw material suppliers based on top spend. We engage with them on an annual basis to disclose their environmental performance through the EcoVadis questionnaire. We reach out to our suppliers directly through our procurement contacts and supplement this engagement with support from EcoVadis. If further online meetings are required, those engagements will be established as well. [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:

☑ Other, please specify :Ecovadis

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

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

☑ Support suppliers to set their own environmental commitments across their operations

☑ Other capacity building activity, please specify :Training on Climate change, Low-carbon economy, De-carbonization and value chain alignment.

Information collection

☑ Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers

☑ Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers

Innovation and collaboration

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

(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:

☑ 26-50%

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

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

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

Through the EcoVadis platform, we engage with our tier 1 raw material suppliers based on top spend. We engage with them on an annual basis to disclose their environmental performance through the EcoVadis questionnaire. We reach out to our suppliers directly through our procurement contacts and supplement this engagement with support from EcoVadis. If further online meetings are required, those engagements will be established as well.

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

Select from:

☑ No, this engagement is unrelated to meeting an environmental requirement

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Add row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

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

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

☑ Engage with stakeholders to advocate for policy or regulatory change

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(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

Key rational behind engagement with customers is to provide sustainability information transparently to ensure mutual sustainable development. Along with information sharing engagement, we are also engaged in collaborative projects as Biobased engagement (Bio-based feedstock) and Renewable electricity procurement, Recycled feedstock (Supply of rPET and SPS) IVL's sustainability strategy includes commitments that directly address material topics from the double materiality assessment, such as climate change, eco-efficient operations, human capital, safety, and compliance, risk etc. And it is on the basis of this strategy that we also address our customers' commitments. We do this through a range of engagement practices, including: - Certifications that benefit our customers, such as ISCC+ - Reporting on sustainability strategy commitments and updating progress. - Adhering to our customers' commitments and reflecting them in our strategy. - Adhere to our customers' decarbonization plans and reflect them in our own. - Conduct carbon footprints, life cycle analyses and quick scans. and provide data to customer

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

In 2024, we have submitted more than 40+ responses to customer along with submissions to all key climate disclosure platforms and ratings. This has helped us in maintaining our customer satisfaction and protect the revenue. At IVL, we intend to reduce Scope 3 and Scope 2 emissions for IVL and in-turn Scope 3 emissions shall be reduced at customer end.

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

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

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

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

Other

☑ Other, please specify :Investement

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(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

Rationale for Stakeholder Engagement – Investors To drive long-term sustainability value creation, we are actively engaging with key financial stakeholders through strategic collaborations: 1)Blue Loan Partnership with IFC, ADB & DEG- We are engaged in collaborative financing opportunity of about $300 million through the Asian Development Bank's "Blue Loan" program to expand our recycling operations. This initiative aligns with our commitment to circular economy principles and supports scalable, impact-driven environmental solutions. 2) Collaborative Decarbonization with IFC- We are currently working with the International Finance Corporation (IFC) on a joint decarbonization roadmap. This partnership aims to accelerate our transition to low-carbon operations through shared expertise, innovative financing mechanisms, and measurable climate action. These engagements reflect our broader strategy of collaborative sustainability value creation, leveraging investor partnerships to amplify environmental and social impact while ensuring resilient business growth.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

As a direct outcome of our strategic collaboration with financial stakeholders: Expansion of Recycling Infrastructure The partnership under the IFC, ADB and DEG "Blue Loan" initiative is enabling us to scale up our recycling operations. We are on track to increase the number of recycling facilities and enhance processing capacity, with a targeted goal of recycling up to 1.5 million tons of PET bales annually. This marks a substantial step toward circularity and resource efficiency. These results demonstrate how investor engagement is translating into tangible environmental impact, reinforcing our commitment to collaborative sustainability value creation.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Customer and users

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

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

☑ Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or 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:

☑ Less than 1%

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

End-user education is a critical enabler in advancing our recycling objectives. Proper sorting at source is essential—when PET bottles are segregated correctly, they are technically 100% recyclable. Recognizing this, we have implemented widespread awareness campaigns to build a culture of responsible disposal. We have successfully educated over 1 million individuals, including school children, communities, and consumers, on the

importance of PET bottle segregation and recycling. These efforts have directly contributed to increased collection rates, improved material quality, and accelerated progress toward our recycling targets. By empowering individuals with knowledge and fostering behavioral change, we are not only enhancing recycling efficiency but also leapfrogging toward our goal of processing 1.5 million tons of PET bales annually.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

--Over 396,000 tons of post-consumer PET bottles recycled in 2024 --Expansion of rPET capacity globally and increasing sales of recycled-content products --Positive consumer feedback in product surveys and increased brand preference linked to sustainability --Engagement rates on sustainability-related digital content and campaigns --Number of recycling education campaigns delivered (e.g. via social media, community outreach, school partnerships) --Reach and impact of recycling education initiatives, measured by: --Number of participants reached (e.g. students, local residents) --Changes in recycling behavior in targeted communities (tracked via waste collection partners or municipal data) --Website traffic and downloads of recycling education materials --Growth in consumer-facing rPET product lines and brand partnerships promoting circular packaging --Increased consumer brand trust and preference linked to environmental messaging
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Change to supplier operations
☑ Assess life-cycle impact of products or services to identify efficiencies

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

Through Circularity, Coca-Cola has utilized the recycled of PET Bottle, Using transparent and colorless PET bottle. Recyclability through mechanical recycling which is mutual benefitted and created collaboration on environmental initiatives.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply
☑ Increased transparency of upstream/downstream value chain
☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)
☑ Reduction of downstream value chain emissions (own scope 3)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 3-5 years

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, lifetime CO2e savings only

(5.12.9) Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

37500

(5.12.11) Please explain

With CDP supply chain members, we can perform Life cycle assessment to accurately capture scope 3 emission as well as environmental footprint of our product.
[Add row]

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

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

Select from:

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

(5.13.2) Primary reason for not implementing environmental initiatives

Select from:

☑ No standardized procedure

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

We are engaging with customer and suppliers through EcoVadis for data collection. Upon analysis of this data we will work on mutually beneficial initiatives.
[Fixed row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

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

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

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

IVL Indorama have opted the consolidation approach in order to consolidate only the production units that are operated and controlled by Indorama Venture

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

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

Indorama have opted the consolidation approach in order to consolidate only the production units that are operated and controlled by Indorama Venture

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

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

Indorama have opted the consolidation approach in order to consolidate only the production units that are operated and controlled by Indorama Venture
[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?

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?
	Select all that apply ☑ No

[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
☑ ISO 14064-1
☑ IEA CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion
☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance
☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard
☑ 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories
☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

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

(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

Select from:

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

(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

Select from:

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

(7.3.3) Comment

During the reporting year, GHG scope 2 emissions were calculated systematically across all IVL operating sites through a sustainability-based software which was implemented in 2017. All scope 2 emissions are calculated based on emission factors issued by IEA for location based and supplier specific factors were used for Market based emissions. In case of uses of 100% renewable energy, zero emission factor is applied in calculation. Wherever supplier specific factors were not available, the local grid specific factors or location-based factors have been considered for the purpose of estimation of market-based emissions in line with GRI guidelines. We have implemented this logic for Market-based emissions calculations through the software after getting the emissions factors globally from the sites having documentary evidence. Scope 2 Location-based and Market-based emissions are also verified by TÜV NORD CERT GmbH in accordance with ISO 14064-3. IVL has decided to use the location-based emissions for its reporting to DJSI because they are calculated based on standard IEA emissions factors which are more consistent globally and worldwide. This approach will be used going forward for our future reporting. Whilst it is recognized that this will increase our overall emissions.
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☑ No

(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)

6974574.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We started reporting our emissions from 2011 and based on our 2020 base year emissions of Scope 1 and scope 2, we have a target of 10% and 30% reduction in combined GHG (Scope 1&2) intensity by 2025 and 2030. 2020 and 2021 environmental data has been restated using a more stringent definition and methodology. 2020 baseline

was adjusted for an alignment. Historical data was restated. Changes were made due to a more stringent calculation and methodology.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2487233.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We started reporting our emissions from 2011 and based on our 2020 base year emissions of Scope 1 and scope 2, we have a target of 10% and 30% reduction in combined GHG (Scope 1&2) intensity by 2025 and 2030. 2020 and 2021 environmental data has been restated using a more stringent definition and methodology. 2020 baseline was adjusted for an alignment. Historical data was restated. Changes were made due to a more stringent calculation and methodology.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2555685.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We have started calculating the Market based emissions from 2017 and based on our 2020 base year emissions of Scope 1 and scope 2, we have a target of 10% and 30% reduction in combined GHG (Scope 1&2) intensity by 2025 and 2030. 2020 and 2021 environmental data has been restated using a more stringent definition and methodology. 2020 baseline was adjusted for an alignment. Historical data was restated. Changes were made due to a more stringent calculation and methodology.

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)

22082068

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We have started reporting the Raw material emissions from 2017 and our base year is 2020.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

During the current year there were no plant expansions in our group companies and hence no major capital goods were procured by us. Hence this category is not relevant this year

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1247418

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We have started reporting the Fuel and energy related emissions from 2017 and our base year is 2020.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

481466.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We have started reporting the Upstream transportation and distribution emissions from 2017 and our base year is 2020.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

42166.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We have started reporting the Waste generation in operation emissions from 2017 and our base year is 2020.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

16311.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We have started reporting the Business travel emissions from 2017 and our base year is 2020.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

19466.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We have started reporting the Employee commuting emissions from 2017 and our base year is 2020.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category is not relevant as the percentage of emission from upstream leased assets are insignificant as compared to overall IVL Scope 3 emissions.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

812836.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We have started reporting the Downstream transportation and distribution emissions from 2017.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

IVL does not calculate and report GHG emissions from processing of sold products, as these emissions were identified as not being relevant to IVL. Majority of IVL products are intermediary goods, with wider application which cannot be tracked reasonably, and reliable figures on a yearly basis are virtually impossible to obtain. These circumstances strongly compromise the reporting principles completeness, consistency and accuracy (and feasibility), thereby not serving our business goal of reducing GHG emissions along the value chain. In addition, the WBCSD Chemical Sector Standard "Guidance for Accounting and Reporting Corporate GHG Emissions in the Chemical Sector Value Chain" emphasizes that "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

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)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

In 2020, IVL did not calculate and report GHG emissions from use of sold products, as majority of IVL products are intermediary goods, with wider application which cannot be tracked reasonably, and reliable figures on a yearly basis are virtually impossible to obtain. These circumstances strongly compromise the reporting principles completeness, consistency and accuracy (and feasibility), thereby not serving our business goal of reducing GHG emissions along the value chain

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)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

IVL does not calculate and report GHG emissions from end of life treatment of sold products, as majority of IVL products are intermediary goods, with wider application which cannot be tracked reasonably, and reliable figures on a yearly basis are virtually impossible to obtain. These circumstances strongly compromise the reporting principles completeness, consistency and accuracy (and feasibility), thereby not serving our business goal of reducing GHG emissions along the value chain

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category is not relevant as the percentage of emission from downstream leased assets are insignificant as compared to overall IVL Scope 3 emissions

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Franchises are not relevant to the nature of our business operations, and hence this category is not relevant for our company.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We are not in the financial sector and therefore this activity is not relevant to our company.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We do not have any other relevant upstream activities other than reported earlier and hence this category is not relevant for our company.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We do not have any other relevant downstream activities other than reported earlier and hence this category is not relevant for our company
[Fixed row]

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

	Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	End date
Reporting year	*6969854*	*Date input [must be between [11/19/2015 - 11/19/2024]*
Past year 1	*7102530*	*12/30/2023*
Past year 2	*7195277*	*12/30/2022*
Past year 3	*7207125*	*12/30/2021*

[Fixed row]

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

	Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)	End date
Reporting year	*2834108*	*2600446*	*Date input [must be between [11/19/2015 - 11/19/2024]*
Past year 1	*2478410*	*2375660*	*12/30/2023*
Past year 2	*2606124*	*2534847*	*12/30/2022*
Past year 3	*2582952*	*2619322*	*12/30/2021*

[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)

27773868

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

☑ Average product method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

For products the calculation was based the number of sales products and SIMAPRO factors per product or factor form Ecoinvest 3.1 database. Scope 3 cradle-to-gate emissions for purchased goods and services have been estimated for more than 80 percent of the purchased products by collecting data on the mass (by weight) multiplied by the relevant secondary average emission factors by unit of purchased goods used in the plant operation during the current year. In case of non availability of country specific raw material emission factors, global or higher factor has been considered. We understand that ISO 14064 requires a conservative approach

and hence we have overestimate our emissions than underestimate the same. Some of the emission factors have been derived from Gabi database. Few of the factors have been used by us from LCA of the raw materials

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

298706

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions from Capital Goods has been reported in the year 2024 based on the capital goods being purchased by us. We have calculated the emissions for capital goods based on Spend based analysis. The source for the Spend based factor has been derived from CEDA database adjusted for 2021.

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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

1546944

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

☑ Fuel-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category included emissions from extraction, production, and transportation of fuels and energy purchased or acquired by the reporting company in the year 2024, which are not already accounted for in scope 1 or scope 2. This includes, well to tank (WTT) emissions for fuels and all transmission and distribution (T&D) losses (generation of electricity, steam, heating and cooling that is consumed (i.e., lost) in a T&D system) – reported by end user. It includes all upstream (cradle-to-gate) WTT emissions and energy consumed in a T&D system, excluding emissions from combustion. Based on the monthly energy consumption data collected, we calculate cat 3 emissions with emission factors for all fuels / Electricity WTT and transmission factors referred from IEA 2022 and DEFRA as applicable.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

983042

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category includes emissions that occur in the reporting period from the transmission and distribution of raw materials used in vehicles and not owned and controlled by the reporting company for raw material transportation. We have estimated the Scope 3 emissions for over 80% of the major raw material transportation based on "Distance Based method". This involves determining of mass, distance and mode of shipments, thereby applying the mass distance emission factors for the type of vehicle used.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

217730

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category includes emissions from third party disposal and treatment of waste generated in the company owned or controlled in the reporting year. This category includes emissions of waste (both solid waste and waste water). We have used the conversion factors as supplied by UK Government Greenhouse gas reporting - Conversion factors 2024, and GHG Protocol (2024), factors for each destination of each type of waste.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

24224

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

☑ Fuel-based method

☑ Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions factors provided by DEFRA (2024), and GHG Protocol (2024), factors distance between airports and flight haul to calculate GHG emissions. This category includes the emissions from the transportation of employees in vehicles owned and operated by third parties. We have calculated these emissions based on the ""distance based method"" which involves determining the distance, mode of business trips and then applying the appropriate emission factor. The emission factors have been taken from the UK Government- Greenhouse gas reporting - Conversion factors 2024

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

33724

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

☑ Fuel-based method

☑ Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category includes emission from the transportation of employees between their homes and the work site. Emissions from employees commuting arise from Car, Bus, Rail, motorcycle or by any other means. IVL estimated the GHG scope 3 data of employees commuting in 2024 from all the sites along with the following information. (a) Distance traveled (b) No of days of travel (c) Mode of Travel (d) Mode of transportation (e) Type of fuel used and class of travel. Based on this information the emission out of employees commuting was calculated by using the emission factors taken from the UK Government- Greenhouse gas reporting - Conversion factors 2024

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category is not relevant as the percentage of emission from upstream leased assets are insignificant as compared to overall IVL Scope 3 emissions

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

1137467

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category includes emissions that occur in the reporting period from the transmission and distribution of sold products in vehicles and not owned and controlled by the reporting company for raw material transportation. We have estimated the Scope 3 emissions for over 80% of sold products transportation based on "Distance Based method". This involves determining of mass, distance and mode of shipments, thereby applying the mass distance emission factors for the type of vehicle used. All the emission factors have been derived based on UK Government- Greenhouse gas reporting - Conversion factors 2024.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

IVL does not calculate and report GHG emissions from processing of sold products, as these emissions were identified as not being relevant to IVL. Majority of IVL products are intermediary goods, with wider application which cannot be tracked reasonably, and reliable figures on a yearly basis are virtually impossible to obtain. These circumstances strongly compromise the reporting principles completeness, consistency and accuracy (and feasibility), thereby not serving our business goal of reducing GHG emissions along the value chain. In addition, the WBCSD Chemical Sector Standard "Guidance for Accounting and Reporting Corporate GHG Emissions in the Chemical Sector Value Chain" emphasizes that "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

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

1857357

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

IVL calculated the emissions of this category with the help of External consultant based on the mapping of the product categories present in the datasets based our total production sold as reported by us. The total tonnage of products sold, excluding intercompany movements was calculated and they were further subdivided into different categories on the type of products / Supplier details where the products were sold. We have used UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for company reporting, 2024 for the calculation of use of sold products End of

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, not yet calculated

(7.8.5) Please explain

IVL does not calculate and report GHG emissions from end of life treatment of sold products, as majority of IVL products are intermediary goods, with wider application which cannot be tracked reasonably, and reliable figures on a yearly basis are virtually impossible to obtain. These circumstances strongly compromise the reporting principles completeness, consistency and accuracy (and feasibility), thereby not serving our business goal of reducing GHG emissions along the value chain

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category is not relevant as the percentage of emission from downstream leased assets are insignificant as compared to overall IVL Scope 3 emissions

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Franchises are not relevant to the nature of our business operations, and hence this category is not relevant for our company.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

We are not in the financial sector and therefore this activity is not relevant to our company

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

We do not have any additional Upstream activities are involved and therefore emission are zero

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

We do not have any additional downstream activities are involved and therefore emission are zero
[Fixed row]

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

Past year 1

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/30/2023

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

22881050

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

533387

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

1685129

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

665855

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

214770

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

24488

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

42965

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

0

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

1670940

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

0

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

1807773

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

Assured data

Past year 2

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/30/2022

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

25343626

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

1030896

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

1726982

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

976298

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

229581

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

27440

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

36603

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

0

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

1555676

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

0

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

1865082

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

Assured data

Past year 3

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/30/2021

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

23787293

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

563559

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

1664002

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

619008

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

24099

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

3518

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

31603

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

0

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

1186021

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

Assured data
[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

180191-001 Indorama_ISO 14064_EN.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

2

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISO14064-3

(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:
☑ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

180191-001 Indorama_ISO 14064_EN.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

2

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISO14064-3

(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:
☑ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

180191-001 Indorama_ISO 14064_EN.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

2

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISO14064-3

(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: Capital goods
☑ Scope 3: Business travel
☑ Scope 3: Employee commuting
☑ Scope 3: Use of sold products
☑ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
☑ Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
☑ Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

180191-001 Indorama_ISO 14064_EN.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

2

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Select from:
☑ Increased

(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)

5983

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.06

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Due to current business obligations, we reduced renewable energy purchase at some sites. This resulted into increase in market based emissions. On IVL level its impact is minimal (0.06%). Wherever renewable energy consumption is decreased, we use market based emission factor for grid power obtained from supplier. In case supplier based market emission factor is not available, then location based factors from IEA 2024 are used.

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

129190

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

1.35

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

IVL has undertaken multiple energy conservation projects in year leading to energy saving of 1,081,578.77 GJ of energy and 129190 TCO2 of GHG. Emissions savings are estimated considered actual energy savings measured at sites level multiplied with site specific market based and location based emission factors

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

IVL has not divested from any entity in reporting year FY 2024

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

IVL has not acquired any entity in reporting year FY 2024

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

IVL has not undertaken any merger activity in reporting year FY 2024

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

182230

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

1.9

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

IVL production increased by about 1.94% in 2024 as compared with year 2023. This resulted into rise in S1 S2 market based emissions by 182,230.30 TCO2, in line with increase in production, emissions also increased by 1.90%. This also includes 4 new sites added (change in boundary) The emission are calculated considering increase in production multiplied with emission intensity (market based)

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

IVL has not changed calculations methodology in year 2024

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

25531

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.27

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

4 new sites were added in 2024. These sites contributed about 0.27% of total market based S1 + S2 emissions

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

There was no change in physical operating conditions

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No unidentified changes in emissions in 2024 compared to 2023

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No other or unidentified changes in emissions from 2023 to 2024
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:
☑ Market-based

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

	CO2 emissions from biogenic carbon (metric tons CO2)	Comment
	73994	*Includes the emissions from combustion of bio-based fuels such as (Bio LPG/Propane, Biodiesel Bioethanol, Biomass, Palm Shell)*

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.15.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 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 CO2e)

6948797

(7.15.1.3) 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 CO2e)

3061

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ SF6

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

0

(7.15.1.3) 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 CO2e)

4933

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 5

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ N2O

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

9915

(7.15.1.3) 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.

Australia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3004

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

61551

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

38223

Brazil

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

428371

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

53586

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

115140

Bulgaria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

589

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

11432

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

11432

Canada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

100667

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

14574

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

132

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

165576

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

182719

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

157822

Czechia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9718

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

78501

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

92267

Denmark

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2797

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

2778

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

2013

Egypt

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

79700

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

41621

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

41621

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

22499

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

4964

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

1769

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

32765

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

125221

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

101512

Ghana

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

172

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

2768

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

2768

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

551710

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

220903

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

217286

Indonesia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

623781

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

186574

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

203028

Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5038

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

6893

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

2376

Israel

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

270

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

11200

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

11200

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

24689

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

14873

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

14873

Lithuania

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

29389

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

3040

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

3040

Luxembourg

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2662

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

745

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

1554

Mexico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

127811

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

86351

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

74729

Myanmar

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

39

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

1475

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

1475

Netherlands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

52651

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

10880

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

7176

Nigeria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1736

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

17574

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

17574

Philippines

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8885

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

36977

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

36977

Poland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

30155

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

32110

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

31968

Russian Federation

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1260

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

10895

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

14429

Slovakia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

254

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

1052

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

1052

Spain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

76076

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

124227

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

191523

Thailand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

906452

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

283751

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

335977

Turkey

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

55877

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

1359

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

0

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

17

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

4098

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

4098

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3620242

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

1157212

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

811020

Uruguay

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4524

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

330

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

330

Viet Nam

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

477

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

41874

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

54060
[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply
☑ By business division
☑ By facility
☑ By activity

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

Row 1

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Intermediate chemicals

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

876250

Row 2

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Indovida (Packaging)

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

7514

Row 3

(7.17.1.1) Business division

PET

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

1016248

Row 4

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Indonova (Recycling)

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

35557

Row 5

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Specialty Chemicals

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

171159

Row 6

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Aromatics(PTA, PX)

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

1480702

Row 7

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Fibers

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

833705

Row 8

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Wool

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

7184

Row 9

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Indovinya

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

2541534
[Add row]

(7.17.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business facility.

Row 1

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Indovinya Port Neches USA - Midstream - Indovinya

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1153444

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

29.959601

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-93.944348

Row 2

(7.17.2.1) Facility

IVOL Lake Charles USA - Intermediate Chemicals

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

772827

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

30.1965

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-93.3255

Row 3

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Indovinya Port Neches USA - Upstream - Indovinya

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

694442

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

29.959601

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-93.944348

Row 4

(7.17.2.1) Facility

TPT Thailand - Integrated PET

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

615642

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

12.683249

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

101.14922

Row 5

(7.17.2.1) Facility

IRSL, India - Fibers Lifestyle

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

287163

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

20.921781

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

78.954569

Row 6

(7.17.2.1) Facility

PTIP Indonesia - Integrated PET

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

275153

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-6.025522

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

105.946853

Row 7

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Indovinya Port Neches USA - Downstream - Indovinya

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

252615

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

29.959601

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-93.944348

Row 8

(7.17.2.1) Facility

IDPI Haldia India - Integrated PET

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

224451

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

22.07878

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

88.12697

Row 9

(7.17.2.1) Facility

IPCI, Indonesia - Fibers Lifestyle

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

209097

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-6.549632

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

107.416586

Row 10

(7.17.2.1) Facility

IVXP PTA USA - Integrated PET

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

204528

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

34.640658

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-87.058668

Row 11

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Rest of the world

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2280492

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

13.742958

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

100.56151
[Add row]

(7.17.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

Row 1

(7.17.3.1) Activity

Combustion of Boiler: Total Biogenic CO2e

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3928356

Row 2

(7.17.3.1) Activity

Combustion of Non-Boiler: Total CO2e

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2215223

Row 3

(7.17.3.1) Activity

Combustion of Mobile: Total CO2e

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

19378

Row 4

(7.17.3.1) Activity

Total PTA process off gas emissions

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

208088

Row 5

(7.17.3.1) Activity

Total Feedstock process off gas emissions

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

25801

Row 6

(7.17.3.1) Activity

Total PET process off gas emissions

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

35904

Row 7

(7.17.3.1) Activity

Total Fibers process off gas emissions

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5888

Row 8

(7.17.3.1) Activity

Total ozone-depleting substances (ODS) CO2e

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

23023

Row 9

(7.17.3.1) Activity

Total fire suppression equipment - HFC CO2e

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4933

Row 10

(7.17.3.1) Activity

Wastewater: Total Scope 1 CO2e - Non-Biogenic

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

139250

Row 11

(7.17.3.1) Activity

Total CO2 purchased

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2234

Row 12

(7.17.3.1) Activity

Total process off-gas CO2 emissions

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

429214

Row 13

(7.17.3.1) Activity

Quantity CO2 sold

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

65035

Row 14

(7.17.3.1) Activity

Methane Sold (CO2e)

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2402
[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

6969854

(7.19.3) Comment

The total IVL Scope 1 emissions reported here are for all IVL production sites. The data is reported based on equity-based accounting in line with financial reporting. This excludes the emissions from the joint venture sites. It also excludes the emissions for external corporate entities, non-industrial buildings, offices, accommodations and non-production related activities, transportation, business travel etc.
[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply
☑ By business division
☑ By facility
☑ By activity

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

Row 1

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Intermediate chemicals

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

643770

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

401868

Row 2

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Indovida (Packaging)

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

138858

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

161604

Row 3

(7.20.1.1) Business division

PET

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

282733

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

253737

Row 4

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Indonova (Recycling)

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

65203

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

63457

Row 5

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Specialty chemicals

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

112185

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

118984

Row 6

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Aromatics(PTA, PX)

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

432371

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

391438

Row 7

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Fibers

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

983017

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

1002326

Row 8

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Wool

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

22847

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

23822

Row 9

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Indovinya

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

153124

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

183210
[Add row]

(7.20.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business facility.

Row 1

(7.20.2.1) Facility

IVOG Clear Lake USA - Intermediate Chemicals

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

616614

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

376126

Row 2

(7.20.2.1) Facility

IRSL, India - Fibers Lifestyle

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

167298

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

165455

Row 3

(7.20.2.1) Facility

IVXP PTA USA - Integrated PET

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

205101

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

154657

Row 4

(7.20.2.1) Facility

IPCI, Indonesia - Fibers Lifestyle

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

105022

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

115380

Row 5

(7.20.2.1) Facility

IPI-R Lifestyle Thailand - Fibers Lifestyle

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

70776

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

104406

Row 6

(7.20.2.1) Facility

IVQ PTA Spain - Integrated PET

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

64823

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

102636

Row 7

(7.20.2.1) Facility

IVMB, Bohemia - Fibers Mobility

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

57254

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

71020

Row 8

(7.20.2.1) Facility

IVQ PIA Spain - Integrated PET

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

44672

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

66333

Row 9

(7.20.2.1) Facility

IVMO, Obernburg - Fibers Mobility

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

57175

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

53343

Row 10

(7.20.2.1) Facility

IPI-R Hygiene Thailand - Fibers Hygiene

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

43548

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

51317

Row 11

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Rest of the world

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

1401825

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

1339775
[Add row]

(7.20.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business activity.

Row 1

(7.20.3.1) Activity

Grid electricity purchased

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

1506857

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

1420124

Row 2

(7.20.3.1) Activity

Third party electricity purchased

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

327934

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

437417

Row 3

(7.20.3.1) Activity

Grid electricity purchased through contracts (PPAs)/RECs (Renewable Energy Certificates)

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

12907

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

0

Row 4

(7.20.3.1) Activity

Purchased cooling water

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

716

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

668

Row 5

(7.20.3.1) Activity

Purchased chilled water

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

3959

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

3606

Row 6

(7.20.3.1) Activity

Purchased compressed air

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

7441

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

7130

Row 7

(7.20.3.1) Activity

Third party Steam Consumption

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

900533

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

695132

Row 8

(7.20.3.1) Activity

Third party heat purchased

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

22624

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

36369

Row 9

(7.20.3.1) Activity

Solar energy purchased

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

32249

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

0

Row 10

(7.20.3.1) Activity

Wind energy purchased

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

7208

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

0

Row 11

(7.20.3.1) Activity

Hydro energy purchased

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

11680

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

0
[Add row]

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

	Scope 2, location-based, metric tons CO2e	Scope 2, market-based (if applicable), metric tons CO2e	Comment
Chemicals production activities	*2834108*	*2600446*	*All of IVL emissions are associate with chemical production activities*

[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)

6969854

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

2834108

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

2600446

(7.22.4) Please explain

We have considered the consolidated approach as emission align with our annual financial statements and all entities are covered.

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0
[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

Indorama Ventures Oxides LLC.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Specialty chemicals

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2100501.37

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

828.87

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

828.87

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Indovinya Port Neches USA - Downstream - Indovinya Indovinya Port Neches USA - Midstream - Indovinya Indovinya Port Neches USA - Upstream - Indovinya

Row 2

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Indorama Ventures Olefins LLC

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Other base chemicals

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

772826.54

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

27155.61

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

25742.45

(7.23.1.15) Comment

IVOL Lake Charles USA - Intermediate Chemicals

Row 3

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

TPT Petrochemicals Public Company Limited

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Other base chemicals

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

615642.12

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

16940.2

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

17403.22

(7.23.1.15) Comment

TPT Thailand - Integrated PET

Row 4

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Indorama Ventures Xylenes & PTA LLC

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Other base chemicals

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

356961.15

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

277873.32

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

210219.89

(7.23.1.15) Comment

IVXP PX USA - Integrated PET IVXP NDC USA - Integrated PET IVXP PTA USA - Integrated PET IVXP PNDA USA - Integrated PET

Row 5

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

OXITENO S/A

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Specialty chemicals

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

289304.73

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

17839.13

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

22878.8

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Indovinya Camacari Brazil - Midstream - Indovinya Indovinya Camacari Brazil - Downstream - Indovinya Indovinya Oleochemical Brazil - Downstream - Indovinya Indovinya EMCA Brazil - Downstream - Indovinya

Row 6

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Indo Rama Synthetics (India) Limited

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Other base chemicals

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

287162.77

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

167298.47

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

165455.03

(7.23.1.15) Comment

IRSL, India - Fibers Lifestyle

Row 7

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

PT. Indorama Polyester Industries Indonesia

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Other base chemicals

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

275152.89

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

30871.03

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

33915.64

(7.23.1.15) Comment

PTIP Indonesia - Integrated PET

Row 8

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

IVL Dhunseri Petrochem Industries Private Limited

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Other base chemicals

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

224451.08

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

6953.1

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

6014.19

(7.23.1.15) Comment

IDPI Haldia India - Integrated PET

Row 9

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Indorama Ventures (Oxide & Glycols) LLC

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Other base chemicals

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

103423.48

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

616614.18

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

376125.67

(7.23.1.15) Comment

IVOG Clear Lake USA - Intermediate Chemicals

Row 10

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

PT. Indorama Polychem Indonesia

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Other base chemicals

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

209097.12

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

105021.89

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

115379.52

(7.23.1.15) Comment

IPCI, Indonesia - Fibers Lifestyle

Row 11

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Rest of the world

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Other base chemicals

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1735330.66

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

1566711.83

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

1626483.1

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Rest of the world
[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:
☑ Ethane

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

3.1

(7.25.3) Explain calculation methodology

The calculation method involves multiplying the total quantity of each purchased feedstock by the corresponding emission factor obtained from Ecoinvent database sources: Ethane {GLO}| market for ethane | Cut-off, U

Row 3

(7.25.1) Purchased feedstock

Select from:
☑ Methanol

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

1.14

(7.25.3) Explain calculation methodology

The calculation method involves multiplying the total quantity of each purchased feedstock by the corresponding emission factor obtained from Ecoinvent database sources: Methanol {RoW}| market for methanol | Cut-off, U

Row 4

(7.25.1) Purchased feedstock

Select from:
☑ Polymers

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

1.04

(7.25.3) Explain calculation methodology

This Purchased feedstock includes Polymer Grade Propylene, Polymers/Resins. The calculation method involves multiplying the total quantity of each purchased feedstock by the corresponding emission factor obtained from Ecoinvent database sources: Propylene {RoW}| market for propylene | Cut-off, U Cationic resin {RoW}| market for cationic resin | Cut-off, U

Row 5

(7.25.1) Purchased feedstock

Select from:

☑ Refinery gas

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

0.44

(7.25.3) Explain calculation methodology

This Purchased feedstock includes FCC Gas. The calculation method involves multiplying the total quantity of each purchased feedstock by the corresponding emission factor obtained from Ecoinvent database sources: Refinery gas {GLO}| market for refinery gas | Cut-off, U

Row 6

(7.25.1) Purchased feedstock

Select from:

☑ Butadiene (C4 sep.)

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

0.02

(7.25.3) Explain calculation methodology

The calculation method involves multiplying the total quantity of each purchased feedstock by the corresponding emission factor obtained from Ecoinvent database sources: Butadiene {RoW}| market for butadiene | Cut-off, U

Row 7

(7.25.1) Purchased feedstock

Select from:

☑ Other base chemicals :PTA, MEG, Paraxylene

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

61.95

(7.25.3) Explain calculation methodology

This Purchased feedstock includes PTA, MEG, Bio MEG & Paraxylene. The calculation method involves multiplying the total quantity of each purchased feedstock by the corresponding emission factor obtained from Ecoinvent database sources: Purified terephthalic acid {GLO}| market for purified terephthalic acid | Cut-off, U Ethylene glycol {RoW}| market for ethylene glycol | Cut-off, U India Glycol LCA report Xylene, mixed {RoW}| market for xylene, mixed | Cut-off, U
[Add row]

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

Carbon dioxide (CO2)

(7.25.1.1) Sales, metric tons

65035

(7.25.1.2) Comment

Two of our plants produce CO2 and capture the same. This is collected purified and later on sold to third party to reduce the venting of CO2 in the atmosphere

Methane (CH4)

(7.25.1.1) Sales, metric tons

80.61

(7.25.1.2) Comment

Methane is used as methane gas in some of the Ethylene Oxide production units, therefore when Carbon Dioxide is capture, Methane is also captured along with it and sold to the customer purchasing the Carbon Dioxide

Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.25.1.1) Sales, metric tons

0

(7.25.1.2) Comment

Not applicable to our business

Hydrofluorocarbons (HFC)

(7.25.1.1) Sales, metric tons

0

(7.25.1.2) Comment

Not applicable to our business

Perfluorocarbons (PFC)

(7.25.1.1) Sales, metric tons

0

(7.25.1.2) Comment

Not applicable to our business

Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

(7.25.1.1) Sales, metric tons

0

(7.25.1.2) Comment

Not applicable to our business

Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.25.1.1) Sales, metric tons

0

(7.25.1.2) Comment

Not applicable to our business
[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:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Facility

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Emissions calculated considering production sold from each site to the customer.

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

551215

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

91433

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Combustion of coal, natural gas and other fossil fuels for heat and steam.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Energy consumption data for each source of energy is collected from sites on monthly basis. Multiplied with the emission factors, total emissions are calculated. The methodology is in accordance with ISO 14064-1:2019 and is third party assured in accordance with ISO 14064-3 Emissions are then allocated to customers based on the production sold from the respective sites. We have used the Scope 1 GHG intensity for each plant. This GHG intensity was then multiplied by the total volume sold to each customer from each plant.

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

IVL does not publish customer specific information. For IVL level information, details and third party assurance statement is published in sustainability report 2024, pg no 177

Row 2

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Facility

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Emissions calculated considering production sold from each site to the customer.

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Metric tons

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

551215

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

57879

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Market based emissions for consumption of purchased electricity, heat and steam

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

Energy consumption data for each source of energy is collected from sites on monthly basis. Multiplied with the market based emission factors from suppliers, total emissions are calculated. The methodology is in accordance with ISO 14064-1:2019 and is third party assured in accordance with ISO 14064-3 Emissions are then allocated to customers based on the production sold from the respective sites. We have used the Scope 2 market based GHG intensity for each plant. This GHG intensity was then multiplied by the total volume sold to each customer from each plant.

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

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Row 3

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 6: Business travel

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

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Facility

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Emissions calculated considering production sold from each site to the customer.

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

551215

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1943913

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Scope 3 category 1 (Purchased goods and services) is the largest source of scope 3 emission

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Purchased goods data is collected from sites on annual as well as monthly granularity, for other scope 3 categories data is collected on annual level from each site. Emissions factors are considered from EcoInvent, EPA and DEFRA datasets as appropriate, multiplied with the scope 3 raw data, emissions are calculated. The methodology is in accordance with ISO 14064-1:2019 and is third party assured in accordance with ISO 14064-3 Emissions are then allocated to customers based on the production sold from the respective sites. We have used the Scope 3 (upstream categories) GHG intensity for each plant. This GHG intensity was then multiplied by the total volume sold to each customer from each plant.

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

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Row 4

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Facility

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Emissions calculated considering production sold from each site to the customer.

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Metric tons

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

551215

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

55271

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Location based emissions for consumption of purchased electricity, heat and steam

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

Energy consumption data for each source of energy is collected from sites on monthly basis. Multiplied with the location based emission factors from IEA 2024 dataset for countries, total emissions are calculated. The methodology is in accordance with ISO 14064-1:2019 and is third party assured in accordance with ISO 14064-3 Emissions are then allocated to customers based on the production sold from the respective sites. We have used the Scope 2 location based GHG intensity for each plant. This GHG intensity was then multiplied by the total volume sold to each customer from each plant.

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

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Row 5

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Facility

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Emissions calculated considering production sold from each site to customer

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Metric tons

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

11182

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

12854

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Combustion of coal, natural gas and other fossil fuels for heat.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Energy consumption data for each source of energy is collected from sites on monthly basis. Multiplied with the emission factors, total emissions are calculated. The methodology is in accordance with ISO 14064-1:2019 and is third party assured in accordance with ISO 14064-3 Emissions are then allocated to customers based on the production sold from the respective sites. We have used the Scope 1 GHG intensity for each plant. This GHG intensity was then multiplied by the total volume sold to each customer from each plant.

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

IVL does not publish customer specific information. For IVL level information, details and third party assurance statement is published in sustainability report 2024, pg no 177

Row 6

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Facility

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Emissions calculated considering production sold from each site to customer

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

11182

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

3955

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Market based emissions for consumption of purchased electricity, heat and steam

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Energy consumption data for each source of energy is collected from sites on monthly basis. Multiplied with the market based emission factors from suppliers, total emissions are calculated. The methodology is in accordance with ISO 14064-1:2019 and is third party assured in accordance with ISO 14064-3 Emissions are then allocated to customers based on the production sold from the respective sites. We have used the Scope 2 market based GHG intensity for each plant. This GHG intensity was then multiplied by the total volume sold to each customer from each plant.

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

IVL does not publish customer specific information. For IVL level information, details and third party assurance statement is published in sustainability report 2024, pg no 177

Row 7

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 6: Business travel

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

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting
☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Facility

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Emissions calculated considering production sold from each site to customer

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Metric tons

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

11182

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

56039

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Scope 3 category 1 (Purchased goods and services) is the largest source of scope 3 emission

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

Purchased goods data is collected from sites on annual as well as monthly granularity, for other scope 3 categories data is collected on annual level from each site. Emissions factors are considered from EcoInvent, EPA and DEFRA datasets as appropriate, multiplied with the scope 3 raw data, emissions are calculated. The

methodology is in accordance with ISO 14064-1:2019 and is third party assured in accordance with ISO 14064-3 Emissions are then allocated to customers based on the production sold from the respective sites. We have used the Scope 3 (upstream categories) GHG intensity for each plant. This GHG intensity was then multiplied by the total volume sold to each customer from each plant.

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

IVL does not publish customer specific information. For IVL level information, details and third party assurance statement is published in sustainability report 2024, pg no 177

Row 8

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Facility

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Emissions calculated considering production sold from each site to customer

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Metric tons

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

11182

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

4151

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Location based emissions for consumption of purchased electricity, heat and steam

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Energy consumption data for each source of energy is collected from sites on monthly basis. Multiplied with the location based emission factors from IEA 2024 dataset for countries, total emissions are calculated. The methodology is in accordance with ISO 14064-1:2019 and is third party assured in accordance with ISO 14064-3 Emissions are then allocated to customers based on the production sold from the respective sites. We have used the Scope 2 location based GHG intensity for each plant. This GHG intensity was then multiplied by the total volume sold to each customer from each plant.

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

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Row 9

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Facility

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Emissions calculated considering production sold from each site to customer

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

5616

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

4265

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Combustion of coal, natural gas and other fossil fuels for heat

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

Energy consumption data for each source of energy is collected from sites on monthly basis. Multiplied with the emission factors, total emissions are calculated. The methodology is in accordance with ISO 14064-1:2019 and is third party assured in accordance with ISO 14064-3 Emissions are then allocated to customers based on the production sold from the respective sites. We have used the Scope 1 GHG intensity for each plant. This GHG intensity was then multiplied by the total volume sold to each customer from each plant.

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

IVL does not publish customer specific information. For IVL level information, details and third party assurance statement is published in sustainability report 2024, pg no 177

Row 10

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Facility

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Emissions calculated considering production sold from each site to customer

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

5616

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

162

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Market based emissions for consumption of purchased electricity, heat and steam

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Energy consumption data for each source of energy is collected from sites on monthly basis. Multiplied with the market based emission factors from suppliers, total emissions are calculated. The methodology is in accordance with ISO 14064-1:2019 and is third party assured in accordance with ISO 14064-3 Emissions are then allocated to customers based on the production sold from the respective sites. We have used the Scope 2 market based GHG intensity for each plant. This GHG intensity was then multiplied by the total volume sold to each customer from each plant.

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

IVL does not publish customer specific information. For IVL level information, details and third party assurance statement is published in sustainability report 2024, pg no 177

Row 11

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 6: Business travel

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

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Facility

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Emissions calculated considering production sold from each site to customer

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

5616

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

10141

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Scope 3 category 1 (Purchased goods and services) is the largest source of scope 3 emission

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Purchased goods data is collected from sites on annual as well as monthly granularity, for other scope 3 categories data is collected on annual level from each site. Emissions factors are considered from EcoInvent, EPA and DEFRA datasets as appropriate, multiplied with the scope 3 raw data, emissions are calculated. The methodology is in accordance with ISO 14064-1:2019 and is third party assured in accordance with ISO 14064-3 Emissions are then allocated to customers based on the production sold from the respective sites. We have used the Scope 3 (upstream categories) GHG intensity for each plant. This GHG intensity was then multiplied by the total volume sold to each customer from each plant.

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

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Row 12

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Facility

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Emissions calculated considering production sold from each site to customer

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Metric tons

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

5616

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

102

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Location based emissions - key sources purchased electricity, heat and steam

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

Energy consumption data for each source of energy is collected from sites on monthly basis. Multiplied with the location based emission factors from IEA 2024 dataset for countries, total emissions are calculated. The methodology is in accordance with ISO 14064-1:2019 and is third party assured in accordance with ISO 14064-3 Emissions are then allocated to customers based on the production sold from the respective sites. We have used the Scope 2 location based GHG intensity for each plant. This GHG intensity was then multiplied by the total volume sold to each customer from each plant.

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

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Row 13

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Facility

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Emissions calculated considering production sold from each site to customer

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

7225

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

894

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Combustion of coal, natural gas and other fossil fuels for heat

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Energy consumption data for each source of energy is collected from sites on monthly basis. Multiplied with the emission factors, total emissions are calculated. The methodology is in accordance with ISO 14064-1:2019 and is third party assured in accordance with ISO 14064-3 Emissions are then allocated to customers based on the production sold from the respective sites. We have used the Scope 1 GHG intensity for each plant. This GHG intensity was then multiplied by the total volume sold to each customer from each plant.

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

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Row 14

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Facility

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Emissions calculated considering production sold from each site to customer

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Metric tons

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

7225

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

680

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Market based emissions for consumption of purchased electricity, heat and steam

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Energy consumption data for each source of energy is collected from sites on monthly basis. Multiplied with the market based emission factors from suppliers, total emissions are calculated. The methodology is in accordance with ISO 14064-1:2019 and is third party assured in accordance with ISO 14064-3 Emissions are then allocated to customers based on the production sold from the respective sites. We have used the Scope 2 market based GHG intensity for each plant. This GHG intensity was then multiplied by the total volume sold to each customer from each plant.

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

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Row 15

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 6: Business travel

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

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Facility

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Emissions calculated considering production sold from each site to customer

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

7225

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

25182

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Scope 3 category 1 (Purchased goods and services) is the largest source of scope 3 emission

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Purchased goods data is collected from sites on annual as well as monthly granularity, for other scope 3 categories data is collected on annual level from each site. Emissions factors are considered from EcoInvent, EPA and DEFRA datasets as appropriate, multiplied with the scope 3 raw data, emissions are calculated. The methodology is in accordance with ISO 14064-1:2019 and is third party assured in accordance with ISO 14064-3 Emissions are then allocated to customers based on the production sold from the respective sites. We have used the Scope 3 (upstream categories) GHG intensity for each plant. This GHG intensity was then multiplied by the total volume sold to each customer from each plant.

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

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Row 16

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Facility

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Emissions calculated considering production sold from each site to customer

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Metric tons

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

7225

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

517

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Location based emissions - key sources purchased electricity, heat and steam

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

Energy consumption data for each source of energy is collected from sites on monthly basis. Multiplied with the location based emission factors from IEA 2024 dataset for countries, total emissions are calculated. The methodology is in accordance with ISO 14064-1:2019 and is third party assured in accordance with ISO 14064-3 Emissions are then allocated to customers based on the production sold from the respective sites. We have used the Scope 2 location based GHG intensity for each plant. This GHG intensity was then multiplied by the total volume sold to each customer from each plant.

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

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Row 17

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Facility

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Emissions calculated considering production sold from each site to customer

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Metric tons

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

503

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

195

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Combustion of coal, natural gas and other fossil fuels for heat

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Energy consumption data for each source of energy is collected from sites on monthly basis. Multiplied with the emission factors, total emissions are calculated. The methodology is in accordance with ISO 14064-1:2019 and is third party assured in accordance with ISO 14064-3 Emissions are then allocated to customers based on the production sold from the respective sites. We have used the Scope 1 GHG intensity for each plant. This GHG intensity was then multiplied by the total volume sold to each customer from each plant.

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

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Row 18

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Facility

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Emissions calculated considering production sold from each site to customer

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

503

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

53

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Market based emissions for consumption of purchased electricity, heat and steam

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Energy consumption data for each source of energy is collected from sites on monthly basis. Multiplied with the market based emission factors from suppliers, total emissions are calculated. The methodology is in accordance with ISO 14064-1:2019 and is third party assured in accordance with ISO 14064-3 Emissions are then allocated to customers based on the production sold from the respective sites. We have used the Scope 2 market based GHG intensity for each plant. This GHG intensity was then multiplied by the total volume sold to each customer from each plant.

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

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Row 19

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 6: Business travel

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

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Facility

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Emissions calculated considering production sold from each site to customer

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

503

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

535

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Scope 3 category 1 (Purchased goods and services) is the largest source of scope 3 emission

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Purchased goods data is collected from sites on annual as well as monthly granularity, for other scope 3 categories data is collected on annual level from each site. Emissions factors are considered from EcoInvent, EPA and DEFRA datasets as appropriate, multiplied with the scope 3 raw data, emissions are calculated. The methodology is in accordance with ISO 14064-1:2019 and is third party assured in accordance with ISO 14064-3 Emissions are then allocated to customers based on the production sold from the respective sites. We have used the Scope 3 (upstream categories) GHG intensity for each plant. This GHG intensity was then multiplied by the total volume sold to each customer from each plant.

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

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Row 20

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Facility

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Emissions calculated considering production sold from each site to customer

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Metric tons

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

503

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

30

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Location based emissions - key sources purchased electricity, heat and steam

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Energy consumption data for each source of energy is collected from sites on monthly basis. Multiplied with the location based emission factors from IEA 2024 dataset for countries, total emissions are calculated. The methodology is in accordance with ISO 14064-1:2019 and is third party assured in accordance with ISO 14064-3 Emissions are then allocated to customers based on the production sold from the respective sites. We have used the Scope 2 location based GHG intensity for each plant. This GHG intensity was then multiplied by the total volume sold to each customer from each plant.

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

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Row 21

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Facility

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Emissions calculated considering production sold from each site to customer

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Metric tons

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

5394

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1554

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Combustion of coal, natural gas and other fossil fuels for heat

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

Energy consumption data for each source of energy is collected from sites on monthly basis. Multiplied with the emission factors, total emissions are calculated. The methodology is in accordance with ISO 14064-1:2019 and is third party assured in accordance with ISO 14064-3 Emissions are then allocated to customers based on the production sold from the respective sites. We have used the Scope 1 GHG intensity for each plant. This GHG intensity was then multiplied by the total volume sold to each customer from each plant.

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

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Row 22

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Facility

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Emissions calculated considering production sold from each site to customer

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Metric tons

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

5394

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

5856

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Market based emissions for consumption of purchased electricity, heat and steam

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

Energy consumption data for each source of energy is collected from sites on monthly basis. Multiplied with the market based emission factors from suppliers, total emissions are calculated. The methodology is in accordance with ISO 14064-1:2019 and is third party assured in accordance with ISO 14064-3 Emissions are then allocated to customers based on the production sold from the respective sites. We have used the Scope 2 market based GHG intensity for each plant. This GHG intensity was then multiplied by the total volume sold to each customer from each plant.

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

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Row 23

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 6: Business travel

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

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Facility

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Emissions calculated considering production sold from each site to customer

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

5394

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

23409

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Scope 3 category 1 (Purchased goods and services) is the largest source of scope 3 emission

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Purchased goods data is collected from sites on annual as well as monthly granularity, for other scope 3 categories data is collected on annual level from each site. Emissions factors are considered from EcoInvent, EPA and DEFRA datasets as appropriate, multiplied with the scope 3 raw data, emissions are calculated. The methodology is in accordance with ISO 14064-1:2019 and is third party assured in accordance with ISO 14064-3 Emissions are then allocated to customers based on the production sold from the respective sites. We have used the Scope 3 (upstream categories) GHG intensity for each plant. This GHG intensity was then multiplied by the total volume sold to each customer from each plant.

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

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Row 24

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Facility

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Emissions calculated considering production sold from each site to customer

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

5394

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

6131

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Location based emissions - key sources purchased electricity, heat and steam

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Energy consumption data for each source of energy is collected from sites on monthly basis. Multiplied with the location based emission factors from IEA 2024 dataset for countries, total emissions are calculated. The methodology is in accordance with ISO 14064-1:2019 and is third party assured in accordance with ISO 14064-3 Emissions are then allocated to customers based on the production sold from the respective sites. We have used the Scope 2 location based GHG intensity for each plant. This GHG intensity was then multiplied by the total volume sold to each customer from each plant.

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

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[Add row]

(7.27) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Row 1

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

☑ Diversity of product lines makes accurately accounting for each product/product line cost ineffective

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

IVL's broad and diverse product portfolio presents a significant challenge in tracking emissions at the individual product level. Since multiple products are often supplied to a single customer, and the product-consumer mix varies widely, assigning accurate emissions data becomes complex and time-consuming. The heterogeneity in production processes and customer requirements further complicates the ability to monitor and report emissions consistently across all product lines. Support from suppliers and their accurate primary data e.g. raw material emission factors- A full study of LCA to further identify the environmental, energy and GHG performance of our major product categories

Row 2

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

☑ Customer base is too large and diverse to accurately track emissions to the customer level

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

- A full study of LCA to further identify the environmental, energy and GHG performance of our major product categories- Customer engagement such as questionnaire, workshop in order to get the solid evidence of 'Use of Sold Products' and 'End of Life Treatment of Sold Products'
[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:

☑ Yes

(7.28.2) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities

Our main focus will be on the Scope 3 category "Purchased Goods and Services" as this category constitutes substantial portion of our Scope 3 emissions. Our aim is to collect more primary data from our suppliers to 1) better understand the CO2 efficiency of categories of raw materials, and 2) reduce the uncertainty of the calculation of totalCO2 emissions and 3) identify opportunities to promote CO2 reductions in the production of raw materials. As explained in earlier questions, we already initiated supply chain engagement to capture carbon footprint for the products supplied to us. To overcome the challenges of allocating for every product of customers requesting our CDP responses, we are working on building an extensive database of our products, prioritizing calculation by customer demand, and also prioritizing customers that request us to answer the CDP questionnaire.

[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:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
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

199996

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

25840972

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

26040968.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

4692654

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

4692654.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired heat

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

117067

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

117067.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired steam

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

2719891

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

2719891.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

12707

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

12707.00

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

172490

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

172490.00

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

372485

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

33383291

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

33755776.00
[Fixed row]

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

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)

(7.30.3.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV (lower heating value)

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

199996

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

25840972

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

0

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

26040968.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.3.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

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

0

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

4692654

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

0

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

4692654.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired heat

(7.30.3.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

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

0

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

117067

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

0

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

117067.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired steam

(7.30.3.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

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

0

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

2719891

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

0

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

2719891.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling

(7.30.3.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

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

0

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

12707

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

0

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

12707.00

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.3.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

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

0

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

0.00

Total energy consumption

(7.30.3.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

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

372485

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

33383291

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

0

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

33755776.00
[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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

182789

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

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

182789

(7.30.7.8) Comment

We are currently using Palm Shell for generation of heat in our plants and it is being categories as Sustainable biomass. We use bio-based to reduce carbon footprint and support circular economy.

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

17207

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

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

17207

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Biomass fuels are utilized for renewable energy generation, replacing fossil-based sources in operations.

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

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

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Currently Renewable Hydrogen is not being used at our sites.

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

5118933

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

547968

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

4570964

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Coal is used at select sites but is being phased out under our decarbonization strategy. It is for either power generation and steam / heat generation for our plants. We have provided the breakup of electricity and steam / heat. We have calculated the electricity generation in MWH and the remaining energy has been considered for heat or steam generation

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

59832

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

218

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

59613

(7.30.7.8) Comment

We have few plants where we are using fuel oil as the overall requirement is small or natural gas line is not available in nearby vicinity. The fuel oil is being used for electricity generation in few plants and heating of Thermic oil HTM which is used in our process plant for our process heating applications.

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

20316381

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

938423

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

19377958

(7.30.7.8) Comment

LPG and natural gas are used for heating and process energy, with efficiency measures in place.

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

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

345826

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

7038

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

338788

(7.30.7.8) Comment

We have reported the total other misc. non renewable fuels like diesel / power / heat generation by waste Steam / other misc. fuels for our reporting sites. Here we have combined the other non renewable fuels for reporting.

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

26040968

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

1493728

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

24547239

(7.30.7.8) Comment

This is the total Electricity and heat consumption at our site with direct energy in MWH
[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)

1666218

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

1666218

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

172489

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

172489

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

24547239

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

24547239

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

199996

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

199996

Steam

(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

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)

1666218

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

1666218

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

172489

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

122855

Heat

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

24547241

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

24547241

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

199996

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

0

Steam

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

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

Cooling

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0
[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Brazil

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

3744

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Brazil

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2011

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Power is supplied by 3 different facilities, two of which were commissioned in 2011 and one that was commissioned in 2012.

Row 2

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

31695

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2011

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Power is supplied by 10 different facilities, of which 7 facilities have solar low- carbon technology and 3 facilities have wind low-carbon technology. Commissioning of these 10 facilities is -3 facility in 2011 year; 3 facility in 2012 year; & 4 in 2019 year

Row 3

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Turkey

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

3214

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Turkey

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2012

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Power is supplied by hydropower Low carbon technology of a hydro power plant which was commissioned in 2012.
[Add row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Australia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

13910.49

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

86931.12

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1335.36

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

102176.97

Brazil

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

354339.43

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

360097.86

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1677266.53

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2391703.82

Bulgaria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

23926.35

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

2892.83

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

26819.18

Canada

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

132370.11

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

28854.25

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

233325.79

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

394550.15

China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

303163.36

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

2.93

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

5817.73

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

471827.28

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

780811.30

Czechia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

72845.61

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

114344.99

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

47523.47

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

234714.07

Denmark

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

27951.4

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

13953.73

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

41905.13

Egypt

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

102870.29

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

1175.57

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

368135.94

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

472181.80

France

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

77445.97

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

197.18

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

80711.36

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

158354.51

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

184655.61

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

161611.27

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

149905.21

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

496172.09

Ghana

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9118.19

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

88.15

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

666.87

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

9873.21

India

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

300507.64

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

97732.29

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1556220.08

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1954460.01

Indonesia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

235603.36

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

308064.06

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1585593.8

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2129261.22

Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

23759.75

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

24895.57

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

48655.32

Israel

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

25612.13

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

7.14

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

25619.27

Italy

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

47547.63

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

21284.53

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

100063.13

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

168895.29

Lithuania

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

30219.51

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

1094.07

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

125152.76

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

156466.34

Luxembourg

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

7847.96

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

13161.09

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

21009.05

Mexico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

213967.14

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

11.46

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

20489.98

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

601281.74

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

835750.32

Myanmar

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4423.68

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

150.58

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

4574.26

Netherlands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

38136.79

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

19021.25

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

174922.91

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

232080.95

Nigeria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

44490.39

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

1493.97

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0.89

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

3642.81

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

49628.06

Philippines

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

52952.83

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

2868.59

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

55821.42

Poland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

47285.47

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

50.4

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

3964.15

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

139545.97

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

190845.99

Russian Federation

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

31092

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

26.24

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

6200.54

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

37318.78

Slovakia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8600.97

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1224.45

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

9825.42

Spain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

308208.18

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

8809.18

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

256523.05

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

179869.33

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

753409.74

Thailand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

486568.63

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

375236.88

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

96561.11

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

2059944.46

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3018311.08

Turkey

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3214.06

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

31460.68

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

217873.37

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

252548.11

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

14126.88

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

68.78

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

14195.66

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1512113.1

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

606323

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1760384.57

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

14709056.32

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

18587876.99

Uruguay

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6046.56

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

12100.2

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

18146.76

Viet Nam

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

82009.04

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

82009.04
[Fixed row]

(7.31) Does your organization consume fuels as feedstocks for chemical production activities?

Select from:
☑ No

(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)

7437859

(7.39.3) Capacity (metric tons)

8812508

(7.39.4) Direct emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per metric ton of product)

0.25

(7.39.5) Electricity intensity (MWh per metric ton of product)

0.35

(7.39.6) Steam intensity (MWh per metric ton of product)

0.05

(7.39.7) Steam/ heat recovered (MWh per metric ton of product)

0

(7.39.8) Comment

Polymer includes Polyethylene Terephthalate (PET), Fibers and recycling products. IVL's PET business is part of our core polyester value chain with 20 PET production plants. Our fibers portfolio consists of polyester fibers and yarns, polyolefin fibers, bi-component fibers, and fibers for automotive textiles, which consist of nylon 6.6, composite fibers, rayon and aramid. We have also included the recycling production under this category for the production of rPET from waste bottles." Note: Available heat is recovered in our processes but not possible to measure as it is used at sites for other processes

Row 2

(7.39.1) Output product

Select from:

☑ High Value Chemicals (Steam cracking)

(7.39.2) Production (metric tons)

4553979

(7.39.3) Capacity (metric tons)

7400957

(7.39.4) Direct emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per metric ton of product)

0.75

(7.39.5) Electricity intensity (MWh per metric ton of product)

0.1

(7.39.6) Steam intensity (MWh per metric ton of product)

0.48

(7.39.7) Steam/ heat recovered (MWh per metric ton of product)

0

(7.39.8) Comment

IVL's Integrated Oxides & Derivatives is a leading chemical intermediates and surfactants producer with a diverse range of products in growth markets such as home & personal care, agrochemicals, oilfield technologies, fuel & lube additives. It has a wide range of products as given below. Surfactants: Integrated producer of a wide range of products for home and personal care, oilfield technologies, agriculture and process industries. Ethylene & Derivative: Highly integrated manufacturer of ethylene, ethylene oxide, ethylene glycol, ethanolamines and other derivatives. Propylene Oxide & Derivatives: Highly competitive technology offerings in propylene glycol, methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) and other derivatives. Note: Available heat is recovered in our processes but not possible to measure as it is used at sites for other processes.

Row 3

(7.39.1) Output product

Select from:

☑ Specialty chemicals

(7.39.2) Production (metric tons)

390703

(7.39.3) Capacity (metric tons)

467000

(7.39.4) Direct emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per metric ton of product)

0.44

(7.39.5) Electricity intensity (MWh per metric ton of product)

0.71

(7.39.6) Steam intensity (MWh per metric ton of product)

0.43

(7.39.7) Steam/ heat recovered (MWh per metric ton of product)

0

(7.39.8) Comment

Product in this category refer feed stock product in our high value added (HVA) portfolio. The products include Purified Isophthalic Acid (IPA) and Naphthalene Dicarboxylate (NDC) Purified Isophthalic Acid (PIA) can be used in the manufacture of PET resin as well as in paints and coatings. IPA is included in IVL's HVA product portfolio. We are now the second largest IPA producer globally. Naphthalene Dicarboxylate (NDC) is a chemical used in new-generation polyesters and resins to make items such as LCD flat panel displays and ultra-thin data storage tapes. NDC is also included in IVL's HVA product portfolio. We are currently the largest NDC producer globally. Note: Available heat is recovered in our processes but not possible to measure as it is used at sites for other processes

Row 4

(7.39.1) Output product

Select from:
☑ Other base chemicals

(7.39.2) Production (metric tons)

3598714

(7.39.3) Capacity (metric tons)

6164000

(7.39.4) Direct emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per metric ton of product)

0.41

(7.39.5) Electricity intensity (MWh per metric ton of product)

0.32

(7.39.6) Steam intensity (MWh per metric ton of product)

0

(7.39.7) Steam/ heat recovered (MWh per metric ton of product)

0

(7.39.8) Comment

This includes our all sites in USA, Europe and Asia manufacturing Paraxylene and PTA plants in our portfolio. Note: Available heat is recovered in our processes but not possible to measure as it is used at sites for other processes

Row 5

(7.39.1) Output product

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Wool & Packaging

(7.39.2) Production (metric tons)

364143

(7.39.3) Capacity (metric tons)

361569

(7.39.4) Direct emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per metric ton of product)

0.04

(7.39.5) Electricity intensity (MWh per metric ton of product)

0.92

(7.39.6) Steam intensity (MWh per metric ton of product)

0

(7.39.7) Steam/ heat recovered (MWh per metric ton of product)

0

(7.39.8) Comment

In case of Packaging and Wool plants we do not use steam in the plant and no heat is recovered as this process does not use steam in the plant.
[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

0.5998

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

9803962

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:
☑ metric ton of product

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

16345398

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:
☑ Location-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

0.38

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Increased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply
☑ Change in output

(7.45.9) Please explain

Considering % change from previous year as intensity change from 2023 to 2024 Minor increase observed due to change in output.

Row 2

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

638

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

9803962

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

15358000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Location-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

3.64

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Change in output

☑ Change in methodology

(7.45.9) Please explain

In Reporting year 2024, We eliminated intra company transaction to estimate revenue based intensity. In previous years, we had considered internal transactions which resulted into lower emission intensity. Considering % change from previous year as intensity change from 2023 to 2024

Row 3

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

348

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

9803962

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:
☑ full time equivalent (FTE) employee

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

28154

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:
☑ Location-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

9.77

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Increased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply
☑ Change in output

(7.45.9) Please explain

Considering % change from previous year as intensity change from 2023 to 2024. Increase observed due to change in output.

Row 4

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.5855

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

9570300

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ metric ton of product

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

16345398

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

0.95

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Change in output

(7.45.9) Please explain

Considering % change from previous year as intensity change from 2023 to 2024. Minor decrease observed due to change in output.

Row 5

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

623

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

9570300

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

15358000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

2.27

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Change in output

☑ Change in methodology

(7.45.9) Please explain

Considering % change from previous year as intensity change from 2023 to 2024. Increase observed due to change in output.

Row 6

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

340

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

9570300

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ full time equivalent (FTE) employee

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

28154

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

4.21

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Change in output

(7.45.9) Please explain

Considering % change from previous year as intensity change from 2023 to 2024. Decrease observed due to change in output.
[Add row]

(7.52) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☑ Waste

(7.52.2) Metric value

455936

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Total waste generated in tons

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Total Production in tons

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

1.59

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

This reduction is attributed to targeted waste minimization initiatives, such as the rPET line optimization in Brazil, which significantly reduced flake losses and saved approximately 75 tons of material per quarter. These efforts reflect improved operational efficiency and waste segregation practices.

Row 2

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☑ Energy usage

(7.52.2) Metric value

121520795

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Total energy consumption

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Total Production in tons

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

0.51

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

The increase in energy intensity is due to operational demands and possibly lower production efficiency in certain segments. However, the company is actively investing in renewable energy, including solar installations, which generated 148,459 MWh of clean energy and contributed to a cumulative GHG reduction of 105,680 tCO_2e.

Row 3

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☑ Waste

(7.52.2) Metric value

104865

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Total waste diverted from landfill in Tons

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Total production in tons

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

2.3

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

The marginal decline may be due to variations in waste composition or limitations in recycling infrastructure at certain sites. Despite this, the company maintained strong performance with 49% of waste recycled/reused and 23% incinerated with energy recovery, aligning with its long-term target of 90% diversion by 2025.

Row 4

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :Recycled feedstock

(7.52.2) Metric value

396666

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Post consumer PET bale input for our recycling

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Total production in tons

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

22

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Since 2011, we have recycled more than 135 billion PET bottles, diverting 2.6 million tons of plastic waste from the environment and reducing our carbon footprint by 3.6 million tons of CO2. In 2024 alone, we recycled over 390,000 tons of post-consumer PET bottles, equivalent to approximately 26.4 billion bottles.
[Add row]

(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☑ Intensity target

(7.53.2) Provide details of your emissions intensity targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Int 1

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not anticipate setting one in the next two years

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

05/29/2014

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.53.2.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

☑ Metric tons CO2e per metric ton of product

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

12/30/2013

(7.53.2.13) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1

0.353

(7.53.2.14) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2

0.237351

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes

0.5903510000

(7.53.2.34) % of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.35) % of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/30/2020

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

6

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes

0.5549299400

(7.53.2.58) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

6

(7.53.2.60) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1

0.4264

(7.53.2.61) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2

0.1591

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes

0.5855000000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

13.70

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

100% of manufacturing sites with IVL operational control are covered under target and there is a no exclusion

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

To reduce overall GHG emission by 6% as per the corporate decision

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

(7.53.2.89) List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

IVL has implemented several impactful initiatives that have significantly contributed to lowering its greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Key contributors include: Renewable Energy Projects: 17 Onsite/Offsite solar installations 148,459 MWh of solar-based renewable electricity generated and used in plants. 105,680 tCO2e of total cumulative GHG reduction from renewable electricity consumption. Coal Phase-Out: Prioritize rapid decision-making and execution of critical decarbonization projects, including coal phase-outs. Biomass Energy: Use of biomass heaters at multiple sites, replacing fossil fuels and reducing emissions. Recycling Expansion: Recycling 135 billion post-consumer PET bottles, reducing carbon footprint by 3.6 million tCO_2e (2011 to 2024). Energy Efficiency & Conversation Projects: Investments totaling $1.8 million in operational and energy efficiency improvements, saving 129,190 tCO2; 1,081,579 GJ of energy and cutting 31,503 tCO_2e.

Row 2

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Int 2

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not anticipate setting one in the next two years

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

06/29/2021

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.53.2.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

☑ Metric tons CO2e per unit of production

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

12/30/2020

(7.53.2.13) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1

0.4486

(7.53.2.14) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2

0.1644

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes

0.6130000000

(7.53.2.34) % of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure

100.0

(7.53.2.35) % of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure

100.0

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

100.0

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/30/2025

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

10

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes

0.5517000000

(7.53.2.58) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

10

(7.53.2.60) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1

0.4264

(7.53.2.61) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2

0.1591

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes

0.5855000000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

44.86

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

100% of manufacturing sites with IVL operational control are covered under target and there is a no exclusion

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

To reduce overall GHG emission by 10% as per the corporate decision

(7.53.2.87) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

IVL outlines a robust plan to achieve its ESG targets through the IVL 2.0 transformation strategy and the "Innovate to 28" roadmap. These frameworks embed sustainability into operations, leadership, and supply chains, focusing on decarbonization, circularity, and resource efficiency. To meet its goals, the company invested in advanced recycling, renewable energy, and bio-based feedstocks, while implementing ISO-certified management systems and conducting third-party audits. in 2024, against target GHG intensity reduction of 10%, we have achieved 4.49% reduction from based year 2020 (market based intensities). We have implemented several impactful initiatives that have significantly contributed to lowering our greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Key contributors include: Renewable Energy Projects: 17 Onsite/Offsite solar installations 148,459 MWh of solar-based renewable electricity generated and used in plants. 105,680 tCO2e of total cumulative GHG reduction from renewable electricity consumption. Coal Phase-Out: Prioritize rapid decision-making and execution of critical decarbonization projects, including coal phase-outs. Biomass Energy: Use of biomass heaters at multiple sites, replacing fossil fuels and reducing emissions. Recycling Expansion: Recycling 135 billion post-consumer PET bottles, reducing carbon footprint by 3.6 million tCO_2e (2011 to 2024). Energy Efficiency & Conversation Projects: Investments totaling $1.8 million in operational and energy efficiency improvements, saving 129,190 tCO2; 1,081,579 GJ of energy and cutting 31,503 tCO_2e.

(7.53.2.88) 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

☑ Targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production

☑ No other climate-related targets

(7.54.1) Provide details of your targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Row 1

(7.54.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Low 1

(7.54.1.2) Date target was set

06/29/2021

(7.54.1.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.1.4) Target type: energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.54.1.5) Target type: activity

Select from:

☑ Consumption

(7.54.1.6) Target type: energy source

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy source(s) only

(7.54.1.7) End date of base year

12/30/2020

(7.54.1.8) Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)

190771.38

(7.54.1.9) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

3.25

(7.54.1.10) End date of target

12/30/2025

(7.54.1.11) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy at end date of target

10

(7.54.1.12) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year

2.86

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

-5.78

(7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.1.16) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes, increasing the share of renewable electricity in the company's energy mix is directly related to our emission reduction target, as it will directly reduce our emissions. This target is measured separately from emission intensity reduction target. We are committed to sourcing electricity from renewable sources for our sites. We're exploring the option of renewable electricity procurement through a global virtual Power Purchase Agreement (VPPA) to further reduce our GHG emissions. We have currently finalized a consultant for procurement of Renewable electricity through VPPA in USA. This is in line with our commitment of GHG reduction as well as the Paris Agreement. We are further increasing the installation of Solar roof tops on our plants including off site solar installation by acquiring nearby land. Further we are exploring the option of VPPA in Europe for which the consultant has been finalized already and we plan to sign few contracts of over 300,000 MWH / year with COD of the projects starting from 2025. As per this year, due to business conditions we could not acquire PPA & VPPA as planned leading to marginal electricity reduction in percentage.

(7.54.1.17) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :We have our internal target of of 10% Renewable electricity by 2025 and 30% renewable electricity by 2030.

(7.54.1.19) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

100% covered and there is a no exclusion

(7.54.1.20) Target objective

To maximize the renewable energy consumption

(7.54.1.21) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Yes, increasing the share of renewable electricity in the company's energy mix is directly related to our emission reduction target, as it will directly reduce our emissions. This target is measured separately from emission intensity reduction target. We are strategically increasing renewable energy use at sites with reliable supply and grid compatibility. In 2024, we added solar rooftop at Ghana site (1 MW) with potential of generating 1.3 MW annually. With this we have 17 sites with onsite solar installations and 2 sites having 100% Renewable electricity usage (Through PPA/VPPA). This includes the expansion of onsite solar projects and the exploration of Virtual Power Purchase Agreements (VPPAs) in key markets such as the U.S. and Europe, initiatives that are central to achieving our long-term renewable energy targets.
[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.

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e
Under investigation	*1499*	*`Numeric input*
To be implemented	*1*	*337*
Implementation commenced	*19*	*3655*
Implemented	*117*	*129190*
Not to be implemented	*0*	*`Numeric input*

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
☑ Waste heat recovery

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

3188

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

632440

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

1800000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

A new condensate recovery system was installed in the spinning hall to improve steam system efficiency. The system collects and returns hot condensate from production processes back to the boiler feedwater system. This reduces the need to heat cold make-up water, resulting in lower natural gas consumption and steam demand. While not a traditional waste heat recovery system, it effectively recovers and reuses residual thermal energy within the process, contributing to overall energy efficiency and Scope 1 emissions reduction.

Row 2

(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)

370.95

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ 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)

62000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

155000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 3-5 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

This initiative involves the installation of Variable Frequency Controllers (VFCs), also known as Variable Frequency Drives (VFDs), on selected motors and equipment across the facility. By enabling precise control of motor speed based on real-time process demand, the VFCs significantly reduce unnecessary energy consumption. This optimization improves operational efficiency, reduces electricity use, and lowers Scope 2 emissions. The project supports the company's broader energy management and decarbonization goals through smarter motor control technology.

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☑ Solar PV

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

394.68

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ 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)

180000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

538000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 21-30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Installation of a 1,000 kW rooftop solar photovoltaic (PV) system to generate clean, renewable electricity onsite. This project reduces reliance on grid electricity, lowers Scope 2 emissions, and supports the company's transition to sustainable energy sources. The solar installation contributes to energy self-sufficiency and decreases the carbon footprint associated with electricity consumption.

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Automation

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1500

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

287000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

536420

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Advanced Process Control - Camaçari's Ethanolamines

Row 5

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings
☑ Motors and drives

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

110.21

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

60500

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 3-5 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Replacement of conventional CT pump & motor by High efficiency pump & motor in Ankleshwar

[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:

☑ Other :Environmental & Operational Efficiency projects inline with our sustainability objectives.

(7.55.3.2) Comment

IVL had issued the Corporate Project Approval Guidelines in 2022 whereby all environmental projects, energy saving projects and renewable energy projects will be prioritized irrespective of longer payback period. Some of our sites are in EU and Canada are subject to Cap and trade program. The sites subject to EU-ETS scheme, currently or in near future, will estimate the payback period considering the carbon trading prices of Euro 50 / ton or the prevailing market rates applicable from time to time and substantiate the environmental benefits.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Financial optimization calculations

(7.55.3.2) Comment

At IVL we pay special attention for optimization of production capacities of the plant wherever possible. By operating the plants at higher production capacities we are able to reduce the Utility consumption and finally GHG emissions on per ton basis.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards

(7.55.3.2) Comment

We have zero tolerance for any non-compliance with regulatory requirements/standards. This is one of the factors that drives to prioritize our investments to make sure all our operations are fully compliant.

Row 4

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Internal price on carbon

(7.55.3.2) Comment

The Sustainability and Risk Management Committee (SRMC) reviews the Company's overall risk exposure and apprises the Board of potentially significant impacts to ensure the implementation of robust processes, procedures and policies. SRMC reviews the sensitivity analysis of the business plan, greenfield projects and merger & acquisition projects. Driven by thought leadership, IVL developed a business strategy to reduce our carbon footprint, increase energy efficiency and develop low carbon intensive products. In combination with the TCFD's suggestions, IVL constructed a future scenario in-line with IEA Sustainable Development Scenario (SDS), IEA Stated Policies Scenario (STEPS) and IVL Business Plan Model. The IEA's projected GHG regulation is expected to result in lower demand for some of our products and potential impairments to some of our less energy-efficient assets. However, we could also see certain benefits as governments' carbon pricing systems would make some forms of energy, such as natural gas and renewables, more competitive compared with coal. This balanced impact reflects IVL's conscious strategic positioning. Governments that establish effective market-based mechanisms to create a cost on the emission of CO2.Furthermore, while the IEA assumes significant GHG regulatory costs, the net impact on IVL will be influenced by developments in the allocation of free allowances under governments' carbon pricing mechanisms as well as the ability to recover the increased costs from customers. In Internal carbon pricing(ICP) assessment to evaluate the potential financial impact of cost of carbon, we assumed a carbon price of USD 140/ton for Advanced Economies countries and USD 125/ton for Selected developing economies countries in 2040. The 2030 impact from an analysis is 70 million USD, the carbon price at USD 88.67/ton for Advanced Economies countries and USD 70.33/ton for Selected developing economies countries in 2030. Based on the above analysis, we believe that today's global carbon prices are insufficient in stimulating the decarbonization investments necessary to meet the goal of the Paris Agreement of limiting the average global temperature increase to well below 2°C.However, we could also see certain benefits as mentioned in our annual report 2022 This balanced impact reflects IVL's conscious strategic positioning.
[Add row]

(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

Select from:
☑ Yes, I will provide data through the CDP questionnaire

(7.73.1) Give the overall percentage of total emissions, for all Scopes, that are covered by these products.

5.16

(7.73.2) Complete the following table for the goods/services for which you want to provide data.

Row 1

(7.73.2.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

PET TCF

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

PET tire cord fabric

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:
☑ Intermediate

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

PET Tire Cord Fabric

(7.73.2.6) Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit

3.92

(7.73.2.7) ±% change from previous figure supplied

0

(7.73.2.8) Date of previous figure supplied

09/15/2025

(7.73.2.9) Explanation of change

Providing data for first time

(7.73.2.10) Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions

Select from:
☑ ISO 14040 & 14044

Row 2

(7.73.2.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

Rayon Yarn

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

Rayon Yarn

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:
☑ Intermediate

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

Rayon Viscord

(7.73.2.6) Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit

6.25

(7.73.2.7) ±% change from previous figure supplied

0

(7.73.2.8) Date of previous figure supplied

09/15/2025

(7.73.2.9) Explanation of change

Providing data for first time

(7.73.2.10) Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions

Select from:
☑ ISO 14040 & 14044

Row 3

(7.73.2.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

Ny TCF

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

Ny TCF

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:
☑ Intermediate

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

Nylon Tire Cord Fabric

(7.73.2.6) Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit

11.4

(7.73.2.7) ±% change from previous figure supplied

0

(7.73.2.8) Date of previous figure supplied

09/15/2025

(7.73.2.9) Explanation of change

Providing data for first time

(7.73.2.10) Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions

Select from:
☑ ISO 14040 & 14044

Row 4

(7.73.2.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

Rayon TCF

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

Rayon Tire Cord Fabric

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:
☑ Intermediate

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

Rayon Tire Cord Fabric

(7.73.2.6) Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit

8.7

(7.73.2.7) ±% change from previous figure supplied

0

(7.73.2.8) Date of previous figure supplied

09/15/2025

(7.73.2.9) Explanation of change

Providing data for first time

(7.73.2.10) Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions

Select from:
☑ ISO 14040 & 14044

Row 5

(7.73.2.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

PET TCF

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

PET Tire Cord Fabric

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:
☑ Intermediate

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

PET Tire Cord Fabric

(7.73.2.6) Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit

3.92

(7.73.2.7) ±% change from previous figure supplied

0

(7.73.2.8) Date of previous figure supplied

09/15/2025

(7.73.2.9) Explanation of change

Providing data for first time

(7.73.2.10) Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions

Select from:
☑ ISO 14040 & 14044

Row 6

(7.73.2.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

PET resin

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

PET resin for Bottle grade and sheet grade

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:
☑ Intermediate

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

PET Resin

(7.73.2.6) Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit

3.68

(7.73.2.7) ±% change from previous figure supplied

0

(7.73.2.8) Date of previous figure supplied

09/15/2025

(7.73.2.9) Explanation of change

Providing data for first time

(7.73.2.10) Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :as per GHG protocol corporate accounting standard and ISO 14064-1 ISO 14064-3

Row 7

(7.73.2.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

PET resin

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

PET resin for Bottle grade and sheet grade

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:
☑ Intermediate

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

PET resin

(7.73.2.6) Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit

3.68

(7.73.2.7) ±% change from previous figure supplied

0

(7.73.2.8) Date of previous figure supplied

09/15/2025

(7.73.2.9) Explanation of change

Providing data for first time

(7.73.2.10) Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :as per GHG protocol corporate accounting standard and ISO 14064-1 ISO 14064-3
[Add row]

(7.73.3) Complete the following table with data for lifecycle stages of your goods and/or services.

Row 1

(7.73.3.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

PET Tire Cord Fabric (TCF)

(7.73.3.3) Scope

Select from:
☑ Scope 1, 2 & 3

(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

Select from:
☑ Cradle to gate

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

3.92

(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:
☑ Primary and secondary

(7.73.3.8) Data quality

Data for LCA in accordance with ISO 14044 and ISO 14040. 90% certainty.

(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

Data for LCA in accordance with ISO 14044 and ISO 14040. 90% certainty.

Row 3

(7.73.3.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

PET resin

(7.73.3.3) Scope

Select from:
☑ Scope 1, 2 & 3

(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

Select from:
☑ Cradle to gate

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

3.679

(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:

☑ Primary and secondary

(7.73.3.8) Data quality

Data is derived from emission inventory (Scope 1, Scope 2 market based and upstream categories for scope 3) which is externally assured at reasonable level (95% certainty), as per GHG protocol corporate accounting standard and ISC 14064-1, ISO 14064-3.

(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

Data is derived from emission inventory (Scope 1, Scope 2 market based and upstream categories for scope 3) which is externally assured at reasonable level (95% certainty), as per GHG protocol corporate accounting standard and ISC 14064-1, ISO 14064-3. Assurance certificate for GHG inventory can be found in IVL sustainability report 2024, page 177

Row 5

(7.73.3.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

PET Tyre Cord Fabric (TCF)

(7.73.3.3) Scope

Select from:

☑ Scope 1, 2 & 3

(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

Select from:

☑ Cradle to gate

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

3.92

(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:

☑ Primary and secondary

(7.73.3.8) Data quality

Data for LCA in accordance with ISO 14044 and ISO 14040. 90% certainty.

(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

Data for LCA in accordance with ISO 14044 and ISO 14040. 90% certainty. LCA is not third party assured.

Row 6

(7.73.3.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

PET resin

(7.73.3.3) Scope

Select from:

☑ Scope 1, 2 & 3

(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

Select from:

☑ Cradle to gate

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

3.679

(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:

☑ Primary and secondary

(7.73.3.8) Data quality

Data is derived from emission inventory (Scope 1, Scope 2 market based and upstream categories for scope 3) which is externally assured at reasonable level (95% certainty), as per GHG protocol corporate accounting standard and ISC 14064-1, ISO 14064-3.

(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

Data is derived from emission inventory (Scope 1, Scope 2 market based and upstream categories for scope 3) which is externally assured at reasonable level (95% certainty), as per GHG protocol corporate accounting standard and ISC 14064-1, ISO 14064-3. Assurance certificate for GHG inventory can be found in IVL sustainability report 2024, page 177

Row 7

(7.73.3.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

Rayon Yarn

(7.73.3.3) Scope

Select from:

☑ Scope 1, 2 & 3

(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

Select from:

☑ Cradle to gate

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

6.25

(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:

☑ Primary and secondary

(7.73.3.8) Data quality

Data for LCA in accordance with ISO 14044 and ISO 14040. 90% certainty.

(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

Data for LCA in accordance with ISO 14044 and ISO 14040. 90% certainty. LCA is not third party assured.

Row 8

(7.73.3.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

Nylon Tire Cord Fabric

(7.73.3.3) Scope

Select from:
☑ Scope 1, 2 & 3

(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

Select from:
☑ Cradle to gate

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

11.4

(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:
☑ Primary and secondary

(7.73.3.8) Data quality

Data for LCA in accordance with ISO 14044 and ISO 14040. 90% certainty.

(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

Data for LCA in accordance with ISO 14044 and ISO 14040. 90% certainty. LCA is not third party assured.

Row 9

(7.73.3.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

Rayon Tire Cord Fabric

(7.73.3.3) Scope

Select from:
☑ Scope 1, 2 & 3

(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

Select from:
☑ Cradle to gate

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

8.7

(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:
☑ Primary and secondary

(7.73.3.8) Data quality

Data for LCA in accordance with ISO 14044 and ISO 14040. 90% certainty.

(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

Data for LCA in accordance with ISO 14044 and ISO 14040. 90% certainty. LCA is not third party assured.
[Add row]

(7.73.4) Please detail emissions reduction initiatives completed or planned for this product.

Row 1

(7.73.4.1) Name of good/ service

Recycled PET Manufacturing

(7.73.4.2) Initiative ID

Select from:
☑ Initiative 1

(7.73.4.3) Description of initiative

In FY 2024, established Recycled PET site in Indonesia with capacity of 32,000 MT. Likewise, we are also in process of establishing the recycling facilities in India and expected to commence operation in FY 2026. IVL has joined the EU-funded T-REX (Textile Recycling Excellence) Project which aims to create a unified blueprint for closed-loop textile recycling across Europe. As the designated spinning partner, we will convert chemically recycled feedstock into high-quality polyester yarns and fibers, helping eliminate impurities through advanced extrusion processes.

(7.73.4.4) Completed or planned

Select from:
☑ Ongoing

(7.73.4.5) Emission reductions in kg CO2e per unit

1

Row 2

(7.73.4.1) Name of good/ service

Bio PET

(7.73.4.2) Initiative ID

Select from:
☑ Initiative 2

(7.73.4.3) Description of initiative

Working with value chain partner to procedure Bio- based feedstock to produce Bio PET which is low carbon product.

(7.73.4.4) Completed or planned

Select from:
☑ Ongoing

(7.73.4.5) Emission reductions in kg CO2e per unit

0.75
[Add row]

(7.73.5) Have any of the initiatives described in 7.73.4 been driven by requesting CDP Supply Chain members?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:
☑ Group of products or services

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:
☑ Climate Bonds Taxonomy

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power
☑ Other, please specify :Few products include light weighted technical fibers, Light weighted PET bottles / Preforms, dope dyed yarn, Barrier Resin and recycled flakes from PCR Bottles

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Emissions are avoided at the customer and consumer end through our products due to: (a) Light weighted technical fibers i.e. tire cord fabrics, technical yarns and composites for the automotive industry. These products have proven their versatility due to their cost-effectiveness, light weight, lower rolling resistance, environmental and user-friendliness, durability and high strength. For instance, IVL, through one of its subsidiaries in China (Performance Fibers), has developed ECOTEC™ HD in collaboration with Sumitomo Rubber Industries for lower weight, lower rolling resistance and improved handling; (b)Product which are specified use of anti bacterial and flame retardant.(c) Dope dyed fibers avoid dyeing operations at the customers' end; (d) Barrier resin, for example Oxyclear, which increases shelf life reducing food waste, thereby reducing GHG emissions.

(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 :We have used the average LCA of virgin PET for estimation of total PET / HDPE / Fibers reduction based on various studies available depending upon the reduction of the total virgin material consumption

(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

Total Reduction of Raw material including Virgin PET / HDPE for production of the light weight Preforms has been used for the Avoided emissions calculation. The doped dyed yarn emission calculation has been done on the basis of lower energy / fuel consumption used for dyeing the yarn.

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

We have used the average LCA of virgin PET for estimation of reduction of emissions for avoided emissions depending upon the total reduction of Virgin PET / HDPE.

(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

1

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

We have technical fiber products and some packaging that fall under the Climate Bonds Taxonomy for Avoid Emission Products. We have plans to grow by: (1) Focusing on future products that offer additional value to customers like intelligent fabrics, composites, and environmentally friendly products; and (2) Continuously developing lightweight materials which support electric cars and other vehicles.

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

2.57

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 :Climate Bonds Taxonomy

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Chemicals and plastics

☑ Other, please specify :Low carbon products

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Our Low Carbon Products include: (a) Recycled PET (rPET); (b) Bio-based products such as Bio-PET produced from Bio-MEG, PLA Fiber from Poly Lactic Acid, and Viscous Rayon produced from Cellulose which is derived from wood pulp. In addition, rPET produced from recycled waste bottles and bio-based products produced from bio-raw materials decreases life cycle emissions through the reduced consumption of raw materials. (c) Recycled flakes from PCR bottles. These flakes are further converted to rPET. It is also recyclable in the PET stream.

(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 :We have used the average LCA of virgin PET for estimation of reduction of emissions for low carbon products based on Napcor study for recycled r PET emissions.

(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

The total production of low carbon rPET produced has been considered for the calculation. Also the total flake produced from PCR bales have been used for the calculations.

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

We have used the average LCA of virgin PET for estimation of reduction of emissions for low carbon products based on NAPCOR study for recycled r PET emissions. The Difference between Virgin PET and r PET has been used for calculations of low carbon emission reduction. Similarly Bio MEG LCA reports available has been considered for calculation of reduction in Emissions for low carbon products

(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

1

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

All the calculations are done on the difference between estimated Life cycle emissions per ton of the Virgin product and the NAPCOR emissions reduction calculation based on the % r PET produced. the total Avoided emissions has been calculated based on the difference in LCA emissions of Virgin PET / Recycled PET at different percentages based on LCA conducted by NAPCOR LCA report.

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

2.09

Row 3

(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 :FTSE Taxonomy

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Chemicals and plastics

☑ Other, please specify :Low carbon products

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

One of our segment analysis was done considering portfolio sustainability assessment. The product which have been classified as performer and leader are considered as low carbon products.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☑ No

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

2.28

[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

C10. Environmental performance - Plastics

(10.1) Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type?

(10.1.1) Targets in place

Select from:

☑ Yes

(10.1.2) Target type and metric

Plastic polymers

☑ Increase the proportion of post-consumer recycled content in plastic polymers produced and/or sold

Other

☑ Other, please specify :Circular Feedstock

(10.1.3) Please explain

IVL's Post-consumer PET bale input per year is expected to be 0.75 million tons by 2025 and 1.5 million tons by 2030. Post-consumer bottles recycled per year 50 billion by 2025 and 100 billion by 2030. We also have targets for circular feedstock by 2030 as follows: - Recycled feedstock (Post-consumer PET bale input): 23% against our PET feedstock
[Fixed row]

(10.2) Indicate whether your organization engages in the following activities.

Production/commercialization of plastic polymers (including plastic converters)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

IVL is recognized as the world's largest producer of recycled PET resin, which is widely used in food, beverage packaging and other application.

Production/commercialization of durable plastic goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

IVL joined the Thai government's Action Plan on Plastic Waste Management (2023-2027). The working group included both the public and private sectors to guide circular plastic management and offer recommendations for international negotiations. IVL collaboration ensured our alignment with Thai government policy. Ref: Annual report 2024, Pg no- 52 Production of PET and Recyclable PET are durable goods like refillable PET. Fiber - Mobility product.

Usage of durable plastics goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

1) Fiber product like apparel and mobility applications. 2) Refillable PET

Production/commercialization of plastic packaging

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

IVL is a prominent player in the production and commercialization of plastic packaging, particularly focusing on polyethylene terephthalate (PET) and recycled PET (rPET). IVL produces a variety of PET packaging products, including preforms, bottles, closures, food packaging material such as food containers.

Production/commercialization of goods/products packaged in plastics

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

IVL is recognized as the world's largest producer of recycled PET resin, which is widely used in food, beverage packaging, fibers and other applications.

Provision/commercialization of services that use plastic packaging (e.g., food services)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

This is not applicable to our business

Provision of waste management and/or water management services

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:
☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

This is not applicable to our business

Provision of financial products and/or services for plastics-related activities

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:
☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

This is not applicable to our business

Other activities not specified

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:
☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

This is not applicable to our business
[Fixed row]

(10.3) Provide the total weight of plastic polymers sold and indicate the raw material content.

(10.3.1) Total weight of plastic polymers sold during the reporting year (Metric tons)

10814833

(10.3.2) Raw material content percentages available to report

Select all that apply

☑ % post-consumer recycled content

(10.3.6) % post-consumer recycled content

4.94

(10.3.7) Please explain

This considers total PET production by IVL and recycled feedstock is calculated as percent of post-consumer PET bale Input against our PET feedstock.
[Fixed row]

(10.4) Provide the total weight of plastic durable goods and durable components produced, sold and/or used, and indicate the raw material content.

	Total weight during the reporting year (Metric tons)	Raw material content percentages available to report	Please explain
Durable goods and durable components sold	*0*	*Select all that apply* ☑ None	*IVL operates on B2B business model hence, it's not primary manufacture of durable products.*
Durable goods and durable components used	*0*	*Select all that apply* ☑ None	*This is not applicable to our business*

[Fixed row]

(10.5) Provide the total weight of plastic packaging sold and/or used and indicate the raw material content.

	Total weight during the reporting year (Metric tons)	Raw material content percentages available to report	Please explain
Plastic packaging sold	*356817*	*Select all that apply* ☑ None	*Based on material being sold for packaging segment*
Plastic packaging used	*24039*	*Select all that apply* ☑ None	*Based on material being used for packaging segment*

[Fixed row]

(10.5.1) Indicate the circularity potential of the plastic packaging you sold and/or used.

	Percentages available to report for circularity potential	% of plastic packaging that is technically recyclable	Please explain
Plastic packaging sold	*Select all that apply* ☑ % technically recyclable	*100*	*Based on material being sold for packaging segment*
Plastic packaging used	*Select all that apply* ☑ None	*`Numeric input*	*The material used for packaging at IVL is mix of multiple products hence it is not possible to determine circularity of potential.*

[Fixed row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

	Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments
	Select from: ☑ No, we are not taking any actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments, but we plan to within the next two years

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?
	Select from: ☑ No, we do not use indicators, but plan to within the next two years

[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:
☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

IVL recognize the importance of biodiversity and committed to conserve and protect critical habitats for numerous species come under the legally protected area and efforts to reduce any impact through our operational practices and partnerships. 50 km radius • Botany (AUS) - 33 protected áreas.. • Camaçari, Oleochemical and EMCA (BRA) – 12 protected areas. • Mauá (BRA) – 31 protected areas. • Suzano (BRA) – 20 protected areas. •

Tremembé (BRA) – 11 protected areas. • Triunfo (BRA) – 7 protected areas. • Coatzacolacos (MEX) – 2 protected áreas. • Guadalajara (MEX) – 6 protected areas. • San Juan del Rio (MEX) – 6 protected areas. • Montevideo (URY) -2 protected areas. • Chocolate Bayou (USA) – 17 protected áreas. •Clear Lake (USA) – 16 protected áreas. • Dayton (USA) – 10 protected area. • Lake Charles (USA) – 9 protected areas. • Pasadena (USA) – 18 protected áreas. • Port Neches (USA) – 19 protected areas

UNESCO World Heritage sites

(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:

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

IVL recognizes the significance of UNESCO World Heritage Sites as vital locations for preserving cultural and natural heritage. While our activities are not located in or near these sites. Moreover, we respect their importance in global conservation efforts.

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

(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:

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

IVL understands the importance of UNESCO's Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme, which aims to foster a harmonious relationship between people and nature through sustainable development. While our activities are not located in or near MAB Reserves. IVL recognize their role in biodiversity conservation and sustainable resource management.

Ramsar sites

(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:

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

IVL understands the importance of Ramsar Sites as critical wetlands that support biodiversity and provide essential ecosystem services. While our activities are not located in or near these sites.

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:

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

IVL is committed to safeguard the Key Biodiversity Areas through strategic investment, stakeholder consultation and collaboration and through continuous monitoring of environmental impact. Therefore, IVL enhance ecological integrity and align global conservation goal.

Other areas important for biodiversity

(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:

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

Not applicable
[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

☑ Waste data

☑ Fuel consumption

☑ Methane emissions

☑ Base year emissions

☑ Renewable fuel consumption

☑ Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling generation

☑ Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 3)

☑ Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption

☑ Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 1 and 2)

☑ Year on year change in emissions intensity (Scope 1 and 2)

☑ All data points in module 7

☑ Energy attribute certificates (EACs)

☑ Emissions breakdown by business division

☑ Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling generation

☑ Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ AA1000AS

Climate change-related standards

☑ ISO 14064-1

☑ ISO 14064-3

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

100% Reporting Certification and Assurance in accordance with the GRI Standards, Framework and AA1000AS by an independent auditor. 100% GHG Accounting, Verification and Assurance in accordance with ISO 14064-1 and ISO 14064-3 by an independent auditor

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

180191-001 Indorama_ISO 14064_EN.pdf
[Add row]

(13.2) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

	Additional information
	This is not applicable to our Business

[Fixed row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Head of Sustainability Development - Sustainability

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Head of Sustainability

[Fixed row]