

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**
Washington, D.C. 20549
Form 10-K

(Mark One)

☒ **ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025

OR

☐ **TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the transition period from _____ **to** _____

Commission file number: 001-34726

LyondellBasell Industries N.V.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Netherlands
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

98-0646235
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

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Houston, Texas
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(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

+44 (0) 207 220 2600

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(Registrant's telephone numbers, including area codes)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of Each Class
Ordinary Shares, €0.04 Par Value

Trading Symbol
LYB

Name of Each Exchange On Which Registered
New York Stock Exchange

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. ☒ Yes ☐ No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. ☐ Yes ☒ No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. ☒ Yes ☐ No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§ 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files). ☒ Yes ☐ No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, a smaller reporting company, or an emerging growth company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "smaller reporting company" and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer ☒ Accelerated filer ☐ Non-accelerated filer ☐ Smaller reporting company ☐ Emerging growth company ☐

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act. ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed a report on and attestation to its management's assessment of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting under Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (15 U.S.C. 7262(b)) by the registered public accounting firm that prepared or issued its audit report. ☒

If securities are registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act, indicate by check mark whether the financial statements of the registrant included in the filing reflect the correction of an error to previously issued financial statements. ☐

Indicate by check mark whether any of those error corrections are restatements that required a recovery analysis of incentive-based compensation received by any of the registrant's executive officers during the relevant recovery period pursuant to §240.10D-1(b). ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act). ☐ Yes ☒ No

The aggregate market value of common stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant on June 30, 2025, the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter, based on the closing price on that date of \$57.86, was \$14.8 billion. For purposes of this disclosure, in addition to the registrant's executive officers and members of its Board of Directors, the registrant has included Access Industries, LLC and its affiliates as "affiliates."

The registrant had 322,169,978 ordinary shares outstanding at February 18, 2026 (excluding 18,252,520 treasury shares).

Documents incorporated by reference:

Portions of the 2026 Proxy Statement, in connection with the Company's 2026 Annual Meeting of Shareholders (in Part III), as indicated herein.

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CAUTIONARY STATEMENT FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE “SAFE HARBOR” PROVISIONS OF THE PRIVATE SECURITIES LITIGATION REFORM ACT OF 1995

This report includes “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 (the “Securities Act”) and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the “Exchange Act”). You can identify our forward-looking statements by the words “anticipate,” “estimate,” “believe,” “continue,” “could,” “intend,” “may,” “plan,” “potential,” “predict,” “should,” “will,” “expect,” “objective,” “projection,” “forecast,” “goal,” “guidance,” “outlook,” “effort,” “target” and similar expressions.

We based forward-looking statements on our current expectations, estimates and projections of our business and the industries in which we operate. We caution you that these statements are not guarantees of future performance. They involve assumptions about future events that, while made in good faith, may prove to be incorrect and involve risks and uncertainties we cannot predict. Our actual outcomes and results may differ materially from what we have expressed or forecast in the forward-looking statements. Any differences could result from a variety of factors, including the following:

- the cost of raw materials represents a substantial portion of our operating expenses and energy costs generally follow price trends of crude oil, natural gas liquids and/or natural gas; price volatility can significantly affect our results of operations and we may be unable to pass raw material and energy cost increases on to our customers due to the significant competition that we face, the commodity nature of our products and the time required to implement pricing changes;
- our operations in the United States (“U.S.”) benefit from low-cost natural gas and natural gas liquids; decreased availability of these materials (for example, from their export or regulations impacting hydraulic fracturing in the U.S.) could reduce the current benefits we receive;
- if crude oil prices are low relative to U.S. natural gas prices, we could see less benefit from low-cost natural gas and natural gas liquids and it could have a negative effect on our results of operations;
- industry production capacities and operating rates may lead to extended periods of oversupply and low profitability and our future operating and financial results are dependent on the pace of global capacity rationalization;
- we may face unplanned operating interruptions (including leaks, explosions, fires, weather-related incidents, mechanical failures, unscheduled downtime, supplier disruptions, labor shortages, strikes, work stoppages or other labor difficulties, transportation interruptions, spills and releases and other environmental incidents) at any of our facilities, which would negatively impact our operating results;
- changes in general economic, business, political and regulatory conditions in the countries or regions in which we operate could increase our costs through tariffs or otherwise, limit or disrupt trade, restrict our operations and reduce our operating results;
- our ability to execute our organic growth plans may be negatively affected by our ability to complete projects on time and on budget;
- the successful outcome of any planned sale of our assets, or our ability to acquire or dispose of product lines, businesses, or assets could disrupt our business and harm our financial condition and results of operations;
- uncertainties associated with worldwide economies could create reductions in demand and pricing, as well as increased counterparty risks, which could reduce liquidity or cause financial losses resulting from counterparty default;
- the negative outcome of any legal, tax and environmental proceedings or changes in laws or regulations regarding legal, tax and environmental matters may increase our costs, reduce demand for our products, or otherwise limit our ability to achieve savings under current regulations;
- any loss or non-renewal of favorable tax treatment under tax agreements or tax treaties, or changes in tax laws, regulations or treaties, may substantially increase our tax liabilities;
- we may be required to reduce production or idle certain facilities because of the cyclical and volatile nature of the supply-demand balance in the chemical industries, which would negatively affect our operating results;
- we rely on continuing technological innovation, and an inability to protect our technology, or others’ technological developments, could negatively impact our competitive position;

- we have significant international operations, and fluctuations in exchange rates, valuations of currencies and our possible inability to access cash from operations in certain jurisdictions on a tax-efficient basis, if at all, could negatively affect our liquidity and our results of operations;
- we are subject to the risks of doing business at a global level, including wars, terrorist activities, political and economic instability and disruptions and changes in governmental policies, which could cause increased expenses, decreased demand or prices for our products and/or disruptions in operations, all of which could reduce our operating results;
- if we are unable to achieve our emission reduction, circularity, or other sustainability targets, it could result in reputational harm, changing investor sentiment regarding investment in our stock or a negative impact on our access to and cost of capital;
- our ability to execute and achieve the expected results of our value enhancement program and cash improvement plan;
- our ability to maintain our investment-grade credit rating and execute our capital allocation strategy, including our ability to pay dividends;
- if we are unable to comply with the terms of our credit facilities, indebtedness and other financing arrangements, those obligations could be accelerated, which we may not be able to repay; and
- we may be unable to incur additional indebtedness or obtain financing on terms that we deem acceptable, including for refinancing of our current obligations; higher interest rates and costs of financing would increase our expenses.

Any of these factors, or a combination of these factors, could materially affect our future results of operations and the ultimate accuracy of the forward-looking statements. Our management cautions against putting undue reliance on forward-looking statements or projecting any future results based on such statements or present or prior earnings levels.

All subsequent written and oral forward-looking statements attributable to us or any person acting on our behalf are expressly qualified in their entirety by the cautionary statements contained or referred to in this section and any other cautionary statements that may accompany such forward-looking statements. Except as otherwise required by applicable law, we disclaim any duty to update any forward-looking statements. Additional factors that could cause results to differ materially from those described in the forward-looking statements can be found in the “Risk Factors” section of this report.

PART I

Items 1 and 2. Business and Properties.

OVERVIEW

LyondellBasell Industries N.V. is a global, independent chemical company and was incorporated, as a *Naamloze Vennootschap*, under Dutch law on October 15, 2009. Unless otherwise indicated, the “Company,” “we,” “our,” “us” and “LyondellBasell” are used in this report to refer to the businesses of LyondellBasell Industries N.V. and its consolidated subsidiaries.

We participate globally across the petrochemical value chain and are an industry leader in many of our product lines. Our chemicals businesses consist primarily of large processing plants that convert large volumes of liquid and gaseous hydrocarbon feedstocks into plastic resins and other chemicals. Our chemical products tend to be basic building blocks for other chemicals and plastics. Our plastic products are used in large volumes as well as smaller specialty applications. Our customers use our plastics and chemicals to manufacture a wide range of products that people use in their everyday lives, including food packaging, home furnishings, automotive components, paints and coatings. We also develop and license chemical and polyolefin process technologies, and manufacture and sell polyolefin catalysts.

Our financial performance is influenced by the supply and demand for our products, the cost and availability of feedstocks and commodity products, global and regional production capacity, our operational efficiency and our ability to control costs. We have a strong operational focus and, as a large volume producer of commodities, continuously strive to differentiate ourselves through safe, reliable and low-cost operations in all of our businesses. We purchase large quantities of natural gas, electricity and steam which we use as energy to fuel our facilities and purchase large quantities of natural gas liquids and crude oil derivatives which we use as feedstocks. The relatively low cost of natural gas-derived raw materials in the U.S. versus the global cost of crude oil-derived raw materials has had a positive influence on the profitability of our North American operations.

Strategy

Our strategy aims to drive focus, differential growth and value creation through three strategic pillars:

Growing and upgrading the core—We expect to reshape our business portfolio to support growth, increase resiliency and drive higher returns. We will leverage our legacy strengths in technology, cost management, operational excellence and our global reach to focus on businesses with leading positions in growing markets with advantaged feedstocks and attractive returns.

Building a profitable Circular & Low Carbon Solutions (“CLCS”) business—We expect our CLCS business will grow to become a leader in meeting the rapidly growing demand for sustainable solutions at scale. We are building a comprehensive platform for sourcing recycled and renewable feedstocks while leveraging our innovative technologies and our existing asset base to serve our customers’ needs for sustainable materials. Our CLCS business is a part of our Olefins and Polyolefins-Americas and Olefins and Polyolefins-Europe, Asia, International segments.

Stepping up performance and culture—We aim to unlock significant opportunities by reshaping our culture toward a more comprehensive focus on continuous value creation, including the transformation of our Advanced Polymer Solutions business.

Our strategy is supported by an experienced leadership team, an optimized organizational structure and an ownership mindset; our advantaged cost position and global scale; our robust Value Enhancement Program; our strong cash generation; and a capital allocation approach grounded in an investment grade balance sheet.

SEGMENTS

We manage our operations through five operating segments. Our reportable segments are:

- *Olefins and Polyolefins-Americas* (“O&P-Americas”). Our O&P-Americas segment produces and markets olefins and co-products, polyethylene and polypropylene.

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- *Olefins and Polyolefins-Europe, Asia, International* (“O&P-EAI”). Our O&P-EAI segment produces and markets olefins and co-products, polyethylene and polypropylene.
- *Intermediates and Derivatives* (“I&D”). Our I&D segment produces and markets propylene oxide and its derivatives; oxyfuels and related products; and intermediate chemicals such as styrene monomer and acetyls.
- *Advanced Polymer Solutions* (“APS”). Our APS segment produces and markets compounding and solutions, such as polypropylene compounds, engineered plastics, masterbatches, engineered composites and colors.
- *Technology*. Our Technology segment develops and licenses chemical and polyolefin process technologies and manufactures and sells polyolefin catalysts.

In February 2025, we ceased business operations at our Houston refinery. Accordingly, our refining business, previously disclosed as the Refining segment, is reported as a discontinued operation.

Financial information about our business segments and geographical areas can be found in Note 22 to the Consolidated Financial Statements. Information about the locations where we produce our primary products can be found under “Description of Properties.” No single customer accounted for 10% or more of our total revenues in 2025, 2024 or 2023.

Olefins and Polyolefins Segments Generally

We are one of the leading worldwide producers of olefins and polyethylene (“PE”) and we are the world’s second largest producer of polypropylene (“PP”). We manage our olefin and polyolefin business in two reportable segments, O&P-Americas and O&P-EAI.

Olefins and Co-products—Ethylene is the most significant petrochemical in terms of worldwide production volume and is the key building block for PE and many other chemicals and plastics. Ethylene is produced by steam cracking hydrocarbons such as ethane, propane, butane and naphtha. This production results in co-products such as aromatics and other olefins, including propylene and butadiene. Ethylene and its co-products are fundamental to many parts of the economy, including the production of consumer products, packaging, housing and automotive components and other durable and nondurable goods. Olefins and co-products sales accounted for approximately 14%, 15% and 15% of our consolidated revenues in 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Polyolefins—Polyolefins such as PE and PP are polymers derived from olefins including ethylene and propylene. Polyolefins are the most widely used thermoplastics in the world and are found in applications and products that enhance the everyday quality of life. Our products are used in consumer, automotive and industrial applications ranging from food and beverage packaging to housewares and construction materials.

- *Polyethylene*—We produce high density polyethylene, low density polyethylene and linear low-density polyethylene. PE sales accounted for approximately 24%, 23% and 23% of our consolidated revenues in 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively.
- *Polypropylene*—We produce PP homopolymers and copolymers. PP sales accounted for approximately 19%, 19% and 17% of our consolidated revenues in 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Olefins and Polyolefins-Americas Segment

Overview—Our O&P-Americas segment produces and markets olefins and co-products, polyethylene and polypropylene.

Sales & Marketing / Customers—Most of the ethylene we produce is consumed internally as a raw material in the production of PE and other derivatives, with the balance sold to third party customers, primarily under long-term contracts.

Our propylene production is used as a raw material in the production of PP and propylene oxide and derivatives of those products, and we regularly purchase propylene from third parties because our internal needs exceed our internal production. In addition to purchases of propylene, we purchase ethylene for resale, when necessary, to satisfy customer demand above our own production levels. Volumes of any of these products purchased for resale can vary significantly from period to period and are typically most significant during extended outages of our own production, such as during planned maintenance. However, purchased volumes have not historically had a significant impact on profits, except to the extent that they replace our lower-cost production. We also consume PP in our PP compounding business, which is included in our APS segment.

Most of the ethylene and propylene production from our Channelview, Corpus Christi and La Porte, Texas facilities is shipped via a pipeline system, which has connections to numerous U.S. Gulf Coast consumers. This pipeline system extends from Corpus Christi to Mont Belvieu, Texas. In addition, exchange agreements with other ethylene and co-products producers allow access to customers who are not directly connected to this pipeline system. Some ethylene is shipped by railcar from our Clinton, Iowa facility to our Morris, Illinois facility and some is shipped directly to customers. Propylene from Clinton and Morris is generally shipped by marine vessel, barge, railcar or truck.

Our PP and PE production is typically sold through our sales organization to an extensive base of established customers and distributors servicing both the domestic and export markets either under annual contracts or on a spot basis. We have sales offices in various locations in North America and our polyolefins are primarily transported in North America by railcar or truck. Export sales are primarily to customers in Latin America.

Joint Venture Relationships—We have a 50% interest in Louisiana Integrated PolyEthylene JV LLC (“Louisiana Joint Venture”) which provides us with capacity of approximately 770 thousand tons of ethylene and 445 thousand tons of low density and linear-low density PE production per year. We operate the joint venture assets and market the polyethylene off-take for all partners through our global sales team. We also participate in a joint venture in Mexico, which provides us with capacity of approximately 290 thousand tons of PP production per year. We do not hold a majority interest in or have operational control of this joint venture. The capacities are based on our percentage ownership of the joint ventures’ total capacity.

Raw Materials—Raw material cost is the largest component of the total cost to produce ethylene and its co-products. The primary raw materials used in our Americas olefin facilities are natural gas liquids (“NGLs”) and heavy liquids. Heavy liquids include crude oil-based naphtha and other refined products, as well as condensate, a very light crude oil resulting from natural gas production. NGLs include ethane, propane and butane. The use of heavy liquid raw materials results in the production of significant volumes of co-products such as propylene, butadiene and benzene, as well as gasoline blending components, while the use of NGLs results in the production of fewer co-products.

Our ability to pass on raw material price increases to our customers is dependent on market-driven demand for olefins and polyolefins. Sales prices for products sold in the spot market are determined by market forces. Our contract prices are influenced by product supply and demand conditions, spot prices, indices published in industry publications and, in some instances, cost recovery formulas.

Shale-based NGLs provide a cost advantage over heavy liquids, particularly in the United States (“U.S.”). A plant’s flexibility to consume a wide range of raw materials generally provides an advantage over plants that are restricted in their processing capabilities. Our Americas facilities can process significant quantities of either heavy liquids or NGLs. We estimate that in the U.S. we can produce up to approximately 90% of our total ethylene output using NGLs. Changes in the raw material feedstock mix utilized in the production process will result in variances in production capacities among products. We believe our raw material flexibility in the U.S. is a key advantage in our production of ethylene and its co-products.

Industry Dynamics / Competition—With respect to olefins and polyolefins, competition is based on price and, to a lesser extent, on product quality, product delivery, reliability of supply, product performance and customer service. Profitability is affected not only by supply and demand for olefins and polyolefins, but also by raw material costs and price competition among producers, which may intensify due to, among other things, the addition of new capacity. In general, demand is a function of economic growth, including the regional dynamics that underlie global growth trends.

We compete in North America with other large marketers and producers, including global chemical companies, chemical divisions of large oil companies and regional marketers and producers.

Based on published capacity data and including our proportionate share of joint ventures, we believe as of December 31, 2025, we were:

- the third largest producer of ethylene in North America with ethylene capacity of 6.2 million tons per year;
- the third largest producer of PE in North America with capacity of 4.1 million tons per year; and
- the largest producer of PP in North America with capacity of 1.9 million tons per year, including approximately 290 thousand tons of *Catalloy* capacity.

Olefins and Polyolefins-Europe, Asia, International Segment

Overview—Our O&P-EAI segment produces and markets olefins and co-products, polyethylene and polypropylene.

Sales & Marketing / Customers—Our ethylene production is primarily consumed internally as a raw material in the production of polyolefins, and we purchase additional ethylene as needed to meet our production needs. Our propylene production is used as a raw material in the production of PP and propylene oxide and derivatives of those products, and we regularly purchase propylene from third parties because our internal needs exceed our internal production.

With respect to PP and PE, our production is typically sold through our sales organization to an extensive base of established customers under annual contracts or on a spot basis and is also sold through distributors. Our polyolefins are primarily transported in Europe by railcar or truck.

Our regional sales offices are in various locations, including The Netherlands, Hong Kong, China, India and the United Arab Emirates. We also operate through a worldwide network of local sales and representative offices in Europe and Asia. Our joint ventures described below typically manage their domestic sales and marketing efforts independently, and we typically operate as their agent for all or a portion of their exports.

Joint Venture Relationships—We participate in several manufacturing joint ventures in Saudi Arabia, China, Poland, South Korea, and Thailand. We do not hold majority interests in any of these joint ventures, nor do we have operational control. These joint ventures provide us with annual production capacity of approximately 1.8 million tons of PP, approximately 1.6 million tons of olefins and approximately 760 thousand tons of PE. These capacities are based on our percentage ownership interest in the joint ventures' total capacities.

We generally license our polyolefin process technologies and supply catalysts to our joint ventures through our Technology segment. Some of our joint ventures are able to source cost advantaged raw materials from their local shareholders.

Raw Materials—Raw material cost is the largest component of the total cost for the production of olefins and co-products. The primary raw material used in our European olefin facilities is naphtha; however, we also have the capability to displace up to half of our European assets' naphtha needs with other feedstocks, such as liquified petroleum gases. We have flexibility to vary the raw material mix and process conditions in our plants in order to maximize profitability as market prices for both feedstocks and products change.

The principal raw materials used in the production of polyolefins are propylene and ethylene. In Europe, we have the capacity to produce approximately 60% of the propylene requirements for our European PP production and all of the ethylene requirements for our European PE production. Propylene and ethylene requirements that are not produced internally are generally acquired pursuant to long-term contracts with third party suppliers or via spot purchases.

In 2024, we began construction of *MoReTec*-1, our first industrial-scale chemical recycling plant located at our site in Wesseling, Germany. This facility will use our proprietary *MoReTec* technology to convert hard-to-recycle mixed plastic waste into circular feedstock for producing new polymers. This plant is expected to have an annual capacity of 50 thousand metric tons per year.

Our ability to pass through the increased cost of raw materials to customers is dependent on global market demand for olefins and polyolefins. In general, the pricing for purchases and sales of most products is determined by global market forces, including the impacts of foreign exchange rates relative to the pricing of the underlying raw materials, most of which are priced in U.S. dollars. There can be a lag between raw material price changes and contract product price changes that will cause volatility in our product margins.

Industry Dynamics / Competition—With respect to olefins and polyolefins, competition is based on price, product quality, product delivery, reliability of supply, product performance and customer service. We compete with regional and multinational chemical companies and divisions of large oil companies. The petrochemical market has been affected by the price volatility of naphtha, the primary feedstock for olefins in the region.

Based on published capacity data and including our proportionate share of our joint ventures, we believe as of December 31, 2025, we were:

- the third largest producer of ethylene in Europe with an ethylene capacity of 1.9 million tons per year;
- the largest producer of PE in Europe with 2.1 million tons per year of capacity; and
- the largest producer of PP in Europe with 2.5 million tons per year of capacity, including approximately 280 thousand tons of *Catalloy* capacity.

Other—In 2025, we entered into an agreement for the sale of select European olefins and polyolefins assets and the associated business. The sites to be sold were part of the previously announced European strategic assessment and are located in Berre l’Etang (France), Münchsmünster (Germany), Carrington (United Kingdom), and Tarragona (Spain). The sale is expected to close in the second quarter of 2026. The sites to be sold in 2026 contribute approximately 25% of the production capacity for the O&P-EAI segment. See Note 4 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.

Intermediates and Derivatives Segment

Overview—Our I&D segment produces and markets propylene oxide (“PO”) and its derivatives; oxyfuels and related products; and intermediate chemicals such as styrene monomer (“SM”) and acetyls.

PO and Derivatives—We produce PO through two distinct technologies, one of which yields tertiary butyl alcohol (“TBA”) as the co-product and the other of which yields SM as the co-product. The two technologies are mutually exclusive with dedicated assets for manufacturing either PO/TBA or PO/SM. PO is an intermediate commodity chemical and is a precursor of polyols, propylene glycol, propylene glycol ethers and butanediol. PO and derivatives are used in a variety of durable and consumable items with key applications such as polyurethanes used for insulation, automotive/furniture cushioning, coatings, surfactants, synthetic resins and several other household usages.

Oxyfuels and Related Products—We produce two distinct ether-based oxyfuels, methyl tertiary butyl ether (“MTBE”) and ethyl tertiary butyl ether (“ETBE”). These oxyfuels are produced by converting the TBA co-product of PO into isobutylene and reacting with methanol or ethanol to produce either MTBE or ETBE. Both are used as high-octane gasoline components that help gasoline burn cleaner and reduce automobile emissions. Other TBA derivatives, such as high-purity isobutylene, which we refer to as “C4 chemicals,” are largely used to make synthetic rubber and other fuel and lubricant additives.

Intermediate Chemicals—We produce other commodity chemicals including SM and acetyls. SM is utilized in plastic applications such as packaging, cups and containers, insulation products and durables. Our acetyls products are comprised of methanol, glacial acetic acid (“GAA”) and vinyl acetate monomer (“VAM”). Methanol is required for our downstream production of acetyls, some of which is converted to GAA. A portion of the GAA is reacted with ethylene to create VAM, an intermediate chemical used in fabric or wood treatments, pigments, coatings, films and adhesives.

Sales & Marketing / Customers—We sell our PO and derivatives through multi-year sales and processing agreements as well as spot sales. Some of our sales agreements have cost plus pricing terms. PO and derivatives are transported by barge, marine vessel, pipeline, railcar and tank truck.

We sell our oxyfuels and related products under market and cost-based sales agreements and in the spot market. Oxyfuels are transported by barge, marine vessel, pipeline and tank truck, and are used as octane blending components worldwide outside of the U.S. due to their blending characteristics and emission benefits. C4 chemicals are sold to producers of synthetic rubber and other chemical products primarily in the U.S. and Europe, and are transported by railcar, tank truck, pipeline and marine shipments. Oxyfuels and related products sales accounted for approximately 16%, 15% and 17% of our consolidated revenues in 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

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Intermediate chemicals are shipped by barge, marine vessel, pipeline, railcar and tank truck. SM is sold globally into regions such as North and South America, Europe and Asia through spot sales and commercial contracts. Within acetyls, methanol is sold directly into the merchant commercial market, used as a feedstock for oxyfuels and related products, and also consumed internally to make GAA. We consume a significant portion of our internally produced GAA in the production of VAM, which is sold worldwide under multi-year commercial contracts and on a spot basis.

Sales of our PO and derivatives, oxyfuels and related products, and intermediate chemicals are made by our marketing and sales personnel, and also through distributors in the Americas, Europe, the Middle East, Africa and the Asia-Pacific region.

Joint Venture Relationships—We have two PO joint ventures with Covestro AG, one in the U.S. and another in Europe. Regarding the U.S. joint venture, we operate all production facilities; Covestro's interest represents ownership of an in-kind portion of 680 thousand tons per year of PO production. We take, in-kind, the remaining PO production as well as all co-product production. The parties' rights in this joint venture are based on off-take volumes related to actual PO production, as opposed to ownership percentages. We do not share marketing or product sales for the PO joint venture with Covestro. In March 2025, we announced the permanent closure of the European PO joint venture, see Note 10 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.

We also have joint venture manufacturing relationships in China. These joint ventures provide us with annual production capacity of approximately 190 thousand tons of PO and 300 thousand tons of SM. We market our share of the joint ventures' production in the Chinese market. These capacities are based on our operational share of the joint ventures' total capacities.

Raw Materials—The cost of raw materials is the largest component of total production cost for PO, its co-products and its derivatives. Propylene, isobutane or mixed butane, ethylene and benzene are the primary raw materials used in the production of PO and its co-products. The market prices of these raw materials historically have been related to the price of crude oil, NGLs and natural gas, as well as supply and demand for the raw materials.

In the U.S., we obtain a large portion of our propylene, benzene and ethylene raw materials needed for the production of PO and its co-products from our O&P-Americas segment and to a lesser extent from third parties. Raw materials for the non-U.S. production of PO and its co-products are obtained from our O&P-EAI segment and from third parties. We consume a significant portion of our internally produced PO in the production of PO derivatives. The raw material requirements not sourced internally are purchased at market-based prices from numerous suppliers in the U.S. and Europe with which we have established contractual relationships, as well as in the spot market.

For the production of oxyfuels, we purchase our ethanol feedstock requirements from third parties and obtain our methanol from both internal production and external sources.

SM is a co-product of our internal production of PO, and our feedstock requirements are sourced both internally and externally. The methanol required for our production of acetyls is internally sourced from our methanol plants in La Porte, Texas, and Channelview, Texas. Natural gas (methane) is the primary raw material required to produce methanol. Methanol is consumed internally, along with carbon monoxide from internal productions, to produce GAA. Sources of carbon monoxide can also be complemented by purchases from external sources as needed. In addition to acetic acid, ethylene is a primary raw material for the production of VAM. We obtain all our requirements for acetic acid and ethylene from our internal production. Historically, we have used a large percentage of our acetic acid production to produce VAM.

Industry Dynamics / Competition—With respect to product competition, the market is influenced and based on a variety of factors, including product quality, price, reliability of supply, technical support, customer service and potential substitute materials. Profitability is affected by the worldwide level of demand along with price competition, which may intensify due to, among other things, new industry capacity and industry outages. Demand growth could be impacted by further development of alternative bio-based methodologies. Our major worldwide competitors include other multinational chemical and refining companies as well as some regional marketers and producers.

Based on published capacity data and including our proportionate share of our joint ventures, we believe as of December 31, 2025, we were:

- the second largest producer of PO worldwide; and
- the largest producer of oxyfuels worldwide.

Advanced Polymer Solutions Segment

Overview—Our APS segment produces and markets compounding and solutions, such as polypropylene compounds, engineered plastics, masterbatches, engineered composites and colors.

Our polypropylene compounds are produced from blends of polyolefins and additives and are largely focused on automotive applications. Engineered plastics and engineered composites add value for more specialized high-performance applications used across a variety of industries. Masterbatches are compounds that provide differentiated properties when combined with commodity plastics used in packaging, agriculture and durable goods applications. Performance colors provide powdered and pelletized color concentrates for the plastics industry.

Sales & Marketing / Customers—Our products are sold through our regional sales organizations to a broad base of established customers and distributors. These products are transported to our customers primarily by either truck or bulk rail. Sales for the APS segment accounted for approximately 11% of our consolidated revenues in 2025, 2024, and 2023.

Joint Venture Relationships—We participate in several manufacturing joint ventures in Saudi Arabia, Indonesia and Thailand. We hold majority interests and have operational control of the joint venture in Indonesia. We do not hold majority interests in any of the remaining joint ventures, nor do we have operational control. These joint ventures provide us with production capacity of approximately 70 thousand tons of compounding and solutions. These capacities are based on our percentage ownership interest in the joint ventures' total capacities.

Raw Materials—The principal materials used in the production of our products are polypropylene, polyethylene, polystyrene, nylon and titanium dioxide. Raw materials required for the production of our products are obtained from our wholly owned or joint venture facilities and from a number of major plastic resin producers or other suppliers at market-based prices.

Our ability to pass through the increased cost of raw materials to customers is dependent on global market demand. In general, the pricing for purchases and sales of most products is determined by global market forces.

Industry Dynamics / Competition—With respect to product competition, the market is influenced and based on a variety of factors, including product development, price, product quality, product delivery, reliability of supply, product performance and customer service. We compete with regional and multinational marketers and producers of plastic resins and compounds. As polypropylene compounds are largely utilized in the automotive industry, we are also exposed to the volatility of this industry.

Technology Segment

Overview—Our Technology segment develops and licenses chemical and polyolefin process technologies and manufactures and sells polyolefin catalysts. We market our process technologies and our polyolefin catalysts to external customers and also use them in our own manufacturing operations. Over the past three years, approximately 20% of our catalyst sales were sold internally to other segments.

Our polyolefin process licenses are structured to provide a standard core technology, with individual customer needs met by adding customized modules that provide the required capabilities to produce the defined production grade slate and plant capacity. In addition to the basic license agreement, a range of services can also be provided, including project assistance, training, assistance in starting up the plant and ongoing technical support after start-up. We may also offer marketing and sales services. In addition, licensees may continue to purchase polyolefin catalysts that are consumed in the production process, generally under long-term catalyst supply agreements with us.

Research and Development—Our research and development ("R&D") activities are designed to improve our existing products and processes, and discover and commercialize new materials, catalysts and processes. These activities focus on product and application development, process development, catalyst development and fundamental polyolefin-focused research.

In 2025, 2024 and 2023, our R&D expenditures were \$136 million, \$135 million and \$130 million, respectively. A portion of these expenses are related to technical support and customer service and are allocated to the other business segments. In 2025, 2024 and 2023 approximately 40% to 50% of all R&D costs were allocated to business segments other than Technology.

GENERAL

Intellectual Property

We maintain an extensive patent portfolio and continue to file new patent applications in the U.S. and other countries. As of December 31, 2025, we owned approximately 5,000 patents and patent applications worldwide. Our patents and trade secrets cover our processes, products and catalysts and are significant to our competitive position, particularly with regard to PO, intermediate chemicals, petrochemicals, polymers and our process technologies. While we believe that our intellectual property provides competitive advantages, we do not regard our businesses as being materially dependent upon any single patent, trade secret or trademark. Some of our production capacity operates under licenses from third parties.

Environmental

Most of our operations are affected by national, state, regional and local environmental laws. Matters pertaining to the environment are discussed in Part I, Item 1A. *Risk Factors*; Part I, Item 3. *Legal Proceedings*; Part II, Item 7. *Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations*; and Notes 2 and 19 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

We have made, and intend to continue to make, the expenditures necessary for compliance with applicable laws and regulations relating to environmental, health and safety matters. In 2025, we incurred capital expenditures of \$241 million for health, safety and environmental compliance purposes and improvement programs. We estimate incurring approximately \$235 million in 2026 for similar expenditures.

While capital expenditures or operating costs for environmental compliance, including compliance with potential legislation and potential regulation related to climate change, cannot be predicted with certainty, we do not believe they will have a material effect on our competitive position in the near term.

In the future, climate change may physically impact our facilities and supply chain, however, we do not believe these potential impacts are material in the near-term.

Sustainability

We continue to evolve our approach to sustainability. In 2026, we updated our prior circularity and climate ambitions. With respect to circularity, we are now aiming to produce and market 800 thousand metric tons of recycled and renewable-based polymers annually by 2030. Production and marketing includes joint venture production we market plus our pro rata share of the remaining production produced and marketed by the joint venture, and production via third-party tolling arrangements. With respect to climate, our goal is now to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas ("GHG") emissions 32% by 2030 relative to a 2020 baseline and we reaffirm our goal of a 30% reduction in absolute Scope 3 GHG emissions by 2030 relative to a 2020 baseline and our ambition to achieve net-zero Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 2050.

Sustainability Actions in 2025.

In 2025, we advanced the construction of our *MoReTec*-1 plant, our first industrial-scale chemical recycling plant at our site in Wesseling, Germany which will use our proprietary *MoReTec* technology to convert post-consumer plastic waste into feedstock for producing new plastic materials. This plant will have the flexibility to operate under 100% renewable power and enable a high plastic to plastic yield while reducing GHG emissions compared to virgin fossil fuel-based processes. Targeted startup for this facility is set for 2027.

In 2024, we secured power purchase agreements with an aggregate generation capacity that will enable us to procure at least 50 percent of our electricity from renewable sources by 2030, based on 2020 procured levels. These agreements are expected to generate an estimated 5.0 million megawatt hours of renewable electricity annually, reducing our scope 2 GHG emissions by more than 1.8 million metric tons.

We also completed the shutdown of refining operations at our Houston refinery in the first quarter of 2025. Ceasing refining operations is expected to reduce our scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by approximately 3 million metric tons and our scope 3 GHG emissions by approximately 40 million metric tons by the end of 2026, compared with 2020 baseline levels.

Our ambition to achieve net zero scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 2050 will require the development of robust infrastructure and enabling technologies such as cracker electrification, hydrogen utilization, carbon capture and storage (“CCS”), and carbon utilization along with market demand for low-carbon products. Additionally, we advocate for enabling policy support and government-backed frameworks to progress these initiatives. Our ambition to produce and market 800 thousand metric tons of recycled and renewable-based polymers annually by 2030 will require the successful completion of our *MoReTec-1* plant, expansion of our recycling footprint through inorganic growth, increased demand for circular products and supportive regulatory frameworks. See Item 1A. Risk Factors for additional risks associated with each of our ambitions.

Capital Budget—We estimate capital spending to support our sustainability goals, including investments in emissions reduction and our CLCS business, will represent approximately 15% of our total 2026 capital budget. While we continue to invest in our *MoReTec-1* plant as planned, we are delaying certain sustainability-related capital projects to preserve capital during the cycle downturn. We also continue to invest upstream to secure plastic waste feedstock and evaluate opportunities to expand mechanical and chemical recycling capacity globally through investments and commercial agreements.

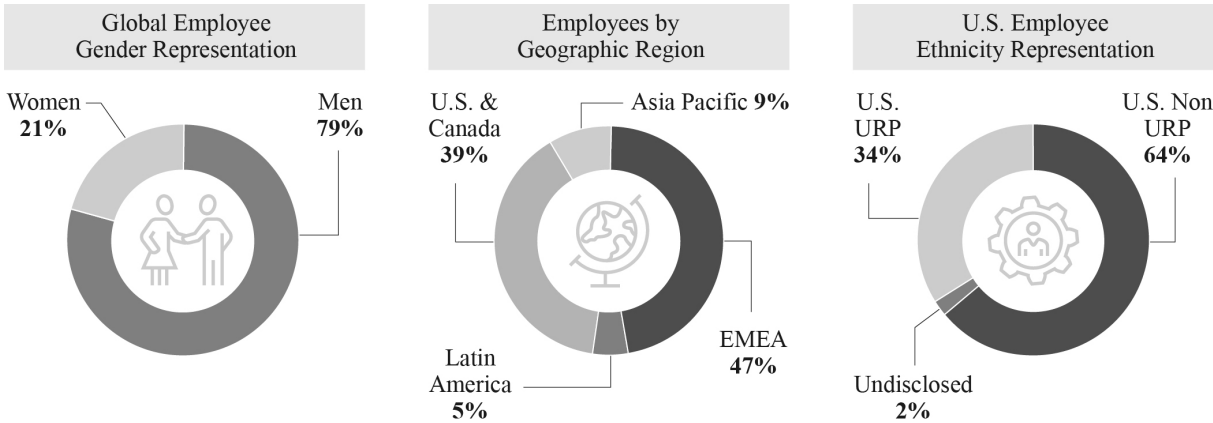
Human Capital

Our success as a company is tied to the passion, knowledge, collaboration, and talent of our global team. Our strategic pillar to Step up Performance and Culture focuses on leading our culture transformation, promoting inclusion and growing the capabilities and skills of our people through our global learning and development programs.

Stepping up Performance and Culture—As part of our culture transformation, in 2025, we prioritized employee feedback and reinforced cultural attributes aligned with our strategy. One key initiative is the culture ambassador program, where employees serve as advocates for culture change and promote global understanding. Ambassadors receive context, training, and information on company initiatives to support engagement and share feedback with leadership. Insights from this program, along with our 2025 engagement survey, inform leadership actions to foster an environment that drives engagement, innovation and business results.

Diversity, Equity and Inclusion—Our goal is to create a company where fairness, equity and a sense of belonging are experienced by all, propelling individual and collective success. Increasing inclusion builds high performing teams that can effectively innovate and collaborate, enables us to contribute to our financial outcomes and helps to achieve our business goals.

Demographics—As of December 31, 2025, we had approximately 18,970 employees, a decrease of approximately 7% when compared to 2024, driven by fixed cost reductions attributable to our cash improvement plan and Houston Refinery shutdown. Our employee demographics, excluding student employees, consisted of the following:



U.S. Underrepresented population (“URP”) is based on reporting for the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and includes employees who self-identify as Hispanic or Latino, Black or African American, Asian or Pacific Islander, Indian, Alaskan Native, Native Hawaiian or two or more races.

Diversity (Representation)—Cultivating a diverse workforce has a powerful impact on our culture and performance by broadening perspectives and experiences and helps to promote inclusive and impactful results. We also take into consideration Dutch laws with respect to gender ambitions (both male and female) for senior management, including requirements to set appropriate and ambitious gender diversity targets. We currently have an aspirational goal to have at least 33% male senior leaders and at least 33% female senior leaders, globally, by 2032. In 2025, women served in 25% of global senior leadership roles.

Equity (Fairness)—Our efforts on equity are focused on ensuring that our systems and processes are fair to all employees, and we want all employees to believe they are being treated fairly. Our 2025 employee survey indicates that 82% of respondents believe they are being treated fairly. In 2025, we also completed a pay equity review and performance analysis that involved approximately 12,800 employees, comparing pay for like jobs and focusing on base pay for gender (globally) and ethnicity (U.S. only). Consistent with prior findings, the review reflected that pay is generally administered fairly.

Inclusion (Belonging)—Like equity, we desire a culture where all our employees feel a sense of belonging to their teams and the company. We focus inclusion efforts on learning, education, and outreach to our leaders and utilize our eight global employee networks to promote engagement. Network programming is strongly tied to career development, business, and community impact. In 2025, our networks continued to grow, and 24% of our employees are members of a network. Survey results also indicate members are more likely to participate in surveys and have a stronger strategic alignment to our organization compared to non-members.

Global Talent Development and Engagement—We provide opportunities for growth through on-the-job training, coaching, mentoring and other more formal development programs. In 2025, we expanded access to our LYB University offerings by moving several of our formal programs and courses to open/self-enrollment, which allowed a greater number of employees the opportunity to enroll. Over 500 employees participated in our global leadership development programs, for people leaders and those who lead through influence. In addition, we offered a new series that focused on preparing people leaders to lead change and navigate through uncertainty and disruption, with 138 leaders in attendance. We are planning to continue this series into 2026.

Safety, Employee Health and Well-Being—We are committed to providing a safe workplace, free from recognized hazards, and we comply with all applicable health and safety laws and recognized standards to achieve a goal of zero incidents, zero injuries and zero accidents. We cultivate a GoalZERO mindset with clear standards, regular communication, training, and targeted campaigns and events, including our annual Global Safety Day.

Code of Conduct and Human Rights Policy—Our Code of Conduct establishes our expectations on topics such as respect in the workplace, anti-corruption, conflicts of interest, trade compliance, anti-trust and competition law, insider trading, sanctions, misconduct and political donations. It is available in seventeen languages on our company website. New employees are trained on the Code of Conduct, and all employees receive annual refresher training. We also have a human rights policy that establishes our standards for workforce health and safety; prevention of discrimination, harassment and retaliation; inclusion; workplace security; working conditions and fair wages; freedom of association; freely chosen employment; and child labor protections.

INFORMATION ABOUT OUR EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

Our executive officers as of February 20, 2026 were as follows:

<u>Name and Age</u>	<u>Significant Experience</u>
Peter Vanacker, 59	Chief Executive Officer since May 2022. President, Chief Executive Officer and Chair of the Executive Committee of Neste Corporation, a renewable products company from September 2018 to May 2022. Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director of the CABB Group, a global supplier of fine and specialty chemicals from April 2015 to August 2018.
Tracey Campbell, 59	Executive Vice President, Sustainability and Corporate Affairs since October 2022. Vice President, Public Affairs from November 2020 to September 2022. Director, Polyolefins Asia Pacific from July 2018 to October 2020.
Trisha Conley, 53	Executive Vice President, People and Culture since February 2023. Senior Vice President, People Development of Renewable Energy Group, a renewable energy company, from August 2020 to January 2023. Vice President of Human Resources, Fuels North America and Head of Country (United States) for Downstream Human Resources at BP, a global energy provider, from July 2015 to July 2020.
Kim Foley, 59	Executive Vice President, Global Olefins & Polyolefins and Refining since August 2024. Executive Vice President, Global Olefins & Polyolefins, Refining and Supply Chain from March 2024 to August 2024. Executive Vice President, Intermediates and Derivatives and Refining from October 2022 to March 2024. Senior Vice President, HSE, Global Engineering and Turnarounds from August 2020 to September 2022. Vice President, Health, Safety and Environment from October 2019 to July 2020.
Dale Friedrichs, 62	Executive Vice President, Operational Excellence and HSE since October 2022. Interim Executive Vice President, People and Culture from October 2022 to February 2023. Senior Vice President, Human Resources and Global Projects from August 2020 to September 2022. Vice President, Human Resources from October 2019 to July 2020. Vice President, Health, Safety, Environment and Security from February 2017 to October 2019.

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<u>Name and Age</u>	<u>Significant Experience</u>
Agustin Izquierdo, 49	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer since March 2025. Senior Vice President, Olefins & Polyolefins Americas and Refining from April 2024 to February 2025. Vice President, Finance and Strategy, Intermediates & Derivatives from November 2022 to April 2024. Vice President, Global Strategic Planning, Finance and Divisional Digital Officer Catalysts Division, for BASF, a global manufacturer of chemicals, plastics, and agricultural solutions from September 2019 to November 2022.
Jeffrey Kaplan, 57	Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Procurement since March 2024. Executive Vice President and Chief Legal Officer since October 2022. Executive Vice President, Legal & Public Affairs and Chief Legal Officer from March 2015 to September 2022.
Aaron Ledet, 51	Executive Vice President, Intermediates & Derivatives and Supply Chain since August 2024. Executive Vice President, Intermediates & Derivatives from March 2024 to August 2024. Senior Vice President, Olefins & Polyolefins Americas from October 2022 to March 2024. Director Olefins & Optimization Americas from January 2022 to October 2022. Senior Director Olefins & Feedstocks from May 2021 to December 2021. Director Olefins & Optimization Americas from October 2020 to May 2021. Senior Director Advanced Polymer Solutions US/Canada Region from October 2018 to October 2020.
Torkel Rhenman, 62	Executive Vice President, Advanced Polymer Solutions since October 2022. Executive Vice President, Intermediates & Derivatives, and Refining from August 2020 to September 2022. Executive Vice President, Intermediates & Derivatives from July 2019 to July 2020.
James Seward, 58	Executive Vice President and Chief Innovation Officer since October 2022. Senior Vice President, Research & Development, Technology and Sustainability from August 2020 to September 2022. Senior Vice President, Technology Business, Sustainability, and Olefins & Polyolefins, Europe, Asia and International Joint Venture Management from September 2018 to July 2020.

Name and Age

Yvonne van der Laan, 54

Significant Experience

Executive Vice President, Circular and Low Carbon Solutions since October 2022.

Senior Director, Global Circularity from May 2022 to September 2022.

Director, Olefins & Optimizations, Europe from September 2019 to April 2022.

Vice President, Industry & Bulk Cargo for the Port of Rotterdam, the largest seaport in Europe, from February 2016 to September 2019.

Description of Properties

Our principal manufacturing facilities as of December 31, 2025 are set forth below and are identified by the principal segment or segments using the facility. All of the facilities are wholly owned, except as otherwise noted.

<u>Location</u>	<u>Segments</u>
Americas	
Bayport (Pasadena), Texas ⁽¹⁾	I&D
Bayport (Pasadena), Texas	O&P-Americas
Channelview, Texas	O&P-Americas
Channelview, Texas ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	I&D
Chocolate Bayou (Alvin), Texas	O&P-Americas
Clinton, Iowa	O&P-Americas
Corpus Christi, Texas	O&P-Americas
Edison, New Jersey	Technology
La Porte, Texas ⁽³⁾	O&P-Americas
La Porte, Texas ⁽³⁾	I&D
Lake Charles, Louisiana	O&P-Americas
Lake Charles, Louisiana ⁽⁴⁾	O&P-Americas
Matagorda (Bay City), Texas	O&P-Americas
Morris, Illinois	O&P-Americas
Victoria, Texas†	O&P-Americas
Europe	
Botlek, Rotterdam, The Netherlands†	I&D
Ferrara, Italy	O&P-EAI and Technology
Fos-sur-Mer, France†	I&D
Frankfurt, Germany†	O&P-EAI and Technology
Knapsack, Germany†	O&P-EAI and APS
Kerpen, Germany	APS
Ludwigshafen, Germany†	Technology
Moerdijk, The Netherlands†	O&P-EAI
Wesseling, Germany	O&P-EAI

† The facility is located on leased land.

- (1) The Bayport PO/TBA plants and the Channelview PO/SM I plant are held by a joint venture between Covestro and Lyondell Chemical Company. These plants are located on land leased by the joint venture.
- (2) Equistar Chemicals, LP operates a polybutadiene unit, which is owned by an unrelated party and is located within the Channelview facility on property leased from Equistar Chemicals, LP.
- (3) The La Porte facilities are on contiguous property.
- (4) The Lake Charles facility is owned by the Louisiana Integrated PolyEthylene JV LLC joint venture and is located on land owned by the joint venture.

Other Locations and Properties

We maintain executive offices in London, the United Kingdom; Rotterdam, The Netherlands; Houston, Texas and Hong Kong, China. We maintain research facilities in Lansing, Michigan; Channelview, Texas; Cincinnati, Ohio; Ferrara, Italy and Frankfurt, Germany. Our Asia-Pacific headquarters are in Hong Kong. We also have technical support centers in Rotterdam, The Netherlands; Mumbai, India; Poznan, Poland; and Shanghai, China. We have various sales facilities worldwide.

Website Access to SEC Reports

Our Internet website address is <http://www.LyondellBasell.com>. Information contained on our Internet website is not part of this report on Form 10-K.

Our Annual Reports on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K and any amendments to these reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 are available on our website, free of charge, as soon as reasonably practicable after such reports are filed with, or furnished to, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). Alternatively, these reports may be accessed at the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>.

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

You should carefully consider the following risk factors in addition to the other information included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Each of these risk factors could adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition, as well as adversely affect the value of an investment in our common stock.

Risks Related to our Business and Industry

The cyclical nature and volatility of the industries in which we participate may cause significant fluctuations in our operating results.

Our business operations are subject to the cyclical and volatile nature of the supply-demand balance in the chemical industry. Our future operating results are expected to continue to be affected by this cyclical nature and volatility. The chemical industry historically has experienced alternating periods of capacity shortages, causing prices and profit margins to increase, followed by periods of excess capacity, resulting in oversupply, declining capacity utilization rates and declining prices and profit margins.

In addition to changes in the supply and demand for products, changes in energy prices and other worldwide economic conditions can cause volatility. These factors result in significant fluctuations in profits and cash flow from period to period and over business cycles.

New capacity additions around the world have led to periods of oversupply and lower profitability. The timing and extent of any changes to currently prevailing market conditions are uncertain and supply and demand may be unbalanced at any time. As a consequence, we are unable to accurately predict the extent or duration of future industry cycles or their effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

A sustained decrease in the price of crude oil may adversely impact the results of our operations, primarily in North America.

Energy costs generally follow price trends of crude oil and natural gas. These price trends may be highly volatile and cyclical. In the past, raw material and energy costs have experienced significant fluctuations that adversely affected our business segments' results of operations. For example, we have benefited from the favorable ratio of U.S. crude oil prices to natural gas prices in the past. If the price of crude oil remains lower relative to U.S. natural gas prices or if the demand for natural gas and NGLs increases, this may have a negative impact on our results of operations.

Costs and limitations on supply of raw materials and energy may result in increased operating expenses.

The costs of raw materials and energy represent a substantial portion of our operating expenses. Due to the significant competition we face and the commodity nature of many of our products, we are not always able to pass on raw material and energy cost increases to our customers. When we do have the ability to pass on the cost increases, we are not always able to do so quickly enough to avoid adverse impacts on our results of operations.

Cost increases for raw materials, energy, or broad-based price inflation also increase working capital needs, which could reduce our liquidity and cash flow. Even if we are able to increase our sales prices to reflect these increases, demand for products may decrease as consumers and customers reduce their consumption or use substitute products, which may have an adverse impact on our results of operations. In addition, producers in natural gas cost-advantaged regions, such as the Middle East and North America, benefit from the lower prices of natural gas and NGLs. Competition from producers in these regions may cause us to reduce exports from Europe and elsewhere. Any such reductions may increase competition for product sales within Europe and other markets, which can result in lower margins in those regions.

For some of our raw materials and utilities there are a limited number of suppliers, and in some cases, the supplies are specific to the particular geographic region in which a facility is located. It is also common in the chemical industry for a facility to have a sole, dedicated source for its utilities, such as steam, electricity and gas. Having a sole or limited number of suppliers may limit our negotiating power, particularly in the case of rising raw material costs. Any new supply agreements we enter into may not have terms as favorable as those contained in our current supply agreements. The reliance on single or limited suppliers heightens our vulnerability to supply chain interruptions, and the closure of such a supplier could cause us to be unable to profitably operate our assets.

Additionally, there is concern over the reliability of water sources, including around the U.S. Gulf Coast where several of our facilities are located. The decreased availability or less favorable pricing for water as a result of population growth, drought or regulation could negatively impact our operations, including by impacting our ability to produce or transport our products.

If our raw material or utility supplies were disrupted, our businesses would likely incur increased costs to procure alternative supplies or incur excessive downtime, which would have a negative impact on plant operations. Disruptions of supplies may occur as a result of transportation issues resulting from natural disasters, water levels, and interruptions in marine water routes, among other causes, which can affect the operations of vessels, barges, rails, trucks and pipeline traffic. These risks are particularly prevalent in the U.S. Gulf Coast area. Additionally, increasing exports of NGLs and crude oil from the U.S. or greater restrictions on hydraulic fracturing could restrict the availability of our raw materials, thereby increasing our costs.

With increased volatility in raw material costs, our suppliers could impose more onerous terms on us, resulting in shorter payment cycles and increasing our working capital requirements.

Our ability to source raw materials or deliver products may be adversely affected by political instability, civil disturbances or other governmental actions.

We obtain a portion of our principal raw materials from sources in the Middle East and Central and South America that may be less politically stable than other areas in which we conduct business. Political instability, civil disturbances and actions by governments in these areas are more likely to substantially increase the price and decrease the supply of raw materials necessary for our operations or impair our ability to deliver products to customers, which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

Incidents of civil unrest, including terrorist attacks and demonstrations that have been marked by violence, have occurred in a number of countries, including in the Middle East and South America. Some political regimes in these countries are threatened or have changed as a result of such unrest. Political instability and civil unrest could continue to spread in the region and involve other areas. Such unrest, if it continues to spread or grow in intensity, could lead to civil wars, regional conflicts or regime changes resulting in governments that are hostile to countries in which we conduct substantial business, such as in the U.S., Europe or their respective trading partners.

Our business is capital intensive and we rely on cash generated from operations and external financing to fund our growth, dividends, and ongoing capital needs. Limitations on access to external financing could adversely affect our operating results.

We require significant capital to operate our current business and fund our dividends, share repurchases, and growth strategy. Moreover, interest payments, dividends, capital requirements of our joint ventures, the expansion of our current business or other business opportunities may require significant amounts of capital. If we need external financing, our access to credit markets and pricing of our capital is dependent upon our credit ratings and the state of the capital markets generally. There can be no assurances that we would be able to incur indebtedness on terms we deem acceptable, and it is possible that the cost of any financings could increase significantly, thereby increasing our expenses and decreasing our net income. If we are unable to generate sufficient cash flow or raise adequate external financing, including as a result of significant disruptions in the global credit markets, we could be forced to restrict our operations, lower or suspend our dividends or reduce share repurchases, and not pursue growth opportunities, which could adversely affect our operating results and shareholder returns.

We may use our \$3,750 million revolving credit facility, which backs our commercial paper program, to meet our cash needs, to the extent available. As of December 31, 2025, we had no borrowings or letters of credit outstanding under the facility and no borrowings outstanding under our commercial paper program, leaving an unused and available credit capacity of \$3,750 million. We may also meet our cash needs by selling receivables under our \$900 million U.S. Receivables Facility. As of December 31, 2025, we had no borrowing or letters of credit outstanding and availability of \$900 million under this facility. In the event of a default under our credit facilities or any of our notes, we could be required to immediately repay all outstanding borrowings and make cash deposits as collateral for all obligations the facility supports, which we may not be able to do. Any default under any of our credit arrangements could cause a default under many of our other credit agreements and debt instruments. Without waivers from lenders party to those agreements, any such default could have a material adverse effect on our ability to continue to operate.

Risks Related to our Operations

Our operations are subject to risks inherent in the chemical industry, and we could be subject to liabilities for which we are not fully insured or that are not otherwise mitigated.

We maintain property, business interruption, product, general liability, casualty and other types of insurance that we believe are appropriate for our business and operations as well as in line with industry practices. However, we are not fully insured against all potential hazards incident to our business, including losses resulting from natural disasters or climate-related exposures, wars, terrorist acts, or cybersecurity incidents. Changes in insurance market conditions have caused, and may in the future cause, premiums and deductibles for certain insurance policies to increase substantially and, in some instances, for certain insurance to become unavailable or available only for reduced amounts of coverage. If we were to incur a significant liability for which we were not fully insured, we might not be able to finance the amount of the uninsured liability on terms acceptable to us, or at all, and might be obligated to divert a significant portion of our cash flow from normal business operations.

Our business, including our results of operations and reputation, could be adversely affected by safety or product liability issues.

Failure to appropriately manage occupational safety, process safety, product safety, human health, product liability and environmental risks inherent in the chemical business and associated with our products, product life cycles and production processes could result in unexpected incidents including releases, fires, or explosions resulting in personal injury, loss of life, environmental damage, loss of revenue, legal liability, and/or operational disruption. Public perception of the risks associated with our products and production processes could impact product acceptance and influence the regulatory environment in which we operate. While we have management systems, procedures and controls to manage these risks, issues could be created by events outside of our control, including natural disasters, severe weather events and acts of sabotage.

Further, because a part of our business involves licensing polyolefin process technology, our licensees are exposed to similar risks involved in the manufacture and marketing of polyolefins. Hazardous incidents involving our licensees, if they do result or are perceived to result from use of our technologies, may harm our reputation, threaten our relationships with other licensees and/or lead to customer attrition and financial losses. Our policy of covering these risks through contractual limitations of liability and indemnities and through insurance may not always be effective. As a result, our financial condition and results of operation would be adversely affected, and other companies with competing technologies may have the opportunity to secure a competitive advantage.

Interruptions of operations at our facilities may result in increased liabilities or lower operating results.

We own and operate large-scale facilities. Our operating results are dependent on the continued operation of our various production facilities and the ability to complete construction and maintenance projects on schedule. Interruptions at our facilities may materially reduce the productivity and profitability of a particular manufacturing facility, or our business as a whole, during and after the period of such operational difficulties. In recent years, we have had to temporarily shut down plants on the U.S. Gulf Coast as a result of various hurricanes and cold weather events impacting Texas and Louisiana.

Our operations are subject to hazards inherent in chemical manufacturing and the related storage and transportation of raw materials, products and wastes. These potential hazards include:

- pipeline leaks and ruptures;
- explosions;
- fires;
- severe weather and natural disasters;
- mechanical failure;
- unscheduled downtimes;
- supplier disruptions;
- labor shortages or other labor difficulties;
- transportation interruptions;
- regulatory limitations on operations;
- remediation complications;
- increased restrictions on, or the unavailability of, water for use at our manufacturing sites or for the transport of our products or raw materials;
- chemical and oil spills;
- discharges or releases of toxic or hazardous substances or gases;
- shipment of incorrect or off-specification product to customers;
- storage tank leaks;
- other environmental risks; and
- cyber-attack or other terrorist acts.

Some of these hazards may cause severe damage to or destruction of property and equipment, personal injury, loss of life, environmental damage, legal liability resulting from government action or litigation, loss of revenue, suspension of operations or the shutdown of affected facilities.

Large capital projects can take many years to complete, and market conditions could deteriorate significantly between the project approval date and the project startup date, negatively impacting project returns. If we are unable to complete capital projects at their expected costs and in a timely manner, or if the market conditions assumed in our project economics deteriorate, our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows could be materially and adversely affected.

Delays or cost increases related to capital spending programs involving engineering, procurement and construction of facilities could materially adversely affect our ability to achieve forecasted internal rates of return and operating results, or impair our ability to meet our sustainability or other targets or goals. For example, higher costs arising from delaying construction of our PO/TBA plant in Houston impacted our projected rate of return on the project. We are currently constructing our first commercial-scale chemical recycling facility using our *MoReTec* technology, located at our site in Wesseling, Germany. Building a commercial-scale facility utilizing a new technology can face technical and other challenges resulting in increased costs. In 2025, we announced the deferral of construction on our Flex-2 project in Channelview to preserve capital during the market downturn and also postponed the final investment decision on certain projects, such as *MoReTec-2*, which could result in increased costs. Delays in making required changes or upgrades to our facilities could subject us to fines or penalties as well as affect our ability to contract with our customers and supply certain products we produce. Such delays or cost increases may arise as a result of unpredictable factors, many of which are beyond our control, including:

- denial of or delay in receiving requisite regulatory approvals and/or permits;
- unplanned increases in the cost of construction materials, including due to tariffs;
- unplanned increases in labor costs;
- disruptions in transportation of components or construction materials;
- adverse weather conditions, natural disasters or other events (such as equipment malfunctions, explosions, fires or spills) affecting our facilities, or those of vendors or suppliers;
- shortages of sufficiently skilled labor, or labor disagreements resulting in unplanned work stoppages; and
- nonperformance by, or disputes with, vendors, suppliers, contractors or subcontractors.

Any one or more of these factors could have a significant impact on our ongoing capital projects. If we were unable to make up the delays associated with such factors or to recover the related costs, or if market conditions change, it could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Shared control or lack of control of joint ventures or equity investments may delay decisions or actions regarding our joint ventures, or adversely affect our financial results.

A portion of our operations are conducted through joint ventures or equity investments, where control may be exercised by or shared with unaffiliated third parties. We cannot control the actions or ownership of these partners, including any nonperformance, default or bankruptcy of the joint venture or its partners. The joint ventures that we do not operate may also lack financial reporting systems to provide adequate and timely information for our reporting purposes. In addition, a joint venture may lack adequate cybersecurity protections or other controls that could impact its ability to reliably conduct operations.

Our joint venture partners may have different interests or goals than we do and may take actions contrary to our requests, policies or objectives. Differences in views among the joint venture partners also may result in delayed decisions or in failures to agree on major matters, potentially adversely affecting the business and operations of the joint ventures and in turn our business and operations. We may develop a dispute with any of our partners over decisions affecting the venture that may result in litigation, arbitration or some other form of dispute resolution. If a joint venture participant acts contrary to our interest, or is unsuccessful in conducting its business, it could harm our brand, business, results of operations and financial condition.

We may be required to record material charges against our earnings due to any number of events including impairments of our assets.

We review our assets for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable. We test goodwill for impairment at least annually. The need to test for impairment can be based on several indicators, including a significant reduction in prices of or demand for products produced, a weakened outlook for profitability, a significant reduction in margins, an expectation that a long-lived asset will be sold or otherwise disposed of significantly before the end of its previously estimated useful life, other changes to contracts or changes in the regulatory environment.

We may be required to reduce production or idle facilities for extended periods of time or exit certain businesses as a result of the cyclical nature of our industry. Specifically, oversupplies of or lack of demand for particular products or high raw material prices may cause us to reduce production. We may choose to reduce production at certain facilities because we have off-take arrangements at other facilities, which make any reductions or idling unavailable at those facilities.

Temporary outages at our facilities can last for several quarters and sometimes longer. These outages could cause us to incur significant costs, including the expenses of maintaining and restarting these facilities. In addition, we have significant obligations under take-or-pay agreements. Even though we may reduce production at facilities, we may be required to continue to purchase or pay for utilities or raw materials under these arrangements.

Sustained unfavorable market conditions may also result in asset impairments. For example, in the third quarter of 2025, a prolonged downturn in, and outlook for, the European petrochemical and global automotive industries, combined with the sustained decline in our market capitalization, resulted in non-cash impairment charges of \$1,182 million, presented in both Goodwill impairments and Other impairments on the Consolidated Statements of Income (Loss).

Any decision to permanently close facilities or exit a business may result in impairment and other charges to earnings. For example, in March 2025, we announced the permanent closure of the PO/SM production unit at the Maasvlakte site in the Netherlands, a joint venture between us and Covestro, resulting in the recognition of \$126 million in shutdown costs during the year ended December 31, 2025.

Acquisitions or dispositions of assets or businesses could disrupt our business and harm our financial condition and stock price.

We continually evaluate the performance and strategic fit of all of our businesses and evaluate whether our businesses would benefit from acquisitions to enhance growth or dispositions that would align our footprint with our overall business strategy. These transactions pose risks and challenges that could negatively impact our business and financial statements. In 2025, we agreed to sell certain European olefins and polyolefins assets and the associated business. The sites to be sold are located in Berre l'Etang (France), Münchsmünster (Germany), Carrington (United Kingdom), and Tarragona (Spain), and closing is expected in the second quarter of 2026.

Dispositions of assets or businesses involve risks, including difficulties in the separation of operations, services, products and personnel, the diversion of management's attention from other business concerns, the disruption of our business, the potential loss of key employees and the retention of uncertain environmental or other contingent liabilities related to the divested business. There can be no assurance that announced dispositions - including our European divestiture - will be successfully completed on the expected timeline or at all, and transactions that are delayed or abandoned may cause additional disruption to the business. In addition, dispositions may result in significant asset impairment charges, including those related to goodwill and other intangible assets, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. In the event we are unable to successfully divest a business or product line, we may be forced to wind down such business or product line, which could materially and adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

In addition, acquisitions involve numerous risks, including meeting our standards for compliance, problems combining the purchased operations, technologies or products, unanticipated costs and liabilities, diversion of management's attention from our core businesses, and potential loss of key employees. There can be no assurance that we will be able to integrate successfully any businesses, products, technologies, or personnel that we might acquire. The integration of businesses that we may acquire is likely to be a complex, time-consuming, and expensive process and we may not realize the anticipated revenues, synergies, or other benefits associated with our acquisitions if we do not manage and operate the acquired business up to our expectations. If we are unable to efficiently operate as a combined organization utilizing common information and communication systems, operating procedures, financial controls, and human resources practices, our business, financial condition, and results of operations may be adversely affected.

We cannot assure you that we will be successful in managing these or any other significant risks that we encounter in divesting or acquiring a business or product line, and any transaction we undertake could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows, and may also result in a diversion of management attention, operational difficulties and losses.

Risks related to the Global Economy and Multinational Operations

Economic disruptions and downturns in general, and particularly continued global economic uncertainty or economic turmoil in emerging markets, could have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, operating results, financial condition and cash flows.

Our results of operations can be materially affected by adverse conditions in the financial markets and depressed economic conditions generally. Economic downturns in the businesses and geographic areas in which we sell our products could substantially reduce demand for our products and result in decreased sales volumes and increased credit risk. Recessionary environments adversely affect our business because demand for our products is reduced, particularly from our customers in industrial markets generally and the automotive and housing industries specifically and may result in higher costs of capital. A significant portion of our revenues are derived from our business in Europe. In addition, most of our European transactions and assets, including cash and receivables, are denominated in euros.

We also derive significant revenues from our business in emerging markets, particularly the emerging markets in Asia and South America. Any broad-based downturn in these emerging markets, or in a key market such as China, could require us to reduce export volumes into these markets and could also require us to divert product sales to less profitable markets. Any of these conditions could ultimately harm our overall business, prospects, operating results, financial condition and cash flows.

We sell products in highly competitive global markets and face significant price pressures.

We sell our products in highly competitive global markets. Due to the commodity nature of many of our products, competition in these markets is based primarily on price and, to a lesser extent, on product performance, product quality, product deliverability, reliability of supply and customer service. Often, we are not able to protect our market position for these products by product differentiation and may not be able to pass on cost increases to our customers due to the significant competition in our industry.

In addition, we face increased competition from companies that may have greater financial resources and different cost structures or strategic goals than us. These include large integrated oil companies (some of which also have chemical businesses), government-owned businesses, and companies that receive subsidies or other government incentives to produce certain products in a specified geographic region. Continuing competition from these companies, especially in our olefin business, could limit our ability to increase product sales prices in response to raw material and other cost increases, or could cause us to reduce product sales prices to compete effectively, which would reduce our profitability. Competitors with different cost structures or strategic goals than we have may be able to invest significant capital into their businesses, including expenditures for research and development. In addition, specialty products we produce may become commoditized over time. Increased competition could result in lower prices or lower sales volumes, which would have a negative impact on our results of operations.

We operate internationally and are subject to exchange rate fluctuations, exchange controls, tariffs, political risks and other risks relating to international operations.

We operate internationally and are subject to the risks of doing business on a global level. These risks include fluctuations in currency exchange rates, economic instability and disruptions, restrictions on the transfer of funds and the imposition of trade restrictions or duties and tariffs, and complex regulations concerning privacy and data security. Additional risks from our multinational business include transportation delays and interruptions, war, terrorist activities, epidemics, pandemics, political instability, import and export controls, access to infrastructure, sanctions, changes in governmental policies, labor unrest and current and changing regulatory environments.

We generate revenues from export sales and operations that may be denominated in currencies other than the relevant functional currency. Exchange rates between these currencies and functional currencies in recent years have fluctuated significantly and may do so in the future. It is possible that fluctuations in exchange rates will result in reduced operating results. Additionally, we operate with the objective of having our worldwide cash available in the locations where it is needed, including the United Kingdom for our parent company's significant cash obligations as a result of dividend payments. It is possible that we may not always be able to provide cash to other jurisdictions when needed or that such transfers of cash could be subject to additional taxes, including withholding taxes.

Our operating results could be negatively affected by the laws, rules and regulations, as well as political environments, in the jurisdictions in which we operate. There could be reduced demand for our products, decreases in the prices at which we can sell our products and disruptions of production or other operations. Trade protection measures such as tariffs, quotas, duties, safeguard measures or anti-dumping duties imposed in the countries in which we operate could negatively impact our business. Additionally, there may be substantial capital and other costs to comply with regulations and/or increased security costs or insurance premiums, any of which could reduce our operating results.

We obtain a portion of our principal raw materials from international sources that are subject to these same risks. Our compliance with applicable customs, currency exchange control regulations, transfer pricing regulations or any other laws or regulations to which we may be subject could be challenged. Furthermore, these laws may be modified, the result of which may be to prevent or limit subsidiaries from transferring cash to us.

Furthermore, we are subject to certain existing, and may be subject to possible future, laws that limit or may limit our activities while some of our competitors may not be subject to such laws, which may adversely affect our competitiveness.

Changes in tax laws and regulations could affect our tax rate, financial condition and results of operations.

The Company operates in multiple jurisdictions with complex legal and tax regulatory environments and is subject to taxes in the U.S. and non-U.S. jurisdictions. Significant changes to tax laws and regulations in these jurisdictions or their interpretation could have a material impact on our effective income tax rate. Our future effective income tax rates could also fluctuate based on, among other factors, changes in pre-tax income in countries with varying statutory tax rates, changes in valuation allowances, changes in foreign exchange gains/losses, the amount of exempt income, and changes in unrecognized tax benefits associated with uncertain tax positions. Our tax returns are periodically audited or subjected to review by tax authorities, and we regularly evaluate the likelihood of an adverse result of an examination, however any adverse result of these examinations could also have a material impact on our effective income tax rate, financial condition and results of operations.

Risks Related to Health, Safety, and the Environment

We cannot predict with certainty the extent of future costs under environmental, health and safety and other laws and regulations, and cannot guarantee they will not be material.

We may face liability arising out of the normal course of business, including alleged personal injury or property damage due to exposure to chemicals or other hazardous substances at our current or former facilities, or exposure to products or chemicals that we manufacture, handle or own. In addition, because our products are components of a variety of other end-use products, we, along with other members of the chemical industry, are subject to potential claims related to those end-use products. Any substantial increase in the success of these types of claims could negatively affect our operating results.

We are subject to extensive national, regional, state and local environmental laws, regulations, directives, rules and ordinances concerning pollution, protection of the environment, hazardous materials, health and safety, the security of our facilities, and the safety of our products. Despite recent government actions to delay or decrease regulatory obligations in certain jurisdictions, we generally expect that these requirements may become more stringent over the longer term. Changes to such laws could result in restrictions on our operations, denial of permits, loss of business opportunities, increased operating costs or additional capital expenditures. We could incur significant costs or operational restrictions due to violations of or liabilities under such laws and regulations in the form of fines, penalties, and injunctive relief. Any substantial liability under such laws could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. Additionally, we are required to have permits for our businesses and are subject to licensing regulations. These permits and licenses are subject to renewal, modification and in some circumstances, revocation. Further, the permits and licenses are often difficult, time consuming and costly to obtain and could contain conditions that limit our operations.

We may incur substantial costs to comply with climate change legislation and related regulatory initiatives.

There has been a broad range of proposed or promulgated international, national and state laws focusing on GHG emission reduction and global climate change. These proposed or promulgated laws apply or could apply in countries where we have interests or may have interests in the future. Laws and regulations in this field continue to evolve and, at this stage it is not possible to accurately estimate either a timetable for implementation or our future compliance costs relating to implementation.

Jurisdictions in which we operate, including, in particular, the European Union (“EU”), have prepared national legislation and protection plans to implement their emission reduction commitments under the 2015 Paris Agreement. Our operations in Europe participate in the EU Emissions Trading System (“ETS”) and we meet our obligations through a combination of free and purchased emission allowances. We anticipate that climate regulation in the EU will result in an accelerated reduction of our free allowances, and higher market prices for purchased allowances. In addition, it remains uncertain whether the EU will implement a carbon border adjustment mechanism for organic chemicals and polymers, and, if so, how such a mechanism would affect the competitiveness of our products and our exposure to higher carbon costs.

Although the U.S. announced its intent to withdraw from international climate agreements and has taken steps to roll back climate regulations, several state governments have promulgated regulations directed at GHG emissions reductions from certain types of facilities, and additional regulations could be promulgated in the future, that could result in increased operating costs for compliance, required acquisition or trading of emission allowances, or other costs.

Non-Governmental Organizations have been active in filing lawsuits against governments and private parties in various jurisdictions around the world seeking enforcement of existing laws and new requirements to reduce GHG emissions. In one case decided in The Netherlands in November 2024, the court held that, although there was no basis to support an order for a specific emission reduction target, Royal Dutch Shell had an obligation to take measures to combat climate change. These types of laws, regulations, and litigation results could increase the cost of purchased energy and increase costs of compliance in various locations.

Compliance with climate regulations may result in increased permitting necessary for the operation of our business or for any of our growth plans. Difficulties in obtaining such permits could have an adverse effect on our future growth. In addition, any future potential climate regulations, legislation, or litigation results could impose additional operating restrictions or delays in implementing growth projects or other capital investments, require us to incur increased costs, and could have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

Legislation and regulatory initiatives could lead to a decrease in demand for our products or reputational harm.

New or revised governmental regulations and independent studies relating to the effect of our products on health, safety and the environment may affect demand for our products and the cost of producing our products. Initiatives by governments and private interest groups will potentially result in increased toxicological testing and risk assessments of a wide variety of chemicals, including chemicals used or produced by us. New or revised legislation or regulations could result in additional use restrictions and/or bans of certain chemicals. For example, in the EU, the European Commission is expected to continue to develop and implement legislative changes to the EU regulatory frameworks for chemicals including the Regulation on Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (“REACH”), and the Classification, Labelling and Packaging Regulation (“CLP”) that could result in increased compliance costs, additional restrictions, and/or bans of chemicals used or produced by us. In the U.S., changes to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency’s risk evaluation process under the Toxic Substances Control Act (“TSCA”) could also result in additional restrictions and/or bans of chemicals used or produced by us.

Assessments under TSCA, REACH or similar programs or regulations in other state or national jurisdictions may result in heightened concerns about the chemicals we use or produce and may result in additional requirements or bans being placed on the production, handling, labeling or use of those chemicals. Such concerns and additional requirements could also increase the cost incurred by our customers to use our chemical products and otherwise limit the use of these products, which could lead to a decrease in demand for these products. Such a decrease in demand could have an adverse impact on our business and results of operations. International regulators, investors, consumers and other stakeholders are focused on environmental considerations. Disclosure obligations have required and may continue to require us to implement new practices and reporting processes and have created and will continue to create additional compliance risk. If we are unable to meet our circularity, greenhouse gas reduction or gender diversity goals, or if we are perceived by regulators, customers, stockholders or employees to have not responded appropriately to these issues, our reputation, and therefore our ability to sell our products, could be negatively impacted. Alternatively, we may also face scrutiny, reputational risk, lawsuits or market access restrictions from parties regarding our sustainability initiatives. Providers of debt and equity financing may also consider our sustainability performance and external ratings, which we have limited ability to influence, which could impact our cost of capital and adversely affect our business.

The physical impacts of climate change can negatively impact our facilities and operations.

Potential physical impacts of climate change include increased frequency and severity of hurricanes and floods as well as freezing conditions, tornadoes, and global sea level rise. Although we have preparedness plans in place designed to minimize impacts and enhance safety, should an event occur, it could have the potential to disrupt our supply chain and operations. A number of our facilities are located on the U.S. Gulf Coast, which has been impacted by hurricanes that have required us to temporarily shut down operations at those sites. Our sites rely on rivers and other waterways for transportation that may experience restrictions in times of drought or other unseasonal weather variation. In addition, scarcity of water and drought conditions could reduce the availability of fresh water needed to produce our products which could increase our costs of operations.

Increased regulation or deselection of plastic could lead to a decrease in demand growth for some of our products.

There is concern globally with the accumulation of plastic, plastic additives, and microplastics in the environment, particularly in waterways and oceans. Additionally, plastics face some public backlash and scrutiny, as well as governmental investigations and enforcement, and private litigation. Policy measures to address these concerns are being discussed or implemented by governments at various levels. For example, over the past two years the United Nations Environment Program has been overseeing the development of a new international legally binding instrument on plastic pollution. While the negotiations ended in 2025 without reaching an agreement, they demonstrated significant interest globally in addressing these issues. The European Union has been undertaking a series of actions under its Circular Economy Action Plan, including adoption of the Single Use Plastics Directive in 2019, which introduced policy measures for single use plastics including bans, product design requirements, extended producer responsibility obligations, and labeling requirements, and adoption of the Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation to replace the Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive. In addition, a host of single-use plastic bans, taxes and Extended Producer Responsibility (“EPR”) bills have been passed by countries around the world and states and municipalities throughout the U.S. Consumer deselection, increased regulation of, or prohibition on, the manufacturing or use of plastic or plastic products could limit the use of these products or increase the costs incurred by our customers to use such products, and could lead to a decrease in demand, particularly for fossil-based PE, PP, and other products we make. Such a decrease in demand could adversely affect our business, operating results, and financial condition.

Failure to effectively and timely achieve our GHG emissions reduction goals could damage our reputation and have an adverse effect on the demand for our products.

We have set GHG emissions reduction goals for 2030 and aim to achieve net zero scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 2050. In 2026, we updated these goals. Our ability to achieve these updated goals depends on many factors, including the development and availability of technology, our ability to secure permits and emissions credits, project execution risk, the availability of infrastructure, the availability of suppliers, the availability of supportive governmental policies, industry standards and markets, evolving regulatory requirements, competitor actions, and customer and consumer preferences. We may also not timely adapt to changes or methods in carbon pricing that could increase our costs and reduce our competitiveness. The cost associated with our GHG emissions reduction goals could be significant.

We may need to further update our goals to address market changes. We also participate, along with other companies, institutes, universities, trade associations and other organizations, in various initiatives, campaigns, and other projects that express various ambitions, aspirations and goals related to climate change, emissions and energy transition. Our individual ambitions, future performance or policies may differ from the ambitions of those organizations or the individual ambitions of other participants in these various initiatives, campaigns, and other projects, and we may unilaterally change our own ambitions, aspirations and goals in ways that no longer align with these organizations. Failure to achieve our emissions targets could result in reputational harm, enforcement or litigation, changing investor sentiment regarding investment in LyondellBasell or a negative impact on access to and cost of capital.

Failure to achieve our circularity goals could have an adverse effect on the demand for our products and damage our reputation.

We have set a 2030 circularity goal for producing and marketing recycled and renewable-based polymers annually by 2030. Many of our customers also have goals to increase the recycled and renewable content in their own products and packaging. Our ability to achieve our goal depends on many factors, including the availability of collection and sortation infrastructure, evolving regulations on chemical recycling and recycled content, customer demand, our ability to grow our CLCS business, make investments, develop and deploy new technologies, expand the global footprint of our recycling facilities and joint ventures, secure access to feedstock, and manufacture recycled and low carbon products at commercial scale. In 2024, we began construction on our first industrial-scale chemical recycling plant at our site in Wesseling, Germany, which utilizes our proprietary *MoReTec* technology, and we may encounter difficulties in the construction or operation of the facility, or the implementation of *MoReTec* technology at that scale, which could negatively impact our ability to achieve our goals and damage our reputation with customers and other stakeholders.

General Risk Factors

Increased IT and cybersecurity threats and more sophisticated and targeted computer crime could pose a risk to our systems, networks, data, products, facilities and services, and the expansion of related regulatory requirements could increase our costs and disrupt our operations.

Increased global information cybersecurity threats and more sophisticated, targeted computer crime pose a risk to the confidentiality, availability and integrity of our data, operations and infrastructure. Our cybersecurity and infrastructure protection technologies, disaster recovery plans and systems, employee training and vendor risk management may not be sufficient to defend us against all unauthorized attempts to access our information or impact our systems. We – and our third-party vendors and service providers – have been and may in the future be subject to cybersecurity events of varying degrees. To date, the impacts of prior events have not had a material adverse effect on us, however, there is no assurance that such an event has not already occurred and we are unaware of it, or that we will not suffer a cybersecurity breach and loss in the future. We devote significant resources to prevent cybersecurity events, incidents, and breaches and to protect our data, but our systems and procedures for identifying and protecting against such attacks and mitigating such risks may prove to be insufficient due to system vulnerabilities, human error or malfeasance, or other factors.

Cybersecurity events involving our information technology systems or those of our third-party vendors and service providers can result in disclosure, unavailability, loss of integrity, theft, destruction, loss, misappropriation or release of confidential financial data, regulated personally identifying or identifiable information, intellectual property and other information; give rise to remediation or other expenses; result in litigation, claims and increased regulatory review or scrutiny; reduce our customers' willingness to do business with us; disrupt our operations and the services we provide to customers; and subject us to litigation and legal liability under international, U.S. federal and state laws and regulations. Any of such results could have a material adverse effect on our reputation, business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

We are subject to a variety of laws and regulations in Europe, the United States and other jurisdictions regarding privacy, data protection, and data security, including those related to the collection, storage, handling, use, disclosure, transfer, and security of personal data, and impose obligations on us to ensure transparency, purpose limitation, data minimization, accuracy, storage limitation, integrity, confidentiality, and accountability. Compliance with and interpretation of various data privacy regulations continue to evolve, and any violation could subject us to legal claims, regulatory penalties, and damage to our reputation.

In addition, the complex and dynamic regulatory environment surrounding artificial intelligence ("AI"), including generative AI, subjects us to a variety of risks. These risks include, but are not limited to, data privacy and security vulnerabilities, intellectual property patent, copyright, and misappropriation claims, unauthorized third-party usage of data associated with training models, and malicious use and advanced deceitful communication methods. AI may be leveraged by threat actors to enhance the volume and sophistication of their attacks, potentially resulting in a cybersecurity event affecting us or our suppliers. Furthermore, we face potential missed innovation opportunities and competitive disadvantages. The evolving nature of AI regulations, such as the European Union Artificial Intelligence Act and other global legislative efforts, adds to the uncertainty and complexity of compliance. Changes in these regulations may require significant adjustments to our AI strategies and operations, potentially leading to increased costs and operational disruptions.

Many of our businesses depend on our intellectual property. Our future success will depend in part on our ability to develop new technologies and protect our intellectual property rights, and our inability to do so could reduce our ability to maintain our competitiveness and margins.

We have a significant worldwide patent portfolio of issued and pending patents, and our future results could be impacted by our ability to successfully develop and protect new processes and technologies. Our patents and patent applications, together with proprietary technical know-how, are significant to our competitive position, particularly with regard to PO, intermediate chemicals, polyolefins, licensing and catalysts. We rely on the patent, copyright and trade secret laws of the countries in which we operate to protect our investment in research and development, manufacturing and marketing. We operate plants, sell catalysts and products, participate in joint ventures, and license our process technology in many foreign jurisdictions, including those having heightened risks for intellectual property. In some of these instances, we must disclose at least a portion of our technology to third parties or regulatory bodies. In these cases, we rely primarily on contracts and trade secret laws to protect the associated trade secrets. However, we may be unable to prevent third parties from using our intellectual property without authorization. Proceedings to protect these rights could be costly, and we may not prevail.

The failure of our patents or confidentiality agreements to protect our processes, apparatuses, technology, trade secrets or proprietary know-how could result in significantly lower revenues, reduced profit margins and cash flows and/or loss of market share. We also may be subject to claims that our technology, patents or other intellectual property infringes on a third party's intellectual property rights. Unfavorable resolution of these claims could result in restrictions on our ability to deliver the related service or in a settlement that could be material to us.

Adverse results of legal proceedings could materially adversely affect us.

We are subject to and may in the future be subject to a variety of legal proceedings, claims, and controversies that arise out of the ordinary conduct of our business. Results and timing of these legal matters cannot be predicted with certainty. Irrespective of the merits, litigation and dispute resolution may be both lengthy and disruptive to our operations and may cause significant expenditure and diversion of management attention. We may be faced with significant monetary damages or injunctive relief against us that could have an adverse impact on our business and results of operations should we fail to prevail in certain matters.

In 2024, we and eight other industry defendants were named in a proposed class action in Kansas related to industry-wide claims about plastics recyclability. The causes of action include public nuisance from plastic waste in the environment, antitrust, unfair competition, consumer protection, and unjust enrichment. It is possible that this case and similar cases in the future could result in significant fines or damages, or injunctive action that could adversely affect our ability to conduct our business or negatively impact our financial condition or results of operations.

If we lose key employees or are unable to attract and retain the employees we need, our business and operating results could be adversely affected.

Our success depends on our ability to attract and retain key personnel, and we rely heavily on our management team. The inability to recruit and retain key personnel or the unexpected loss of key personnel may adversely affect our operations. In addition, because of the reliance on our management team, our future success depends in part on our ability to identify and develop talent to succeed senior management. The retention of key personnel and appropriate senior management succession planning will continue to be critically important to the successful implementation of our strategies.

There is substantial and continuous competition for engineering, manufacturing, and operations employees. We may not be successful in attracting and retaining such personnel, and we may experience increased compensation and training costs that may not be offset by either improved productivity or higher sales. We have from time to time experienced, and we may continue to experience, difficulty in hiring and retaining employees with appropriate qualifications, and may not be able to fill positions in desired geographic areas or at all.

Significant changes in pension fund investment performance or assumptions relating to pension costs may adversely affect the valuation of pension obligations, the funded status of pension plans, and our pension cost.

Our pension cost is materially affected by the discount rates used to measure pension obligations, the level of plan assets available to fund those obligations at the measurement date and the expected long-term rates of return on plan assets. Significant changes in investment performance or a change in the portfolio mix of invested assets may result in corresponding increases and decreases in the value of plan assets, particularly equity securities, or in a change of the expected rate of return on plan assets. Any changes in key actuarial assumptions, such as the discount rate or mortality rate, would impact the valuation of pension obligations, affecting the reported funded status of our pension plans as well as the net periodic pension cost in the following fiscal years.

Many of our current pension plans have projected benefit obligations that exceed the fair value of the plan assets. As of December 31, 2025, the aggregate deficit was \$863 million. Any declines in the fair values of the pension plans' assets could require additional payments by us in order to maintain specified funding levels.

Our pension plans are subject to legislative and regulatory requirements of applicable jurisdictions, which could include, under certain circumstances, local governmental authority to terminate the plan.

See Note 16 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information regarding pensions and other post-retirement benefits.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments.

None.

Item 1C. Cybersecurity.

We recognize sophisticated global cybersecurity threats and targeted computer crimes pose a continuously evolving risk to the confidentiality, availability, and integrity of our data, operations and infrastructure. We have implemented comprehensive practices to minimize these risks. Our cybersecurity program is based on the National Institute of Standards and Technology Cybersecurity Framework and is certified to the International Organization for Standardization ISO 27001, a standard for information security management, which covers key areas of management, technical and physical controls, legal, compliance and business continuity management.

Our management utilizes a systematic approach to evaluating and determining risk tolerance and prioritizes the safeguarding of our digital assets. The Chief Information Security Officer (“CISO”) is the Vice President of Cybersecurity leading our cybersecurity program and reports to the Executive Vice President and Chief Innovation Officer, who serves on the Executive Committee and reports to the CEO. The CISO has a Master of Science degree in Cybersecurity Operations, is certified as an information security professional with the International Information System Security Certification Consortium (“ISC2”) and International Association of Privacy Professionals, and has over thirty years of leadership experience in technology, systems architecture, and cybersecurity.

Cybersecurity events are continuously monitored by global security operations centers staffed in the United States, European Union, and Asia Pacific regions with events and incidents being managed based upon the MITRE ATT&CK framework, a system for classifying and describing cyberattacks and intrusions. Management provides guidance and is informed of cybersecurity events through a committee with cross-functional representation of executive leadership. The committee meets at least quarterly for activities such as determining policy, reviewing active risks, assessing impact of emerging threats or regulatory changes, and monitoring active incidents. This committee also receives escalated alerts within 24-hours of confirmed cybersecurity events, and will determine the severity of the incident, engage with crisis management as necessary, and disseminate that information internally as appropriate and warranted. The Company’s generative artificial intelligence strategy is to “Generate Responsibly,” actively providing education and awareness, encouraging the safe exploration of generative AI tools and resources, consistent with Company data protection policies and standards.

Third-party service providers must meet baseline security requirements before they connect to our systems or manage sensitive information. They are evaluated based on risk, which is based on financial, operational, legal/regulatory, capacity, cybersecurity posture, and reputational impact. Additionally, high risk third-party service providers are continuously monitored for security health and active threats.

We recognize the risk posed by global cybersecurity threats, and our Board is regularly updated on emerging risks and maintains oversight of our cybersecurity program implemented to address them. In 2025, management provided a detailed cybersecurity update to the Board and led discussions on specific cybersecurity and process control topics at its May meeting.

While management is responsible for assessing and managing our day-to-day risks and control systems, the Audit Committee of the Board oversees our information technology and cybersecurity risks. The Committee conducts a comprehensive review of cybersecurity topics and reviews our programs and practices with management at least annually, and receives management’s report on our cybersecurity dashboard, which summarizes key security metrics and activities, at each quarterly Committee meeting.

To further advance cybersecurity awareness, we adopted behavior-based education that helps improve employee’s performance identifying and reporting fraudulent email and voice fraud.

Our cybersecurity program includes, but is not limited to:

- annual cybersecurity education for all company computer users on relevant policies and standards, best practices at work and at home;
- communication processes including how to identify, respond, and report threats or potential vulnerabilities;
- protective software installed and configured on Company systems and mobile devices, updated and patched on a regular basis, to provide the highest level of protection against malicious threats;
- an established program based on the MITRE ATT&CK framework for managing ransomware and other cybersecurity incidents;
- regular internal audits of our IT infrastructure and information security management systems to ensure compliance and continuous improvement;
- penetration, discovery and vulnerability assessments conducted daily;
- mobile threat protection mechanisms and policies;
- business continuity plans that are well documented and tested regularly; disaster recovery plans that are also well documented and tested at least annually; certain key financial applications that are tested at least semi-annually; and
- coverage for non-damage business interruption or liability for data breaches as a part of the Company’s combined insurance programs.

In addition, in 2025, we performed an external maturity assessment of our cybersecurity program to align and compare against our industry and peers. We continued to conduct ransomware simulation exercises and engaged outside consultants to perform external perimeter penetration testing.

While we attempt to mitigate cybersecurity risks by employing a number of measures, as described above, our employees, systems, networks, products, facilities and services remain potentially vulnerable to ransomware or sophisticated espionage. Depending on their nature and scope, such threats could potentially lead to the compromise of confidential information, improper use of our systems and networks, manipulation and destruction of data, defective products, production downtimes and operational disruptions, which in turn could adversely affect our reputation, competitiveness and results of operations or financial condition. As of February 20, 2026, we do not believe that any cybersecurity threats, including those resulting from any previous cybersecurity incidents, have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company, including its business strategy, results of operations or financial condition. See Item 1A. Risk Factors - General Risk Factors for additional information.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings.

Environmental Matters

From time to time, we and our joint ventures receive notices or inquiries from government entities regarding alleged violations of environmental laws and regulations pertaining to, among other things, the disposal, emission and storage of chemical and petroleum substances, including hazardous wastes. U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission rules require disclosure of certain environmental matters when a governmental authority is a party to the proceedings and the proceedings involve potential monetary sanctions that we reasonably believe could exceed \$300,000. The matters below are disclosed solely pursuant to that requirement and we do not believe that any of these proceedings will have a material impact on the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements.

In April 2025, the State of Texas filed suit against our subsidiary, Equistar Chemicals, L.P., in Travis County District Court seeking civil penalties and injunctive relief for violations of the Texas Clean Air Act related to several alleged emission events between May 2018 and April 2021.

In May 2025, the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality issued a proposed Agreed Order to Equistar Chemicals, L.P. to resolve alleged air permitting exceedances at the La Porte Complex between 2020 and 2022.

In November 2025, the Illinois Attorney General issued a proposed Stipulation to Equistar Chemicals, L.P. to resolve alleged air exceedances at the Morris Plant between 2018 and 2024.

Litigation and Other Matters

Information regarding our litigation and other legal proceedings can be found in Note 19 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures.

Not applicable.

PART II

Item 5. Market for Registrant’s Common Equity, Related Shareholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities.

Market and Dividend Information

Our shares were listed on the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) on October 14, 2010 under the symbol “LYB.”

The payment of dividends or distributions in the future will be subject to the requirements of Dutch law and the discretion and approval of our Board of Directors. The declaration of any future cash dividends and, if declared, the amount of any such dividends, will depend upon general business conditions, our financial condition, our earnings and cash flow, our capital requirements, financial covenants and other contractual restrictions on the payment of dividends or distributions.

We intend to continue to declare and pay quarterly dividends after giving consideration to our cash balances and expected results from operations. Our focus on funding our dividends is balanced with our commitment to maintain an investment grade balance sheet as part of our capital allocation strategy and there can be no assurance that any dividends or distributions will be declared or paid in the future.

Holders

As of February 18, 2026, there were approximately 5,000 record holders of our shares, including Cede & Co. as nominee of the Depository Trust Company.

Equity Compensation Plan

See Part III, Item 11. Executive Compensation for information relating to the Company’s equity compensation plans.

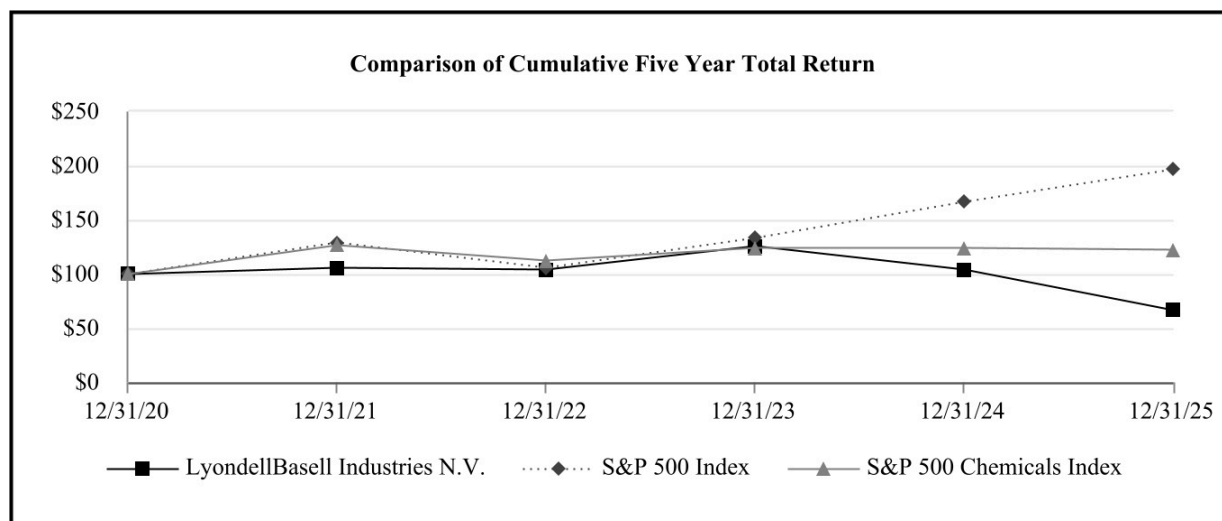
United Kingdom Tax Considerations

As a result of its United Kingdom tax residency, dividend distributions by LyondellBasell Industries N.V. to its shareholders are not subject to withholding tax, as the United Kingdom currently does not levy a withholding tax on dividend distributions.

Performance Graph

The performance graph and the information contained in this section is not “soliciting material,” is being furnished, not filed, with the SEC and is not to be incorporated by reference into any of our filings under the Securities Act or the Exchange Act whether made before or after the date hereof and irrespective of any general incorporation language contained in such filing.

The graph below shows the relative investment performance of LyondellBasell Industries N.V. shares, the S&P 500 Index and the S&P 500 Chemicals Index since December 31, 2020. The graph assumes that \$100 was invested on December 31, 2020 and any dividends paid were reinvested at the date of payment. The graph is presented pursuant to SEC rules and is not meant to be an indication of our future performance.



	12/31/2020	12/31/2021	12/31/2022	12/31/2023	12/31/2024	12/31/2025
LyondellBasell Industries N.V.	\$100.00	\$105.07	\$104.04	\$125.57	\$103.74	\$66.44
S&P 500 Index	\$100.00	\$128.71	\$105.40	\$133.10	\$166.40	\$196.16
S&P 500 Chemicals Index	\$100.00	\$125.91	\$111.73	\$124.07	\$123.81	\$122.44

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

On May 23, 2025, our shareholders approved a share repurchase authorization of up to 34.0 million ordinary shares, through November 23, 2026, which superseded any prior repurchase authorizations. The maximum number of shares that may yet be purchased is not necessarily an indication of the number of shares that will ultimately be purchased.

Item 6. Reserved

Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

GENERAL

This discussion should be read in conjunction with the information contained in our Consolidated Financial Statements, and the accompanying notes elsewhere in this report. Unless otherwise indicated, the “Company,” “we,” “us,” “our” or similar words are used to refer to LyondellBasell Industries N.V. together with its consolidated subsidiaries (“LyondellBasell N.V.”).

In February 2025, we ceased business operations at our Houston refinery. Accordingly, our refining business, previously disclosed as the Refining segment, is reported as a discontinued operation. The related operating results of our refining business are reported as discontinued operations for all periods presented.

Discontinued operations also include costs associated with the closure and dismantlement of our Berre refinery.

The discussion summarizing the significant factors affecting the results of operations and financial condition for the year ended December 31, 2023 and for the year ended December 31, 2024 compared to 2023, except as impacted by the change for discontinued operations discussed above, has been excluded from this Form 10-K and can be found in Part II, “Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2024, which was filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 27, 2025, of which Item 7 is incorporated herein by reference.

OVERVIEW

Results from continuing operations for 2025 decreased when compared to 2024, primarily as a result of non-cash impairment charges recognized in 2025 in our Olefins and Polyolefins-Europe, Asia, International (“O&P-EAI”) and Advanced Polymer Solutions (“APS”) segments. Throughout 2025, petrochemical markets faced significant headwinds from global trade disruptions, falling oil prices and capacity additions which outpaced global demand growth. In our Olefins and Polyolefins-Americas (“O&P-Americas”) segment, polyethylene chain margins fell due to trade issues, higher feedstock costs and a well-supplied market. In our O&P-EAI segment, polymer margins declined throughout 2025 due to competition from imports, partially offset by lower feedstock costs. In our Intermediates and Derivatives (“I&D”) segment, new octane capacity pressured oxyfuels and related products margins through most of the summer driving season. Our APS segment delivered meaningful gains through margin improvement, portfolio optimization and increased business win rates.

In 2025, we agreed to sell certain European olefins and polyolefins assets and the associated business. The sale is expected to close in the second quarter of 2026. In connection with the sale, we expect to recognize a loss of approximately \$700 million to \$900 million upon closing, which includes a cash contribution of approximately \$300 million to the sold businesses prior to closing.

During 2025, we generated \$2.3 billion in cash from operating activities. We invested \$1.9 billion in capital expenditures and returned \$2.0 billion to shareholders through dividend payments and share repurchases.

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Results of operations for the periods discussed are presented in the table below.

Millions of dollars	Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Sales and other operating revenues	\$ 30,153	\$ 33,394	\$ 33,336
Cost of sales	27,576	28,750	28,435
Goodwill impairments	972	—	252
Other impairments	279	949	255
Selling, general and administrative expenses	1,610	1,642	1,539
Research and development expenses	136	135	130
Operating income (loss)	(420)	1,918	2,725
Interest expense	(487)	(481)	(477)
Interest income	97	150	129
Gain (loss) on sale of business	(6)	284	—
Other income (expense), net	113	47	(58)
Loss from equity investments	(12)	(217)	(20)
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	(715)	1,701	2,299
Provision for income taxes	70	259	433
Income (loss) from continuing operations	(785)	1,442	1,866
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax	47	(75)	255
Net income (loss)	(738)	1,367	2,121
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax—			
Financial derivatives	(22)	115	(80)
Defined benefit pension and other postretirement benefit plans	45	(2)	(97)
Foreign currency translations	199	(169)	73
Total other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	222	(56)	(104)
Comprehensive income (loss)	\$ (516)	\$ 1,311	\$ 2,017

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Revenues—Revenues decreased by \$3,241 million, or 10%, in 2025 compared to 2024. Lower average sales prices for many of our products resulted in an 8% decrease in revenues, while lower sales volumes driven by lower demand led to a 4% decrease. These declines were partially offset by favorable foreign exchange impacts, which led to a 2% increase in revenues. Revenues were relatively flat in 2024 compared to 2023.

Cost of Sales—Cost of sales decreased by \$1,174 million, or 4%, in 2025 compared to 2024, primarily due to lower feedstock and energy costs. In 2024, cost of sales increased by \$315 million, or 1%, compared to 2023, mainly driven by higher feedstock and energy costs.

Fluctuations in our cost of sales are generally driven by changes in feedstock and energy costs. After giving consideration to the reclassification of the refinery business to discontinued operations, feedstock and energy costs represent approximately 70% of total annual cost of sales over the last three years. Other variable costs account for approximately 10% to 15%, while fixed operating costs, consisting primarily of expenses related to employee compensation, depreciation and amortization, and maintenance, account for the remainder.

Impairments—In the third quarter of 2025, a prolonged downturn in, and outlook for, the European petrochemical and global automotive industries, particularly affecting our O&P-EAI and APS segments, combined with the sustained decline in our market capitalization, drove non-cash impairment charges of \$1,182 million within these segments. Additionally, during 2025, we recognized other non-cash impairment charges of \$69 million, primarily related to property, plant and equipment in our O&P-Americas and O&P-EAI segments.

During 2024, we recognized non-cash impairment charges of \$949 million, primarily consisting of \$892 million of property, plant and equipment impairments in our O&P-EAI and APS segments.

During 2023, we recognized non-cash impairment charges of \$507 million, primarily consisting of a \$252 million goodwill impairment charge in our APS segment and a \$192 million impairment charge related to our European PO Joint Venture, recognized in our I&D segment.

See Notes 9 and 10 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information regarding impairment charges.

SG&A Expenses—Selling, general and administrative (“SG&A”) expenses decreased by \$32 million, or 2%, in 2025 compared to 2024, with approximately 70% of the decrease attributable to lower professional fees and the remainder primarily driven by reduced spending on strategic projects. In 2024, SG&A expenses increased by \$103 million, or 7%, compared to 2023, primarily due to higher employee-related expenses.

Operating Income (Loss)—Operating income decreased by \$2,338 million, or 122%, in 2025 compared to 2024. In 2025, operating income for our O&P-Americas, APS, I&D and Technology segments decreased by \$1,364 million, \$695 million, \$523 million and \$201 million, respectively, compared to 2024. These decreases were partially offset by an increase of \$324 million in our O&P EAI segment. Results for each of our business segments are discussed further in the Segment Analysis section below.

Operating income decreased by \$807 million, or 30%, in 2024 compared to 2023. The decline was driven primarily by an \$848 million decrease in our O&P-EAI segment, largely reflecting an \$837 million non-cash impairment related to assets included in our European strategic review. Operating income in our I&D segment decreased by \$311 million primarily due to lower oxyfuels and related products margins, partially offset by the absence of a \$192 million impairment charge recognized in 2023. Results for our APS segment improved \$213 million primarily due to impairment charges of \$252 million recognized in 2023. Our O&P-Americas segment improved \$140 million driven by improved olefins margins. Operating income in our Technology segment increased by \$4 million, reflecting higher licensing results.

Interest Income—Interest income decreased by \$53 million, or 35%, in 2025 compared to 2024. Approximately 55% of the decrease was driven by lower average cash balances invested in short-term marketable securities, with the remainder due to lower average interest rates. Interest income increased \$21 million, or 16%, in 2024 compared to 2023, primarily as a result of increased average cash balances invested in short-term marketable securities.

Gain (Loss) on Sale of Business—In the second quarter of 2024, we completed the sale of our Ethylene Oxide & Derivatives (“EO&D”) business and associated production facilities located in Bayport, Texas and recognized a pre-tax gain of \$284 million. See Note 9 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.

Other Income (Expense), Net—Other income increased by \$66 million, or 140%, in 2025 compared to 2024, primarily due to a \$67 million gain recognized on the sale of excess European emissions credits during 2025. In 2024, other income increased by \$105 million, or 181%, compared to 2023. Approximately \$50 million of this increase was due to the net impact of foreign exchange transactions, while the remaining increase was primarily attributable to the sale of precious metals and the impact of legal settlements, each contributing approximately \$25 million.

Loss from Equity Investments—Results from equity investments increased by \$205 million, or 94%, in 2025 compared to 2024, primarily due to the absence of a deferred tax valuation allowance charge and equity losses related to a Chinese joint venture in our O&P-EAI segment that were recognized in 2024.

Income Taxes—Our effective income tax rates of (9.8)% in 2025 and 15.2% in 2024 resulted in tax expense of \$70 million and \$259 million, respectively. The lower effective tax rate for 2025 was primarily attributable to changes in earnings in countries with varying statutory tax rates, largely attributable to third quarter non-cash impairments decreasing the effective tax rate by 66.2 percentage points in comparison to 2024. This decrease was partially offset by increases in the effective tax rate related to fluctuations in foreign exchange gains and losses, coupled with the establishment of valuation allowances against deferred tax assets, which increased the effective tax rate by 24.4 percentage points and 23.2 percentage points, respectively.

Our effective income tax rates of 15.2% in 2024 and 18.8% in 2023 resulted in tax expense of \$259 million and \$433 million, respectively. The lower effective tax rate for 2024 was primarily attributable to changes in earnings in countries with varying statutory tax rates, largely attributable to fourth quarter non-cash impairments decreasing the effective tax rate by 4.7 percentage points in comparison to 2023. There was a further decrease in the effective tax rate of 1.8 percentage points related to fluctuations in foreign exchange gains and losses, partially offset by an increase in the effective tax rate of 2.5 percentage points related to reduced exempt income in 2024.

For additional information, see Note 18 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Income (Loss) from Discontinued Operations, Net of Tax—Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax, increased by \$122 million, or 163%, in 2025 compared to 2024. In 2025, we recognized a last-in, first-out (“LIFO”) benefit of \$196 million, net of tax, resulting from the liquidation of low-cost inventory, and a gain on the sale of pipelines of approximately \$24 million, net of tax. These benefits were partially offset by a decrease of \$40 million in income from discontinued operations, net of tax, related to our Berre refinery, primarily due to the recognition of an environmental reserve in 2025. The remainder of the change was primarily driven by increased costs as we ceased business operations at our Houston refinery in February 2025.

Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax, decreased by \$330 million, or 129%, in 2024 compared to 2023. Lower margins from our Houston refinery, driven by a decrease in the Maya 2-1-1 industry crack spread, resulted in a 225% decrease in results from discontinued operations compared to the prior period. A decrease in costs related to our exit from the refinery business resulted in a 61% benefit in Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax. The remainder of the change was primarily related to a decrease in income tax expense.

Comprehensive Income (Loss)—Comprehensive income (loss) decreased by \$1,827 million in 2025 compared to 2024, primarily due to a decrease in net income (loss). The activities from the remaining components of Comprehensive income (loss) are discussed below.

Financial derivatives designated as cash flow hedges, primarily our commodity swaps, led to a decrease in Comprehensive income (loss) of \$137 million in 2025 compared to 2024, reflecting commodity pricing volatility. Foreign currency translations increased Comprehensive income (loss) by \$368 million in 2025 compared to 2024, primarily due to the weakening of the U.S. dollar relative to the euro in 2025, partially offset by the effective portion of our net investment hedges. See Notes 15, 16 and 20 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussions.

Segment Analysis

We use net income (loss) before interest, income taxes, and depreciation and amortization (“EBITDA”) as our measure of profitability for segment reporting purposes. This measure of segment operating results is used by our chief operating decision maker to assess the performance of, and allocate resources to, our operating segments. Intersegment eliminations and items that are not directly related or allocated to business operations, such as foreign exchange gains or losses and components of pension and other post-retirement benefits other than service costs, are included in “Other.” See the table below for a reconciliation of EBITDA to its nearest generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”) measure.

The following table presents the reconciliation of Net income (loss) to EBITDA for each of the periods presented:

<u>Millions of dollars</u>	<u>Year Ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Net income (loss)	\$ (738)	\$ 1,367
Provision for income taxes	84	240
Depreciation and amortization	1,390	1,522
Interest expense, net	390	331
EBITDA	<u>\$ 1,126</u>	<u>\$ 3,460</u>

Our continuing operations are managed through five reportable segments: O&P-Americas, O&P-EAI, I&D, APS and Technology. Revenues and other information for the periods presented are reflected in the tables below for our reportable segments:

<u>Millions of dollars</u>	<u>Year Ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Sales and other operating revenues:		
O&P-Americas segment	\$ 9,801	\$ 11,533
O&P-EAI segment	10,227	10,867
I&D segment	9,069	10,424
APS segment	3,472	3,634
Technology segment	549	671
Other, including intersegment eliminations	(2,965)	(3,735)
Total	<u>\$ 30,153</u>	<u>\$ 33,394</u>
Operating income (loss):		
O&P-Americas segment	\$ 441	\$ 1,805
O&P-EAI segment	(684)	(1,008)
I&D segment	428	951
APS segment	(743)	(48)
Technology segment	137	338
Other, including intersegment eliminations	1	(120)
Total	<u>\$ (420)</u>	<u>\$ 1,918</u>

Millions of dollars	Year Ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Depreciation and amortization:		
O&P-Americas segment	\$ 652	\$ 619
O&P-EAI segment	203	220
I&D segment	409	401
APS segment	83	90
Technology segment	43	42
Total	<u>\$ 1,390</u>	<u>\$ 1,372</u>
Income (loss) from equity investments:		
O&P-Americas segment	\$ 37	\$ 13
O&P-EAI segment	(52)	(217)
I&D segment	3	(13)
Total	<u>\$ (12)</u>	<u>\$ (217)</u>
Impairments:		
O&P-Americas segment	\$ 9	\$ —
O&P-EAI segment	460	892
I&D segment	—	2
APS segment	782	55
Total	<u>\$ 1,251</u>	<u>\$ 949</u>
Gain (loss) on sale of business:		
I&D segment	\$ —	\$ 284
APS segment	(6)	—
Total	<u>\$ (6)</u>	<u>\$ 284</u>
Other income (expense), net:		
O&P-Americas segment	\$ 14	\$ 8
O&P-EAI segment	76	14
I&D segment	38	41
APS segment	15	12
Technology segment	—	(1)
Other, including intersegment eliminations	(30)	(27)
Total	<u>\$ 113</u>	<u>\$ 47</u>
EBITDA:		
O&P-Americas segment	\$ 1,144	\$ 2,445
O&P-EAI segment	(457)	(991)
I&D segment	878	1,664
APS segment	(651)	54
Technology segment	180	379
Discontinued operations	61	56
Other, including intersegment eliminations	(29)	(147)
Total	<u>\$ 1,126</u>	<u>\$ 3,460</u>

Olefins and Polyolefins-Americas Segment

Overview—EBITDA decreased in 2025 relative to 2024 primarily due to lower margins.

In calculating the impact of margin and volume on EBITDA, consistent with industry practice, we offset revenues and volumes related to ethylene co-products against the cost to produce ethylene. Volume and price impacts of ethylene co-products are reported in margin.

Ethylene Raw Materials—Ethylene and its co-products are produced from two major raw material groups:

- natural gas liquids, principally ethane and propane, the prices of which are generally affected by natural gas prices; and
- crude oil-based liquids (“liquids” or “heavy liquids”), including naphtha, condensates and gas oils, the prices of which are generally related to crude oil prices.

We have flexibility to vary the raw material mix and process conditions in our U.S. olefins plants in order to maximize profitability as market prices fluctuate for both feedstocks and products. Although prices of crude-based liquids and natural gas liquids are generally related to crude oil and natural gas prices, during specific periods the relationships among these materials and benchmarks may vary significantly. Ethane made up approximately 75% to 80% of the raw materials used in our North American crackers in 2025 and 2024.

The following table sets forth selected financial information for the O&P-Americas segment including Income from equity investments, which is a component of EBITDA.

Millions of dollars	Year Ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Sales and other operating revenues	\$ 9,801	\$ 11,533
Income from equity investments	37	13
EBITDA	1,144	2,445

Revenues—Revenues decreased by \$1,732 million, or 15%, in 2025 compared to 2024. Lower average sales prices across most of our products, driven by a lower oil price environment and ample product supply, resulted in a 9% decrease in revenue. Lower volumes, driven by planned and unplanned outages, resulted in a 6% decrease in revenue.

EBITDA—EBITDA decreased by \$1,301 million, or 53%, in 2025 compared to 2024. Lower olefins results led to a 36% decrease in EBITDA, primarily driven by lower margins from a decrease in co-product contribution. Lower polyethylene results led to a 16% decrease in EBITDA, primarily due to margin compression attributed to unfavorable macroeconomic conditions.

Olefins and Polyolefins-Europe, Asia, International Segment

Overview—Segment results were affected by impairment charges recognized in 2024 and 2025. Polymer margins weakened during 2025 as increased import competition created unfavorable market conditions.

In calculating the impact of margin and volume on EBITDA, consistent with industry practice, we offset revenues and volumes related to ethylene co-products against the cost to produce ethylene. Volume and price impacts of ethylene co-products are reported in margin.

Ethylene Raw Materials—In Europe, naphtha is the primary raw material for our ethylene production and represented approximately 70% and 60% of the raw materials used in 2025 and 2024, respectively.

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The following table sets forth selected financial information for the O&P-EAI segment including Loss from equity investments, which is a component of EBITDA.

<u>Millions of dollars</u>	<u>Year Ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Sales and other operating revenues	\$ 10,227	\$ 10,867
Loss from equity investments	(52)	(217)
EBITDA	(457)	(991)

Revenues—Revenues decreased by \$640 million, or 6%, in 2025 compared to 2024. Lower average sales prices, primarily as a result of a decrease in the price of naphtha, drove an 8% decrease in revenues. Lower volumes resulted in a 2% decrease in revenue, equally due to lower demand and unplanned downtime. Favorable foreign exchange impacts resulted in a 4% increase in revenue.

EBITDA—EBITDA increased by \$534 million, or 54%, in 2025 compared to 2024. During 2025, we recognized a \$400 million non-cash goodwill impairment charge related to a prolonged downturn in, and outlook for, the European petrochemical industry. During 2024, we recognized an \$837 million non-cash impairment of property, plant and equipment related to our European assets included in our strategic review.

Additionally, results from equity investments resulted in a 17% increase in EBITDA, primarily as a result of the absence of both a deferred tax valuation allowance for a Chinese joint venture recognized during the fourth quarter of 2024 and related equity losses. The remaining decrease was primarily due to lower polymer margins, driven by lower spreads from unfavorable pricing from weaker demand.

Intermediates and Derivatives Segment

Overview—EBITDA decreased in 2025 compared to 2024 driven by lower oxyfuels and related products results, shutdown costs related to our European PO Joint Venture recognized in 2025, and the absence of a gain on sale of our EO&D business recognized in the second quarter of 2024.

The following table sets forth selected financial information for the I&D segment including Income (loss) from equity investments, which is a component of EBITDA.

<u>Millions of dollars</u>	<u>Year Ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Sales and other operating revenues	\$ 9,069	\$ 10,424
Income (loss) from equity investments	3	(13)
EBITDA	878	1,664

Revenues—Revenues decreased by \$1,355 million, or 13%, in 2025 compared to 2024. Lower average sales prices resulted in a 10% decrease in revenue driven primarily by oxyfuels and related products as a result of lower crude pricing. A decline in sales volumes due to the second quarter of 2024 sale of our EO&D business and associated production facilities resulted in a 4% decrease in revenue. Favorable foreign exchange impacts resulted in a 1% increase in revenue.

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EBITDA—EBITDA decreased \$786 million, or 47%, in 2025 compared to 2024. During 2024, we recognized a \$284 million gain on the sale of our EO&D business. During 2025, we permanently closed our European PO Joint Venture incurring \$126 million of shutdown costs in the year. Lower oxyfuels and related products margins resulted in a 24% decrease in EBITDA driven by lower crude pricing from softer global demand as compared to the prior year. This decrease was partially offset by improved oxyfuel and related products volumes which increased EBITDA by 9% primarily due to more sales volumes.

Advanced Polymer Solutions Segment

Overview—Segment results were affected by impairment charges recognized in 2024 and 2025. EBITDA improved due to transformational programs included in our stepping up performance and culture strategy.

The following table sets forth selected financial information for the APS segment.

<u>Millions of dollars</u>	<u>Year Ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Sales and other operating revenues	\$ 3,472	\$ 3,634
EBITDA	(651)	54

Revenues—Revenues decreased in 2025 by \$162 million, or 4%, compared to 2024. Lower sales volumes resulted in a 4% decrease in revenue stemming from weaker automotive demand. Lower average sales prices resulted in a 2% decrease in revenue. Favorable foreign exchange impacts resulted in a revenue increase of 2%.

EBITDA—EBITDA decreased in 2025 by \$705 million, compared to 2024. During 2025, we recognized \$782 million of non-cash impairment charges related to a prolonged downturn in, and outlook for, the global automotive industry. During 2024, unfavorable market conditions resulted in the loss of customers in our APS specialty powders business unit, resulting in a non-cash impairment charge of \$55 million related to property, plant and equipment. See Note 9 to our Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information related to our impairments. The remaining change was primarily related to margin improvements primarily as a result of lower fixed costs driven by our transformation programs including portfolio optimizations including actions taken as a part of our cash improvement plan.

Technology Segment

Overview—Our Technology segment recognizes revenues related to the sale of polyolefin catalysts and the licensing of chemical and polyolefin process technologies. These revenues are offset in part by the costs incurred in the production of catalysts, licensing and services activities and research and development (“R&D”) activities. In 2025 and 2024, our Technology segment incurred approximately 60% and 55% of all R&D costs, respectively.

EBITDA decreased in 2025 compared to 2024 due to lower licensing results and lower catalyst margins as the planned pace of global polyolefin capacity additions moderated from lower demand for polyolefin products.

The following table sets forth selected financial information for the Technology segment.

<u>Millions of dollars</u>	<u>Year Ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Sales and other operating revenues	\$ 549	\$ 671
EBITDA	180	379

Revenues—Revenues decreased by \$122 million, or 18%, in 2025 compared to 2024. Lower licensing revenues resulting from recognition of revenue on fewer contracts drove a 16% decrease in revenue. Lower catalyst prices drove a 3% decrease in revenues. Lower catalyst volumes resulting from lower demand drove a 3% decrease in revenues. Favorable foreign exchange impact resulted in a 4% increase in revenues.

EBITDA—EBITDA in 2025 decreased by \$199 million, or 53%, compared to 2024. Licensing results led to a 31% decrease in EBITDA resulting from fewer contracts with lower average values reaching significant milestones. Lower catalyst margins resulted in a 20% decrease in EBITDA as a result of lower production levels.

FINANCIAL CONDITION

The following table summarizes operating, investing and financing cash flow activities:

<u>Millions of dollars</u>	<u>Year Ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Cash provided by (used in):		
Operating activities	\$ 2,262	\$ 3,819
Investing activities	(1,776)	(1,853)
Financing activities	(507)	(1,895)

Operating Activities—Cash provided by operating activities of \$2,262 million in 2025 primarily reflected net loss adjusted for non-cash items, \$393 million of tax payments which includes \$235 million in U.S. Federal corporate income tax payments deferred from 2024 into 2025 under Hurricane Beryl disaster relief, and cash activities primarily related to Accounts receivable, Inventories, and Accounts payable.

Decreased Accounts receivable of \$687 million was driven by lower average sales prices and volumes resulting from weak market conditions in our O&P-Americas, O&P-EAI, and I&D segments. Decreased Accounts payable of \$768 million was primarily driven by lower production volumes from lower operating rates and decreased raw material costs in our O&P-EAI segment coupled with timing of payments. These changes also reflect our efforts to address ongoing macroeconomic volatility and strengthen financial results through our cash improvement plan. The decrease of \$945 million in Inventories was primarily driven by our cash improvement plan actions.

Cash provided by operating activities of \$3,819 million in 2024 primarily reflected earnings adjusted for non-cash items and cash activities primarily related to Accounts receivable, Inventories, and Accounts payable. Decreased Accounts receivable of \$127 million was primarily driven by lower average sales prices coupled with timing of sales and customer payments. The decrease of \$25 million in Inventories was primarily driven by higher sales volumes, slightly offset by inventory build in anticipation of turnarounds in the first quarter of 2025. Decreased Accounts payable of \$122 million was driven by decreased raw material costs, partially offset by timing of payments.

Investing Activities—Capital expenditures in 2025 totaled \$1,878 million compared to \$1,839 million in 2024, of which approximately 65% and 75%, respectively, support sustaining maintenance such as turnaround activities at several sites as well as other plant health, safety and environmental projects. The remaining expenditures support profit-generating growth projects. See Note 22 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information regarding capital spending by segment.

In 2025, we received proceeds of \$67 million upon the sale of excess European emission credits. In 2024, we sold our EO&D business for \$689 million and invested approximately \$500 million to acquire a 35% stake in the National Petrochemical Industrial Company joint venture. See Notes 10 and 22 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.

In 2025, foreign currency contracts with an aggregate notional value of €750 million expired. Upon settlement of these foreign currency contracts, we paid €750 million (\$877 million at the expiry spot rate) to our counterparties and received \$843 million from our counterparties. Additionally, in 2025 we received \$59 million upon termination and cash settlement of our cross-currency interest rate swaps, designated as net investment hedges, maturing in 2025 and 2030.

In 2024, foreign currency contracts with an aggregate notional value of €850 million expired. Upon settlement of these foreign currency contracts, we paid €850 million (\$921 million at the expiry spot rate) to our counterparties and received \$967 million from our counterparties.

Financing Activities—We made dividend payments totaling \$1,764 million and \$1,720 million, in 2025 and 2024, respectively. Additionally, in 2025 and 2024, we made payments of \$201 million and \$195 million to repurchase outstanding ordinary shares, respectively. For additional information related to our share repurchases and dividend payments, see Note 20 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

In 2025, we issued \$500 million of 5.125% guaranteed notes due 2031 and \$1,000 million of 5.875% guaranteed notes due 2036. Combined net proceeds from the sale of the notes are expected to be used for general corporate purposes, which may include the repayment of the outstanding principal on our guaranteed notes due 2026 and 2027.

In 2025, we issued \$500 million of 6.150% guaranteed notes due 2035. Net proceeds from the sale of the notes were used for general corporate purposes, including the repayment of \$492 million remaining of outstanding principal of our 1.25% guaranteed notes due 2025.

In 2024, we issued \$750 million of 5.5% guaranteed notes due 2034. Additionally, we repaid the \$775 million remaining of outstanding principal on our 5.75% senior notes due 2024.

For additional detail regarding these debt transactions see Note 13 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

In 2024, foreign currency contracts with an aggregate notional value of €784 million expired. Upon settlement of these foreign currency contracts, which were designated as cash flow hedges, we paid €784 million (\$835 million at the expiry spot rate) to our counterparties and received \$849 million from our counterparties.

For additional information related to our swaps and currency contracts, see Note 15 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Overview

We plan to fund our working capital, capital expenditures, debt service, dividends and other cash requirements with our current available liquidity and cash from operations, which could be affected by general economic, financial, competitive, legislative, regulatory, business and other factors, many of which are beyond our control.

Debt repayment, and the purchase of shares under our share repurchase authorization, may be funded from cash and cash equivalents, cash from short-term investments, cash from operating activities, proceeds from the issuance of debt, or a combination thereof.

As part of our overall capital allocation strategy, we plan to provide returns to shareholders in the form of dividends and share repurchases. Over the long-term, we are targeting shareholder returns of 70% of free cash flow, defined as net cash provided by operating activities less capital expenditures; however, our returns may vary in the event of significant or unforeseen changes in business circumstances, mergers or acquisitions, or the continuation of the current downturn. We intend to continue to declare and pay quarterly dividends, after giving consideration to our cash balances and expected results from operations. Our focus on funding our dividends is balanced with our commitment to maintain an investment grade balance sheet as part of our capital allocation strategy and there can be no assurance that any dividends or distributions will be declared or paid in the future.

In February 2026, we declared a quarterly dividend of \$0.69 per share, representing a \$0.68 per share reduction from our fourth quarter 2025 dividend. The dividend will be paid to shareholders on March 9, 2026, with an ex-dividend and record date of March 2, 2026.

Cash Improvement Plan

In April 2025, to address ongoing macroeconomic volatility, we announced a cash improvement plan. The plan targeted a \$600 million run-rate in annualized savings for 2025 relative to our 2025 internal plan. The cash improvement plan included three initiatives: (1) deferral of capital spending; (2) net reduction in Accounts receivable, Inventory and Accounts payable; and (3) fixed cost reductions. As of the end of 2025, the cash improvement plan achieved \$800 million in annualized cash savings relative to our 2025 plan. For 2026, we expect to generate an additional \$500 million of cash savings relative to 2025 actuals for a cumulative target of \$1.3 billion. We will continue to prioritize capital spending on maintenance and certain

growth projects. Fixed cost reductions may be achieved through contract changes, reductions in employees and employee-related expenses or other means. During 2025, we incurred \$32 million in severance costs associated with the cash improvement plan.

Cash and Liquid Investments

As of December 31, 2025, we had Cash and cash equivalents totaling \$3,443 million, which includes \$678 million in jurisdictions outside of the U.S., primarily held within the United Kingdom. There are currently no legal or economic restrictions that would materially impede our transfers of cash.

Credit Arrangements

At December 31, 2025, we had total debt, including current maturities, of \$12,938 million. Additionally, we had \$169 million of outstanding letters of credit, bank guarantees and surety bonds issued under uncommitted credit facilities.

We had total unused availability under our credit facilities of \$4,650 million at December 31, 2025, which included the following:

- \$3,750 million under our \$3,750 million Senior Revolving Credit Facility. This facility backs our \$2,500 million commercial paper program. Availability under this facility is net of outstanding borrowings, outstanding letters of credit provided under the facility and notes issued under our commercial paper program. At December 31, 2025, we had no outstanding commercial paper and no borrowings or letters of credit outstanding under this facility; and
- \$900 million under our \$900 million U.S. Receivables Facility. Availability under this facility is subject to a borrowing base of eligible receivables, which is reduced by outstanding borrowings and letters of credit, if any. At December 31, 2025, we had no borrowings or letters of credit outstanding under this facility.

In 2025, we amended the Senior Revolving Credit Facility primarily to increase the maximum leverage ratio (as defined in the Credit Agreement) through 2027 unless we elect to terminate such provisions sooner. Included in the amendment are certain limitations, including restrictions on dividend increases, if our leverage ratio is greater than or equal to 4.00 to 1.00, and share repurchases except to offset dilution. Additionally, the modification to the maximum leverage ratio was incorporated into the U.S. Receivables Facility. See Note 13 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional details.

At any time and from time to time, we may repay or redeem our outstanding debt, including purchases of our outstanding bonds in the open market, through privately negotiated transactions or a combination thereof, in each case using cash and cash equivalents, cash from our short-term investments, cash from operating activities, proceeds from the issuance of debt or proceeds from asset divestitures. Any repayment or redemption of our debt will depend on prevailing market conditions, our liquidity requirements, contractual restrictions and other factors. In connection with such repurchases or redemptions, we may incur cash and non-cash charges, which could be material in the period in which they are incurred.

In accordance with our current interest rate risk management strategy and subject to management's evaluation of market conditions and the availability of favorable interest rates among other factors, we may from time to time enter into interest rate swap agreements to economically convert a portion of our fixed rate debt to variable rate debt or convert a portion of our variable rate debt to fixed rate debt.

Share Repurchases

In May 2025, our shareholders approved a proposal to authorize us to repurchase up to 34.0 million ordinary shares, through November 23, 2026, which superseded any prior repurchase authorizations. Our share repurchase authorization does not have a stated dollar amount, and purchases may be made through open market purchases, private market transactions or other structured transactions. Repurchased shares could be retired or used for general corporate purposes, including for various employee benefit and compensation plans. In 2025, we purchased approximately 3.0 million shares under our share repurchase authorization for \$201 million.

The maximum number of shares that may yet be purchased is not necessarily an indication of the number of shares that will ultimately be purchased. As of February 18, 2026, we had approximately 34.0 million shares remaining under the current authorization. The timing and amounts of additional shares repurchased, if any, will be determined based on our evaluation of market conditions and other factors, including any additional authorizations approved by our shareholders. In September 2025, we amended our Senior Revolving Credit Facility which now restricts share repurchases, except to offset dilution. For additional information related to our share repurchase authorizations, see Note 20 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Capital Budget

In 2026, we are planning to invest approximately \$1.2 billion in capital expenditures. Approximately \$800 million of the 2026 budget is planned for sustaining maintenance, with the remaining budget supporting profit-generating growth projects. Our capital spending plans are aligned with our strategic pillars. However, while we continue to invest in *MoReTec-1* as planned, we are delaying construction to expand our propylene production capacity at our Channelview Complex (Flex-2) and delaying other capital projects to preserve capital during the cycle downturn.

Cash Requirements from Contractual and Other Obligations

As part of our ongoing operations, we enter into contractual arrangements that may require us to make future cash payments under certain circumstances. Our cash requirements related to contractual and other obligations primarily consist of purchase obligations, principal and interest payments on outstanding debt, lease payments, pension and other post-retirement benefits and income taxes. For more information regarding our debt arrangements, lease obligations, pension and other post-retirement benefits and income taxes, see Notes 13, 14, 16 and 18 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, respectively.

We are party to obligations to purchase raw materials, utilities and industrial gases which are designed to ensure sources of supply and are not expected to be in excess of normal requirements. These purchase arrangements include provisions which state minimum purchase quantities or fixed-fees; however, in the event we do not take the contractual minimum volumes, we are obligated to compensate the vendor only for any resulting economic losses they suffer. No material fees were paid to vendors for such losses in 2025. Assuming that contractual minimum volumes are purchased at contract prices as of December 31, 2025, these commitments represent approximately 20% of our annual Cost of sales with a weighted average remaining term of 6 years.

We also have purchase obligations under take-or-pay agreements which require us to either buy and take delivery of a minimum quantity of goods or to pay for any shortfall. These arrangements largely relate to product off-take agreements with a joint venture located in Poland. No material shortfall was paid for quantities not taken under these contracts in 2025. When valued using a contract price as of December 31, 2025, these commitments represent approximately 5% of our annual Cost of sales with a weighted average remaining term of 14 years.

In connection with the agreement for the sale of select European olefins & polyolefins assets and the associated business, we anticipate making a cash contribution of approximately \$300 million to the sold businesses prior to closing in the second quarter of 2026. Other costs, including selling expenses, separation costs, and employee-related costs, are estimated to range from approximately \$100 million to \$150 million and are expected to be incurred primarily prior to closing. See Note 4 to our Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES

We apply accounting policies that best reflect the underlying business and economic events, consistent with U.S. GAAP. Inherent in such policies are certain key assumptions and estimates which are updated periodically. We believe the following accounting policies and estimates, and the judgments and uncertainties affecting them, are critical in understanding our reported operating results and financial condition.

Inventories—We account for our raw materials, work-in-progress and finished goods inventories using the LIFO method of accounting. The cost of raw materials, which represents a substantial portion of our operating expenses, and energy costs generally follow price trends for crude oil and natural gas which are subject to many factors, including changes in economic conditions.

Since our inventory consists of manufactured products derived from crude oil, natural gas, natural gas liquids and correlated materials, as well as the associated feedstocks and intermediate chemicals, our inventory market values are generally influenced by changes in the benchmark of crude oil and heavy liquid values and prices for manufactured finished goods. The degree of influence of a particular benchmark may vary from period to period, as the composition of the dollar-value LIFO pools change. An actual valuation of inventory under the LIFO method is performed at the end of each year based on inventory levels and costs at that time. Accordingly, interim LIFO calculations are based on our estimate of expected inventory levels and costs at the end of the year.

LIFO value is measured at the total pool level. The impact of the measurement of each LIFO pool at the lower of cost or market value (“LCM”) is a function of the current market prices and the composition, or product mix, of inventory within the pool at the balance sheet date. Due to the compositions of our LIFO pools, changes in market prices of the materials within the pool from period-to-period do not necessarily correlate with LCM charges. An LCM condition may arise due to a volumetric or price decline in a particular material that had previously provided a positive impact within a pool.

As of December 31, 2025, three of our nine LIFO inventory pools, with a combined carrying value of \$1.6 billion, were valued close to their respective market values. If there is a sustained decline in market prices in subsequent periods, we may recognize a LCM inventory valuation charge to reduce the carrying value of these pools to their respective market value. The extent of any future adjustment will depend on pool-specific commodity pricing trends and changes in the composition of each dollar-value LIFO pool at the balance sheet date. Given the inherent volatility in market pricing we cannot predict the extent of any such charge. Lower of cost or market charges recognized during an interim period can be reversed, partially or fully, in subsequent interim periods of the same fiscal year if market pricing recovers prior to the earlier of the inventory being sold and the end of the same fiscal year. Accordingly, our cost of sales and results of operations may be affected by such fluctuations.

Long-Lived Assets Impairment Assessment—Long-lived assets are assessed for impairment whenever changes in facts and circumstances indicate that the carrying value of the assets may not be recoverable. The need to test for impairment can be based on several indicators, including a significant reduction in prices of or demand for products produced, a weakened outlook for profitability, a significant reduction in margins, an expectation that a long-lived asset will be sold or otherwise disposed of significantly before the end of its previously estimated useful life, other changes to contracts or changes in the regulatory environment. For purposes of impairment evaluation, long-lived assets, including finite-lived intangible assets, must be grouped at the lowest level for which independent cash flows can be identified. If the sum of the undiscounted estimated pre-tax cash flows is less than the carrying value of an asset group, fair value is calculated using an income approach or a market approach, and the carrying value is written down to the calculated fair value.

Significant judgment is involved in developing estimates of fair value, as the results may be based on assumptions that are not readily observable, including projected operating results, economic conditions, expected cash flows, EBITDA growth rates, terminal values, and discount rates. The discount rates applied in cash flow models reflect considerations such as prevailing market and economic conditions, the risk profile of the projected cash flows, and the return expectations of market participants. Estimates used to determine fair value are consistent with those used in our financial planning and business performance reviews.

During the third quarter of 2025, a prolonged downturn in, and outlook for, the European petrochemical and global automotive industries, particularly affected our O&P-EAI and APS segments, combined with the sustained decline in our market capitalization, constituted a triggering event requiring a quantitative interim impairment test of goodwill and long-lived assets within these segments. As a result we recognized non-cash impairment charges of \$111 million related to intangible assets and \$99 million related to property, plant and equipment in our APS segment. Additionally, during 2025, we recognized impairment charges of \$56 million related to property, plant and equipment in connection with European assets classified as held for sale in our O&P-EAI segment.

The impairments recognized in 2025 were determined utilizing a discounted cash flow method under the income approach. These impairments resulted in a full write-down of property, plant and equipment for the impacted asset groups. Intangible assets remaining within our APS segment after the recognition of impairment charges are immaterial. We believe that any reasonable variation, whether favorable or unfavorable, in a significant input would not have a material effect on Net income (loss). In addition, due to the complexity and interdependence of the assumptions underlying the impairment analysis, it is not practicable to quantify the effect of individual assumptions on Net income (loss).

See Note 9 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information regarding impairment charges.

Goodwill—Goodwill is tested for impairment annually in the fourth quarter, or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the fair value of a reporting unit with goodwill may be less than its carrying amount. We first assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying value. Qualitative factors assessed for each of the reporting units include, but are not limited to, changes in long-term commodity prices, discount rates, competitive environments, planned capacity, cost factors such as raw material prices, and financial performance of the reporting units. If the qualitative assessment indicates that it is more likely than not that the carrying value of a reporting unit exceeds its fair value, a quantitative test is required. Under the quantitative impairment test, the fair value of each reporting unit, calculated using an income approach such as a discounted cash flow model, is compared to its carrying value, including goodwill. If the carrying value of the reporting unit, including goodwill, exceeds its fair value, an impairment charge equal to the excess is recognized, up to a maximum amount of goodwill allocated to that reporting unit.

The process of valuing each reporting unit is inherently subjective, as valuation models require the application of significant estimates and the use of unobservable inputs, including projected operating results, economic conditions, expected cash flows, discount rates and other assumptions based on a market participant perspective. The discount rates applied in our cash flow models reflect considerations such as prevailing market and economic conditions, the risk profile of the projected cash flows, and the return expectations of market participants. While we believe our fair value estimates are reasonable, actual results may differ from those projections.

In the third quarter of 2025, we performed a quantitative impairment assessment of the reporting units within our O&P-EAI and APS segments, resulting in the recognition of non-cash impairment charges totaling \$972 million. The impairments recognized in our O&P-EAI and APS segments resulted in a full write-down of goodwill for these segments. We believe that any reasonable variation, whether favorable or unfavorable, in a significant input would not have a material effect on Net income (loss). In addition, due to the complexity and interdependence of the assumptions underlying the impairment analysis, it is not practicable to quantify the effect of individual assumptions on Net income (loss). See Note 9 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.

As of December 31, 2025, we had goodwill of \$708 million, primarily related to the acquisition of A. Schulman Inc. in 2018, as well as the tax effects of differences between the tax and book basis of our assets and liabilities, which resulted from the revaluation of those assets and liabilities to fair value in connection with the Company's emergence from bankruptcy and the application of fresh-start accounting in 2010. In the fourth quarter of 2025, we performed a qualitative impairment assessment of our reporting units, which indicated that it was more likely than not that the fair value of our reporting units exceeded their carrying value, including goodwill. Accordingly, a quantitative goodwill impairment test was not required.

Equity Method Investments Impairment—Investments in nonconsolidated entities accounted for under the equity method are assessed for impairment when there are indicators of a loss in value, such as a lack of sustained earnings capacity or a current fair value less than the investment's carrying amount. When it is determined such a loss in value is other than temporary, an impairment charge is recognized for the difference between the investment's carrying value and its estimated fair value. When determining whether a decline in value is other than temporary, we consider factors such as the duration and extent of the decline, the investee's financial condition and near-term prospects, and our ability and intention to retain our investment for a period that will be sufficient to allow for any anticipated recovery in the value of the investment. Estimates of fair value of an investment is based on the income approach and/or market approach. For the income approach, the fair value is typically based on the present value of expected future cash flows using discount rates believed to be consistent with those used by principal market participants. For the market approach, since quoted market prices are usually not available, we utilize market multiples of revenue and earnings derived from comparable publicly traded industrial gases companies.

Long-Term Employee Benefit Costs—Our costs for long-term employee benefits, particularly pension and other post-retirement medical and life insurance benefits, are incurred over long periods of time and involve many uncertainties over those periods. The net periodic benefit cost attributable to current periods is based on several assumptions about such future uncertainties and is sensitive to changes in those assumptions. It is our responsibility, often with the assistance of independent experts, to select assumptions that, in our judgment, represent its best estimates of the future effects of those uncertainties and to review those assumptions periodically to reflect changes in economic or other factors.

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The current benefit service costs, as well as the existing liabilities, for pensions and other post-retirement benefits are measured on a discounted present value basis. The discount rate is a current rate, related to the rate at which the liabilities could be settled. Our assumed discount rate is based on yield information for high-quality corporate bonds with durations comparable to the expected cash settlement of our obligations. For the purpose of measuring the benefit obligations at December 31, 2025, we used a weighted average discount rate of 5.43% for the U.S. plans, which reflects the different terms of the related benefit obligations. The weighted average discount rate used to measure obligations for non-U.S. plans at December 31, 2025, was 4.37%, reflecting market interest rates. The discount rates in effect at December 31, 2025 will be used to measure net periodic benefit cost during 2026.

The benefit obligation and the net periodic benefit cost of other post-retirement medical benefits are also measured based on assumed rates of future increase in the per capita cost of covered health care benefits. As of December 31, 2025, the assumed rate of increase for our U.S. plans was 7.0%, decreasing to 4.5% in 2036 and thereafter.

The net periodic benefit cost of pension benefits included in expense is affected by the expected long-term rate of return on plan assets assumption. Investment returns that are recognized currently in net income represent the expected long-term rate of return on plan assets applied to a market-related value of plan assets, which is defined as the market value of assets. The expected rate of return on plan assets is a longer-term rate and is expected to change less frequently than the current assumed discount rate, reflecting long-term market expectations, rather than current fluctuations in market conditions.

The weighted average expected long-term rate of return on assets in our U.S. plans of 7.25% is based on the average level of earnings that our independent pension investment advisor advised could be expected to be earned over time. The weighted average expected long-term rate of return on assets in our non-U.S. plans of 3.44% is based on expectations and asset allocations that vary by region. The asset allocations are summarized in Note 16 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

The actual rate of return on plan assets may differ from the expected rate due to the volatility normally experienced in capital markets. Our goal is to manage the investments over the long term to achieve optimal returns with an acceptable level of risk and volatility.

Net periodic pension cost recognized each year includes the expected asset earnings, rather than the actual earnings or loss. Along with other gains and losses, this unrecognized amount, to the extent it cumulatively exceeds 10% of the greater of the projected benefit obligation or the market related value of the plan assets for the respective plan, is recognized as additional net periodic benefit cost over the average remaining service period of the participants in each plan.

The following table reflects the sensitivity of the benefit obligations and the net periodic benefit costs of our pension plans to changes in the actuarial assumptions:

Millions of dollars	Effects on Benefit Obligations in 2025		Effects on Net Periodic Pension Costs in 2026	
	U.S.	Non-U.S.	U.S.	Non-U.S.
Projected benefit obligations at December 31, 2025	\$ 1,168	\$ 1,415	\$ —	\$ —
Projected net periodic pension costs in 2026	—	—	50	54
Discount rate increases by 100 basis points	(97)	(167)	(2)	(5)
Discount rate decreases by 100 basis points	114	192	12	9

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The sensitivity of our post-retirement benefit plans obligations and net periodic benefit costs to changes in actuarial assumptions are reflected in the following table:

<u>Millions of dollars</u>	Effects on Benefit Obligations in 2025		Effects on Net Periodic Benefit Costs in 2026	
	U.S.	Non-U.S.	U.S.	Non-U.S.
Projected benefit obligations at December 31, 2025	\$ 134	\$ 55	\$ —	\$ —
Projected net periodic benefit costs in 2026	—	—	1	3
Discount rate increases by 100 basis points	(9)	(10)	(1)	(1)
Discount rate decreases by 100 basis points	10	13	1	1

Additional information on the key assumptions underlying these benefit costs appears in Note 16 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Accruals for Taxes Based on Income—The determination of our provision for income taxes and the calculation of our tax benefits and liabilities is subject to our estimates and judgments due to the complexity of the tax laws and regulations in the tax jurisdictions in which we operate. Uncertainties exist with respect to interpretation of these complex laws and regulations.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on temporary differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax basis and are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to reverse.

We recognize future tax benefits to the extent that the realization of these benefits is more likely than not. Our current provision for income taxes is impacted by the recognition and release of valuation allowances related to net deferred tax assets in certain jurisdictions. Further changes to these valuation allowances may impact our future provision for income taxes, which will include no tax benefit with respect to losses incurred and no tax expense with respect to income generated in these countries until the respective valuation allowance is eliminated.

We recognize the financial statement benefits with respect to an uncertain income tax position that we have taken or may take on an income tax return when we believe it is more likely than not that the position will be sustained with the tax authorities.

ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING CHANGES

For a discussion of the potential impact of new accounting pronouncements on our Consolidated Financial Statements, see Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

CURRENT BUSINESS OUTLOOK

During the first quarter of 2026, we are managing continued volatility in feedstock and energy prices. In our O&P-Americas segment, tight year-end inventories, reduced supply and stronger seasonal demand are supportive for polyethylene price increase initiatives in the market. In O&P-EAI, typical seasonal trends should lead to improved demand. In our I&D segment, oxyfuel profitability is expected to normalize following a volatile 2025 with typical seasonal margin improvements toward the end of the first quarter.

We are aligning our first quarter of 2026 operating rates with global demand and plan to operate our O&P-Americas, O&P-EAI and I&D assets at approximately 85%, 75% and 85%, respectively.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

We have related party transactions with our joint ventures. We believe that such transactions are affected on terms substantially no more or less favorable than those that would have been agreed upon by unrelated parties on an arm's length basis. See Note 6 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional related party disclosures.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

See Note 15 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion of our management of commodity price risk, foreign exchange risk and interest rate risk.

Commodity Price Risk—Prices for our products and raw materials are subject to changes in supply and demand. Natural gas, crude oil, utilities and refined products, along with feedstocks for ethylene and propylene production, constitute the main commodity exposures. Pricing terms in our raw material contracts are generally indexed to market prices. Changes in market prices for raw materials generally correlate with market prices for our products. In certain sales contracts, we may negotiate pricing terms to better align with changes in raw material costs. We also selectively enter commodity swap, option and futures contracts to manage commodity price risk. We estimate that a 10% change in commodity prices as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, would change the fair value of our commodity derivative contracts by approximately \$51 million and \$45 million, respectively.

Foreign Exchange Risk—We manufacture and market our products in many countries throughout the world and, as a result, are exposed to changes in foreign currency exchange rates. Our reporting currency is the U.S. dollar. Many of our operating entities use the euro as their functional currency. Translation adjustments are deferred in Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss).

We enter into foreign currency derivatives that are designated as net investment hedges to reduce the volatility in Shareholders' equity resulting from translation adjustments associated with our net investments in foreign operations. We also enter into foreign currency contracts that are designated as cash flow hedges to manage the variability in cash flows associated with intercompany debt balances. The table below illustrates the impact on other comprehensive income (loss) of a 10% fluctuation in the foreign currency rate associated with the hedges at December 31:

	Notional Amount			Impact on Other Comprehensive Loss	
Millions of euro/dollars	2025	2024	10% Variance on Foreign Currency Rate	2025	2024
Net investment hedges:					
Cross currency basis swaps	€ 617	€ 617	euro/U.S. dollar rate	\$ 73	\$ 65
Cross currency swaps	€ 1,625	€ 750	euro/U.S. dollar rate	\$ 180	\$ 77
Forward exchange contracts	€ —	€ 1,550	euro/U.S. dollar rate	\$ —	\$ 158
Cash flow hedges:					
Cross currency swaps	€ 268	€ 268	euro/U.S. dollar rate	\$ 32	\$ 29

Some of our consolidated entities enter transactions that are not denominated in their functional currency. This results in exposure to foreign currency risk for financial instruments, including, but not limited to, third-party and intercompany receivables and payables and intercompany loans.

Our policy is to maintain a balanced position in foreign currencies to minimize earnings volatility arising from exchange rate fluctuations. We maintain risk management control practices to monitor the foreign currency risk attributable to our inter-company and third party outstanding foreign currency balances. These practices involve the centralization of the majority of our exposure to underlying currencies to leverage natural offsets.

To minimize the effects of our net currency exchange exposures, we enter into forward exchange contracts and cross-currency swaps. We also engage in short-term forward exchange contracts to manage our net exposure to foreign currencies as economic hedges. Changes in the fair value of these foreign currency contracts are reported in the Consolidated Statements of Income (Loss) and offset the currency exchange results recognized on foreign currency balances.

Other income (expense), net, in the Consolidated Statements of Income (Loss) reflects net foreign currency gains of \$6 million and \$15 million in 2025 and 2024, respectively. As of December 31, 2025, our foreign currency contracts that are accounted for as economic hedges mature between January 2026 and October 2026, inclusively, and have an aggregate notional amount of \$295 million. A 10% fluctuation compared to the U.S. dollar would have resulted in an additional impact to earnings of approximately \$27 million and \$68 million in 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Interest Rate Risk—We are exposed to interest rate risk with respect to our fixed-rate and variable-rate debt. Fluctuations in interest rates impact the fair value of fixed-rate debt and expose us to the risk that we may need to refinance debt at higher rates. Fluctuations in interest rates impact interest expense from our variable-rate debt. To minimize earnings at risk as part of our interest rate risk management strategy, we may target to maintain floating-rate debt, through the use of interest rate swaps and issuance of variable-rate debt, equal to our cash and cash equivalents, as those assets earn interest based on floating-rates.

Pre-issuance interest rate—To mitigate the risk that benchmark interest rates may increase in connection with future financing activities, we adopted a pre-issuance interest rate strategy, under which we entered forward-starting interest rate swaps that were designated as cash flow hedges. There were no open forward-starting interest rate swaps contracts at December 31, 2025.

Fixed-rate debt—We may enter into interest rate swaps that effectively convert a portion of our fixed-rate debt to variable-rate debt. These interest rate swaps are designated as fair value hedges. At December 31, 2025 and 2024, the total notional amount of these interest rate swaps was \$1,885 million and \$2,158 million, respectively.

At December 31, 2025, after giving consideration to the fixed-rate debt that we have effectively converted to variable-rate debt, approximately 85% of our debt portfolio, on a gross basis, incurred interest at a fixed-rate and the remaining 15% of the portfolio incurred interest at a variable-rate. We estimate that a 10% change in market interest rates as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, would change the fair value of these interest rate swaps by approximately \$16 million and \$24 million, respectively.

Variable-rate debt—At December 31, 2025, we have no borrowings under our Commercial Paper Program. We also have available borrowing capacity under our \$3,750 million Senior Revolving Credit Facility and our \$900 million U.S. Receivables Facility. At December 31, 2025, there were no outstanding borrowings under these facilities. Based on our average variable-rate debt outstanding per year, we estimate that a 10% change in market interest rates as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 would not materially impact the fair value of these facilities.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

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MANAGEMENT’S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

Management of the Company, including the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by, or under the supervision of, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Our internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of our assets; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit the preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of our management and directors; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of our assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

We conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2025 based on the Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission in 2013. Based on our evaluation, management has concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2025.

The effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2025 has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report which is included herein.

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of LyondellBasell Industries N.V.

Opinions on the Financial Statements and Internal Control over Financial Reporting

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of LyondellBasell Industries N.V. and its subsidiaries (the "Company") as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the related consolidated statements of income (loss), of comprehensive income (loss), of shareholders' equity and of cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2025, including the related notes (collectively referred to as the "consolidated financial statements"). We also have audited the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2025, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2025 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2025, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* (2013) issued by the COSO.

Basis for Opinions

The Company's management is responsible for these consolidated financial statements, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express opinions on the Company's consolidated financial statements and on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB) and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud, and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects.

Our audits of the consolidated financial statements included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

Definition and Limitations of Internal Control over Financial Reporting

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Critical Audit Matters

The critical audit matters communicated below are matters arising from the current period audit of the consolidated financial statements that were communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that (i) relate to accounts or disclosures that are material to the consolidated financial statements and (ii) involved our especially challenging, subjective, or complex judgments. The communication of critical audit matters does not alter in any way our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, taken as a whole, and we are not, by communicating the critical audit matters below, providing separate opinions on the critical audit matters or on the accounts or disclosures to which they relate.

Income Taxes – Identification and recognition of liabilities for Unrecognized Tax Benefits

As described in Notes 2 and 18 to the consolidated financial statements, as of December 31, 2025, the Company has recorded liabilities of \$239 million for unrecognized tax benefits. The Company operates in multiple jurisdictions throughout the world, and its tax returns are periodically audited or subjected to review by tax authorities. As disclosed by management, the determination of the provision for income taxes and the calculation of tax benefits and liabilities is subject to management's estimates and judgments due to the complexity of the tax laws and regulations in the tax jurisdictions in which the Company operates. Management recognizes uncertain income tax positions when it is more likely than not, based on the technical merits, that the position or a portion thereof will be sustained upon examination.

The principal considerations for our determination that performing procedures relating to the identification and recognition of liabilities for unrecognized tax benefits is a critical audit matter are (i) the significant judgment by management when determining the liabilities for unrecognized tax benefits; (ii) a high degree of auditor judgment, subjectivity, and effort in performing procedures and evaluating audit evidence relating to these liabilities; and (iii) the audit effort involved the use of professionals with specialized skill and knowledge.

Addressing the matter involved performing procedures and evaluating audit evidence in connection with forming our overall opinion on the consolidated financial statements. These procedures included testing the effectiveness of controls relating to the identification and recognition of the liabilities for unrecognized tax benefits. These procedures also included, among others, evaluating (i) management's assessment of the technical merits of tax positions and estimate of the tax benefit that is more likely than not of being sustained; (ii) management's assessment of both the identification and possible outcomes of uncertain tax positions; and (iii) the status and results of tax audits. Professionals with specialized skill and knowledge were used to assist in evaluating (i) management's assessment of the identification of uncertain tax positions; (ii) the reasonableness of management's assessment of whether tax positions are more likely than not of being sustained; and (iii) the application of relevant tax laws and regulations.

Interim Goodwill Impairment Test – A Certain Reporting Unit within the Advanced Polymer Solutions (APS) Segment

As described in Notes 2 and 9 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company's goodwill balance was \$708 million as of December 31, 2025. Goodwill is tested for impairment annually in the fourth quarter or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the fair value of a reporting unit with goodwill is less than its carrying amount. Management first assesses qualitative factors to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying value. If the qualitative assessment indicates that it is more likely than not that the carrying value of a reporting unit exceeds its fair value, a quantitative test is required. If the carrying value of the reporting unit including goodwill exceeds its fair value, an impairment charge equal to the excess would be recognized up to a maximum amount of goodwill allocated to that reporting unit. In the third quarter of 2025, management identified a triggering event requiring a quantitative interim impairment test of goodwill within the APS segment, and as a result, recognized a goodwill impairment charge of \$572 million, a majority of which relates to a certain reporting unit. As disclosed by management, the impairment recognized in the APS segment resulted in a full write-down of goodwill for this segment. Under the quantitative impairment test, the fair value of each reporting unit is calculated using a discounted cash flow model. This approach involves judgment, utilizing assumptions that are not readily observable, including projected operating results, economic conditions, expected cash flows, EBITDA growth rates, terminal values, and discount rates.

The principal considerations for our determination that performing procedures relating to the interim goodwill impairment test of a certain reporting unit within the APS segment is a critical audit matter are (i) the significant judgment by management when developing the fair value estimate of a certain reporting unit within the APS segment; (ii) a high degree of auditor judgment, subjectivity, and effort in performing procedures and evaluating management's significant assumption related to the discount rates; and (iii) the audit effort involved the use of professionals with specialized skill and knowledge.

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Addressing the matter involved performing procedures and evaluating audit evidence in connection with forming our overall opinion on the consolidated financial statements. These procedures included testing the effectiveness of controls relating to management's goodwill impairment tests, including controls over the valuation of a certain reporting unit within the APS segment. These procedures also included, among others (i) testing management's process for developing the fair value estimate of a certain reporting unit within the APS segment; (ii) evaluating the appropriateness of the discounted cash flow models used by management; (iii) testing the completeness and accuracy of underlying data used in the discounted cash flow models; and (iv) evaluating the reasonableness of the significant assumption used by management related to the discount rates. Professionals with specialized skill and knowledge were used to assist in evaluating (i) the appropriateness of the discounted cash flow models and (ii) the reasonableness of the discount rate assumption.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Houston, Texas
February 20, 2026

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2008.

LYONDELLBASELL INDUSTRIES N.V.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME (LOSS)

Millions of dollars, except earnings (loss) per share	Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Sales and other operating revenues:			
Trade	\$ 29,581	\$ 32,760	\$ 32,722
Related parties	572	634	614
	30,153	33,394	33,336
Operating costs and expenses:			
Cost of sales	27,576	28,750	28,435
Goodwill impairments	972	—	252
Other impairments	279	949	255
Selling, general and administrative expenses	1,610	1,642	1,539
Research and development expenses	136	135	130
	30,573	31,476	30,611
Operating income (loss)	(420)	1,918	2,725
Interest expense	(487)	(481)	(477)
Interest income	97	150	129
Gain (loss) on sale of business	(6)	284	—
Other income (expense), net	113	47	(58)
Income (loss) from continuing operations before equity investments and income taxes	(703)	1,918	2,319
Loss from equity investments	(12)	(217)	(20)
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	(715)	1,701	2,299
Provision for income taxes	70	259	433
Income (loss) from continuing operations	(785)	1,442	1,866
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax	47	(75)	255
Net income (loss)	(738)	1,367	2,121
Dividends on redeemable non-controlling interests	(7)	(7)	(7)
Net income (loss) attributable to the Company shareholders	\$ (745)	\$ 1,360	\$ 2,114
Earnings (loss) per share:			
Net income (loss) attributable to the Company shareholders —			
Basic:			
Continuing operations	\$ (2.48)	\$ 4.40	\$ 5.70
Discontinued operations	0.14	(0.24)	0.78
	\$ (2.34)	\$ 4.16	\$ 6.48
Diluted:			
Continuing operations	\$ (2.48)	\$ 4.39	\$ 5.68
Discontinued operations	0.14	(0.24)	0.78
	\$ (2.34)	\$ 4.15	\$ 6.46

See Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

LYONDELLBASELL INDUSTRIES N.V.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

Millions of dollars	Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Net income (loss)	\$ (738)	\$ 1,367	\$ 2,121
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax—			
Financial derivatives	(22)	115	(80)
Defined benefit pension and other postretirement benefit plans	45	(2)	(97)
Foreign currency translations	199	(169)	73
Total other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	222	(56)	(104)
Comprehensive income (loss)	(516)	1,311	2,017
Dividends on redeemable non-controlling interests	(7)	(7)	(7)
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to the Company shareholders	\$ (523)	\$ 1,304	\$ 2,010

See Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

**LYONDELLBASELL INDUSTRIES N.V.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

Millions of dollars	December 31,	
	2025	2024
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,443	\$ 3,375
Restricted cash	6	13
Accounts receivable:		
Trade, net	2,362	3,121
Related parties	155	171
Inventories	3,533	4,658
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	612	928
Assets held for sale	757	—
Total current assets	10,868	12,266
Operating lease assets	1,514	1,467
Property, plant and equipment, net	15,833	15,066
Equity investments	3,963	4,121
Goodwill	708	1,561
Intangible assets, net	450	577
Other assets	667	688
Total assets	\$ 34,003	\$ 35,746

See Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

LYONDELLBASELL INDUSTRIES N.V.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

<u>Millions of dollars, except shares and par value data</u>	December 31,	
	2025	2024
LIABILITIES, REDEEMABLE NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS AND EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Current maturities of long-term debt	\$ 588	\$ 498
Short-term debt	226	119
Accounts payable:		
Trade	2,250	3,220
Related parties	444	512
Accrued and other current liabilities	1,956	2,356
Liabilities held for sale	665	—
Total current liabilities	6,129	6,705
Long-term debt	12,124	10,532
Operating lease liabilities	1,327	1,419
Other liabilities	1,900	1,967
Deferred income taxes	2,316	2,535
Commitments and contingencies		
Redeemable non-controlling interests	114	114
Shareholders' equity:		
Ordinary shares, €0.04 par value, 1,275 million shares authorized, 322,084,769 and 323,889,832 shares outstanding, respectively	19	19
Additional paid-in capital	6,148	6,150
Retained earnings	6,812	9,325
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(1,310)	(1,532)
Treasury stock, at cost, 18,337,729 and 16,532,666 ordinary shares, respectively	(1,587)	(1,500)
Total Company share of shareholders' equity	10,082	12,462
Non-controlling interests	11	12
Total equity	10,093	12,474
Total liabilities, redeemable non-controlling interests and equity	\$ 34,003	\$ 35,746

See Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

LYONDELLBASELL INDUSTRIES N.V.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

<u>Millions of dollars</u>	Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income (loss)	\$ (738)	\$ 1,367	\$ 2,121
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	1,390	1,522	1,534
Impairments	1,251	949	518
Amortization of debt-related costs	11	11	9
Share-based compensation	91	91	91
Equity investments—			
Equity loss	12	217	20
Distributions of earnings, net of tax	92	122	169
Deferred income tax provision (benefit)	(156)	(437)	43
(Gain) loss on sale of business	6	(284)	—
Gain on sale of assets	(112)	(36)	—
Changes in assets and liabilities that provided (used) cash:			
Accounts receivable	687	127	110
Inventories	945	25	18
Accounts payable	(768)	(122)	141
Other, net	(449)	267	168
Net cash provided by operating activities	2,262	3,819	4,942
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Expenditures for property, plant and equipment	(1,878)	(1,839)	(1,531)
Proceeds from sale of business	4	689	—
Proceeds from sale of assets	131	68	—
Payment for acquisition of equity method investments	(14)	(551)	(102)
Proceeds from settlement of net investment hedges	902	967	903
Payments for settlement of net investment hedges	(877)	(921)	(820)
Other, net	(44)	(266)	(227)
Net cash used in investing activities	(1,776)	(1,853)	(1,777)

See Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

LYONDELLBASELL INDUSTRIES N.V.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

<u>Millions of dollars</u>	Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Repurchases of Company ordinary shares	\$ (201)	\$ (195)	\$ (211)
Dividends paid - common stock	(1,764)	(1,720)	(1,610)
Issuance of long-term debt	1,990	744	500
Payments of debt issuance costs	(18)	(10)	(5)
Repayments of long-term debt	(492)	(776)	(425)
Net repayments of commercial paper	—	—	(200)
Proceeds from settlement of cash flow hedges	—	882	20
Payments for settlement of cash flow hedges	—	(835)	—
Other, net	(22)	15	(19)
Net cash used in financing activities	(507)	(1,895)	(1,950)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	82	(88)	34
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash	61	(17)	1,249
Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash at beginning of period	3,388	3,405	2,156
Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash at end of period	<u>\$ 3,449</u>	<u>\$ 3,388</u>	<u>\$ 3,405</u>
Supplemental Cash Flow Information:			
Interest paid, net of capitalized interest	\$ 483	\$ 503	\$ 487
Net income taxes paid	393	343	465

See Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

LYONDELLBASELL INDUSTRIES N.V.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

<u>Millions of dollars</u>	<u>Ordinary Shares</u>		<u>Additional Paid-in Capital</u>	<u>Retained Earnings</u>	<u>Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss</u>	<u>Company Share of Shareholders' Equity</u>	<u>Non- Controlling Interests</u>
	<u>Issued</u>	<u>Treasury</u>					
Balance, December 31, 2022	\$ 19	\$ (1,346)	\$ 6,119	\$ 9,195	\$ (1,372)	\$ 12,615	\$ 14
Net income	—	—	—	2,121	—	2,121	—
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	(104)	(104)	—
Share-based compensation	—	107	26	(7)	—	126	—
Dividends - common stock (\$4.94 per share)	—	—	—	(1,610)	—	(1,610)	—
Dividends - redeemable non-controlling interests (\$60.00 per share)	—	—	—	(7)	—	(7)	—
Repurchases of Company ordinary shares	—	(211)	—	—	—	(211)	—
Balance, December 31, 2023	\$ 19	\$ (1,450)	\$ 6,145	\$ 9,692	\$ (1,476)	\$ 12,930	\$ 14
Net income	—	—	—	1,367	—	1,367	—
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	(56)	(56)	—
Share-based compensation	—	148	5	(7)	—	146	—
Dividends - common stock (\$5.27 per share)	—	—	—	(1,720)	—	(1,720)	—
Dividends - redeemable non-controlling interests (\$60.00 per share)	—	—	—	(7)	—	(7)	—
Repurchases of Company ordinary shares	—	(198)	—	—	—	(198)	—
Distribution to non-controlling interests	—	—	—	—	—	—	(2)
Balance, December 31, 2024	\$ 19	\$ (1,500)	\$ 6,150	\$ 9,325	\$ (1,532)	\$ 12,462	\$ 12
Net loss	—	—	—	(738)	—	(738)	—
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	222	222	—
Share-based compensation	—	114	(2)	(4)	—	108	—
Dividends - common stock (\$5.45 per share)	—	—	—	(1,764)	—	(1,764)	—
Dividends - redeemable non-controlling interests (\$60.00 per share)	—	—	—	(7)	—	(7)	—
Repurchases of Company ordinary shares	—	(201)	—	—	—	(201)	—
Distributions to non-controlling interests	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1)
Balance, December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 19</u>	<u>\$ (1,587)</u>	<u>\$ 6,148</u>	<u>\$ 6,812</u>	<u>\$ (1,310)</u>	<u>\$ 10,082</u>	<u>\$ 11</u>

See Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

LYONDELLBASELL INDUSTRIES N.V.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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LYONDELLBASELL INDUSTRIES N.V.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Description of Company and Operations

LyondellBasell Industries N.V. is a limited liability company (*Naamloze Vennootschap*) incorporated under Dutch law by deed of incorporation dated October 15, 2009. Unless otherwise indicated, the “Company,” “we,” “us,” “our” or similar words are used to refer to LyondellBasell Industries N.V. together with its consolidated subsidiaries (“LyondellBasell N.V.”).

LyondellBasell N.V. is a worldwide manufacturer of chemicals and polymers, a significant producer of gasoline blending components and a developer and licensor of technologies for the production of polymers.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Preparation and Consolidation

The accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared from the books and records of LyondellBasell N.V. under accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (“U.S. GAAP”). Subsidiaries are defined as being those companies over which we, either directly or indirectly, have control through a majority of the voting rights or the right to exercise control or to obtain the majority of the benefits and be exposed to the majority of the risks. Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which control is obtained until the date that such control ceases. All intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated in consolidation.

In February 2025, we ceased business operations at our Houston refinery. Accordingly, our refining business, previously disclosed as the Refining segment, is reported as a discontinued operation. The related operating results of our refining business are reported as discontinued operations for all periods presented.

Discontinued operations also include costs associated with the closure and dismantlement of our Berre refinery.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Our cash equivalents consist of highly liquid debt instruments such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper and money market accounts with major international banks and financial institutions. Cash equivalents also include other instruments with maturities of three months or less when acquired and exclude restricted cash.

Short-Term Investments

Our investments in debt securities are classified as available-for-sale and held-to-maturity on the basis of our intent and ability to hold the investments. Investments classified as available-for-sale are carried at fair value with changes reflected in other comprehensive income (loss). Credit-related impairments, measured using expected cash flows and limited to the amount by which the amortized cost basis of a security exceeds its fair value, are recognized through an allowance for expected credit losses, and adjusted subsequently if conditions change, with a corresponding impact in earnings. Where there is an intention or a requirement to sell an impaired available-for-sale debt security, the entire impairment is recognized in earnings with a corresponding adjustment to the amortized cost basis of the security.

Investments classified as held-to-maturity are carried at amortized cost less allowance for credit losses recorded through Net income.

Trade Receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business and are carried at transaction price net of allowance for credit losses. Allowance for credit losses is measured using historical loss rates for the respective risk categories and incorporating forward-looking estimates. The corresponding expense for the loss allowance is reflected in Selling, general and administrative expenses.

LYONDELLBASELL INDUSTRIES N.V.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

Inventories

Cost of our raw materials, work-in-progress and finished goods inventories is determined using the last-in, first-out (“LIFO”) method and is carried at the lower of cost or market value. Cost of our materials and supplies inventory is determined using the average cost method and is carried at the lower of cost and net realizable value.

Inventory exchange transactions, which involve fungible commodities, are not accounted for as purchases and sales. Any resulting volumetric exchange balances are accounted for as inventory, with cost determined using the LIFO method.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are recorded at historical cost. Historical cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. Costs may also include borrowing costs incurred on debt during construction of major projects exceeding one year, costs of major maintenance arising from turnarounds of major units and legally obligated decommissioning costs. Routine maintenance costs are expensed as incurred.

Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of assets to their residual values. The residual values and useful lives of assets are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, whenever events or circumstances indicate that a revision is warranted. Land is not depreciated.

We evaluate property, plant and equipment for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Long-lived assets are grouped at the lowest level for which there are identifiable cash flows that are largely independent of the cash flows of other groups of assets, which, for us, is generally at the plant group level (or, at times, individual plants in certain circumstances where we have isolated production units with separately identifiable cash flows). If it is determined that an asset or asset group’s carrying value exceeded its estimated fair value, the asset is written down to its estimated fair value.

Equity Investments

We account for equity method investments (“equity investments”) using the equity method of accounting if we have the ability to exercise significant influence over, but do not control, an investee. Significant influence generally exists if we have an ownership interest representing between 20% and 50% of the voting rights. Under the equity method of accounting, investments are stated initially at cost and are adjusted for subsequent additional investments and our proportionate share of profit or losses and distributions.

We record our share of the profits or losses of the equity investments, net of income taxes, in the Consolidated Statements of Income (Loss). When our share of losses in an equity investment equals or exceeds the carrying amount of our investment including advances made by us, we do not recognize further losses, unless we have guaranteed obligations or are otherwise committed to provide further financial support to the investee.

We discontinue applying equity method accounting when our investment is reduced to zero. Equity method of accounting is resumed only after the investment realizes net income in excess of our share of net losses not recognized during the period equity method was suspended.

We assess our equity investments for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the investment may not be recoverable. If the decline in value is considered to be other-than-temporary, the investment is written down to its estimated fair value.

LYONDELLBASELL INDUSTRIES N.V.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

Investments in PO Joint Ventures and the Louisiana Joint Venture—We share ownership with Covestro PO LLC, a subsidiary of Covestro AG (collectively “Covestro”), in a U.S. propylene oxide (“PO”) joint venture located in Texas (the “U.S. PO Joint Venture”) and a PO/styrene monomer (“SM” or “styrene”) joint venture located in The Netherlands (the “European PO Joint Venture”). We operate the U.S. PO Joint Venture manufacturing facility and arrange the logistics of product delivery. Each partner funds their share of capital expenditures, reimburses manufacturing operating expenses excluding depreciation and amortization expenses, and receives a share of production in-kind. In March 2025, we announced the permanent closure of our European PO Joint Venture. The European PO Joint Venture was formed solely for the benefit of the partners and did not manufacture for any other parties. We reported the cost of our product off-take as Inventory and the equity loss as Cost of sales in our Consolidated Financial Statements.

The U.S. PO Joint Venture owns a PO/SM and a PO/tertiary butyl alcohol (“TBA”) plant. Covestro’s interest in the U.S. PO Joint Venture represents ownership of an in-kind portion of the PO production of 680 thousand tons per year. We take, in-kind, the remaining PO production and all co-product production.

We share ownership in the Louisiana Integrated PolyEthylene JV LLC joint venture (the “Louisiana Joint Venture”) with Sasol Chemicals (USA) LLC. Under this arrangement, we have a 50% ownership interest in an ethane cracker, a low-density and linear-low density polyethylene plant, and associated infrastructure. Under the terms of the joint venture agreement, each partner provides pro-rata share of ethane feedstocks and off-takes pro-rata shares of cracker and polyethylene products in-kind. We operate the Louisiana Joint Venture assets and market the polyethylene off-take for all partners through our global sales team.

We account for the U.S. PO Joint Venture and the Louisiana Joint Venture, using the equity method. These joint ventures were formed solely for the benefit of the partners and do not manufacture for any other parties. We report the cost of our product off-take as Inventory and the equity loss as Cost of sales in our Consolidated Financial Statements. Related production cash flows are reported in the operating cash flow section of the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

Our equity investment in the U.S. PO Joint Venture and the Louisiana Joint Venture represents our share of the manufacturing plants and is decreased by recognition of our share of equity loss, which is equal to the depreciation of the assets of these joint ventures. Other changes in the investment balance are principally due to our additional capital contributions to these joint ventures to fund capital expenditures. Such contributions are reported in the investing cash flow section of the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

Our product off-take of PO and its co-products from the PO Joint Ventures was 1.9 million, 2.0 million and 2.2 million tons in 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively. Our product off-take of ethylene and polyethylene produced from the Louisiana Joint Venture was 1.0 million, 1.1 million, and 1.2 million tons in 2025, 2024, and 2023, respectively.

Goodwill

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually in the fourth quarter or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the fair value of a reporting unit with goodwill is less than its carrying amount. We first assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying value. Qualitative factors assessed for each of the reporting units include, but are not limited to, changes in long-term commodity prices, discount rates, competitive environments, planned capacity, cost factors such as raw material prices, and financial performance of the reporting units. If the qualitative assessment indicates that it is more likely than not that the carrying value of a reporting unit exceeds its fair value, a quantitative test is required. If the carrying value of the reporting unit including goodwill exceeds its fair value, an impairment charge equal to the excess would be recognized up to a maximum amount of goodwill allocated to that reporting unit.

In the third quarter of 2025, we evaluated goodwill for impairment due to the prolonged downturn in, and outlook for, the European petrochemical and global automotive industries, particularly affecting our Olefins and Polyolefins-Europe, Asia, International (“O&P-EAI”) and Advanced Polymer Solutions (“APS”) segments, combined with the sustained decline in our market capitalization. Our evaluation resulted in the recognition of non-cash goodwill impairments of \$400 million and \$572 million in our O&P-EAI and APS segments, respectively, in the third quarter of 2025. See Note 9 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

LYONDELLBASELL INDUSTRIES N.V.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

In the fourth quarter of 2025, we performed a qualitative impairment assessment of our reporting units, which indicated that it was more likely than not that the fair value of our reporting units was greater than their carrying value including goodwill. Accordingly, a quantitative goodwill impairment test was not required.

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets consist of emission allowances, customer relationships and software costs. These assets are amortized using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives or over the term of the related agreement. We evaluate definite-lived intangible assets with the associated long-lived asset group for impairment whenever impairment indicators are present.

Research and Development

Research and development (“R&D”) costs are expensed when incurred. Subsidies for R&D are included in Other income (expense), net. Depreciation expense related to assets employed in R&D is included as a cost of R&D.

Income Taxes

The income tax for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Income (Loss), except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) or directly in equity. In these cases, the applicable tax amount is recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) or directly in equity, respectively.

Deferred income taxes reflect the tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts recognized for income tax purposes, as well as the net tax effects of net operating loss carryforwards. Valuation allowances are provided against deferred tax assets when it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax asset will not be realized.

We recognize uncertain income tax positions in our financial statements when we believe it is more likely than not, based on the technical merits, that the position or a portion thereof will be sustained upon examination. For a position that is more likely than not to be sustained, the benefit recognized is measured at the largest cumulative amount that is greater than 50 percent likely of being realized.

Leases

Leases with a term longer than 12 months are recorded on the balance sheet as a lease asset and lease liability. If at inception of a contract, a lease is identified, we recognize a lease asset and a corresponding lease liability based on the present value of the lease payments over the lease term, discounted using our incremental borrowing rate, unless an implicit rate is readily determinable. Lease payments include fixed and variable lease components derived from usage or market-based indices, such as the consumer price index. Other variable lease payments may fluctuate for a variety of reasons including usage, output, insurance or taxes. These variable amounts are expensed as incurred and not included in the lease assets or lease liabilities. Options to extend or terminate a lease are reflected in the lease payments and lease term when it is reasonably certain that we will exercise those options. Leases are classified as either finance or operating, with classification affecting the pattern of expense recognition in the Consolidated Statements of Income (Loss). The majority of our leases are operating leases for which we recognize lease expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. We apply the practical expedient to account for lease and associated non-lease components as a single lease component for all asset classes with the exception of utilities and pipeline assets within major manufacturing equipment. For these assets, non-lease components are separated from lease components and accounted for as normal operating expenses. Leases with an initial term of 12 months or less are recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Income (Loss) on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

LYONDELLBASELL INDUSTRIES N.V.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

Other Provisions

Environmental Remediation Costs—Environmental remediation liabilities include liabilities related to sites we currently own, sites we no longer own, as well as sites where we have operated that belong to other parties. Liabilities for anticipated expenditures related to investigation and remediation of contaminated sites are accrued when it is probable a liability has been incurred and the amount of the liability can be reasonably estimated. Only certain post-remediation monitoring costs, the timing of which can be determined with reasonable certainty, are discounted to present value.

Asset Retirement Obligations—At some sites, we are legally obligated to decommission our plants upon site exit. Asset retirement obligations are recorded at the fair value using the present value of the estimated costs to retire the asset at the time the obligation is incurred. That cost, which is capitalized as part of the related long-lived asset, is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the remaining useful life of the related asset. Accretion expense in connection with the discounted liability is recognized over the estimated timeline to settle the obligation. Such depreciation and accretion expenses are included in Cost of sales.

Redeemable Non-controlling Interests

Our redeemable non-controlling interests relate to shares of cumulative perpetual special stock (“redeemable non-controlling interest stock”) issued by our consolidated subsidiary, formerly known as A. Schulman, Inc. (“A. Schulman”). Holders of redeemable non-controlling interest stock are entitled to receive cumulative dividends at the rate of 6% per share and the liquidation preference of \$1,000 per share. Redeemable non-controlling interest stock may be redeemed at any time at the discretion of the holders and is reported in the Consolidated Balance Sheets outside of permanent equity. Dividends on these shares are deducted from or added to the amount of Income (loss) attributable to the Company shareholders if and when declared by the Company.

Foreign Currency Translation and Remeasurement

Functional and Reporting Currency—Items included in the financial information of each of LyondellBasell N.V.’s entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (“the functional currency”) and then translated to the U.S. dollar (“the reporting currency”) as follows:

- Assets and liabilities for each balance sheet presented are translated at the closing rate at the date of that balance sheet;
- Income and expenses for each income statement are translated at monthly average exchange rates; and
- All resulting exchange differences are recognized as a separate component within other comprehensive income (loss) (foreign currency translation adjustments).

Transactions and Balances—Foreign currency transactions are recorded in their respective functional currency using exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from remeasurement of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are recognized in earnings.

Revenue Recognition

Substantially all our revenues are derived from contracts with customers. We account for contracts when both parties have approved the contract and are committed to perform, the rights of the parties and payment terms have been identified, the contract has commercial substance and collectability is probable.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

Revenue is recognized when obligations under the terms of a contract with our customer are satisfied. This generally occurs at the point in time when performance obligations are fulfilled and control transfers to the customer. In most instances, control transfers upon transfer of risk of loss and title to the customer, which usually occurs when we ship products to the customer from our manufacturing facility. Revenue is measured as the amount of consideration we expect to receive in exchange for transferring goods. Customer incentives are generally based on volumes purchased and recognized over the period earned. Sales, value-added, and other taxes that we collect concurrent with revenue-producing activities are excluded from the transaction price as they represent amounts collected on behalf of third parties. We apply the practical expedient to recognize the incremental costs of obtaining a contract as an expense when incurred if the amortization period of the asset that we otherwise would have recognized is one year or less. Shipping and handling costs are treated as a fulfillment cost and not as a separate performance obligation.

We have marketing arrangements to off-take and sell the production of some of our joint ventures in return for a percentage of the price realized on the sales to the end customer. In such arrangements, when we obtain control of the product, revenue and cost of sales are presented on a gross basis. Otherwise, we recognize revenue, net of amounts due to the joint venture, which represents commissions earned.

Payments are typically required within a short period following the transfer of control of the product to the customer. We occasionally require customers to prepay purchases to ensure collectability. Such prepayments do not represent financing arrangements, since payment occurs within a short time frame. We apply the practical expedient which permits us to disregard the effects of a significant financing component when, at contract inception, we expect the period between the payment and fulfillment of the performance obligation will be one year or less.

Contract balances typically arise when a difference in timing between the transfer of control to the customer and receipt of consideration occurs. Our contract liabilities, which are reflected in our Consolidated Financial Statements as Accrued and other current liabilities, and Other liabilities, consist primarily of customer payments for products or services received before the transfer of control to the customer occurs.

Share-Based Compensation

We grant restricted stock units (“RSUs”), performance share units (“PSUs”), and other cash and stock awards to employees as a form of compensation. Prior to 2024, we also granted stock option awards (“Stock options”). Our share-based compensation awards are accounted for as equity-classified awards with compensation expense based on the grant date fair value and recognized over the vesting period in the income statement. We use a straight-line vesting method for cliff-vested awards and a graded vesting method for ratable-vested awards. We have elected to recognize forfeitures as they occur for stock-based compensation. When options are exercised and awards are paid out, shares are issued from our treasury shares. The holders of unvested RSUs are entitled to nonforfeitable dividend equivalents settled in the form of cash payments, which are recognized as dividends in Retained earnings. Outstanding PSUs accrue dividend equivalent units, which will be converted to shares upon payment at the end of the performance period and are classified as Accrued and other current liabilities and Other liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Dividend equivalents for PSUs are also recorded in Retained earnings. See Notes 17 and 20 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.

Financial Instruments and Hedging Activities

Pursuant to our risk management policies, we selectively enter into derivative transactions to manage market risk volatility associated with changes in commodity pricing, currency exchange rates and interest rates. Certain derivatives used for this purpose are designated as net investment hedges, cash flow hedges or fair value hedges. Derivative instruments are recorded at fair value on the balance sheet. Gains and losses related to changes in the fair value of derivative instruments not designated as hedges are recorded in earnings.

Cash flows from derivatives designated as hedges are reported in our Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows under the same category as the cash flows from the hedged items unless the derivative contract contains a significant financing element. Cash flows for derivatives with a significant financing element are classified as Cash flows from financing activities. Cash flows related to economic hedges are classified consistent with the cash flows of the economic hedged items.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

Net Investment Hedges—We enter into foreign currency derivatives and foreign currency denominated debt to reduce the volatility in shareholders' equity resulting from changes in currency exchange rates of our foreign subsidiaries with respect to the U.S. dollar. Our foreign currency derivatives consist of cross-currency contracts and forward exchange contracts.

We use the critical terms approach through the application of the spot method to assess hedge effectiveness at least quarterly. For derivatives designated as net investment hedges, gains or losses attributable to changes in spot foreign exchange rates over the designation period are reflected in foreign currency translation adjustments within other comprehensive income (loss). Recognition in earnings is delayed until the net investment is sold or liquidated. At that time, the amount recognized is reported in the same line item as the gain or loss on the liquidation of the hedged foreign operations. For our cross-currency swaps, the associated interest receipts and payments are recorded in Interest expense. For our foreign currency forward contracts, we amortize initial forward point values on a straight-line basis to interest expense over the life of the hedging instrument. We monitor on a quarterly basis for any over-hedged positions requiring de-designation and re-designation of the hedge to remove such over-hedged condition.

Cash Flow Hedges—We enter into cash flow hedges to manage the variability in cash flows of a future transaction. Our cash flow hedges include cross currency swaps, forward starting interest rate swaps and commodity swaps. For derivatives designated as cash flow hedges, the gains and losses are recorded in other comprehensive income (loss) and released to earnings in the same line item and in the same period during which the hedged item affects earnings.

We use the critical terms and the quantitative long-haul methods to assess hedge effectiveness and monitor, at least quarterly, any change in effectiveness.

We have cross-currency swap contracts designated as cash flow hedges to reduce our exposure to the foreign currency exchange risk associated with certain intercompany loans. Under the terms of these contracts, we make interest payments in euros and receive interest in U.S. dollars. Upon the maturities of these contracts, we will pay the principal amount of the loans in euros and receive U.S. dollars from our counterparties.

We enter into forward-starting interest rate contracts to mitigate the risk of adverse changes in benchmark interest rates on future anticipated debt issuances.

We also execute commodity futures, options and swaps to manage the volatility of the commodity price related to anticipated purchases of raw materials and product sales. We enter into over-the-counter commodity swaps and options with one or more counterparties whereby we pay a predetermined fixed price and receive a price based on the average monthly rate of a specified index for the specified nominated volumes.

Fair Value Hedges—We use interest rate swaps as part of our current interest rate risk management strategy to achieve a desired proportion of variable versus fixed rate debt. Under these arrangements, we exchange fixed-rate for floating-rate interest payments to effectively convert our fixed-rate debt to floating-rate debt. For derivatives that have been designated as fair value hedges, the gains and losses of the derivatives and hedged items are recorded in earnings.

We use the long-haul method to assess hedge effectiveness using a regression analysis approach at least quarterly. We perform the regression analysis over an observation period of three years, utilizing data that is relevant to the hedge duration.

Fair Value Measurements

We categorize assets and liabilities, measured at fair value, into one of three different levels depending on the observability of the inputs employed in the measurement. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices for identical instruments in active markets. Level 2 inputs are quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active; and model-derived valuations in which all significant inputs or significant value-drivers are observable. Level 3 inputs are model-derived valuations in which one or more significant inputs or significant value-drivers are unobservable.

Fair value measurements are classified according to the lowest level input or value-driver that is significant to the valuation. A measurement may therefore be classified within Level 3 even though there may be significant inputs that are readily observable.

LYONDELLBASELL INDUSTRIES N.V.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

Changes in Fair Value Levels—We review disclosures regarding fair value measurements at least quarterly. If an instrument classified as Level 1 subsequently ceases to be actively traded, it is transferred out of Level 1. In such cases, instruments are reclassified as Level 2, unless the measurement of its fair value requires the use of significant unobservable inputs, in which case it is reclassified as Level 3.

We use the following inputs and valuation techniques to estimate the fair value of our financial instruments disclosed in Note 15 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Cross-Currency Swaps—The fair value of our cross-currency swaps is calculated using the present value of future cash flows discounted using observable inputs such as known notional value amounts, yield curves, basis curves, as applicable, and with the foreign currency leg revalued using published spot and forward exchange rates on the valuation date.

Forward-Starting and Fixed-for-Floating Interest Rate Swaps—The fair value of our forward-starting and fixed-for-floating interest rate swaps is calculated using the present value of future cash flows using observable inputs such as benchmark interest rates and market yield curves.

Commodity Derivatives—The fair values of our commodity derivatives are measured using closing market prices of public exchanges and from third-party broker quotes and pricing providers.

The fair value of our commodity swaps classified as Level 2 is determined using a combination of observable and unobservable inputs. The observable inputs consist of future market values of various crude and heavy fuel oils, which are readily available through public data sources. The unobservable input, which is the estimated discount or premium used in the market pricing, is calculated using an internally-developed, multi-linear regression model based on the observable prices of the known components and their relationships to historical prices. A significant change in this unobservable input would not have a material impact on the fair value measurement of our Level 2 commodity swaps.

Forward Exchange Contracts—The fair value of our forward exchange contracts is based on forward market rates.

Equity Securities—The fair value of our investment in equity securities is based on the net asset value provided by the fund administrator.

Short-Term Debt—The fair value of short-term borrowings related to precious metal financing arrangements, accounted for as embedded derivatives, is determined based on the future price of the associated precious metal.

Long-Term Debt—The fair value of our senior and guaranteed notes is calculated using pricing data obtained from well-established and recognized vendors of market data for debt valuations.

Fair Value Measurements - Pension Assets

We use the following inputs and valuation techniques to estimate the fair value of our pension assets disclosed in Note 16 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Common and Preferred Stock—Valued at the closing price reported on the market on which the individual securities are traded.

Fixed Income Securities—Certain securities that are not traded on an exchange are valued at the closing price reported by pricing services. Other securities are valued based on yields currently available on comparable securities of issuers with similar credit ratings.

Commingled Funds—Valued based upon the net asset value of units of such commingled trust funds held at year end by the pension plans. Unit values are based on the fair value of the underlying assets of the fund derived from inputs principally from, or corroborated by, observable market data by correlation or other means.

Real Estate Funds—Valued based upon the net asset value of units of the real estate fund or partnership held by the master trust at year end.

LYONDELLBASELL INDUSTRIES N.V.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

Hedge Funds—Valued based upon the unit values of such alternative investments held at year end by the pension plans. Unit values are based on the fair value of the underlying assets of the fund.

Private Equity—Valued based upon the unit values of such alternative investments held at year end by the pension plans. Unit values are based on the fair value of the underlying assets of the fund. Certain securities held in the fund are valued at the closing price reported on an exchange or other established quotation service for over-the-counter securities. Other assets held in the fund are valued based on the most recent financial statements prepared by the fund manager.

Convertible Securities—Valued at the quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets.

U.S. Government Securities—Certain securities, including Separate Trading of Registered Interest and Principal of Securities, are valued at the closing price reported on the active market on which the individual securities are traded.

Cash and Cash Equivalents—Valued at the quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.

Non-U.S. Insurance Arrangements—Valued based upon the estimated cash surrender value of the underlying insurance contract, which is derived from an actuarial determination of the discounted benefits cash flows.

Employee Benefits

Pension Plans—We have funded and unfunded defined benefit plans and defined contribution plans. For the defined benefit plans, a projected benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. Pension costs primarily represent the increase in the actuarial present value of the obligation for pension benefits based on employee service during the year and the interest on this obligation in respect of employee service in previous years, net of expected return on plan assets.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to equity and are reflected in Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) in the period in which they arise.

Other Post-Employment Obligations—Certain employees are entitled to post-retirement medical benefits upon retirement. The entitlement to these benefits is usually conditional on the employee remaining in service up to retirement age and the completion of a minimum service period. The expected costs of these benefits are accrued over the period of employment applying the same accounting methodology used for defined benefit plans.

Termination Benefits—Contractual termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated due to an event specified in the provisions of a social/labor plan or statutory law. A liability is recognized for one-time termination benefits when we are committed to (i) make payments and the number of affected employees and the benefits to be received are known to both parties, and (ii) terminating the employment of current employees according to a detailed formal plan without possibility of withdrawal and can reasonably estimate such amount. Benefits falling due more than 12 months after the balance sheet date are discounted to present value.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

LYONDELLBASELL INDUSTRIES N.V.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

Supply Chain Finance Arrangements

We facilitate a voluntary supply chain finance program that provides suppliers, at their sole discretion, the opportunity to sell their receivables due from us to a participating financial intermediary in order to be paid earlier than our contracted payment terms. We are not a party to any agreement between our suppliers and the financial intermediary. When a supplier utilizes the program and receives an early payment from the financial intermediary, the supplier takes a discount on the invoice. We pay the financial intermediary the full amount of the invoice on the contractually agreed upon due date. The majority of the suppliers using the program are on 90 to 120 day payment terms. There is no economic impact to the Company from a supplier's decision to take an early payment. No guarantees are provided by us or any of our subsidiaries under the program.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, Accounts payable-Trade included \$108 million and \$141 million, respectively, payable to suppliers who have elected to participate in the supply chain financing program.

The following table summarizes the activity in our supply chain financing program included in Accounts Payable-Trade:

Millions of dollars	Year Ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Confirmed obligations outstanding at the beginning of the year	\$ 141	\$ 65
Invoices confirmed during the year	790	767
Confirmed invoices paid during the year	(823)	(691)
Confirmed obligations outstanding at the end of the year	\$ 108	\$ 141

Recently Adopted Guidance

Income Tax Disclosures—In December 2023, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued Accounting Standard Update (“ASU”) 2023-09, *Income Taxes (Topic 740): Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures*. The guidance requires companies to disclose certain specific categories in the rate reconciliation and provide additional information for reconciling items that meet the quantitative threshold of 5% of the expected tax using the applicable statutory income tax rate. There is also a required disclosure to provide the net income taxes paid or received disaggregated by federal, state, and foreign taxes with jurisdictions to be separately disclosed if the jurisdiction is 5% or more of the total net income taxes paid or received. The guidance is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2024. Earlier adoption is permitted. The new guidance has been applied prospectively in 2025. There is no material impact on our Consolidated Financial Statements as the guidance relates only to disclosure.

Accounting Guidance Issued But Not Adopted as of December 31, 2025

Grants—In December 2025, the FASB issued ASU 2025-10, *Government Grants (Topic 832): Accounting for Government Grants Received by Business Entities*. This ASU provides guidance for recognition, measurement, and presentation of government grants. The guidance is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2028, and interim reporting periods within those annual reporting periods and may be applied using either a modified prospective, a modified retrospective or a retrospective approach. Early adoption is permitted. The adoption of this guidance will not have a material impact on our Consolidated Financial Statements.

Accounting for Software Costs—In September 2025, the FASB issued ASU 2025-06, *Intangibles—Goodwill and Other—Internal-Use Software (Subtopic 350-40): Targeted Improvements to the Accounting for Internal-Use Software*. This guidance amends certain aspects of the accounting for and disclosure of software costs, including when entities start capitalizing eligible costs. This guidance also supersedes existing guidance on website development costs. The guidance is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2027, and interim periods within those annual reporting periods. Early adoption is permitted. We are currently assessing the impact the adoption will have on our Consolidated Financial Statements.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

Measurement of Credit Losses—In July 2025, the FASB issued ASU 2025-05, *Financial Instruments—Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses for Accounts Receivable and Contract Assets*. This guidance allows entities to elect a practical expedient related to the estimation of expected credit losses for current accounts receivable and current contract assets that arise from transactions accounted for under ASC 606. The guidance is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2025, and interim periods within those annual reporting periods. Early adoption is permitted. The adoption of this guidance will not have a material impact on our Consolidated Financial Statements.

Expense Disaggregation Disclosures—In November 2024, the FASB issued ASU 2024-03, *Income Statement - Reporting Comprehensive Income - Expense Disaggregation Disclosures (Subtopic 220-40): Disaggregation of Income Statement Expenses*. This guidance requires incremental disclosures about specific expense categories, including but not limited to, purchases of inventory, employee compensation, depreciation, amortization and selling expenses. The amendments are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2026, and for interim periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2027. While permitted, we do not plan to early adopt this guidance. The guidance may be applied either prospectively or retrospectively. The adoption of this guidance will not have a material impact on our Consolidated Financial Statements as the guidance relates only to disclosure.

3. Discontinued Operations

Discontinued operations consists primarily of our refining business. The following table presents components of Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax:

<u>Millions of dollars</u>	Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Sales and other operating revenues	\$ 2,083	\$ 8,559	\$ 9,714
Cost of sales	2,032	8,639	9,357
Other impairments	—	—	11
Selling, general and administrative expenses	6	20	18
Operating income (loss)	45	(100)	328
Other income (expense), net	16	6	(5)
Provision for (benefit from) income taxes	14	(19)	68
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax	\$ 47	\$ (75)	\$ 255

4. Assets Held for Sale

In June 2025, we entered into an agreement for the sale of select European olefins and polyolefins assets and the associated business. The sites to be sold were part of the previously announced European strategic assessment and are located in Berre l'Etang (France), Münchsmünster (Germany), Carrington (United Kingdom), and Tarragona (Spain). These sites, identified for sale, are within our O&P-EAI segment. The agreement was a put option, under which the purchaser committed to enter into an agreed form purchase agreement if we exercised our put option, after conclusion of certain works council consultation processes.

In October 2025, following the completion of the French works council consultation processes, we exercised our put option and entered into the sale and purchase agreement. This agreement contains customary representations, warranties and covenants by the parties, including post-closing covenants related to employee and other matters.

Closing of the proposed transaction is currently expected in the second quarter of 2026, subject to customary closing conditions, including completion of the carve-out and transfer of the relevant assets and liabilities to the business being sold. The assets and liabilities associated with the business to be sold are classified as held for sale in the Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2025.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

In connection with the sale, we expect to recognize a loss on sale of approximately \$700 million to \$900 million upon closing. The loss principally consists of the transfer of net working capital of approximately \$340 million, a cash contribution of approximately \$300 million to the sold businesses prior to closing, a foreign currency translation adjustment of approximately \$300 million to \$400 million, and a net equity method investment of approximately \$10 million, partially offset by the transfer of pension and other liabilities of \$150 million to \$250 million.

Other costs, including selling expenses, separation costs, and employee-related costs, are estimated to range from approximately \$100 million to \$150 million and are expected to be incurred primarily prior to closing. During 2025, we recognized \$36 million of these costs, which are included in Selling, general and administrative expenses on the Consolidated Statements of Income (Loss).

During 2025, we recognized non-cash impairment charges of \$56 million related to property, plant and equipment. The fair value of the disposal group was determined based on the expected consideration and other fair value indicators obtained through our marketing efforts and classified as Level 2 within the fair value hierarchy. The impairment charges are presented within Other impairments on the Consolidated Statements of Income (Loss).

The following table summarizes the assets and liabilities classified as held for sale in the Consolidated Balance Sheets:

<u>Millions of dollars</u>	<u>December 31, 2025</u>
ASSETS	
Accounts receivable - Trade, net	\$ 272
Inventories	407
Prepaid expense and other current assets	22
Operating lease assets	12
Equity investments	28
Other assets	16
Total assets held for sale	<u>\$ 757</u>
LIABILITIES	
Accounts payable - Trade	\$ 225
Accrued and other current liabilities	129
Operating lease liabilities	9
Other liabilities	272
Deferred income taxes	30
Total liabilities held for sale	<u>\$ 665</u>

5. Revenues

Contract Balances—Contract liabilities were \$125 million and \$117 million as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. Revenue recognized in each reporting period that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period was immaterial.

Disaggregation of Revenues—We participate globally across the petrochemical value chain and are an industry leader in many of our product lines. Our chemicals businesses consist primarily of large processing plants that convert large volumes of liquid and gaseous hydrocarbon feedstocks into plastic resins and other chemicals. Our chemical products tend to be basic building blocks for other chemicals and plastics. Our plastic products are used in large volumes as well as smaller specialty applications.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

Revenues disaggregated by key products are summarized below:

<u>Millions of dollars</u>	Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Sales and other operating revenues:			
Olefins and co-products	\$ 4,184	\$ 5,061	\$ 4,874
Polyethylene	7,203	7,583	7,587
Polypropylene	5,849	6,287	5,642
Propylene oxide and derivatives	2,150	2,357	2,287
Oxyfuels and related products	4,828	5,074	5,650
Intermediate chemicals	1,886	2,693	2,896
Compounding and solutions	3,457	3,616	3,686
Other	596	723	714
Total	<u>\$ 30,153</u>	<u>\$ 33,394</u>	<u>\$ 33,336</u>

The following table presents our revenues disaggregated by geography, based upon the location of the customer:

<u>Millions of dollars</u>	Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Sales and other operating revenues:			
United States	\$ 11,059	\$ 12,587	\$ 12,386
Germany	2,202	2,410	2,547
China	1,782	2,375	2,164
Mexico	1,557	1,729	1,500
Italy	1,321	1,418	1,365
Japan	1,261	1,338	1,749
France	1,161	1,069	1,091
Poland	790	923	905
The Netherlands	731	724	805
Other	8,289	8,821	8,824
Total	<u>\$ 30,153</u>	<u>\$ 33,394</u>	<u>\$ 33,336</u>

Transaction Price Allocated to the Remaining Performance Obligations—Our contracts with customers are commodity supply arrangements that settle based on market prices at future delivery dates; therefore, transaction prices are entirely variable. Transaction prices are known at the time revenue is recognized, as they are generally determined by the commodity price index at a specific date, at month-end or at the month average once products are shipped to our customers. Future estimates of transaction prices for disclosure purposes are substantially constrained, as they are highly susceptible to factors outside our control, including volatility in commodity markets, industry production capacities and operating rates, planned and unplanned industry operating interruptions, foreign exchange rates and worldwide geopolitical trends. We have elected the practical expedient to not disclose unsatisfied performance obligations with an original contract duration of one year or less.

6. Related Party Transactions

We have related party transactions with our joint ventures. These related party transactions include the sales and purchases of goods and services in the normal course of business as well as certain financing arrangements.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

These transactions are summarized as follows:

Millions of dollars	Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
The Company billed related parties for:			
Sales of products	\$ 572	\$ 634	\$ 614
Shared service agreements	9	10	4
Total	\$ 581	\$ 644	\$ 618
Related parties billed the Company for:			
Sales of products	\$ 3,442	\$ 3,899	\$ 3,673
Shared service agreements	38	40	79
Total	\$ 3,480	\$ 3,939	\$ 3,752

7. Accounts Receivable

Our receivables primarily consist of customer accounts. We perform ongoing credit evaluations of our customers' financial condition and, in certain circumstances, require letters of credit or corporate guarantees from them. Accounts receivable are reflected in the Consolidated Balance Sheets, net of allowance for credit losses of \$3 million and \$4 million as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. We recorded provisions for credit losses for receivables, which are reflected in the Consolidated Statements of Income (Loss), however, such amounts were immaterial for each of the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023.

8. Inventories

Inventories consisted of the following components at December 31:

Millions of dollars	2025	2024
Finished goods	\$ 2,238	\$ 3,014
Work-in-process	69	145
Raw materials and supplies	1,226	1,499
Total inventories	\$ 3,533	\$ 4,658

At December 31, 2025 and 2024, approximately 77% and 75%, respectively, of our inventories were valued using the LIFO method and the remaining inventories, consisting primarily of materials and supplies, were valued at the moving average cost method. The excess of the estimated net realizable value of our inventories over LIFO cost was approximately \$495 million and \$1,310 million at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

In 2025, inventory liquidations associated with our exit from the refinery business generated a LIFO benefit of \$196 million, net of tax, or \$0.60 per diluted share. This benefit is reflected in Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax in the Consolidated Statements of Income (Loss).

LYONDELLBASELL INDUSTRIES N.V.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)
9. Property, Plant and Equipment, Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Property, Plant and Equipment—The components of property, plant and equipment, at cost, and the related accumulated depreciation are as follows at December 31:

Millions of dollars	Estimated Useful Life (years)	2025	2024
Land		\$ 292	\$ 280
Major manufacturing equipment	25	15,009	14,303
Buildings	30	2,629	2,508
Light equipment and instrumentation	5 - 20	3,957	3,471
Office furniture	15	36	21
Major turnarounds	4 - 7	2,085	1,803
Information system equipment	3 - 5	60	70
Construction in progress		1,734	1,718
Total property, plant and equipment		25,802	24,174
Less accumulated depreciation		(9,969)	(9,108)
Property, plant and equipment, net		\$ 15,833	\$ 15,066

Disposition of Ethylene Oxide & Derivatives (“EO&D”) Business—In May 2024, we sold our U.S. Gulf Coast-based EO&D business along with the production facilities located in Bayport, TX. The EO&D business was included in our I&D segment. In connection with the sale, we received cash proceeds of \$689 million and recognized a pre-tax gain of \$284 million in 2024.

Capitalized Interest—We capitalize interest costs incurred on funds used to construct property, plant and equipment. In 2025, 2024 and 2023, we capitalized interest of \$30 million, \$19 million and \$7 million, respectively.

Intangible Assets—The components of identifiable intangible assets, at cost, and the related accumulated amortization are as follows at December 31:

Millions of dollars	2025			2024		
	Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Net	Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Net
Emission allowances	\$ 750	\$ (535)	\$ 215	\$ 744	\$ (525)	\$ 219
Customer relationships	128	(56)	72	309	(125)	184
Software costs	231	(113)	118	188	(86)	102
Other	704	(659)	45	728	(656)	72
Total intangible assets	\$ 1,813	\$ (1,363)	\$ 450	\$ 1,969	\$ (1,392)	\$ 577

Amortization of these identifiable intangible assets for the next five years is expected to be \$61 million in 2026, \$44 million in 2027, \$32 million in 2028, \$23 million in 2029 and \$23 million in 2030.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

Depreciation and Amortization Expense—Depreciation and amortization expense is summarized as follows:

<u>Millions of dollars</u>	Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Property, plant and equipment	\$ 1,180	\$ 1,173	\$ 1,145
PO Joint Ventures and Louisiana Joint Venture	125	118	148
Emission allowances	8	8	8
Customer relationships	17	21	20
Software costs	28	23	17
Other	32	29	38
Total depreciation and amortization	<u>\$ 1,390</u>	<u>\$ 1,372</u>	<u>\$ 1,376</u>

Asset Retirement Obligations—In certain cases, we are contractually obligated to decommission our plants upon exiting a site. In such cases, we have accrued the net present value of the estimated costs. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, asset retirement obligations associated with our exit from the refinery business were \$154 million and \$262 million, respectively. The remaining asset retirement obligations are related to our facilities in Europe.

The changes in our asset retirement obligations are as follows:

<u>Millions of dollars</u>	Year Ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Beginning balance	\$ 315	\$ 311
Liabilities settled	(118)	(6)
Changes in estimates	(1)	3
Accretion expense	9	9
Effects of exchange rate changes	6	(2)
Reclassified to liabilities held for sale	(8)	—
Ending balance	<u>\$ 203</u>	<u>\$ 315</u>

Although we may have asset retirement obligations associated with some of our other facilities, the present value of these obligations is not material given the indefinite expected life of the facilities. We continually review optimal future alternatives for our facilities. Any decision to retire one or more facilities could result in an increase in the present value of such obligations.

Goodwill—The changes in the carrying amount of goodwill in each of the Company's reportable segments for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 were as follows:

<u>Millions of dollars</u>	O&P - Americas	O&P - EAI	I&D	APS	Technology	Total
December 31, 2023	\$ 477	\$ 380	\$ 215	\$ 567	\$ 8	\$ 1,647
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(5)	(25)	(6)	(50)	—	(86)
December 31, 2024	472	355	209	517	8	1,561
Divestitures	—	—	—	(2)	—	(2)
Impairment charges	—	(400)	—	(572)	—	(972)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	3	45	16	57	—	121
December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 475</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 225</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 8</u>	<u>\$ 708</u>

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

As of December 31, 2025, goodwill is presented net of accumulated impairment charges totaling \$1,224 million, including \$400 million and \$824 million, recognized in our O&P-EAI and APS segments, respectively. Goodwill as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 is presented net of accumulated impairment charges of \$252 million recognized in our APS segment.

2025 Impairments—In the third quarter of 2025, a prolonged downturn in, and outlook for, the European petrochemical and global automotive industries, particularly affecting our O&P-EAI and APS segments, combined with the sustained decline in our market capitalization, constituted a triggering event requiring a quantitative interim impairment test of goodwill and long-lived assets within these segments.

We used the income approach to determine the fair value of each asset group and reporting unit. This approach involves judgment, utilizing assumptions that are not readily observable, including projected operating results, economic conditions, expected cash flows, EBITDA growth rates, terminal values, and discount rates. These estimates are inherently subjective and classified as Level 3 within the fair value hierarchy. Based on this analysis, we recognized non-cash impairment charges totaling \$1,182 million in the third quarter of 2025, which are presented in both Goodwill impairments and Other impairments on the Consolidated Statements of Income (Loss).

In addition, during 2025, we recognized other impairment charges in our Olefins and Polyolefins-Americas (“O&P-Americas”) and O&P-EAI segments of \$9 million and \$56 million, respectively, related to property, plant and equipment, which are presented in Other impairments on the Consolidated Statements of Income (Loss).

Total impairment charges for the year ended December 31, 2025 consist of the following:

<u>Millions of dollars</u>	Year Ended December 31, 2025			
	O&P-America	O&P-EAI	APS	Total
Impairments:				
Goodwill	\$ —	\$ 400	\$ 572	\$ 972
Intangible assets	—	—	111	111
Property, plant and equipment	9	56	99	164
Equity investments	—	4	—	4
Total	<u>\$ 9</u>	<u>\$ 460</u>	<u>\$ 782</u>	<u>\$ 1,251</u>

2024 Impairments—In 2024, we announced a strategic review of some of our European assets with the goal of strengthening our future profitability. During the fourth quarter of 2024, as a part of our quarterly asset impairment analysis, we assessed the assets included in the scope of our strategic review for impairment. Our assessment resulted in the recognition of a \$837 million non-cash property, plant and equipment impairment charge in our O&P-EAI segment. The impairment charge reflects challenging market conditions in the region. Additionally, unfavorable market conditions resulted in the loss of customers in our APS specialty powders business unit, resulting in a non-cash impairment charge of \$55 million related to property, plant and equipment.

Fair values for these impairments were determined utilizing a discounted cash flow method under the income approach and assumptions including our view on long-term growth rates in our industry, discount rates and other assumptions based on a market participant perspective. In the fourth quarter of 2024 we launched a marketing effort to gauge market interest in the European assets included in our strategic review. Fair value indicators obtained through our marketing efforts were also considered. These are inherently subjective fair value measurements and are classified as Level 3 within the fair value hierarchy and are presented in Other impairments on the Consolidated Statements of Income (Loss).

2023 Impairments—Effective January 1, 2023, our *Catalloy* and polybutene-1 businesses were moved from our APS segment and reintegrated into our O&P-Americas and O&P-EAI segments. Accordingly, on January 1, 2023, we allocated goodwill of \$584 million from our APS segment to our O&P-Americas and O&P-EAI segments. The amounts allocated were \$315 million and \$269 million for O&P-Americas and O&P-EAI segments, respectively. The allocation was based on the fair values of the businesses that were reintegrated relative to the fair value of the APS segment.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

As a result of the reallocation of goodwill and the change in both fair value and carrying value among reporting units, we recognized a non-cash goodwill impairment charge of \$252 million in the first quarter of 2023 in our APS segment. Fair values were determined utilizing a discounted cash flow method under the income approach and assumptions including our view on long-term growth rates in our industry, discount rates and other assumptions based on a market participant perspective, which are inherently subjective. The fair value of the reporting unit is Level 3 within the fair value hierarchy. The charge is presented in Goodwill impairments on the Consolidated Statements of Income (Loss).

We also recognized impairment charges related to equity investments of \$192 million, see Note 10 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.

10. Equity Investments

Our significant equity investments are as follows at December 31:

Percent of Ownership	2025	2024
<u>Olefins and Polyolefins-Americas</u>		
Louisiana Joint Venture	50.00 %	50.00 %
Indelpro S.A. de C.V.	49.00 %	49.00 %
<u>Olefins and Polyolefins-Europe, Asia, International</u>		
Basell Orlen Polyolefins Sp. Z.o.o.	50.00 %	50.00 %
PolyMirae Co. Ltd.	50.00 %	50.00 %
Bright LyondellBasell Petrochemical Co. Ltd.	50.00 %	50.00 %
National Petrochemical Industrial Company	35.00 %	35.00 %
HMC Polymers Company Ltd.	28.56 %	28.56 %
Al-Waha Petrochemicals Ltd.	25.00 %	25.00 %
Saudi Ethylene & Polyethylene Company Ltd.	25.00 %	25.00 %
Saudi Polyolefins Company	25.00 %	25.00 %
<u>Intermediates and Derivatives</u>		
U.S. PO Joint Venture	60.62 %	60.62 %
European PO JV	50.00 %	50.00 %
Ningbo ZRCC Lyondell Chemical Co. Ltd.	26.65 %	26.65 %

The following table summarizes changes in our equity investments:

Millions of dollars	Year Ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Beginning balance	\$ 4,121	\$ 3,907
Capital contributions	25	113
Loss from equity investments	(12)	(217)
Acquisition of equity investments	14	551
Distribution of earnings, net of tax	(92)	(122)
Depreciation of PO Joint Ventures and Louisiana Joint Venture	(125)	(118)
Impairments	(4)	(13)
Currency exchange effects	46	(26)
Other	(10)	46
Ending balance	<u>\$ 3,963</u>	<u>\$ 4,121</u>

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

Capital contributions in 2025 and 2024 include \$4 million and \$84 million, respectively, related to our PO Joint Ventures.

Closure of European PO Joint Venture—In March 2025, we announced the permanent closure of our European PO Joint Venture. We will carry out a process to safely shut down and prepare for the demolition of the asset. We estimate our portion of the total shutdown costs will be approximately \$215 million and will be incurred through 2027. We incurred shutdown costs of \$126 million during the year ended December 31, 2025. These costs are included in Cost of Sales in the Consolidated Statements of Income (Loss).

Acquisition of Joint Venture Interest—In May 2024, we acquired a 35% interest in Saudi Arabia-based National Petrochemical Industrial Company from Alujain Corporation for approximately \$500 million. The joint venture currently has the capacity to produce 400 thousand tons of polypropylene per year. We market the majority of the off-take through our global sales team. The joint venture is included in our O&P-EAI segment and accounted for using the equity method of accounting.

Impairments—During the fourth quarter of 2023, we recognized a non-cash impairment charge of \$192 million related to our European PO Joint Venture due to a trend of negative financial performance and the unfavorable long-term economic outlook for the joint venture. The fair value of our investment was determined using an income approach and the significant inputs used in our fair value determination, including projected cash flows and the discount rate, are considered Level 3. This charge is reflected as Other impairments in the Consolidated Statements of Income (Loss).

Summarized balance sheet information of our investments accounted for under the equity method (presented on a 100% basis) at December 31 is as follows:

<u>Millions of dollars</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Current assets	\$ 2,826	\$ 3,230
Noncurrent assets	8,553	8,517
Total assets	11,379	11,747
Current liabilities	1,549	1,637
Noncurrent liabilities	1,414	1,064
Net assets	<u>\$ 8,416</u>	<u>\$ 9,046</u>

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the carrying value of our equity method investments exceeded the underlying net assets of our investees by \$554 million and \$557 million, respectively. Amortization of the basis difference is included in Loss from equity investments and is not material.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

Summarized income statement information of our investments accounted for under the equity method (presented on a 100% basis) is as follows:

Millions of dollars	Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Revenues	\$ 8,862	\$ 13,113	\$ 12,540
Cost of sales	(8,534)	(12,669)	(12,044)
Gross profit	328	444	496
Net operating expenses	(856)	(614)	(514)
Operating loss	(528)	(170)	(18)
Interest income	24	26	23
Interest expense	(53)	(148)	(131)
Foreign currency translation	3	(17)	(1)
Other expense, net	(5)	(3)	(23)
Loss before income taxes	(559)	(312)	(150)
(Provision for) benefit from income taxes	(61)	(252)	22
Net loss	<u>\$ (620)</u>	<u>\$ (564)</u>	<u>\$ (128)</u>

11. Prepaid Expenses, Other Current Assets and Other Assets

The components of Prepaid expenses and other current assets were as follows at December 31:

Millions of dollars	2025	2024
Income tax receivable	\$ 181	\$ 79
VAT receivables	116	179
Advances to suppliers	71	83
Financial derivatives	40	210
Prepaid insurance	31	36
Renewable identification numbers	—	127
Other	173	214
Total prepaid expenses and other current assets	<u>\$ 612</u>	<u>\$ 928</u>

The components of Other assets were as follows at December 31:

Millions of dollars	2025	2024
Income tax receivable	\$ 228	\$ 142
Deferred tax assets	212	259
Pension assets	74	56
Company-owned life insurance	46	46
Financial derivatives	4	75
Other	103	110
Total other assets	<u>\$ 667</u>	<u>\$ 688</u>

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

12. Accrued and Other Current Liabilities

Accrued and other current liabilities consisted of the following components at December 31:

Millions of dollars	2025	2024
Payroll and benefits	\$ 414	\$ 517
Operating lease liabilities	370	355
Taxes other than income taxes	183	199
Income taxes	145	311
Interest	144	127
Financial derivatives	122	71
Product sales rebates	115	132
Contract liabilities	113	110
Asset retirement obligations	54	113
Renewable identification numbers	—	132
Other	296	289
Total accrued and other current liabilities	<u>\$ 1,956</u>	<u>\$ 2,356</u>

LYONDELLBASELL INDUSTRIES N.V.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

13. Debt

Long-term loans, notes and other debt, net of unamortized discount, debt issuance cost and cumulative fair value hedging adjustments, consisted of the following at December 31:

<u>Millions of dollars</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Senior Notes due 2055, \$1,000 million, 4.625% (\$15 million of discount; \$10 million of debt issuance cost)	\$ 975	\$ 975
Guaranteed Notes due 2027, \$300 million, 8.1%	300	300
Issued by LYB International Finance B.V.:		
Guaranteed Notes due 2043, \$750 million, 5.25% (\$17 million of discount; \$6 million of debt issuance cost)	727	726
Guaranteed Notes due 2044, \$1,000 million, 4.875% (\$9 million of discount; \$8 million of debt issuance cost)	983	983
Issued by LYB International Finance II B.V.:		
Guaranteed Notes due 2026, €500 million, 0.875%	585	515
Guaranteed Notes due 2027, \$1,000 million, 3.5% (\$1 million of discount; \$1 million of debt issuance cost)	590	584
Guaranteed Notes due 2031, €500 million, 1.625% (\$3 million of discount; \$2 million of debt issuance cost)	577	514
Issued by LYB International Finance III, LLC:		
Guaranteed Notes due 2025, \$500 million, 1.25%	—	487
Guaranteed Notes due 2030, \$500 million, 3.375% (\$1 million of debt issuance cost)	142	123
Guaranteed Notes due 2030, \$500 million, 2.25% (\$2 million of discount; \$2 million of debt issuance cost)	481	473
Guaranteed Notes due 2031, \$500 million, 5.125% (\$1 million of discount; \$4 million of debt issuance cost)	495	—
Guaranteed Notes due 2033, \$500 million, 5.625% (\$4 million of debt issuance cost)	496	495
Guaranteed Notes due 2034, \$750 million, 5.5% (\$5 million of discount; \$6 million of debt issuance cost)	739	738
Guaranteed Notes due 2035, \$500 million, 6.15% (\$1 million of discount; \$5 million of debt issuance cost)	494	—
Guaranteed Notes due 2036, \$1,000 million, 5.875% (\$7 million of discount; \$9 million of debt issuance cost)	984	—
Guaranteed Notes due 2040, \$750 million, 3.375% (\$1 million of discount; \$6 million of debt issuance cost)	743	742
Guaranteed Notes due 2049, \$1,000 million, 4.2% (\$13 million of discount; \$10 million of debt issuance cost)	977	976
Guaranteed Notes due 2050, \$1,000 million, 4.2% (\$6 million of discount; \$10 million of debt issuance cost)	971	982
Guaranteed Notes due 2051, \$1,000 million, 3.625% (\$2 million of discount; \$9 million of debt issuance cost)	952	918
Guaranteed Notes due 2060, \$500 million, 3.8% (\$4 million of discount; \$5 million of debt issuance cost)	487	482
Other	14	17
Total	12,712	11,030
Less current maturities	(588)	(498)
Long-term debt	\$ 12,124	\$ 10,532

LYONDELLBASELL INDUSTRIES N.V.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

Fair value hedging adjustments associated with the fair value hedge accounting of our fixed-for-floating interest rate swaps for the applicable periods are as follows:

<u>Millions of dollars</u>	Gains (Losses)		Cumulative Fair Value Hedging Adjustments Included in Carrying Amount of Debt	
	Year Ended December 31,		December 31,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Guaranteed Notes due 2025, 1.25%	\$ (4)	\$ (5)	\$ —	\$ 4
Guaranteed Notes due 2026, 0.875%	(2)	(4)	2	4
Guaranteed Notes due 2027, 3.5%	(5)	3	—	5
Guaranteed Notes due 2030, 3.375%	(20)	1	(2)	18
Guaranteed Notes due 2030, 2.25%	(7)	1	14	21
Guaranteed Notes due 2031, 1.625%	4	(2)	5	1
Guaranteed Notes due 2050, 4.2%	11	(7)	13	2
Guaranteed Notes due 2051, 3.625%	(33)	(2)	37	70
Guaranteed Notes due 2060, 3.8%	(5)	2	4	9
Total	<u>\$ (61)</u>	<u>\$ (13)</u>	<u>\$ 73</u>	<u>\$ 134</u>

Fair value adjustments are recognized in Interest expense in the Consolidated Statements of Income (Loss).

Aggregate maturities of debt during the next five years are \$816 million in 2026, which includes \$587 million that remains outstanding under our 0.875% Guaranteed Notes due 2026, \$893 million in 2027, \$2 million in 2028, \$2 million in 2029, \$644 million in 2030 and \$10,842 million thereafter. We may repay maturing debt using cash and cash equivalents, cash from operating activities, proceeds from the issuance of debt or other sources of cash.

Long-Term Debt

Senior Revolving Credit Facility—Our \$3,750 million senior unsecured revolving credit facility (the “Senior Revolving Credit Facility”), which expires in July 2029, may be used for dollar and euro denominated borrowings. The facility also supports our commercial paper program, has a \$200 million sub-limit for dollar and euro denominated letters of credit and a \$1,000 million uncommitted accordion feature. Borrowings under the facility bear interest at either a base rate, secured overnight financing rate or EURIBOR rate, plus an applicable margin. Additional fees are incurred for the average daily unused commitments. At December 31, 2025, we had no borrowings or letters of credit outstanding and \$3,750 million of unused availability under this facility.

The facility contains customary covenants and warranties, including specified restrictions on indebtedness and liens. Additionally, we are required to maintain a maximum leverage ratio (calculated as the ratio of total net funded debt to consolidated earnings before interest, taxes and depreciation and amortization, both as defined in the Amended and Restated Credit Agreement) financial covenant. In the event an acquisition meeting certain thresholds is consummated we can elect to increase the maximum leverage ratio for each of the first six fiscal quarters ending after such acquisition as indicated in the Amended and Restated Credit Agreement.

In September 2025, we amended the Senior Revolving Credit Facility primarily to increase the maximum leverage ratio through 2027 unless we elect to terminate such provisions sooner. The maximum leverage ratio is as follows:

- 4.25 to 1.00 for the fiscal quarters ending September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2025;
- 4.50 to 1.00 for the fiscal quarters ending March 31, 2026 through June 30, 2027;
- 4.25 to 1.00 for the fiscal quarter ending September 30, 2027;
- 4.00 to 1.00 for the fiscal quarter ending December 31, 2027; and
- 3.50 to 1.00 thereafter.

LYONDELLBASELL INDUSTRIES N.V.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

Included in the amendment are certain limitations, including restrictions on dividend increases, if our leverage ratio is greater than or equal to 4.00 to 1.00, and share repurchases except to offset dilution.

Covenants and Provisions—Our \$300 million 8.1% guaranteed notes due 2027, which are guaranteed by LyondellBasell Industries Holdings B.V., a wholly owned subsidiary of LyondellBasell Industries N.V., contain certain restrictions with respect to the level of maximum debt that can be incurred and security that can be granted by certain operating companies that are direct or indirect wholly owned subsidiaries of LyondellBasell Industries Holdings B.V. These notes contain customary provisions for default, including, among others, the non-payment of principal and interest, certain failures to perform or observe obligations under the Agreement on the notes, the occurrence of certain defaults under other indebtedness, failure to pay certain indebtedness and the insolvency or bankruptcy of certain LyondellBasell Industries N.V. subsidiaries.

The indentures governing all other notes contain limited covenants, including those restricting our ability and the ability of our subsidiaries to incur indebtedness secured by significant property or by capital stock of subsidiaries that own significant property, enter into certain sale and lease-back transactions with respect to any significant property or enter into consolidations, mergers or sales of all or substantially all of our assets.

We may redeem some of our notes at any time in whole, or from time to time in part, prior to their scheduled maturity dates, at a redemption price equal to the greater of (i) 100% of the principal amount of the notes redeemed and (ii) the sum of the present values of the remaining scheduled payments of principal and interest (discounted at the applicable treasury yield or comparable government bond rate plus their respective basis points) on the notes to be redeemed. Some of our notes may also be redeemed prior to their respective maturity dates, at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the notes redeemed plus accrued and unpaid interest. Certain notes are also redeemable upon certain tax events.

As of December 31, 2025, we are in compliance with our debt covenants.

Guaranteed Notes due 2031 and 2036—In November 2025, LYB International Finance III, LLC (“LYB Finance III”), a wholly owned finance subsidiary of LyondellBasell Industries N.V., issued \$500 million of 5.125% guaranteed notes due 2031 (the “2031 Notes”) at a discounted price of 99.8%, and \$1,000 million of 5.875% guaranteed notes due 2036 (the “2036 Notes”) at a discounted price of 99.3%. After deducting original issuance discounts, underwriting fees and offering expenses, the combined net proceeds amounted to \$1,478 million. We intend to use the net proceeds for general corporate purposes, which may include, among other things, the repayment of our guaranteed notes due 2026 and guaranteed notes due 2027.

Guaranteed Notes due 2025—In October 2025, we repaid the outstanding principal on our 1.25% guaranteed notes due 2025 of \$492 million.

Guaranteed Notes due 2035—In May 2025, LYB Finance III, a wholly owned finance subsidiary of LyondellBasell Industries N.V., issued \$500 million of 6.150% guaranteed notes due 2035 (the “2035 Notes”) at a discounted price of 99.7%. After deducting original issuance discounts, underwriting fees and offering expenses, the net proceeds amounted to \$494 million. We used the net proceeds for general corporate purposes, which included, among other things, the repayment of our guaranteed notes due 2025.

Guaranteed Notes due 2034—In February 2024, LYB Finance III, a wholly owned finance subsidiary of LyondellBasell Industries N.V., issued \$750 million of 5.5% guaranteed notes due 2034 (the “2034 Notes”) at a discounted price of 99.2%. Net proceeds after deducting original issuance discounts, underwriting fees and offering expenses totaled \$737 million. We used the net proceeds to repay our 5.75% senior notes due 2024.

Senior Notes due 2024—In March 2024, we repaid the \$775 million remaining outstanding principal of our 5.75% senior notes due 2024.

LYONDELLBASELL INDUSTRIES N.V.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

Short-Term Debt

U.S. Receivables Facility—Our U.S. Receivables Facility has a purchase limit of \$900 million in addition to a \$300 million uncommitted accordion feature. In May 2025, we extended the term of the facility to June 2026. This facility provides liquidity through the sale or contribution of trade receivables by certain of our U.S. subsidiaries to a wholly owned, bankruptcy-remote subsidiary on an ongoing basis and without recourse. The bankruptcy-remote subsidiary may then, at its option and subject to a borrowing base of eligible receivables, sell undivided interests in the pool of trade receivables to financial institutions participating in the facility (“Purchasers”). The sale of the undivided interest in the pool of trade receivables is accounted for as a secured borrowing in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. We are responsible for servicing the receivables. We pay variable interest rates on our secured borrowings. Additional fees are incurred for the average daily unused commitments. In the event of liquidation, the bankruptcy-remote subsidiary’s assets will be used to satisfy the claims of the Purchasers prior to any assets or value in the bankruptcy-remote subsidiary becoming available to us. This facility also provides for the issuance of letters of credit up to \$200 million. Performance obligations under the facility are guaranteed by LyondellBasell Industries N.V. The term of the facility may be extended in accordance with the terms of the agreement. The facility is also subject to customary warranties and covenants, including limits and reserves and the maintenance of specified financial ratios. Under the terms of the U.S. Receivable Facility, we are required to maintain a maximum leverage ratio consistent with the terms of the Senior Revolving Credit Facility as discussed above. In September 2025, the modification to the maximum leverage ratio for the Senior Revolving Credit Facility was incorporated into the U.S. Receivables Facility. At December 31, 2025, there were no borrowings or letters of credit outstanding and \$900 million unused availability under the facility.

Commercial Paper Program—We have a commercial paper program under which we may issue up to \$2,500 million of privately placed, unsecured, short-term promissory notes (“commercial paper”). This program is backed by our \$3,750 million Senior Revolving Credit Facility. Proceeds from the issuance of commercial paper may be used for general corporate purposes, including dividends and share repurchases. At December 31, 2025, we had no outstanding borrowings of commercial paper.

Precious Metal Financings—We enter into lease agreements for precious metals which are used in our production processes. Precious metal borrowings are classified as Short-term debt or Long-term debt, other, based on the maturities of the lease agreements. At December 31, 2025 and 2024, we had \$226 million and \$119 million, respectively, of Short-term debt related to our precious metal financings.

Weighted Average Interest Rate—At December 31, 2025 and 2024, our weighted average interest rate on outstanding Short-term debt was 2.7% and 1.1%, respectively.

Additional Information

Debt Discount and Issuance Costs—Amortization of debt discount and debt issuance costs resulted in amortization expense of \$11 million, \$11 million and \$9 million for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively, which is included in Interest expense in the Consolidated Statements of Income (Loss).

Other Information—LYB International Finance B.V., LYB International Finance II B.V., and LYB International Finance III, LLC (“LYB Finance subsidiaries”) are wholly owned finance subsidiaries of LyondellBasell Industries N.V. Any debt securities issued by LYB Finance subsidiaries will be fully and unconditionally guaranteed by LyondellBasell Industries N.V., and no other subsidiaries of LyondellBasell Industries N.V. guarantees these securities. Our unsecured notes rank equally in right of payment to each respective finance subsidiary’s existing and future unsecured indebtedness and to all of LyondellBasell Industries N.V.’s existing and future unsubordinated indebtedness. There are no significant restrictions that would impede LyondellBasell Industries N.V., as guarantor, from obtaining funds by dividend or loan from its subsidiaries.

LYONDELLBASELL INDUSTRIES N.V.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

14. Leases

Operating Leases—The majority of our leases are operating leases. We lease storage tanks, terminal facilities, land, office facilities, railcars, pipelines, barges, plant equipment and other equipment. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, our Operating lease assets were \$1,514 million and \$1,467 million, respectively. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, Operating lease liabilities totaled \$1,697 million and \$1,774 million of which \$370 million and \$355 million, respectively, are current and recorded in Accrued and other current liabilities. These values were derived using a weighted average discount rate of 4.2% and 4.1% as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Substantially all of our operating leases have remaining lease terms of 21 years or less and have a weighted-average remaining lease term of 9 years. Certain lease agreements include options to renew the lease, at our discretion, for approximately 1 year to 20 years and do not materially impact our operating lease assets or operating lease liabilities.

Maturities of operating lease liabilities as of December 31, 2025, are as follows:

Millions of dollars

2026	\$	418
2027		335
2028		240
2029		157
2030		129
Thereafter		797
Total lease payments		2,076
Less: Imputed interest		(379)
Present value of lease liabilities	\$	1,697

Operating lease costs were \$440 million, \$395 million and \$368 million for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively, which are reflected in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

Cash paid for amounts included in the measurement of Operating lease liabilities totaled \$458 million, \$454 million and \$447 million for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively. Leased assets obtained in exchange for new operating lease liabilities totaled \$332 million, \$383 million and \$312 million for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

As of December 31, 2025, we have entered into operating leases, with an undiscounted value of \$45 million, that have not yet commenced. These leases which will commence in 2026 have lease terms ranging from 5 to 7 years.

15. Financial Instruments and Fair Value Measurements

We are exposed to market risks, such as changes in commodity pricing, interest rates and currency exchange rates. To manage the volatility related to these exposures, we selectively enter into derivative contracts pursuant to our risk management policies.

LYONDELLBASELL INDUSTRIES N.V.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

Financial Instruments Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis—The following table summarizes financial instruments outstanding for the periods presented that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

Millions of dollars	Fair Value		Balance Sheet Classification
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	
Assets—			
Derivatives designated as hedges:			
Commodities	\$ —	\$ 14	Prepaid expenses and other current assets
Commodities	4	7	Other assets
Foreign currency	19	146	Prepaid expenses and other current assets
Foreign currency	—	66	Other assets
Interest rates	16	16	Prepaid expenses and other current assets
Derivatives not designated as hedges:			
Commodities	5	18	Prepaid expenses and other current assets
Commodities	—	2	Other assets
Foreign currency	—	16	Prepaid expenses and other current assets
Total	\$ 44	\$ 285	
Liabilities—			
Derivatives designated as hedges:			
Commodities	\$ 33	\$ 14	Accrued and other current liabilities
Commodities	8	5	Other liabilities
Foreign currency	15	9	Accrued and other current liabilities
Foreign currency	199	—	Other liabilities
Interest rates	27	36	Accrued and other current liabilities
Interest rates	79	146	Other liabilities
Derivatives not designated as hedges:			
Commodities	42	11	Accrued and other current liabilities
Foreign currency	5	1	Accrued and other current liabilities
Total	\$ 408	\$ 222	

The financial instruments in the table above are classified as Level 2. We present the gross assets and liabilities of our derivative instruments on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Financial Instruments Not Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis—The following table presents the carrying value and estimated fair value of our Short-term precious metal financings and Long-term debt:

<u>Millions of dollars</u>	<u>December 31, 2025</u>		<u>December 31, 2024</u>	
	<u>Carrying Value</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Carrying Value</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>
Precious metal financings	\$ 226	\$ 263	\$ 119	\$ 122
Long-term debt	12,113	10,501	10,521	9,048
Total	<u>\$ 12,339</u>	<u>\$ 10,764</u>	<u>\$ 10,640</u>	<u>\$ 9,170</u>

The financial instruments in the table above are classified as Level 2. Our other financial instruments classified within Current assets and Current liabilities have a short maturity and their carrying value generally approximates fair value.

LYONDELLBASELL INDUSTRIES N.V.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

Derivative Instruments:

Commodity Prices—We are exposed to commodity price volatility related to purchases of various feedstocks and sales of our products. We use over-the-counter commodity swaps, options and exchange traded futures contracts to manage these risks, including through cash flow hedging relationships.

The following table presents the notional amounts of our outstanding commodity derivative instruments:

<u>Millions of units</u>	<u>Notional Amount</u>		<u>Unit of Measure</u>	<u>Maturity Date</u>
	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>		
Derivatives designated as hedges:				
Natural gas	51	62	MMBtu	2026 to 2028
Ethane	13	14	Bbl	2026 to 2028
Power	1	—	MWhs	2026 to 2028
Derivatives not designated as hedges:				
Ethane	6	—	Bbl	2026
Other commodities	3	6	Bbl	2026

Interest Rates—We are exposed to interest rate risk with respect to our fixed-rate and variable-rate debt. Fluctuations in interest rates impact the fair value of fixed-rate debt and expose us to the risk that we may need to refinance debt at higher rates. We use interest rate swaps that are designated as fair value hedges to mitigate the changes in the fair value of our fixed-rate debt by effectively converting it to variable-rate debt. See Note 13 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.

The following table presents the notional amounts of our outstanding interest rate derivative instruments:

<u>Millions of dollars</u>	<u>Notional Amount</u>		<u>Maturity Date</u>
	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>	
Fair value hedges	\$ 1,885	\$ 2,158	2026 to 2031

Foreign Currency Rates—We have significant worldwide operations. The functional currencies of our operating subsidiaries are primarily the U.S. dollar and the euro. We enter into transactions denominated in currencies other than our designated functional currencies that create foreign currency exposure. We enter into foreign currency contracts to economically hedge foreign currency risk related to recognized foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities. Changes in the fair value of such forward and swap contracts are reported in the Consolidated Statements of Income (Loss) and offset, in part, currency remeasurement results. Other income (expense), net, in the Consolidated Statements of Income (Loss), reflected foreign currency gains of \$6 million and \$15 million and losses of \$34 million in 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

We enter into foreign currency contracts that are designated as net investment hedges to manage the impacts of foreign currency translation of our net investments in foreign operations. We also enter into foreign currency contracts that are designated as cash flow hedges to manage the variability in cash flows associated with intercompany debt balances.

LYONDELLBASELL INDUSTRIES N.V.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

The following table presents the notional amounts of our outstanding foreign currency derivative instruments:

<u>Millions of dollars</u>	<u>Notional Amount</u>		<u>Maturity Date</u>
	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>	
Net investment hedges	\$ 2,465	\$ 3,256	2027 to 2032
Cash flow hedges	294	300	2027
Not designated	295	772	2026

Other Financial Instruments:

Cash and Cash Equivalents—At December 31, 2025 and 2024, we had marketable securities classified as Cash and cash equivalents of \$2,030 million and \$2,610 million, respectively.

Impact on Earnings and Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)—The following tables summarize the pre-tax effect of derivative instruments recorded in Accumulated other comprehensive income (“AOCI”), the gains (losses) reclassified from AOCI to earnings and additional gains (losses) recognized directly in earnings:

<u>Millions of dollars</u>	<u>Effect of Financial Instruments</u>			
	<u>Year Ended December 31, 2025</u>			
	<u>Balance Sheet</u>		<u>Income Statement</u>	
	<u>Gain (Loss) Recognized in AOCI</u>	<u>Gain (Loss) Reclassified from AOCI to Income</u>	<u>Additional Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income</u>	<u>Income Statement Classification</u>
Derivatives designated as hedges:				
Commodities	\$ (60)	\$ 22	\$ —	Cost of sales
Foreign currency	(384)	36	45	Interest expense
Interest rates	—	4	13	Interest expense
Derivatives not designated as hedges:				
Commodities	—	—	(44)	Cost of sales
Commodities	—	—	8	Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax
Foreign currency	—	—	(78)	Other income (expense), net
Total	<u>\$ (444)</u>	<u>\$ 62</u>	<u>\$ (56)</u>	

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

Millions of dollars	Year Ended December 31, 2024				
	Balance Sheet		Income Statement		Income Statement Classification
	Gain (Loss) Recognized in AOCI	Gain (Loss) Reclassified from AOCI to Income	Additional Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income		
Derivatives designated as hedges:					
Commodities	\$ (2)	\$ 4	\$ —		Sales and other operating revenues
Commodities	11	129	—		Cost of sales
Foreign currency	206	(35)	59		Interest expense
Interest rates	11	4	(64)		Interest expense
Derivatives not designated as hedges:					
Commodities	—	—	(2)		Sales and other operating revenues
Commodities	—	—	23		Cost of sales
Commodities	—	—	11		Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax
Foreign currency	—	—	43		Other income (expense), net
Total	\$ 226	\$ 102	\$ 70		

Millions of dollars	Year Ended December 31, 2023				
	Balance Sheet		Income Statement		Income Statement Classification
	Gain (Loss) Recognized in AOCI	Gain (Loss) Reclassified from AOCI to Income	Additional Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income		
Derivatives designated as hedges:					
Commodities	\$ (2)	\$ —	\$ —		Sales and other operating revenues
Commodities	(157)	33	—		Cost of sales
Foreign currency	(142)	31	70		Interest expense
Interest rates	17	5	(20)		Interest expense
Derivatives not designated as hedges:					
Commodities	—	—	1		Sales and other operating revenues
Commodities	—	—	5		Cost of sales
Commodities	—	—	52		Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax
Foreign currency	—	—	(29)		Other income (expense), net
Total	\$ (284)	\$ 69	\$ 79		

Amounts excluded from the assessment of effectiveness for foreign currency contracts designated as net investment hedges recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) or Interest expense for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023 were immaterial.

As of December 31, 2025, on a pre-tax basis, \$5 million is scheduled to be reclassified from AOCI as an increase to Interest expense over the next twelve months.

LYONDELLBASELL INDUSTRIES N.V.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

16. Pension and Other Post-retirement Benefits

We have defined benefit pension plans which cover employees in the U.S. and various other countries. We also sponsor post-retirement benefit plans other than pensions that provide medical benefits to certain of our U.S., Canadian and French employees. In addition, we provide other post-employment benefits such as early retirement and deferred compensation severance benefits to employees in certain non-U.S. countries. We use a measurement date of December 31 for all of our benefit plans.

Pension Benefits—The following tables provide a reconciliation of projected benefit obligations, plan assets and the funded status of our U.S. and non-U.S. defined benefit pension plans:

<u>Millions of dollars</u>	Year Ended December 31,			
	2025		2024	
	U.S.	Non-U.S.	U.S.	Non-U.S.
Change in benefit obligation:				
Benefit obligation, beginning of period	\$ 1,232	\$ 1,389	\$ 1,155	\$ 1,363
Service cost	54	25	52	21
Interest cost	59	54	62	52
Actuarial (gain) loss	(13)	(141)	60	88
Plan amendments	(5)	1	—	—
Benefits paid	(128)	(71)	(97)	(59)
Participant contributions	—	2	—	2
Settlement	(43)	(3)	—	(3)
Curtailment	6	—	—	—
Termination benefits	6	—	—	—
Foreign exchange effects	—	159	—	(75)
Benefit obligation, end of period	1,168	1,415	1,232	1,389
Change in plan assets:				
Fair value of plan assets, beginning of period	1,036	770	960	705
Actual return on plan assets	49	(52)	130	112
Company contributions	20	59	43	51
Benefits paid	(128)	(71)	(97)	(59)
Participant contributions	—	2	—	2
Settlement	(43)	(3)	—	(3)
Foreign exchange effects	—	81	—	(38)
Fair value of plan assets, end of period	934	786	1,036	770
Funded status, end of period	\$ (234)	\$ (629)	\$ (196)	\$ (619)

Amounts recognized in the Consolidated Balance Sheets consist of the following:

<u>Millions of dollars</u>	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	U.S.	Non-U.S.	U.S.	Non-U.S.
Prepaid benefit cost, long-term	\$ —	\$ 74	\$ —	\$ 56
Accrued benefit liability, current	—	(37)	—	(30)
Accrued benefit liability, long-term	(234)	(666)	(196)	(645)
Funded status, end of period	\$ (234)	\$ (629)	\$ (196)	\$ (619)

LYONDELLBASELL INDUSTRIES N.V.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

Amounts recognized in Accumulated other comprehensive loss include the following:

<u>Millions of dollars</u>	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	U.S.	Non-U.S.	U.S.	Non-U.S.
Actuarial and investment loss	\$ 278	\$ 70	\$ 276	\$ 94
Prior service (credit) cost	(4)	23	—	23
Balance, end of period	<u>\$ 274</u>	<u>\$ 93</u>	<u>\$ 276</u>	<u>\$ 117</u>

The following additional information is presented for our U.S. and non-U.S. pension plans:

<u>Millions of dollars</u>	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	U.S.	Non-U.S.	U.S.	Non-U.S.
Accumulated benefit obligation for defined benefit plans	\$ 1,150	\$ 1,298	\$ 1,204	\$ 1,268

Pension plans with projected benefit obligations in excess of the fair value of assets are summarized as follows:

<u>Millions of dollars</u>	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	U.S.	Non-U.S.	U.S.	Non-U.S.
Projected benefit obligations	\$ 1,168	\$ 820	\$ 1,232	\$ 793
Fair value of assets	934	117	1,036	118

Pension plans with accumulated benefit obligations in excess of the fair value of assets are summarized as follows:

<u>Millions of dollars</u>	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	U.S.	Non-U.S.	U.S.	Non-U.S.
Accumulated benefit obligations	\$ 1,150	\$ 621	\$ 1,201	\$ 593
Fair value of assets	934	7	1,033	8

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

Components of net periodic pension costs for our U.S. and non-U.S. plans are as follows:

<u>Millions of dollars</u>	U.S. Plans		
	Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Service cost	\$ 49	\$ 47	\$ 45
Interest cost	52	55	50
Expected return on plan assets	(63)	(58)	(62)
Actuarial loss amortization	16	19	17
Net periodic benefit cost	<u>\$ 54</u>	<u>\$ 63</u>	<u>\$ 50</u>

<u>Millions of dollars</u>	Non-U.S. Plans		
	Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Service cost	\$ 25	\$ 21	\$ 22
Interest cost	54	52	51
Expected return on plan assets	(28)	(28)	(28)
Prior service cost amortization	3	3	3
Actuarial (gain) loss amortization	5	5	(1)
Net periodic benefit cost	<u>\$ 59</u>	<u>\$ 53</u>	<u>\$ 47</u>

The actual and target asset allocations for our plans are as follows:

	2025		2024	
	Actual	Target	Actual	Target
Canada				
Fixed income	N/A	N/A	100 %	100 %
United Kingdom—Lyondell Chemical Plans				
Equity securities	26 %	25 %	25 %	25 %
Fixed income	74 %	75 %	75 %	75 %
United Kingdom—Basell Plans				
Equity securities	27 %	25 %	25 %	25 %
Fixed income	73 %	75 %	75 %	75 %
United Kingdom—A. Schulman Plans				
Equity securities and growth assets	27 %	25 %	26 %	25 %
Fixed income and matching assets	73 %	75 %	74 %	75 %
United States				
Equity securities	41 %	40 %	39 %	40 %
Fixed income	47 %	45 %	48 %	45 %
Alternatives	12 %	15 %	13 %	15 %

During 2025, the Canadian Defined Benefits pension plans entered into an annuity buy-in. As a result, the plan assets of \$65 million were transferred to the insurer and treated as a nonparticipating insurance contract.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

We estimate contributions to our defined benefit plans in 2026 will be \$80 million and \$63 million for the U.S. and non-U.S. plans, respectively.

As of December 31, 2025, future expected benefit payments by our pension plans which reflect expected future service, as appropriate, are as follows:

<u>Millions of dollars</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	<u>Non-U.S.</u>
2026	\$ 127	\$ 73
2027	93	73
2028	97	75
2029	96	77
2030	95	79
2031 through 2035	490	414

The following tables set forth the principal assumptions on discount rates, projected rates of compensation increase and expected rates of return on plan assets, where applicable. These assumptions vary for the different plans, as they are determined in consideration of local conditions.

The weighted average assumptions used in determining the net benefit liabilities for our pension plans were as follows at December 31:

	<u>2025</u>		<u>2024</u>	
	<u>U.S.</u>	<u>Non-U.S.</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	<u>Non-U.S.</u>
Discount rate	5.43 %	4.37 %	5.35 %	3.66 %
Rate of compensation increase	4.66 %	3.37 %	4.66 %	3.36 %
Cash balance interest credit rate	4.67 %	— %	4.36 %	— %

The weighted average assumptions used in determining net benefit costs for our pension plans were as follows:

	<u>Year Ended December 31,</u>					
	<u>2025</u>		<u>2024</u>		<u>2023</u>	
	<u>U.S.</u>	<u>Non-U.S.</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	<u>Non-U.S.</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	<u>Non-U.S.</u>
Discount rate	5.35 %	3.66 %	5.80 %	4.00 %	5.50 %	3.99 %
Expected return on plan assets	7.25 %	3.44 %	7.25 %	4.14 %	7.25 %	3.57 %
Rate of compensation increase	4.66 %	3.36 %	4.68 %	3.58 %	4.65 %	2.66 %

The discount rate assumptions reflect the rates at which the benefit obligations could be effectively settled, based on the yields of high-quality long-term bonds where the term closely matches the term of the benefit obligations. We measure service and interest costs by applying the specific spot rates along that same yield curve to the projected cash flows of the plans. This approach provides a more precise measurement of service and interest costs. The weighted average expected long-term rate of return on assets in our U.S. plans of 7.25% is based on the average level of earnings that our independent pension investment adviser had advised could be expected to be earned over a fifteen- to twenty-year time period, consistent with the target asset allocation of the plans, historical capital market performance, historical plan performance (since the 1997 inception of the U.S. Master Trust) and a forecast of expected future asset returns. The weighted average expected long-term rate of return on assets in our non-U.S. plans of 3.44% is based on expectations and asset allocations that vary by region. We review these long-term assumptions on a periodic basis.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

Actual rates of return may differ from the expected rate due to the volatility normally experienced in capital markets. Assets are externally managed by professional investment firms over the long term to achieve optimal returns with an acceptable level of risk and volatility in order to meet the benefit obligations of the plans as they come due.

Our pension plans have not directly invested in securities of LyondellBasell N.V., and there have been no significant transactions between any of the pension plans and the Company or related parties thereof.

The pension investments that are measured at fair value are summarized below:

<u>Millions of dollars</u>	December 31, 2025			
	Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<u>U.S.</u>				
Common and preferred stock	\$ 59	\$ 59	\$ —	\$ —
Commingled funds measured at net asset value	432			
Fixed income securities	97	—	97	—
Real estate funds measured at net asset value	57			
Hedge funds measured at net asset value	15			
Private equity measured at net asset value	39			
U.S. government securities	217	217	—	—
Cash and cash equivalents	17	17	—	—
Total U.S. Pension Assets	<u>\$ 933</u>	<u>\$ 293</u>	<u>\$ 97</u>	<u>\$ —</u>

<u>Millions of dollars</u>	December 31, 2025			
	Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<u>Non-U.S.</u>				
Insurance arrangements	\$ 610	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 610
Commingled funds measured at net asset value	172			
Cash and cash equivalents	1	1	—	—
Total Non-U.S. Pension Assets	<u>\$ 783</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 610</u>

<u>Millions of dollars</u>	December 31, 2024			
	Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<u>U.S.</u>				
Common and preferred stock	\$ 64	\$ 64	\$ —	\$ —
Commingled funds measured at net asset value	459			
Fixed income securities	97	—	97	—
Real estate funds measured at net asset value	63			
Hedge funds measured at net asset value	20			
Private equity measured at net asset value	46			
U.S. government securities	253	253	—	—
Cash and cash equivalents	26	26	—	—
Total U.S. Pension Assets	<u>\$ 1,028</u>	<u>\$ 343</u>	<u>\$ 97</u>	<u>\$ —</u>

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

<u>Millions of dollars</u>	December 31, 2024			
	Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Non-U.S.				
Insurance arrangements	\$ 531	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 531
Commingled funds measured at net asset value	237			
Cash and cash equivalents	1	1	—	—
Total Non-U.S. Pension Assets	<u>\$ 769</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 531</u>

Certain non-U.S. plans have investments in a pooled asset portfolio that are treated as a nonparticipating insurance contract. The associated plan assets underlying the insurance arrangement are measured at the cash surrender value, which is primarily derived from an actuarial determination of the discounted benefits cash flows. As such, these assets are considered to use significant unobservable inputs (Level 3). As of December 31, 2024, these defined benefit pension plan assets were valued at \$531 million and have increased to \$610 million as of December 31, 2025. This change is primarily due to the transfer of the Canadian plan assets of \$65 million into an insurance arrangement and in relation to the increase in the discount rate from 2024 to 2025.

The majority of our U.S. and Non-U.S. investments that are calculated at net asset values have a redemption frequency, redemption period and trade settlement term of less than one-week.

Other Post-retirement Benefits—We sponsor unfunded health care and life insurance plans covering certain eligible retired employees and their eligible dependents. Generally, the medical plans pay a stated percentage of medical expenses, reduced by deductibles and other coverage. Life insurance benefits are generally provided by insurance contracts. We retain the right, subject to existing agreements, to modify or eliminate these benefits.

The following tables provide a reconciliation of benefit obligations of our unfunded other post-retirement benefit plans:

<u>Millions of dollars</u>	Year Ended December 31,			
	2025		2024	
	U.S.	Non-U.S.	U.S.	Non-U.S.
Change in benefit obligation:				
Benefit obligation, beginning of period	\$ 139	\$ 52	\$ 142	\$ 39
Service cost	—	2	—	1
Interest cost	7	2	8	2
Actuarial (gain) loss	6	(5)	8	15
Benefits paid	(22)	(2)	(24)	(1)
Participant contributions	4	—	5	—
Foreign exchange effects	—	6	—	(4)
Benefit obligation, end of period	<u>134</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>139</u>	<u>52</u>
Change in plan assets:				
Fair value of plan assets, beginning of period	—	—	—	—
Employer contributions	18	2	19	1
Participant contributions	4	—	5	—
Benefits paid	(22)	(2)	(24)	(1)
Fair value of plan assets, end of period	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Funded status, end of period	<u>\$ (134)</u>	<u>\$ (55)</u>	<u>\$ (139)</u>	<u>\$ (52)</u>

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Amounts recognized in the Consolidated Balance Sheets are as follows:

Millions of dollars	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	U.S.	Non-U.S.	U.S.	Non-U.S.
Accrued benefit liability, current	\$ (13)	\$ (2)	\$ (13)	\$ (1)
Accrued benefit liability, long-term	(121)	(53)	(126)	(51)
Funded status, end of period	<u>\$ (134)</u>	<u>\$ (55)</u>	<u>\$ (139)</u>	<u>\$ (52)</u>

Amounts recognized in Accumulated other comprehensive loss are as follows:

Millions of dollars	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	U.S.	Non-U.S.	U.S.	Non-U.S.
Actuarial and investment income	\$ 48	\$ 11	\$ 61	\$ 8
Prior service cost	—	(1)	—	(1)
Balance, end of period	<u>\$ 48</u>	<u>\$ 10</u>	<u>\$ 61</u>	<u>\$ 7</u>

The following tables set forth the assumed health care cost trend rates for our U.S. and Non-U.S. Plans:

	U.S. Plans	
	December 31,	
	2025	2024
Immediate trend rate	7.0 %	6.5 %
Ultimate trend rate (the rate to which the cost trend rate is assumed to decline)	4.5 %	4.5 %
Year that the rate reaches the ultimate trend rate	2036	2033

	Non-U.S. Plans			
	Canada		France	
	December 31,		December 31,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Immediate trend rate	4.5 %	4.5 %	5.0 %	5.0 %
Ultimate trend rate (the rate to which the cost trend rate is assumed to decline)	4.5 %	4.5 %	5.0 %	5.0 %
Year that the rate reaches the ultimate trend rate	—	—	—	—

The health care cost trend rate assumption does not typically have a significant effect on the amounts reported due to limits on maximum contribution levels to the medical plans.

The weighted average assumptions used in determining the net benefit liabilities for our other post-retirement benefit plans were as follows:

	December 31,			
	2025		2024	
	U.S.	Non-U.S.	U.S.	Non-U.S.
Discount rate	5.08 %	4.01 %	5.24 %	3.53 %
Rate of compensation increase	4.12 %	—	4.09 %	—

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The weighted average assumptions used in determining the net benefit costs for our other post-retirement benefit plans were as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,					
	2025		2024		2023	
	U.S.	Non-U.S.	U.S.	Non-U.S.	U.S.	Non-U.S.
Discount rate	5.24 %	3.53 %	5.74 %	4.36 %	5.44 %	3.95 %
Rate of compensation increase	4.09 %	—	4.13 %	—	4.16 %	—

As of December 31, 2025, future expected benefit payments by our other post-retirement benefit plans, which reflect expected future service, as appropriate, were as follows:

<u>Millions of dollars</u>	U.S.	Non-U.S.
2026	\$ 13	\$ 2
2027	13	2
2028	13	2
2029	13	2
2030	12	2
2031 through 2035	53	10

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss—In 2025, pension benefits actuarial gain and other post-retirement benefits actuarial loss of \$53 million and \$1 million, respectively, are primarily due to changes in discount rate assumptions and updated actuarial assumptions. In 2024, pension benefits actuarial gain and other post-retirement benefits actuarial loss of \$1 million and \$22 million, respectively, are primarily due to changes in discount rate assumptions and updated actuarial assumptions.

Deferred income taxes related to amounts in Accumulated other comprehensive loss include provisions of \$72 million and \$91 million as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Defined Contribution Plans—Most employees in the U.S. and certain non-U.S. countries are eligible to participate in defined contribution plans (“Employee Savings Plan”) by contributing a portion of their compensation. We make employer contributions, such as matching contributions, to certain of these plans. The Company also has a nonqualified deferred compensation plan that covers senior management in the U.S. This plan was amended and restated in May 2023 and provides Company contributions on behalf of certain eligible employees who earn base pay above the IRS annual compensation limit.

The following table provides the Company contributions to the Employee Savings Plans:

<u>Millions of dollars</u>	Company Contributions					
	2025		2024		2023	
	U.S.	Non-U.S.	U.S.	Non-U.S.	U.S.	Non-U.S.
Employee Savings Plans	\$ 58	\$ 11	\$ 56	\$ 11	\$ 54	\$ 9

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

17. Incentive and Share-Based Compensation

We are authorized to grant RSUs, PSUs, stock options, and other cash and stock awards under our Long-Term Incentive Plan (“LTIP”). The Compensation and Talent Development Committee oversees our equity award grants, the type of awards, the required performance measures and the timing and duration of each grant. The maximum number of shares of our common stock reserved for issuance under the LTIP is 30,000,000 shares. After taking into consideration outstanding stock-settled awards and assuming a maximum payout for our PSU awards, there were 4,516,489 shares available for issuance as of December 31, 2025.

Total share-based compensation expense and the associated tax benefits are as follows:

<u>Millions of dollars</u>	Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Compensation Expense:			
Restricted stock units	\$ 70	\$ 60	\$ 44
Stock options	1	4	10
Performance share units	20	27	37
Total	<u>\$ 91</u>	<u>\$ 91</u>	<u>\$ 91</u>
Tax Benefit:			
Restricted stock units	\$ 16	\$ 14	\$ 10
Stock options	—	1	2
Performance share units	5	6	9
Total	<u>\$ 21</u>	<u>\$ 21</u>	<u>\$ 21</u>

Restricted Stock Unit Awards—RSUs entitle the recipient to be paid out an equal number of ordinary shares upon vesting. Effective in 2024, RSUs will generally have a three-year vesting period and ratably vest in equal increments on the first, second and third anniversary of the grant date. Prior to 2024, RSUs generally cliff vested on the third anniversary of the grant date.

The fair value of RSUs is based on the market price of the underlying stock on the date of grant. The weighted average grant date fair value for RSUs granted during the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023 was \$70.49, \$95.78 and \$93.93, respectively. The total fair value of RSUs vested and issued was \$44 million, \$45 million and \$30 million during 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

The following table summarizes unvested RSU activity:

	Number of Units (in thousands)	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value (per share)
Outstanding at January 1, 2025	1,236	\$ 95.09
Granted	897	70.49
Vested	(698)	91.76
Forfeited	(93)	84.27
Outstanding at December 31, 2025	<u>1,342</u>	<u>\$ 81.13</u>

As of December 31, 2025, the unrecognized compensation cost related to RSUs was \$36 million, which is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 1.25 years.

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Stock Option Awards—Stock options allow employees the opportunity to purchase ordinary shares of stock in the future at an exercise price equal to the market price at the date of grant. No Stock options were granted in 2025 or 2024. Previous awards generally have a three-year vesting period that vests in equal increments on the first, second and third anniversary of the grant date and have a contractual term of ten years. None of the Stock options are designed to qualify as Incentive Stock Options as defined in Section 422 of the Internal Revenue Code.

The fair value of each Stock option is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option valuation model. The principal assumptions utilized in valuing Stock options include the expected stock price volatility (based on our historical stock price volatility over the expected term); the expected dividend yield; and the risk-free interest rate (an estimate based on the yield of a United States Treasury zero coupon bond with a maturity equal to the expected term of the option).

The expected term of Stock options granted is estimated based on the weighted average of historical exercise patterns and the midpoint of the remaining expected life.

The weighted average fair value of Stock options granted and the assumptions used in estimating those fair values are as follows:

	Year Ended December 31, 2023
Weighted average fair value	\$ 24.85
Fair value assumptions:	
Dividend yield	5.0 %
Expected volatility	39.9-40.2%
Risk-free interest rate	3.5-4.7%
Weighted average expected term, in years	5.7

The following table summarizes Stock option activity:

	Number of Shares (in thousands)	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Term	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (millions of dollars)
Outstanding at January 1, 2025	1,943	\$ 91.40		
Forfeited	(8)	94.46		
Expired	(126)	98.24		
Outstanding at December 31, 2025	1,809	\$ 90.91	4.1 years	\$ —
Exercisable at December 31, 2025	1,678	\$ 90.62	3.9 years	\$ —

The aggregate intrinsic value of Stock options exercised during the year ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 was \$10 million and \$8 million, respectively. No Stock options were exercised in 2025.

Performance Share Units Awards—A target number of PSUs is granted to participants at the beginning of a three-year performance period. Final payout of awards, which can range from 0% to 200% of target shares granted, is determined and paid after the performance period. These awards are settled in shares of common stock, and each unit is equivalent to one share of our common stock.

The payout for PSUs granted will be equally based on Total Shareholder Return (“TSR”) relative to our peers and the Free Cash Flow (“FCF”) performance metric. The fair value of the portion of the award that vests based on TSR is estimated using a Monte-Carlo simulation. For the other portion of the award, the fair value is determined at the end of each reporting period based on our stock price and the number of shares expected to vest.

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The weighted average fair value and the assumptions used in estimating those fair value using a Monte-Carlo simulation are as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Weighted average fair value	\$ 98.74	\$ 133.75	\$ 128.95
Fair value assumptions:			
Expected volatility of LyondellBasell N.V. common stock	25.00 %	28.60%	38.04%
Expected volatility of peer companies	23.85-43.97%	24.68-43.42%	22.82-52.73%
Average correlation coefficient of peer companies	0.54	0.56	0.52
Risk-free interest rate	4.01%	4.47%	4.39%

The following table summarizes unvested PSU activity:

	Number of Units (in thousands)	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value (per share)
Outstanding at January 1, 2025	989	\$ 101.94
Granted	609	71.27
Vested	(258)	93.84
Forfeited	(133)	86.72
Outstanding at December 31, 2025	1,207	\$ 89.87

The total fair value of PSUs vested during 2025 was \$11 million for the TSR component, which paid out at 90% of target shares, and \$8 million for the FCF component, which paid out at 68% of target shares. As of December 31, 2025, the unrecognized compensation cost related to PSUs was \$32 million, which is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 1.8 years.

18. Income Taxes

LyondellBasell Industries N.V. is tax resident in the United Kingdom pursuant to a mutual agreement procedure determination ruling between the Dutch and United Kingdom competent authorities and therefore subject solely to the United Kingdom corporate income tax system. LyondellBasell Industries N.V. has little or no taxable income of its own because, as a holding company, it does not conduct any operations. Through our subsidiaries, we have substantial operations world-wide. Taxes are paid on the earnings generated in various jurisdictions where our subsidiaries operate.

The Company operates in multiple jurisdictions with complex legal and tax regulatory environments and is subject to taxes in the U.S. and non-U.S. jurisdictions. We monitor tax law changes and the potential impact to our results of operations. There continues to be increased attention on the tax practices of multinational companies, in particular in the U.S. and Europe where we operate. In 2020, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development released Pillar One and Two proposals focused on taxing rights and minimum taxes. The United Kingdom, as well as certain other jurisdictions in which we operate, enacted legislation implementing the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development's Pillar Two Model Rules effective as of January 1, 2024. This legislation, and all subsequent guidance, did not have a material impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements; however, we continue to assess and monitor legislative changes, guidance and interpretations.

On July 4, 2025, the One Big Beautiful Bill Act ("OBBA") was enacted into law. OBBA extends and modifies certain key Tax Cuts & Jobs Act provisions. This legislation does not have a material impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

The significant components of the provision for income taxes are as follows:

Millions of dollars	Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Current:			
U.S. federal	\$ 116	\$ 419	\$ 117
Non-U.S.	145	198	160
State	(7)	48	24
Total current	254	665	301
Deferred:			
U.S. federal	(205)	(140)	154
Non-U.S.	11	(279)	(36)
State	10	13	14
Total deferred	(184)	(406)	132
Provision for income taxes before tax effects of other comprehensive income	70	259	433
Tax effects of elements of other comprehensive income:			
Pension and post-retirement liabilities	19	(1)	(36)
Financial derivatives	(8)	38	(29)
Foreign currency translation	(91)	44	(28)
Total income tax expense (benefit) in comprehensive income	\$ (10)	\$ 340	\$ 340

Since the proportion of U.S. revenues, assets, operating income and associated tax expense is significantly greater than that of any other single taxing jurisdiction within the worldwide group, the reconciliation of the differences between the provision for income taxes and the statutory rate is presented on the basis of the U.S. statutory federal income tax rate of 21% as opposed to the United Kingdom statutory tax rate of 25% or The Netherlands statutory tax rate of 25.8%. Our effective income tax rate for the year ended December 31, 2025 is (9.8)%.

Our effective income tax rate fluctuates based on, among other factors, changes in pre-tax income in countries with varying statutory tax rates, changes in valuation allowances, changes in foreign exchange gains/losses, the amount of nontaxable income or nondeductible expense, changes in unrecognized tax benefits associated with uncertain tax positions and changes in tax laws.

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The following table reconciles the expected tax expense (benefit) at the U.S. statutory federal income tax rate to the total income tax provision disaggregated by nature of reconciling items:

Millions of dollars	Year Ended December 31,	
	2025	
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes:		
U.S.	\$	(219)
Non-U.S.		(496)
Total	\$	(715)
Income tax at U.S. statutory rate	\$	(150) 21.0 %
State and local income tax, net of federal income tax effect		14 (2.0)%
Effect of cross-border tax laws:		
Change in deferred tax on outside basis differences		(13) 1.8 %
Deemed income inclusion		12 (1.7)%
Deduction of non-U.S. taxes paid		(12) 1.7 %
Tax credits		(5) 0.7 %
Nontaxable or nondeductible items:		
Export incentive		(46) 6.4 %
Other		13 (1.8)%
Other adjustments		(2) 0.3 %
Foreign tax effects:		
China		
Nondeductible impairment		11 (1.5)%
Other adjustments		9 (1.2)%
France		
Nondeductible impairment		17 (2.4)%
Statutory income tax rate differential		8 (1.1)%
Germany		
State and local income taxes		(33) 4.6 %
Tax refund claim		(24) 3.4 %
Changes in tax laws or rates enacted		(24) 3.4 %
Changes in valuation allowances		17 (2.4)%
Statutory income tax rate differential		11 (1.5)%
Other adjustments		(3) 0.4 %
Italy		
Nondeductible impairment		8 (1.1)%
Other adjustments		3 (0.4)%
Malta		
Statutory income tax rate differential		(101) 14.1 %
Mexico		
Nondeductible impairment		30 (4.2)%
Other adjustments		4 (0.6)%
The Netherlands		
Nondeductible impairment		125 (17.5)%
Foreign currency gain or loss		63 (8.8)%
Changes in valuation allowances		13 (1.8)%
Nondeductible items		10 (1.4)%
Statutory income tax rate differential		9 (1.3)%
United Kingdom		
Changes in valuation allowances		85 (11.9)%
Other adjustments		9 (1.3)%
Other foreign jurisdictions		7 (1.0)%
Changes in unrecognized tax benefits		5 (0.7)%
Provision for income taxes	\$	70 (9.8)%

The states contributing to the majority (greater than 50%) of the state and local income tax, net of federal income tax effect, as presented above are Louisiana, Texas, Pennsylvania and Tennessee.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

Nontaxable or nondeductible items primarily include the tax effect of export incentives. Export incentives relate to tax benefits derived from elections and structures available for U.S. exports. We anticipate the continued favorable treatment for export income based on current law. Prior to the adoption of ASU 2023-09 in 2025, these items were classified in our effective tax rate table with exempt income. Statutory income tax rate differential refers to the tax impact of income taxed at rates different from the U.S. statutory income tax rate.

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, prior to the adoption of ASU 2023-09, the effective income tax rate differs from the statutory federal income tax rate as follows:

<u>Millions of dollars</u>	<u>Year Ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes:		
U.S.	\$ 1,783	\$ 1,630
Non-U.S.	(82)	669
Total	<u>\$ 1,701</u>	<u>\$ 2,299</u>
Income tax at U.S. statutory rate	\$ 358	\$ 483
Increase (reduction) resulting from:		
Non-U.S. income/(loss) taxed at different statutory rates	(102)	4
Return to accrual adjustments	(26)	(22)
State income taxes, net of federal benefit	55	34
Exempt income	(101)	(203)
Uncertain tax positions	18	21
Patent box ruling	—	(31)
Nondeductible impairments	28	62
Audit settlement	—	46
Foreign currency gain or loss	(27)	8
Cross border tax effects	19	14
Other, net	37	17
Provision for income taxes	<u>\$ 259</u>	<u>\$ 433</u>

Our exempt income primarily includes interest income, export incentives, and equity earnings of joint ventures. Interest income earned by certain of our subsidiaries, through intercompany financings, is taxed at rates substantially lower than the U.S. statutory rate. Export incentives relate to tax benefits derived from elections and structures available for U.S. exports. Equity earnings from our joint ventures, when paid through dividends to certain European subsidiaries, are exempt from all or portions of normal statutory income tax rates. We anticipate the continued favorable treatment for dividends, and export income based on current law.

LYONDELLBASELL INDUSTRIES N.V.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

The deferred tax effects of tax loss, credit and interest carryforwards (“tax attributes”) and the tax effects of temporary differences between the tax basis of assets and liabilities and their reported amounts in the Consolidated Financial Statements, reduced by a valuation allowance where appropriate, are presented below:

<u>Millions of dollars</u>	December 31,	
	2025	2024
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Accelerated tax depreciation	\$ 2,342	\$ 2,342
Investment in joint venture partnerships	416	455
Inventory	101	194
Operating lease assets	342	330
Other liabilities	53	78
Total deferred tax liabilities	<u>\$ 3,254</u>	<u>\$ 3,399</u>
Deferred tax assets:		
Tax attributes	\$ 672	\$ 420
Employee benefit plans	186	248
Operating lease liabilities	380	387
Other assets	205	203
Total deferred tax assets	<u>1,443</u>	<u>1,258</u>
Deferred tax asset valuation allowances	<u>(293)</u>	<u>(135)</u>
Net deferred tax assets	<u>1,150</u>	<u>1,123</u>
Net deferred tax liabilities	<u>\$ 2,104</u>	<u>\$ 2,276</u>

Balance sheet classification is presented in the following table:

<u>Millions of dollars</u>	December 31,	
	2025	2024
Deferred tax assets—long-term	\$ 212	\$ 259
Deferred tax liabilities—long-term	2,316	2,535
Net deferred tax liabilities	<u>\$ 2,104</u>	<u>\$ 2,276</u>

Deferred taxes on the unremitted earnings of certain equity joint ventures and subsidiaries of \$41 million and \$57 million at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively, have been provided. The Company no longer intends to permanently reinvest approximately \$600 million of our non-U.S. earnings. Future repatriation of these earnings to the U.S. would result in minimal tax impact.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, total tax attributes available amounted to \$3,142 million and \$1,968 million, respectively, resulting in the recognition of deferred tax assets of \$672 million and \$420 million as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

The scheduled expiration of the tax attributes and the related deferred tax assets, before valuation allowance, as of December 31, 2025 are as follows:

Millions of dollars	Tax Attributes	Deferred Tax on Tax Attributes
2026	\$ 23	\$ 2
2027	32	5
2028	30	8
2029	37	4
2030	27	3
Thereafter	758	51
Indefinite	2,235	599
Total	\$ 3,142	\$ 672

The tax attributes are primarily related to operations in Germany, the United States, the United Kingdom, France, and The Netherlands. The related deferred tax assets by primary jurisdictions are shown below:

Millions of dollars	December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Germany	\$ 215	\$ 107	\$ 3
United States	128	114	151
United Kingdom	112	105	91
France	109	21	23
The Netherlands	67	35	18
Other	41	38	21
Total	\$ 672	\$ 420	\$ 307

To fully realize these net deferred tax assets, we will need to generate sufficient future taxable income in the countries where these tax attributes exist during the periods in which the attributes can be utilized. Based upon forecasts of expected taxable income over the periods in which the attributes can be utilized and/or temporary differences are expected to reverse, we believe it is more likely than not that \$379 million of these deferred tax assets at December 31, 2025 will be realized.

As of each reporting date, we consider the weight of all evidence, both positive and negative, to determine if a valuation allowance is necessary for each jurisdiction's net deferred tax assets. We place greater weight on historical evidence over future predictions of our ability to utilize net deferred tax assets. We consider future reversals of existing taxable temporary differences, future taxable income exclusive of reversing temporary differences, and taxable income in prior carry-back year(s) if carry-back is permitted under applicable law, as well as available prudent and feasible tax planning strategies that would, if necessary, be implemented to ensure realization of the net deferred tax asset.

LYONDELLBASELL INDUSTRIES N.V.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

A summary of the valuation allowances by primary jurisdiction is shown below, reflecting the valuation allowances for all the net deferred tax assets, including deferred tax assets for tax attributes and other temporary differences.

<u>Millions of dollars</u>	December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
United Kingdom	\$ 115	\$ 30	\$ 30
Germany	101	43	1
United States	35	24	15
The Netherlands	21	5	3
France	—	21	23
Other	21	12	6
Total	<u>\$ 293</u>	<u>\$ 135</u>	<u>\$ 78</u>

During 2025, valuation allowances primarily in the United Kingdom had a material impact on the effective tax rate. Our activities in the United Kingdom are limited to a small number of manufacturing sites that are included in our United Kingdom tax group headed by LyondellBasell N.V., a holding company tax resident in the United Kingdom. LyondellBasell N.V., as a holding company, does not generate taxable income independently and therefore is dependent on the receipt of intercompany dividends to generate taxable income to offset its costs incurred. Given recent macroeconomic trends, intercompany dividends to LyondellBasell N.V. are constrained. As a result, we no longer believe it is more likely than not that the United Kingdom deferred tax assets will be realized. In Germany, the majority of the increase was associated with adjustments to attributes acquired in 2024. As a full valuation allowance was established in 2024 in connection with the acquisition of a business, these adjustments did not impact the effective tax rate.

During 2024 and 2023, valuation allowances did not have a material impact to our effective tax rate. The increase in valuation allowances from 2023 to 2024 was primarily due to attributes acquired during 2024 that required a full valuation allowance.

The following table presents a reconciliation of the beginning and ending amounts of unrecognized tax benefits included in the Consolidated Balance Sheets:

<u>Millions of dollars</u>	Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Unrecognized tax benefit, beginning of period	\$ 236	\$ 288	\$ 271
Additions for tax positions of current year	—	14	37
Additions for tax positions of prior years	128	15	2
Reductions for tax positions of prior years	(3)	(15)	(22)
Reductions resulting from the lapse of statutes of limitations	(49)	—	—
Settlements (payments/refunds)	(73)	(66)	—
Unrecognized tax benefit, end of period	<u>\$ 239</u>	<u>\$ 236</u>	<u>\$ 288</u>

The majority of the uncertain tax positions, if recognized, will affect the effective tax rate. During 2025, 2024 and 2023, our effective tax rate included tax expense of \$5 million, \$18 million and \$21 million, respectively, related to adjustments in uncertain tax position balances. During 2025, we entered into a settlement with the tax authorities related to a transfer pricing position and released related reserves of \$73 million. This position will not result in a material net cash impact as there is an almost fully offsetting income tax receivable. During 2024, we entered into an audit settlement and released a related \$66 million non-cash reserve. The settlement of this position did not affect the effective tax rate.

We recognize interest associated with unrecognized tax benefits in income tax expense. Income tax expense includes interest and penalties of \$16 million, \$15 million and \$11 million in 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively. Accrued interest and penalties as of December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023 were \$82 million, \$67 million, and \$52 million, respectively.

LYONDELLBASELL INDUSTRIES N.V.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

We operate in multiple jurisdictions throughout the world, and our tax returns are periodically audited or subjected to review by tax authorities. We are currently under examination in a number of tax jurisdictions. As a result, there is an uncertainty in income taxes recognized in our financial statements. Positions challenged by the tax authorities may be settled or appealed by us.

A summary of the years open to examination in our primary jurisdictions is as follows:

<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Open Tax Years</u>
France	2020 and later
Germany	2008 and later
Italy	2014 and later
The Netherlands	2018 and later
United Kingdom	2024 and later
United States	2014 and later

The following is a supplemental schedule of income taxes paid (net of refunds) disaggregated by federal, state, and non-U.S.:

<u>Millions of dollars</u>	<u>Year Ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	
Net income taxes paid:		
U.S. federal	\$	307
U.S. state		32
Non-U.S.		
France		(26)
The Netherlands		24
Germany		(20)
Hong Kong		23
Other		53
Total net income taxes paid	\$	393

Taxes paid in 2025 include \$235 million in U.S. Federal corporate income tax payments deferred from 2024 into 2025 under Hurricane Beryl disaster relief provisions. Total income taxes paid for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 were \$343 million and \$465 million, respectively.

19. Commitments and Contingencies

Commitments—We have various purchase commitments for materials, supplies and services incidental to the ordinary conduct of business, generally for quantities required for our businesses and at prevailing market prices. These commitments are designed to ensure sources of supply and are not expected to be in excess of normal requirements. Additionally, we have capital expenditure commitments, which we incur in our normal course of business.

Financial Assurance Instruments—We have obtained letters of credit, performance and surety bonds and have issued financial and performance guarantees to support trade payables, potential liabilities and other obligations. Considering the frequency of claims made against the financial instruments we use to support our obligations, and the magnitude of those financial instruments in light of our current financial position, we do not expect that any claims against or draws on these instruments would have a material adverse effect on the Consolidated Financial Statements. We have not experienced any unmanageable difficulties in obtaining the required financial assurance instruments for our current operations.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

Environmental Remediation—Accrued liabilities for future environmental remediation costs at current and former plant sites and other remediation sites totaled \$178 million and \$140 million as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. This includes \$74 million which is included in Liabilities held for sale as of December 31, 2025. These amounts are included in Accrued and other current liabilities, Other liabilities and Liabilities held for sale on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

As of December 31, 2025, the accrued liabilities for individual sites range from less than \$1 million to \$50 million. The remediation expenditures are expected to occur over a number of years and are not concentrated in any single year. In our opinion, it is reasonably possible that losses in excess of the liabilities recorded may have been incurred. However, we cannot estimate any amount or range of such possible additional losses. New information about sites, new technology or future developments, such as involvement in investigations by regulatory agencies, could require us to reassess our potential exposure related to environmental matters.

The following table summarizes the activity in our accrued environmental liability:

Millions of dollars	Year Ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Beginning balance	\$ 140	\$ 124
Changes in estimates	45	29
Amounts paid	(10)	(10)
Foreign exchange effects	6	(3)
Other	(3)	—
Ending balance	<u>\$ 178</u>	<u>\$ 140</u>

Indemnification—We are parties to various indemnification arrangements, including arrangements entered into in connection with acquisitions, divestitures and the formation and dissolution of joint ventures. Pursuant to these arrangements, we provide indemnification to and/or receive indemnification from other parties in connection with liabilities that may arise in connection with the transactions and in connection with activities prior to completion of the transactions. These indemnification arrangements typically include provisions pertaining to third-party claims relating to environmental and tax matters, as well as various types of litigation. As of December 31, 2025, we had not accrued any significant amounts for our indemnification obligations, and we are not aware of other circumstances that would likely lead to significant future indemnification obligations. We cannot determine with certainty the potential amount of future payments under the indemnification arrangements until events arise that would trigger a liability under the arrangements.

As part of our technology licensing contracts, we give indemnifications to our licensees for liabilities arising from possible patent infringement claims with respect to certain proprietary licensed technologies. Such indemnifications have a stated maximum amount and generally cover a period of 5 to 10 years.

Legal Proceedings—We are subject to various lawsuits and claims, including but not limited to, matters involving contract disputes, tort claims, tax proceedings, and regulatory disputes alleging environmental damage, personal injury and/or property damage, some of which are covered by insurance. We vigorously defend ourselves and prosecute these matters as appropriate.

Our legal organization applies its knowledge, experience and professional judgment to the specific characteristics of our cases, employing a litigation management process to manage and monitor legal proceedings in which we are a party. Our process facilitates the early evaluation and quantification of potential exposures in individual cases. This process also enables us to track those cases that have been scheduled for trial, mediation or other resolution. We regularly assess the adequacy of legal accruals based on our professional judgment, experience and the information available regarding our cases.

Based on consideration of all relevant facts and circumstances, we do not believe the ultimate outcome of any currently pending lawsuit or claim against us will have a material adverse effect upon our operations, financial condition or Consolidated Financial Statements.

LYONDELLBASELL INDUSTRIES N.V.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

20. Shareholders' Equity and Redeemable Non-controlling Interests

Shareholders' Equity

Dividend Distributions—The following table summarizes the dividends paid to common shareholders in the periods presented:

<u>Millions of dollars, except per share amounts</u>	<u>Dividend Per Ordinary Share</u>	<u>Aggregate Dividends Paid</u>	<u>Date of Record</u>
For the year 2025:			
March	\$ 1.34	\$ 433	March 10, 2025
June	1.37	445	June 2, 2025
September	1.37	443	August 25, 2025
December	1.37	443	December 1, 2025
	<u>\$ 5.45</u>	<u>\$ 1,764</u>	
For the year 2024:			
March	\$ 1.25	\$ 408	March 4, 2024
June	1.34	438	June 3, 2024
September	1.34	437	August 26, 2024
December	1.34	437	December 2, 2024
	<u>\$ 5.27</u>	<u>\$ 1,720</u>	

In February 2026, we declared a quarterly dividend of \$0.69 per share, representing a \$0.68 per share reduction from our fourth quarter 2025 dividend. The dividend will be paid to shareholders on March 9, 2026, with an ex-dividend and record date of March 2, 2026.

Share Repurchase Authorization—In May 2025, our shareholders approved a proposal to authorize us to repurchase up to 34.0 million ordinary shares, through November 23, 2026 (“2025 Share Repurchase Authorization”), which superseded any prior repurchase authorizations. The timing and amount of these repurchases, which are determined based on our evaluation of market conditions and other factors, may be executed from time to time through open market or privately negotiated transactions. The repurchased shares, which are recorded at cost, are classified as Treasury stock and may be retired or used for general corporate purposes, including for various employee benefit and compensation plans.

In May 2024, our shareholders approved a proposal to authorize us to repurchase up to 34.0 million ordinary shares, through November 24, 2025 (“2024 Share Repurchase Authorization”), which superseded any prior repurchase authorizations.

In May 2023, our shareholders approved a proposal to authorize us to repurchase up to 34.0 million ordinary shares, through November 19, 2024 (“2023 Share Repurchase Authorization”), which superseded any prior repurchase authorizations.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

The following table summarizes our share repurchase activity for the periods presented:

<u>Millions of dollars, except shares and per share amounts</u>	<u>Shares Repurchased</u>	<u>Average Purchase Price</u>	<u>Total Purchase Price, Including Commissions and Fees</u>
For the year 2025:			
2024 Share Repurchase Authorization	3,037,987	\$ 66.01	\$ 201
	<u>3,037,987</u>	<u>\$ 66.01</u>	<u>\$ 201</u>
For the year 2024:			
2024 Share Repurchase Authorization	2,236,348	\$ 88.42	\$ 198
	<u>2,236,348</u>	<u>\$ 88.42</u>	<u>\$ 198</u>
For the year 2023:			
2022 Share Repurchase Authorization	1,365,898	\$ 88.98	\$ 122
2023 Share Repurchase Authorization	983,309	90.99	89
	<u>2,349,207</u>	<u>\$ 89.82</u>	<u>\$ 211</u>

Total cash paid for share repurchases for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023 was \$201 million, \$195 million and \$211 million, respectively. Cash payments made during the reporting period may differ from the total purchase price, including commissions and fees, due to the timing of payments.

Ordinary Shares—The changes in the outstanding amounts of ordinary shares are as follows:

	<u>Year Ended December 31,</u>		
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Ordinary shares outstanding:			
Beginning balance	323,889,832	324,483,402	325,723,567
Share-based compensation	621,601	1,278,115	793,984
Employee stock purchase plan	611,323	364,663	315,058
Purchase of ordinary shares	<u>(3,037,987)</u>	<u>(2,236,348)</u>	<u>(2,349,207)</u>
Ending balance	<u>322,084,769</u>	<u>323,889,832</u>	<u>324,483,402</u>

Treasury Shares—The changes in the amounts of treasury shares held by the Company are as follows:

	<u>Year Ended December 31,</u>		
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Ordinary shares held as treasury shares:			
Beginning balance	16,532,666	15,939,096	14,698,931
Share-based compensation	(621,601)	(1,278,115)	(793,984)
Employee stock purchase plan	(611,323)	(364,663)	(315,058)
Purchase of ordinary shares	<u>3,037,987</u>	<u>2,236,348</u>	<u>2,349,207</u>
Ending balance	<u>18,337,729</u>	<u>16,532,666</u>	<u>15,939,096</u>

LYONDELLBASELL INDUSTRIES N.V.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss—The components of, and after-tax changes in, Accumulated other comprehensive loss as of and for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023 are presented in the following table:

Foreign currency translation adjustments below include currency translation adjustments as well as gains (losses) on net investment hedges; the associated tax benefits or expenses are calculated separately for each component.

Millions of dollars	Financial Derivatives	Defined Benefit Pension and Other Post-retirement Benefit Plans	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	Total
Balance, December 31, 2022	\$ (146)	\$ (182)	\$ (1,044)	\$ (1,372)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	(178)	(142)	45	(275)
Tax benefit before reclassifications	47	38	28	113
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss	69	9	—	78
Tax expense	(18)	(2)	—	(20)
Net other comprehensive income (loss)	(80)	(97)	73	(104)
Balance, December 31, 2023	<u>\$ (226)</u>	<u>\$ (279)</u>	<u>\$ (971)</u>	<u>\$ (1,476)</u>
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	\$ 51	\$ (21)	\$ (125)	\$ (95)
Tax (expense) benefit before reclassifications	(13)	5	(44)	(52)
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss	102	18	—	120
Tax expense	(25)	(4)	—	(29)
Net other comprehensive income (loss)	115	(2)	(169)	(56)
Balance, December 31, 2024	<u>\$ (111)</u>	<u>\$ (281)</u>	<u>\$ (1,140)</u>	<u>\$ (1,532)</u>
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	\$ (92)	\$ 52	\$ 108	\$ 68
Tax (expense) benefit before reclassifications	23	(15)	91	99
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss	62	12	—	74
Tax expense	(15)	(4)	—	(19)
Net other comprehensive income (loss)	(22)	45	199	222
Balance, December 31, 2025	<u>\$ (133)</u>	<u>\$ (236)</u>	<u>\$ (941)</u>	<u>\$ (1,310)</u>

LYONDELLBASELL INDUSTRIES N.V.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

The amounts reclassified out of each component of Accumulated other comprehensive loss are as follows:

Millions of dollars	Year Ended December 31,			Affected Line Items on the Consolidated Statements of Income
	2025	2024	2023	
Reclassification adjustments for:				
Financial derivatives:				
Commodities	\$ —	\$ 4	\$ —	Sales and other operating expenses
Commodities	22	129	33	Cost of sales
Foreign currency	36	(35)	31	Interest expense
Interest rates	4	4	5	Interest expense
Income tax (expense) benefit	(15)	(25)	(18)	Provision for income taxes
Financial derivatives, net of tax	47	77	51	
Amortization of defined pension items:				
Settlement gain	(1)	—	—	Other income (expense), net
Actuarial loss	13	15	6	Other income (expense), net
Prior service cost	3	3	3	Other income (expense), net
Curtailment gain	(3)	—	—	Other income (expense), net
Income tax expense	(4)	(4)	(2)	Provision for income taxes
Defined pension items, net of tax	8	14	7	
Total reclassifications, before tax	74	120	78	
Income tax expense	(19)	(29)	(20)	Provision for income taxes
Total reclassifications, after tax	\$ 55	\$ 91	\$ 58	Amount included in net income

Amortization of defined pension items are included in the computation of net periodic pension and other post-retirement benefit costs, see Note 16 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Redeemable Non-controlling Interests

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, we had 112,964 and 113,053 shares of redeemable non-controlling interest stock outstanding, respectively. During the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023, 89, 22, and 396 shares, respectively, were redeemed for less than \$1 million in each year.

In February, May, August and November 2025, we paid cash dividends of \$15.00 per share to our redeemable non-controlling interest stock shareholders of record as of January 15, 2025, April 15, 2025, July 15, 2025, and October 15, 2025, respectively. In 2025, 2024 and 2023, these dividends were \$7 million for each year.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

21. Per Share Data

Basic earnings per share is based upon the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share includes the effect of certain stock option and other equity-based compensation awards. Our unvested restricted stock units contain non-forfeitable rights to dividend equivalents and are considered participating securities. We calculate basic and diluted earnings per share under the two-class method.

Earnings (loss) per share data is as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,					
	2025		2024		2023	
	Continuing Operations	Discontinued Operations	Continuing Operations	Discontinued Operations	Continuing Operations	Discontinued Operations
<u>Millions of dollars</u>						
Net income (loss)	\$ (785)	\$ 47	\$ 1,442	\$ (75)	\$ 1,866	\$ 255
Dividends on redeemable non-controlling interests	(7)	—	(7)	—	(7)	—
Net income attributable to participating securities	(7)	—	(6)	—	(7)	—
Net income (loss) attributable to ordinary shareholders— basic and diluted	<u>\$ (799)</u>	<u>\$ 47</u>	<u>\$ 1,429</u>	<u>\$ (75)</u>	<u>\$ 1,852</u>	<u>\$ 255</u>
<u>Millions of shares, except per share amounts</u>						
Basic weighted average common stock outstanding	322	322	325	325	325	325
Effect of dilutive securities	—	—	1	1	1	1
Potential dilutive shares	<u>322</u>	<u>322</u>	<u>326</u>	<u>326</u>	<u>326</u>	<u>326</u>
Earnings (loss) per share:						
Basic	<u>\$ (2.48)</u>	<u>\$ 0.14</u>	<u>\$ 4.40</u>	<u>\$ (0.24)</u>	<u>\$ 5.70</u>	<u>\$ 0.78</u>
Diluted	<u>\$ (2.48)</u>	<u>\$ 0.14</u>	<u>\$ 4.39</u>	<u>\$ (0.24)</u>	<u>\$ 5.68</u>	<u>\$ 0.78</u>

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

22. Segment and Related Information

Our operations are managed by senior executives who report to our Chief Executive Officer, the chief operating decision maker. Discrete financial information is available for each of the segments. The Chief Executive Officer uses EBITDA as the primary measure for reviewing the profitability of our segments and allocating resources to the segments. We define EBITDA as net income (loss) before interest, income taxes, and depreciation and amortization. Our chief operating decision maker does not receive information about total assets by reportable segment.

The activities of each of our segments from which they earn revenues and incur expenses are described below:

- *Olefins and Polyolefins-Americas* (“O&P-Americas”). Our O&P-Americas segment produces and markets olefins and co-products, polyethylene and polypropylene.
- *Olefins and Polyolefins-Europe, Asia, International* (“O&P-EAI”). Our O&P-EAI segment produces and markets olefins and co-products, polyethylene and polypropylene.
- *Intermediates and Derivatives* (“I&D”). Our I&D segment produces and markets propylene oxide and its derivatives; oxyfuels and related products; and intermediate chemicals such as styrene monomer and acetyls.
- *Advanced Polymer Solutions* (“APS”). Our APS segment produces and markets compounding and solutions, such as polypropylene compounds, engineered plastics, masterbatches, engineered composites and colors.
- *Technology*. Our Technology segment develops and licenses chemical and polyolefin process technologies and manufactures and sells polyolefin catalysts.

“Other” includes intersegment eliminations and items that are not directly related or allocated to business operations, such as foreign exchange gains or losses and components of pension and other post-retirement benefit costs other than service costs. Sales between segments are made at prices approximating prevailing market prices.

Summarized financial information concerning reportable segments is shown in the following tables for the periods presented:

Millions of dollars	Year Ended December 31, 2025						
	O&P - Americas	O&P - EAI	I&D	APS	Technology	Other	Total
Sales and other operating revenues:							
Customers	\$ 7,669	\$ 9,611	\$ 8,953	\$ 3,457	\$ 463	\$ —	\$ 30,153
Intersegment	2,132	616	116	15	86	(2,965)	—
	9,801	10,227	9,069	3,472	549	(2,965)	30,153
Less:							
Cost of sales	8,873	9,963	8,347	3,074	280	(2,961)	27,576
Impairments	9	460	—	782	—	—	1,251
(Income) loss from equity investments	(37)	52	(3)	—	—	—	12
Loss on sale of business	—	—	—	6	—	—	6
Other items	464	412	256	344	132	25	1,633
Add:							
Depreciation and amortization expense	652	203	409	83	43	—	1,390
EBITDA	\$ 1,144	\$ (457)	\$ 878	\$ (651)	\$ 180	\$ (29)	\$ 1,065
Capital expenditures	\$ 793	\$ 461	\$ 433	\$ 99	\$ 92	\$ —	\$ 1,878

LYONDELLBASELL INDUSTRIES N.V.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

	Year Ended December 31, 2024						
<u>Millions of dollars</u>	O&P - Americas	O&P - EAI	I&D	APS	Technology	Other	Total
Sales and other operating revenues:							
Customers	\$ 8,791	\$ 10,188	\$ 10,219	\$ 3,616	\$ 580	\$ —	\$ 33,394
Intersegment	2,742	679	205	18	91	(3,735)	—
	11,533	10,867	10,424	3,634	671	(3,735)	33,394
Less:							
Cost of sales	9,261	10,529	9,208	3,271	211	(3,730)	28,750
Impairments	—	892	2	55	—	—	949
(Income) loss from equity investments	(13)	217	13	—	—	—	217
Gain on sale of business	—	—	(284)	—	—	—	(284)
Other items	459	440	222	344	123	30	1,618
Add:							
Depreciation and amortization expense	619	220	401	90	42	—	1,372
EBITDA	\$ 2,445	\$ (991)	\$ 1,664	\$ 54	\$ 379	\$ (35)	\$ 3,516
Capital expenditures	\$ 635	\$ 525	\$ 445	\$ 105	\$ 95	\$ 3	\$ 1,808

	Year Ended December 31, 2023						
<u>Millions of dollars</u>	O&P - Americas	O&P - EAI	I&D	APS	Technology	Other	Total
Sales and other operating revenues:							
Customers	\$ 8,333	\$ 9,822	\$ 10,917	\$ 3,686	\$ 578	\$ —	\$ 33,336
Intersegment	2,947	657	169	12	85	(3,870)	—
	11,280	10,479	11,086	3,698	663	(3,870)	33,336
Less:							
Cost of sales	9,146	10,165	9,383	3,393	210	(3,862)	28,435
Impairments	25	38	192	252	—	—	507
(Income) loss from equity investments	(49)	55	13	1	—	—	20
Other items	442	437	262	312	119	48	1,620
Add:							
Depreciation and amortization expense	587	207	443	98	41	—	1,376
EBITDA	\$ 2,303	\$ (9)	\$ 1,679	\$ (162)	\$ 375	\$ (56)	\$ 4,130
Capital expenditures	\$ 480	\$ 273	\$ 590	\$ 75	\$ 69	\$ 12	\$ 1,499

Other items include Selling, general and administrative (“SG&A”) expenses, Research and development expenses, and Other income (expense), net. See Notes 9 and 10 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information regarding impairments.

LYONDELLBASELL INDUSTRIES N.V.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

A reconciliation of EBITDA to Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes is shown in the following table for each of the periods presented. Indirect SG&A expense reallocation to continuing operations represents corporate SG&A expenses that were previously allocated to the refining segment:

<u>Millions of dollars</u>	Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
EBITDA:			
Total segment EBITDA	\$ 1,094	\$ 3,551	\$ 4,186
Other EBITDA	(29)	(35)	(56)
Less:			
Depreciation and amortization expense	(1,390)	(1,372)	(1,376)
Interest expense	(487)	(481)	(477)
Indirect SG&A expense reallocation to continuing operations	—	(112)	(107)
Add:			
Interest income	97	150	129
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	<u>\$ (715)</u>	<u>\$ 1,701</u>	<u>\$ 2,299</u>

The following assets are summarized and reconciled to consolidated totals in the following table:

<u>Millions of dollars</u>	O&P - Americas	O&P - EAI	I&D	APS	Technology	Total
<u>December 31, 2025</u>						
Property, plant and equipment, net	\$ 6,775	\$ 1,642	\$ 6,123	\$ 607	\$ 686	\$ 15,833
Equity investments	1,958	1,658	346	1	—	3,963
Goodwill	475	—	225	—	8	708
<u>December 31, 2024</u>						
Property, plant and equipment, net	\$ 6,592	\$ 1,553	\$ 5,670	\$ 655	\$ 596	\$ 15,066
Equity investments	2,011	1,732	377	1	—	4,121
Goodwill	472	355	209	517	8	1,561

LYONDELLBASELL INDUSTRIES N.V.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

Long-lived assets include Property, plant and equipment, net, Intangible assets, net and Equity investments, see Notes 9 and 10 to the Consolidated Financial Statements. The following long-lived assets data is based upon the location of the assets:

<u>Millions of dollars</u>	December 31,	
	2025	2024
Long-lived assets:		
United States	\$ 14,551	\$ 14,456
Germany	2,012	1,691
The Netherlands	830	784
Italy	496	399
Mexico	226	257
France	184	171
Poland	168	173
China	120	124
Thailand	116	123
Other	1,543	1,586
Total	<u>\$ 20,246</u>	<u>\$ 19,764</u>

Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements With Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure.

None.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures.

Effectiveness of Controls and Procedures

Our management, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer (principal executive officer) and our Chief Financial Officer (principal financial officer) has evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures in ensuring that the information required to be disclosed in reports that we file or submit under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, including ensuring that such information is accumulated and communicated to management (including the principal executive and financial officers) as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Based on such evaluation, our principal executive and financial officers have concluded that such disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of December 31, 2025, the end of the period covered by this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Management's report on our internal control over financial reporting can be found in Item 8, *Financial Statements and Supplementary Data*, of this report.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There have been no changes in our internal control over financial reporting, as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) of the Act, in our fourth fiscal quarter of 2025 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Item 9B. Other Information.

During the three months ended December 31, 2025, none of our Section 16 officers or directors adopted or terminated any contract, instruction or written plan for the purchase or sale of our securities that was intended to satisfy the affirmative defense conditions of Rule 10b5-1(c) or any "non-Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement."

Item 9C. Disclosure Regarding Foreign Jurisdictions that Prevent Inspections.

None.

PART III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance.

We have a Code of Conduct for all employees and directors, including our principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer and persons performing similar functions. We also have a Financial Code of Ethics specifically for our principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer and persons performing similar functions. We have posted copies of these codes on the “Investors” section of our website at www.LyondellBasell.com (within the governance section). Any waivers of the codes must be approved, in advance, by our Board of Directors. Any amendments to, or waivers from, the codes that apply to our executive officers and directors will be posted on our website.

Information regarding our executive officers is reported under the caption “Information about our Executive Officers” in Part I of this report, which is incorporated herein by reference.

All other information required by this Item will be included in our Proxy Statement relating to our 2026 Annual General Meeting of Shareholders and is incorporated herein by reference.*

Item 11. Executive Compensation.

All information required by this Item will be included in our Proxy Statement relating to our 2026 Annual General Meeting of Shareholders and is incorporated herein by reference.*

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters.

All information required by this Item will be included in our Proxy Statement relating to our 2026 Annual General Meeting of Shareholders and is incorporated herein by reference.*

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence.

All information required by this Item will be included in our Proxy Statement relating to our 2026 Annual General Meeting of Shareholders and is incorporated herein by reference.*

Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services.

All information required by this Item will be included in our Proxy Statement relating to our 2026 Annual General Meeting of Shareholders and is incorporated herein by reference.*

* *Except for information or data specifically incorporated herein by reference under Items 10 through 14, other information and data appearing in our 2026 Proxy Statement are not deemed to be a part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K or deemed to be filed with the Commission as a part of this report.*

PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules.

(a) (1) Consolidated Financial Statements: The financial statements and supplementary information listed in the Index to Financial Statements, included in Item 8.

(a) (2) Consolidated Financial Statement Schedules: Schedules are omitted because they either are not required or are not applicable or because equivalent information has been included in the financial statements, the notes thereto or elsewhere herein.

(b) Exhibits:

<u>Exhibit Number</u>	<u>Description</u>
3	<u>Articles of Association of LyondellBasell Industries N.V., as amended on June 1, 2018 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 of our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on June 5, 2018)</u>
4.1	<u>Description of the Company's Securities Registered Pursuant to Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on February 27, 2025)</u>
4.2	<u>Specimen certificate for Class A ordinary shares, par value €0.04 per share, of LyondellBasell Industries N.V. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on February 16, 2016)</u>
4.3	<u>Registration Rights Agreement by and among LyondellBasell Industries N.V. and the Holders (as defined therein), dated as of April 30, 2010 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.7 to Amendment No. 2 to Form 10 filed with the SEC on July 26, 2010)</u>
4.4	<u>Second Amended and Restated Nomination Agreement, dated June 1, 2018, between AI International Chemicals S.à R.L. and LyondellBasell Industries N.V. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on June 5, 2018)</u>
4.5	<u>Indenture, between LyondellBasell Industries N.V. as Company and Computershare Trust Company, N.A., as Trustee (as successor to Wells Fargo Bank, National Association), dated as of March 5, 2015 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on March 5, 2015)</u>
4.6	<u>Officer's Certificate of LyondellBasell Industries, N.V. relating to the 4.625% Senior Notes due 2055, dated as of March 5, 2015 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on March 5, 2015)</u>
4.7	<u>Form of LyondellBasell Industries N.V.'s 4.625% Senior Notes due 2055 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on March 5, 2015 and included in Exhibit 4.2 thereto)</u>
4.8	<u>Indenture, among LYB International Finance B.V., as issuer, LyondellBasell Industries N.V., as guarantor, and Computershare Trust Company, N.A., as Trustee (as successor to Wells Fargo Bank, National Association), dated as of July 16, 2013 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to our Form 8-K filed with the SEC on July 16, 2013)</u>
4.9	<u>Officer's Certificate of LYB International Finance B.V. relating to the 5.250% Guaranteed Notes due 2043, dated as of July 16, 2013 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to our Form 8-K filed with the SEC on July 16, 2013)</u>

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<u>Exhibit Number</u>	<u>Description</u>
4.10	<u>Form of LYB International Finance B.V.'s 5.250% Guaranteed Notes due 2043 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to our Form 8-K filed with the SEC on July 16, 2013)</u>
4.11	<u>Officer's Certificate of LYB International Finance B.V. relating to the 4.875% Guaranteed Notes due 2044, dated as of February 28, 2014 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to our Form 8-K filed with the SEC on February 28, 2014)</u>
4.12	<u>Form of LYB International Finance B.V.'s 4.875% Guaranteed Notes due 2044 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to our Form 8-K filed with the SEC on February 28, 2014)</u>
4.13	<u>Indenture, among LYB International Finance II B.V., as Issuer, LyondellBasell Industries N.V., as Guarantor, and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, as Trustee, dated as of March 2, 2016 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on March 2, 2016)</u>
4.14	<u>Officer's Certificate of LYB International Finance II B.V. relating to the 3.500% Guaranteed Notes due 2027, dated as of March 2, 2017 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on March 2, 2017)</u>
4.15	<u>Form of LYB International Finance II B.V.'s 3.500% Guaranteed Notes due 2027 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on March 2, 2017 and included in Exhibit A thereto)</u>
4.16	<u>Supplemental Indenture, among LYB International Finance II B.V., as Issuer, LyondellBasell Industries N.V., as Guarantor, and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, as Trustee, dated as of September 17, 2019 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on September 17, 2019)</u>
4.17	<u>Form of LYB International Finance II B.V.'s 0.875% Guaranteed Notes due 2026 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on September 17, 2019)</u>
4.18	<u>Form of LYB International Finance II B.V.'s 1.625% Guaranteed Notes due 2031 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on September 17, 2019)</u>
4.19	<u>Indenture, among LYB International Finance III, LLC, as Issuer, LyondellBasell Industries N.V., as Guarantor, and Computershare Trust Company, N.A., as Trustee (as successor to Wells Fargo Bank, National Association), dated as of October 10, 2019 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on October 10, 2019)</u>
4.20	<u>Officer's Certificate of LYB International Finance III, LLC relating to the 4.200% Guaranteed Notes due 2049, dated as of October 10, 2019 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on October 10, 2019)</u>
4.21	<u>Form of LYB International Finance III, LLC's 4.200% Guaranteed Notes due 2049 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on October 10, 2019)</u>
4.22	<u>Officer's Certificate of LYB International Finance III, LLC relating to the 3.375% Guaranteed Notes due 2030, and 4.200% Guaranteed Notes due 2050 dated as of April 20, 2020 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on April 21, 2020)</u>
4.23	<u>Form of LYB International Finance III, LLC's 3.375% Guaranteed Notes due 2030 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on April 21, 2020)</u>
4.24	<u>Form of LYB International Finance III, LLC's 4.200% Guaranteed Notes due 2050 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on April 21, 2020)</u>

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Exhibit Number	Description
4.25	<u>Officer's Certificate of LYB International Finance III, LLC relating to the 2.250% Guaranteed Notes due 2030, 3.375% Guaranteed Notes due 2040, 3.625% Guaranteed Notes due 2051, and 3.800% Guaranteed Notes due 2060, dated as of October 8, 2020 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on October 8, 2020)</u>
4.26	<u>Form of LYB International Finance III, LLC's 2.250% Guaranteed Notes due 2030 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on October 8, 2020)</u>
4.27	<u>Form of LYB International Finance III, LLC's 3.375% Guaranteed Notes due 2040 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on October 8, 2020)</u>
4.28	<u>Form of LYB International Finance III, LLC's 3.625% Guaranteed Notes due 2051 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on October 8, 2020)</u>
4.29	<u>Form of LYB International Finance III, LLC's 3.800% Guaranteed Notes due 2060 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on October 8, 2020)</u>
4.30	<u>Supplemental Indenture, among LYB International Finance III, LLC, as Issuer, LyondellBasell Industries N.V., as Guarantor, Computershare Trust Company, N.A., as Base Trustee (as successor to Wells Fargo Bank, National Association) and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as Trustee, dated as of May 17, 2023 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.44 to Post-Effective Amendment No. 1 to the Registration Statement on Form S-3 (File No. 333-261639) filed with the SEC on May 17, 2023)</u>
4.31	<u>Officer's Certificate of LYB International Finance III, LLC relating to the 5.625% Guaranteed Notes due 2033, dated as of May 19, 2023 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on May 19, 2023)</u>
4.32	<u>Form of LYB International Finance III, LLC's 5.625% Guaranteed Notes due 2033 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on May 19, 2023)</u>
4.33	<u>Officer's Certificate of LYB International Finance III, LLC relating to the 5.500% Guaranteed Notes due 2034, dated as of February 28, 2024 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on February 28, 2024)</u>
4.34	<u>Form of LYB International Finance III, LLC's 5.500% Guaranteed Notes due 2034 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on February 28, 2024)</u>
4.35	<u>Officer's Certificate of LYB International Finance III, LLC relating to the 6.150% Guaranteed Notes due 2035, dated as of May 15, 2025 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on May 15, 2025)</u>
4.36	<u>Form of LYB International Finance III, LLC's 6.150% Guaranteed Notes due 2035 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on May 15, 2025)</u>
4.37	<u>Officer's Certificate of LYB International Finance III, LLC relating to the 5.125% Guaranteed Notes due 2031 and 5.875% Guaranteed Notes due 2036, dated as of November 13, 2025 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on November 13, 2025)</u>
4.38	<u>Form of LYB International Finance III, LLC's 5.125% Guaranteed Notes due 2031 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on November 13, 2025)</u>
4.39	<u>Form of LYB International Finance III, LLC's 5.875% Guaranteed Notes due 2036 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on November 13, 2025)</u>

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Exhibit Number	Description
10.1+	<u>Offer Letter dated December 8, 2021 between Peter Vanacker and LyondellBasell Industries N.V. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on December 13, 2021)</u>
10.2+	<u>Offer Letter dated May 17, 2019 between Torkel Rhenman and Lyondell Chemical Company (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on February 20, 2020)</u>
10.3+	<u>Letter to Torkel Rhenman dated July 22, 2020 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed with the SEC on October 30, 2020)</u>
10.4+	<u>Appointment Letter for Torkel Rhenman dated September 27, 2022 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed with the SEC on October 28, 2022)</u>
10.5+	<u>Appointment Letter dated November 21, 2024 from the Company to Agustin Izquierdo (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on November 22, 2024)</u>
10.6+	<u>LyondellBasell Industries N.V. U.S. Senior Management Deferral Plan, as Amended and Restated as of September 25, 2025 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of our Form 10-Q filed with the SEC on October 31, 2025)</u>
10.7+	<u>LyondellBasell Executive Severance Plan, Amended & Restated, effective as of November 17, 2023 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on November 17, 2023)</u>
10.8+	<u>Form of LyondellBasell Executive Severance Plan Participation Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.8 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on February 27, 2025)</u>
10.9+	<u>Form of Officer and Director Indemnification Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.12 to our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on February 21, 2019)</u>
10.10+	<u>LyondellBasell Industries Long Term Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on May 28, 2021)</u>
10.11+	<u>2024 Form of Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.19 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on February 22, 2024)</u>
10.12+	<u>2024 Form of Performance Share Unit Award Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.20 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on February 22, 2024)</u>
10.13+	<u>2025 Form of Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.16 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on February 27, 2025)</u>
10.14+	<u>2025 Form of Performance Share Unit Award Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.17 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on February 27, 2025)</u>
10.15+*	<u>2026 Form of Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement</u>
10.16+*	<u>2026 Form of Performance Share Unit Award Agreement</u>
10.17+	<u>Form of Director Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed with the SEC on July 31, 2020)</u>

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Exhibit Number	Description
10.18	<u>Third Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated July 17, 2024, among LyondellBasell Industries N.V. and LYB Americas Finance Company LLC, as Borrowers, the various institutions from time to time party thereto as Lenders and L/C Issuers, Citibank, N.A., as Administrative Agent, and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as Syndication Agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on July 18, 2024)</u>
10.19	<u>Amendment No. 1 to Third Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated September 10, 2025, among LyondellBasell Industries N.V. and LYB Americas Finance Company LLC, as Borrowers, the various institutions from time to time party thereto as Lenders and L/C Issuers, Citibank, N.A., as Administrative Agent, and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as Syndication Agent. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on September 11, 2025)</u>
10.20	<u>Receivables Purchase Agreement, dated September 11, 2012, by and among Lyondell Chemical Company, as initial servicer, and LYB Receivables LLC, as seller, PNC National Association, as Administrator and LC Bank, certain conduit purchasers, committed purchasers, LC participants and purchaser agents that are parties thereto from time to time (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on September 14, 2012)</u>
10.21	<u>Second Amendment to Receivables Purchase Agreement, dated August 26, 2015, among Lyondell Chemical Company, as servicer, LYB Receivables LLC, as seller, the conduit purchasers, related committed purchasers, LC participants and purchaser agents party thereto, the other parties thereto and Mizuho Bank, Ltd., as Administrator and LC Bank (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on August 28, 2015)</u>
10.22	<u>Third Amendment to Receivables Purchase Agreement, dated July 24, 2018, among Lyondell Chemical Company, as servicer, LYB Receivables LLC, as seller, the conduit purchasers, related committed purchasers, LC participants and purchaser agents party thereto, the other parties thereto and Mizuho Bank, Ltd., as Administrator and LC Bank (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on July 27, 2018)</u>
10.23	<u>Fourth Amendment to Receivables Purchase Agreement, dated as of June 30, 2021, among Lyondell Chemical Company, as servicer, LYB Receivables LLC, as seller, the conduit purchasers, related committed purchasers, LC participants and purchaser agents party thereto, the other parties thereto and Mizuho Bank, Ltd., as Administrator and LC Bank (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on July 2, 2021)</u>
10.24	<u>Fifth Amendment to Receivables Purchase Agreement, dated as of May 31, 2023, among LYB Receivables LLC, as seller, Lyondell Chemical Company, as servicer, the conduit purchasers, related committed purchasers, LC participants and purchaser agents party thereto, the other parties thereto and Mizuho Bank, Ltd., as Administrator and LC Bank (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed with the SEC on August 4, 2023)</u>
10.25	<u>Sixth Amendment to Receivables Purchase Agreement, dated as of May 29, 2024, among Lyondell Chemical Company, as servicer, LYB Receivables LLC, as seller, the conduit purchasers, related committed purchasers, LC participants and purchaser agents party thereto, the other parties thereto and Mizuho Bank, Ltd., as Administrator and LC Bank (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on May 30, 2024)</u>
10.26	<u>Seventh Amendment to Receivables Purchase Agreement, dated as of May 29, 2025, among Lyondell Chemical Company, as servicer, LYB Receivables LLC, as seller, the conduit purchasers, related committed purchasers, LC participants and purchaser agents party thereto, the other parties thereto and Mizuho Bank, Ltd., as Administrator and LC Bank (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on May 30, 2025)</u>
10.27	<u>Acknowledgement of Amendment to Receivables Purchase Agreement, dated April 14, 2020, among Lyondell Chemical Company, as servicer, LYB Receivables LLC, as seller, the conduit purchasers, related committed purchasers, LC participants and purchaser agents party thereto, the other parties thereto and Mizuho Bank, Ltd., as Administrator and LC Bank (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 of our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on April 15, 2020)</u>

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Exhibit Number	Description
10.28	<u>Acknowledgement of Amendment to Receivables Purchase Agreement, dated October 8, 2020, among Lyondell Chemical Company, as servicer, LYB Receivables LLC, as seller, the conduit purchasers, related committed purchasers, LC participants and purchaser agents party thereto, the other parties thereto and Mizuho Bank, Ltd., as Administrator and LC Bank (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on October 8, 2020)</u>
10.29	<u>Purchase and Sale Agreement, dated September 11, 2012, by and among Lyondell Chemical Company, Equistar Chemicals, LP and LyondellBasell Acetyls, LLC, the other originators from time to time parties thereto, Lyondell Chemical Company, as initial servicer and LYB Receivables LLC, as buyer (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on September 14, 2012)</u>
10.30	<u>Put Option Letter Agreement between LyondellBasell Industries Holdings B.V. and AEQ Amethyst B.V. (including the form of Sale and Purchase Agreement as Schedule 1 thereto) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on June 5, 2025)</u>
10.31	<u>Sale and Purchase Agreement dated as of October 29, 2025, between LyondellBasell Industries Holdings B.V. and AEQ Amethyst B.V. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on October 31, 2025)</u>
19	<u>Policy Prohibiting Insider Trading (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 19 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on February 27, 2025)</u>
21*	<u>List of subsidiaries of the registrant</u>
23*	<u>Consent of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm</u>
31.1*	<u>Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934</u>
31.2*	<u>Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934</u>
32**	<u>Certifications pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350</u>
97.1	<u>Clawback Policy (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 97.1 to our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on February 22, 2024)</u>
101.INS*	Inline XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH*	Inline XBRL Schema Document
101.CAL*	Inline XBRL Calculation Linkbase Document
101.DEF*	Inline XBRL Definition Linkbase Document
101.LAB*	Inline XBRL Labels Linkbase Document
101.PRE*	Inline XBRL Presentation Linkbase Document
104*	Cover Page Interactive Data File (formatted as inline XBRL and contained in Exhibit 101)
+	Management contract or compensatory plan, contract or arrangement.
*	Filed herewith.
**	Furnished herewith.

Item 16. Form 10-K Summary.

None.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

LYONDELLBASELL INDUSTRIES N.V.

Date: February 20, 2026

/s/Peter Vanacker
Name: Peter Vanacker
Title: Chief Executive Officer

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Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

<u>Signature</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
<u>/s/ Peter Vanacker</u> Peter Vanacker	Chief Executive Officer and Director (Principal Executive Officer)	February 20, 2026
<u>/s/ Agustin Izquierdo</u> Agustin Izquierdo	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer)	February 20, 2026
<u>/s/ Matthew D. Hayes</u> Matthew D. Hayes	Senior Vice President, Chief Accounting Officer (Principal Accounting Officer)	February 20, 2026
<u>/s/ Jacques Aigrain</u> Jacques Aigrain	Chair of the Board and Director	February 20, 2026
<u>/s/ Lincoln Benet</u> Lincoln Benet	Director	February 20, 2026
<u>/s/ Robin W.T. Buchanan</u> Robin W.T. Buchanan	Director	February 20, 2026
<u>/s/ Anthony R. Chase</u> Anthony R. Chase	Director	February 20, 2026
<u>/s/ Robert W. Dudley</u> Robert W. Dudley	Director	February 20, 2026
<u>/s/ Claire S. Farley</u> Claire S. Farley	Director	February 20, 2026
<u>/s/ Rita Griffin</u> Rita Griffin	Director	February 20, 2026
<u>/s/ Michael S. Hanley</u> Michael S. Hanley	Director	February 20, 2026
<u>/s/ Virginia A. Kamsky</u> Virginia A. Kamsky	Director	February 20, 2026
<u>/s/ Bridget Karlin</u> Bridget Karlin	Director	February 20, 2026
<u>/s/ Albert J. Manifold</u> Albert J. Manifold	Director	February 20, 2026

Exhibit 10.15

LYONDELLBASELL INDUSTRIES
RESTRICTED STOCK UNIT AWARD AGREEMENT

By letter (the “Grant Letter”), effective as of the date specified in the Grant Letter (the “Grant Date”), LyondellBasell Industries N.V. (the “Company”), pursuant to the LyondellBasell Industries Long-Term Incentive Plan, as amended and restated effective May 28, 2021 (the “Plan”), has granted to the Participant the number of units of Common Stock (as defined in the Plan) specified in the Grant Letter subject to transfer and forfeiture restrictions (“Restricted Stock Units”). These grants are all subject to adjustment as provided in the Plan, and the following terms and conditions (the “Award Agreement”):

1. Relationship to Plan and Company Agreements.

This Restricted Stock Unit grant is subject to all Plan terms, conditions, provisions and administrative interpretations, if any, adopted by the Committee. Except as defined in this Award Agreement, capitalized terms have the same meanings ascribed to them in the Plan. To the extent that this Award Agreement is intended to satisfy the Company’s obligations under any employment agreement between the Company and the Participant, the Participant agrees and acknowledges that this Award Agreement fulfills the Company’s obligations under the employment agreement, this Award Agreement shall be interpreted and construed to the fullest extent possible consistent with such employment agreement, and in the event of a conflict between the terms of such employment agreement and the terms of this Award Agreement, the terms of this Award Agreement shall control.

2. Restriction Period and Vesting Schedule.

- (a) The Restriction Period applicable to the Restricted Stock Units shall lapse and Restricted Stock Units shall vest in three installments: one-third of the Restricted Stock Units shall vest on the first anniversary of the Grant Date, an additional one-third of the Restricted Stock Units shall vest on the second anniversary of the Grant Date, and the final one-third of the Restricted Stock Units shall vest on the third anniversary of the Grant Date. The Participant must be in continuous employment from the Grant Date through the date of vesting of each installment to vest in Restricted Stock Units on that date.
- (b) If the Participant has been in continuous employment since the Grant Date, the Restriction Period shall lapse and the Restricted Stock Units shall become fully vested, irrespective of the limits in subparagraph (a), upon (1) an involuntary termination of employment by the Company without Cause or a constructive termination of employment by the Participant with good reason as defined in Section 10 of the Plan, either of which occurs within one year after the occurrence of a Change of Control or (2) any termination of employment due to death or Disability.
- (c) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), the Restriction Period shall lapse and the Restricted Stock Units shall vest in accordance with paragraph (a) if Participant terminates employment due to Enhanced Retirement.

- (d) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), provided that the Participant has been in continuous employment since the Grant Date, upon termination of employment due to Retirement or involuntary termination not for Cause, and not pursuant to paragraph (b) above, to the extent not previously vested under paragraph (a) above, the Restriction Period shall lapse with respect to any unvested Restricted Stock Units in a pro rata amount determined by multiplying the number of unvested Restricted Stock Units otherwise payable under this Award Agreement by a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of months (with any partial months being considered a full month) of the Participant's employment during the period beginning on the Grant Date and ending on the date of the Participant's termination of employment, and the denominator of which is the number of months in the period beginning on the Grant Date and ending on each date on which such unvested Restricted Stock Units would have vested pursuant to subparagraph (a) above. Remaining Restricted Stock Units shall be forfeited. If the Participant is eligible for Enhanced Retirement, this paragraph (d) shall not apply and paragraph (c) shall control.
- (e) The following definitions apply to this Award Agreement:
- (i) "Disability" means (i) a permanent and total disability as defined in the Company's long-term disability plan in which the Participant is eligible to participate and (ii) the Participant is not eligible for Retirement.
 - (ii) "Enhanced Retirement" means a Participant's termination of service, other than termination of service for Cause, on or after age 60 with 10 years of service with the Company and/or an Affiliate.
 - (iii) "Misconduct" means any act or failure to act that (i) contributes to the Company having to restate all or a portion of its financial statements and materially increases the value of the compensation received by the Participant and/or (ii) caused or was intended to cause a violation of the policies of the Company or Affiliate.
 - (iv) "Retirement" means a Participant's termination of service, other than termination of service for Cause, on or after the earliest of (i) age 55 with 10 years of service with the Company and/or an Affiliate, (ii) the time of retirement as defined in a written agreement between a Participant and a Participating Employer, or (iii) outside the U.S., the time when retirement is permitted and the Participant is eligible to receive a company retirement benefit under applicable law with respect to the Participant's primary place of employment.

3. Terms and Conditions.

Each Restricted Stock Unit shall be subject to the restrictions below and a substantial risk of forfeiture during the Restriction Period. A Participant shall not be entitled to any payment under Section 5 until the Restriction Period for affected Restricted Stock Units lapses. No rights related to a Restricted Stock Unit may be sold, transferred, assigned, pledged or otherwise encumbered or disposed of during the Restriction Period. Restricted Stock Units shall be forfeited on the date the Participant's employment terminates except as otherwise provided in Section 2 hereof.

4. Registration of Units.

The Participant's right to receive Common Stock in settlement of the Restricted Stock Units shall be evidenced by book entry (or by such other manner as the Committee may determine)

5. Settlement.

Subject to Section 14 hereof, when the Restriction Period lapses and Restricted Stock Units vest under Section 2, a Participant shall become entitled to receive, within 60 days of the date the Restricted Stock Units vested, the number of shares of Common Stock equal to the number of Restricted Stock Units which have vested on the particular vesting date. Any shares of Common Stock paid under this Award shall remain subject to the clawback provisions as set forth in Section 14.

To the extent that the shares of Common Stock that a Participant is entitled to receive in accordance with Section 5 are delivered to such Participant by means of the issuance of new shares of Common Stock, the RSU Award shall also include the grant of the euro par value cash amount required to satisfy the obligation of the Participant to pay-up such newly issued shares of Common Stock resulting from the vesting of the Restricted Stock Units from the Company, such cash entitlement to be set-off against the payment obligation for the shares of Common Stock.

6. Dividend Equivalents.

The Company will pay Dividend Equivalents for each outstanding Restricted Stock Unit as soon as administratively practicable after dividends, if any, are paid on the Company's outstanding shares of Common Stock; provided, however, that such payment shall be made no later than March 15th following the year in which the dividends are paid.

7. Withholding.

The Company shall withhold from any distribution under this Award shares of Common Stock having a Fair Market Value equal to all taxes required to be withheld with respect to the Award. In the event all federal, state and other governmental withholding tax requirements imposed upon the Company with respect to the Award cannot be satisfied in this manner, no shares of Common Stock shall be delivered to or for a Participant unless provision to pay required withholding has been made to the Committee's satisfaction.

8. Expatriate Participants.

Payments of Awards made to expatriate Participants will be, pursuant to the applicable expatriate assignment policy of the Participating Employer, tax normalized based on typical income taxes and social security taxes in the expatriate Participant's home country relevant to the expatriate Participant's domestic circumstances.

9. No Fractional Shares.

No fractional shares of Common Stock are permitted in connection with this Award Agreement. For purposes of pro-ration in Section 2(d), Restricted Stock Units shall be rounded up to the nearest whole share of Common Stock. Any shares of Common Stock withheld pursuant to Section 7 shall be rounded to whole shares in the manner determined by the Committee to be appropriate to satisfy the minimum statutory withholding requirements.

10. Successors and Assigns.

This Award Agreement shall bind and inure to the benefit of and be enforceable by the Participant, the Company and their respective permitted successors and assigns (including personal representatives, heirs and legatees), but the Participant may not assign any rights or obligations under this Award Agreement except to the extent and in the manner expressly permitted.

11. No Guaranteed Employment.

No provision of this Award Agreement shall confer any right to continued employment.

12. Section 409A.

It is intended that the provisions of this Award Agreement satisfy the requirements of Section 409A of the Code and the accompanying U.S. Treasury Regulations and pronouncements thereunder, and that the Award Agreement be operated in a manner consistent with such requirements to the extent applicable.

For purposes of Section 409A of the Code, (a) if the Participant is Retirement Eligible, the time of settlement in Section 5 hereof constitutes a specified date within the meaning of Section 1.409A-3(a)(4) of the Treasury Regulations and is within the 90-day period described in Section 1.409A-3(b) of the Treasury Regulations and (b) if the Participant is not Retirement Eligible, the time of settlement in Section 5 hereof is within the short-term deferral period described in Section 1.409A-1(b)(4) of the Treasury Regulations. For purposes of this Section 12, "Retirement Eligible" means that the Participant will be eligible to terminate employment by reason of Retirement or Enhanced Retirement, prior to the date such Retirement or Enhanced Retirement would qualify for short-term deferral treatment under Section 409A of the Code.

If the Company is publicly-traded and the Participant is identified by the Company as a "specified employee" within the meaning of Section 409A(a)(2)(B)(i) of the Code on the date on which the Participant has a "separation from service" (other than due to death) within the meaning of Section 1.409A-1(h) of the Treasury Regulations, notwithstanding the provisions of Section 5 hereof, any transfer of shares payable on account of a separation from service that are deferred compensation shall take place on the earlier of (i) the first business day following the expiration of six months from the Participant's separation from service, (ii) the date of the Participant's death, or (iii) such earlier date as complies with the requirements of Section 409A of the Code.

13. Restrictive Covenants.

- (a) This Section 13 shall apply only if the Participant is eligible for Enhanced Retirement and the Restriction Period lapses under Section 2(c), or if the Participant is eligible for Retirement and the Restriction Period lapses under Section 2(d).
- (b) Acknowledgment of Access to Confidential Information and Trade Secrets. Participant agrees and acknowledges that during employment with the Company, Participant will be provided with, develop, and will use confidential and proprietary information and trade secrets of the Company. The confidential and proprietary information and trade secrets include, but are not limited to, the Company's business strategies, non-public financial information, identities of clients and suppliers, pricing and margin information, and any other information that Participant receives as a result of employment with the Company and that provides the Company with an economic benefit from being confidential, whether in written, tangible, electronic or any other form or media (collectively, "Confidential Information"). Confidential Information does not apply to such information which is known to the public so long as such knowledge does not result from a breach of any provision of this Award Agreement by Participant.

- (c) Protection of Company Confidential Information and Trade Secrets. Except as expressly authorized by the Company or in order to carry out the duties and responsibilities as an employee for the Company, Participant will not disclose, directly or indirectly, in any way to anyone the Company's Confidential Information or improperly make use of Confidential Information both during employment with the Company and at any time after employment with the Company terminates. Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. USC § 1833(b), and as set forth fully therein, notice is hereby given that an individual shall not be held criminally or civilly liable under any federal or state trade secret law for the disclosure of a trade secret that is made in confidence to a federal, state, or local government official, either directly or indirectly, or to an attorney, solely for the purpose of reporting or investigating a suspected violation of law; or is made in a complaint or other document filed in a lawsuit or other proceeding, if such filing is made under seal. An individual who files a lawsuit for retaliation by an employer for reporting a suspected violation of law may disclose the trade secret to the attorney of the individual and use the trade secret information in the court or agency proceeding. If the filing is a matter of public record (as before a court) any document containing the trade secret should be filed under seal, except pursuant to court order. Nothing in this Agreement prohibits or restricts you from initiating communication with, filing a report, charge, or complaint with, providing documents to, or cooperating in any investigation or proceeding of the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, or any other securities regulatory agency or authority, which you may do without notice to or approval of any member of the LyondellBasell Group or the Company.
- (d) Non-Competition. Participant agrees that for a period of twelve (12) months following the date Participant's employment with the Company ends due to Retirement, or twenty-four (24) months following the date Participant's employment with the Company ends due to Enhanced Retirement, Participant shall not (i) perform any duties or responsibilities which are similar to those Participant performed on behalf of the Company in the twenty-four (24) months prior to termination of employment for any person or entity who offers services or products, or both, competitive to those offered by the Company at the time of termination of employment, or (ii) perform any duties or responsibilities for any person or entity whereby Participant uses (or may use) Confidential Information of the Company. This restriction shall apply in any geographic area in which the Company does business as of the date of termination of employment.
- (e) Non-Interference of Company Relationships. Participant agrees that for a period of twelve (12) months following the date Participant's employment with the Company ends due to Retirement, or twenty-four (24) months following the date Participant's employment with the Company ends due to Enhanced Retirement, Participant shall not, directly or indirectly, influence, induce, solicit or otherwise take action intended to disrupt, limit or interfere with any customer, supplier, or vendor relationship which Participant had responsibility for or learned Confidential Information about in the twenty-four (24) months preceding the termination of employment.
- (f) Non-Solicitation of Employees. Participant agrees that for a period of twelve (12) months following the date Participant's employment with the Company ends due to Retirement, or twenty-four (24) months following the date Participant's employment with the Company ends due to Enhanced Retirement, Participant shall not, directly or indirectly, influence, induce, solicit or otherwise take action intended to disrupt, limit or interfere with the relationship of the Company and any employee with whom Participant interacted or knew about through employment at the Company in the twenty-four (24) months preceding the termination of employment.

- (g) Non-Disparagement. Participant agrees that Participant shall not at any time engage in any form of conduct, or make any statement or representation, either oral or written, that disparages, impugns or otherwise impairs the reputation, goodwill or interests of the Company, or any of its officers, directors, shareholders, representatives, and/or employees or agents in either the individual or representative capacities of any of the foregoing individuals (including, without limitation, the repetition or distribution of derogatory rumors, allegations, negative reports or comments). Nor shall Participant direct, arrange or encourage others to make any such derogatory or disparaging statements on Participant's behalf. Nothing in this paragraph, however, shall prevent Participant from providing truthful testimony or information in any proceeding or in response to any request from any governmental agency, or judicial, arbitral or self-regulatory forum, or as otherwise required by applicable law.
- (h) Cooperation. Participant agrees to cooperate with the Company by making Participant reasonably available to testify on behalf of the Company in any action, suit, or proceeding, whether civil, criminal, administrative, or investigative, and to assist the Company in any such action, suit, or proceeding, by providing information and meeting and consulting with the Company and its employees, representatives and counsel.
- (i) Irreparable Harm. Participant acknowledges that the Company has a legitimate need to protect itself from improper or unfair competition and to protect its Confidential Information, as well as the Company's relationships with its business partners and employees, and that the restrictions contained in this Award Agreement are reasonable and necessary to protect the Company's operations, legitimate competitive interests, and Confidential Information. Participant also recognizes the highly competitive nature of the Company's business and that irreparable harm would be caused by Participant's violation of the restrictions contained herein.
- (j) Remedies. Participant agrees that the Company's remedies at law for any violation of this Agreement are inadequate and that the Company has the right to seek injunctive relief in addition to any other remedies available to it. Therefore, if Participant breaches or threatens to breach this Agreement, the Company is entitled to specific performance and injunctive relief, in addition to any other remedies, including but not limited to monetary damages, without the posting of a bond. Participant further agrees to pay any and all legal fees, including without limitation, all attorneys' fees, court costs, and any other related fees and/or costs incurred by the Company in enforcing this Award Agreement. Participant further agrees that a court may extend the duration of the restrictions in Section 13 of this Award Agreement equal to any period of time in which Participant is in violation of this Award Agreement.

14. Clawback.

- (a) If (i) the Committee determines that the Participant has either engaged in, or benefitted from, Misconduct and (ii) the Participant is classified at a level of M-4 or above in the LyondellBasell Group compensation classification system at the time of such determination, upon notice from the Company, the Participant shall reimburse to the Company all or a portion of any amounts (whether in cash or shares) received under this Award Agreement (or forfeit all or any portion of this Award to the extent it has not yet been received) as the Committee deems appropriate under the circumstances. Such notice shall be provided within the earlier to occur of one year after discovery of the alleged Misconduct or the second anniversary of the Participant's date of termination.

- (b) If the Committee determines that the Participant has violated any of the obligations set forth in Section 13 of this Agreement, upon notice from the Company, the Participant shall reimburse to the Company all or a portion of any amounts (whether in cash or shares) received under this Award Agreement (or forfeit all or any portion of this Award to the extent it has not yet been received) as the Committee deems appropriate under the circumstances. Such notice shall be provided within the earlier to occur of one year after discovery of the alleged violation or the second anniversary of the Participant's Date of Termination.
- (c) To the extent required by (i) applicable law, including, without limitation, the requirements of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010, any Securities and Exchange Commission rule or any applicable securities exchange listing standards; (ii) any policy that has been or may be adopted by the Board or a committee thereof, including the Clawback Policy effective May 19, 2023, and amended on February 21, 2024, or as it may be amended from time to time; or (iii) the provisions of any agreement executed by the Participant, the Participant shall reimburse to the Company all or a portion of the compensation received, including under this Award Agreement (or an amount equal thereto), to the extent necessary to comply with such law(s), policy, and/or agreement, or as the Committee deems appropriate under the circumstances, which clawback may include forfeiture and/or recoupment of such amounts or benefits.

15. Choice of Law.

This Award Agreement shall be governed by the laws of the State of Texas, without regard to conflict of laws principles.

16. Jurisdiction and Forum.

Any action arising out of this Award Agreement or the relationship between the parties established herein shall be brought only in the state or federal courts of the State of Texas, and Participant hereby consents to and submits to the exclusive jurisdiction of such courts.

17. Savings Clause.

It is expressly understood and agreed that although the Company and Participant consider the restrictions contained in Section 13 of this Award Agreement to be reasonable for the purpose of preserving the Company's Confidential Information, as well as the Company's relationships with its business partners and employees, if any restrictive covenant set forth in Section 13 is found by any court having jurisdiction to be invalid or unreasonable, the restrictive covenant shall be limited and reduced so as to contain the maximum restrictions permitted by applicable law. The restrictive covenants set forth in Section 13 shall be interpreted consistent with, and limited to the extent necessary to comply with, applicable rules of professional conduct. All remaining provisions of this Award Agreement, and/or portions thereof, shall remain in full force and effect.

18. Waiver.

The Company's failure to enforce any provision(s) of this Award Agreement shall not in any way be construed as a waiver of any such provision(s), or prevent the Company thereafter from enforcing each and every other provision of this Award Agreement.

LYONDELLBASELL INDUSTRIES N.V.

Note: For Mr. Rhenman, our Executive Vice President, Advanced Polymer Solutions, "Retirement" also includes termination of service on or after age 65. For our Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Vanacker, "Enhanced Retirement" includes termination of service on or after age 55 with 7 years of service.

Exhibit 10.16

LYONDELLBASELL INDUSTRIES
PERFORMANCE SHARE UNIT AWARD AGREEMENT

By letter (the “Grant Letter”), effective as of the date specified in the Grant Letter (the “Grant Date”), LyondellBasell Industries N.V. (the “Company”), pursuant to the LyondellBasell Industries Long-Term Incentive Plan, as amended and restated effective May 28, 2021 (the “Plan”), has granted to the Participant a number of Stock Units (as defined in the Plan) equal to the Target multiplied by the Earned Percentage certified for the Performance Cycle, subject to the vesting provisions specified herein (the “PSU Award”). The applicable Target and Performance Cycle are set forth in the Grant Letter. The Earned Percentage shall be determined after the Performance Cycle based on the Performance Goals specified in the Grant Letter. This PSU Award is subject to adjustment as provided in the Plan, and the following terms and conditions (the “Award Agreement”):

1. Relationship to Plan and Company Agreements.

This PSU Award is a Performance Award under the Plan and is subject to all applicable Plan terms, conditions, provisions and administrative interpretations, if any, adopted by the Committee. Except as defined in this Award Agreement, capitalized terms have the same meanings ascribed to them in the Plan. This Award Agreement is intended to satisfy any obligation of the Company to provide a performance share unit award to the Participant under any employment agreement between the Company and the Participant or otherwise, and the Participant agrees and acknowledges that this Award Agreement fulfills the Company’s obligations under the employment agreement, this Award Agreement shall be interpreted and construed to the fullest extent possible consistent with such employment agreement, and in the event of a conflict between the terms of such employment agreement and the terms of this Award Agreement, the terms of this Award Agreement shall control.

2. Definitions.

The following definitions apply to this Award Agreement:

- (a) “Date of Termination” means the date on which the Participant ceases to be an Employee.
- (b) “Disability” means a permanent and total disability as defined in the applicable long-term disability plan of the Participating Employer. “Disabled” has the correlative meaning.
- (c) “Earned Percentage” means the percentage of the Target that is earned during the Performance Cycle. The Earned Percentage is multiplied by the Target to determine the number of Stock Units granted under this PSU Award. The Earned Percentage shall be determined in accordance with the following:
 - (i) Following the close of the Performance Cycle, the Committee shall determine and certify the Earned Percentage for the Performance Cycle.
 - (ii) The Earned Percentage shall not exceed 200 percent.
 - (iii) In the event any action or failure to act by the Participant constitutes Cause, the Committee may reduce the Participant’s Earned Percentage to the extent the Committee deems appropriate under the circumstances.
 - (iv) In the event of a Change of Control, the Earned Percentage shall be calculated by reference to the attainment of Performance Goals as of the close of the last quarter ending on or before the Change of Control.

- (d) “Enhanced Retirement” means the Participant’s termination of service, other than termination of service for Cause, on or after age 60 with 10 years of service with the Company and/or an Affiliate.
- (e) “Misconduct” means any act or failure to act that (i) contributes to the Company having to restate all or a portion of its financial statements and materially increases the value of the compensation received by the Participant and/or (ii) caused or was intended to cause a violation of the policies of the Company or an Affiliate.
- (f) “Performance Cycle” means the three-calendar-year period set forth in the Grant Letter.
- (g) “Performance Goals” means the performance goal or goals as set forth in the Grant Letter.
- (h) “Retirement” means the Participant’s termination of service, other than termination of service for Cause, on or after the earliest of (i) age 55 with 10 years of service with the Company and/or an Affiliate, (ii) the time of retirement as defined in a written agreement between a Participant and a Participating Employer, or (iii) outside the U.S., the time when retirement is permitted and the Participant is eligible to receive a company retirement benefit under applicable law with respect to the Participant’s primary place of employment.
- (i) “Target” means the projected target number of Stock Units, as determined by the Committee and set forth in the Grant Letter, that may be payable to the Participant in satisfaction of this Award Agreement if the Committee determines that all Performance Goals for the Performance Cycle have been achieved and certifies an Earned Percentage of 100%.

3. Vesting Schedule.

- (a) The PSU Award shall fully vest upon the date following the end of the Performance Cycle upon which the Committee certifies the Earned Percentage applicable to the Performance Cycle (“Vesting Date”), provided that the Participant is in continuous employment with a Participating Employer from the Grant Date through the Vesting Date. Except as provided below, the PSU Award shall be forfeited if the Participant terminates employment prior to the Vesting Date.
- (b) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), Participant shall become vested in the PSU Award upon the Vesting Date, provided that Participant terminates employment prior to the Vesting Date due to an Enhanced Retirement.
- (c) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), the Participant shall become vested in a pro-rated portion of the PSU Award upon the earliest of (i) the date the Participant becomes Disabled while employed by a Participating Employer or (ii) the Participant’s Date of Termination due to Retirement, death or involuntary termination not for Cause. The portion of the PSU Award that shall vest under this paragraph shall be determined by multiplying the number of Stock Units granted under the PSU Award (which is equal to product of the Target and the Earned Percentage for the Performance Cycle) by a fraction, the numerator of which shall be the number of whole calendar months of the Participant’s employment in such Performance Cycle ending on the earliest of the date of Disability or Date of Termination, as applicable, and the denominator of which shall be the number of whole calendar months in the Performance Cycle; provided that for purposes of this Section 3(c), partial service in a calendar month shall be considered service for the whole calendar month. If the Participant is eligible for Enhanced Retirement, this paragraph (c) shall not apply and paragraph (b) shall control.

- (d) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), upon a Change of Control, the Earned Percentage shall be calculated by reference to the attainment of Performance Goals as of the close of the last quarter ending on or before the Change of Control in accordance with Section 2(c)(iv). Following the Change of Control, the Participant shall fully vest in the PSU Award on the last day of the Performance Cycle, if the Participant is in continuous employment with a Participating Employer from the Grant Date through such date or the Participant's Date of Termination prior to such date was due to an Enhanced Retirement and shall forfeit the PSU Award if the Participant terminates prior to vesting and without qualifying for an Enhanced Retirement. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Participant shall become vested in a pro-rated portion of the PSU Award upon the earlier to occur of (i) a vesting event under Section 3(c) or (ii) an involuntary termination of employment of the Participant within one year following the Change of Control for any reason other than Cause (including a constructive termination of employment for good reason (as defined in Section 10 of the Plan)). The portion that shall vest shall be determined by multiplying the number of Stock Units granted under the PSU Award (which is equal to product of the Target and the Earned Percentage determined at the time of the Change of Control) by a fraction, the numerator of which shall be the number of whole calendar months of the Participant's employment in such Performance Cycle ending on the earliest vesting event and the denominator of which shall be the number of whole calendar months in the Performance Cycle. For this purpose, partial service in a calendar month shall be considered service for the whole calendar month.
- (e) Notwithstanding the foregoing, in the event a Participant: (1) takes a leave of absence from the Company for personal reasons or as a result of entry into the Armed Forces of the United States, or (2) terminates employment for reasons which, in the judgment of the Committee, are deemed to be special circumstances, the Committee may consider such circumstances and may take such action (to the extent consistent with Section 409A of the Code) as it may deem appropriate under the circumstances, including extending the rights of a Participant to continue participation in the Plan beyond his Date of Termination; provided, however, that in no event may participation be extended beyond the term of the Performance Cycle in question.
- (f) Notwithstanding the foregoing, if the entity that is deemed to be the plan sponsor with respect to this PSU Award is or becomes a "nonqualified entity" (within the meaning of Section 457A(b) of the Code and applicable guidance thereunder), the provisions of Sections 3(b), 3(c), 3(d) and 3(e) shall not apply with respect to any Participant who is a U.S. taxpayer if and to the extent such provisions would cause any amounts payable hereunder to be subject to Section 457A of the Code.
- (g) For all purposes of this PSU Award, involuntary termination not for Cause does not include the Participant's voluntary termination of employment pursuant to a voluntary separation plan of a Participating Employer.

4. Terms and Conditions.

The Participant shall not be entitled to any payment under Section 6 until the PSU Award vests under Section 3. No rights related to the PSU Award may be sold, transferred, assigned, pledged or otherwise encumbered or disposed of prior to the vesting of the PSU Award. The PSU Award shall be forfeited on the date the Participant's employment terminates except as otherwise provided in this Award Agreement.

5. Registration of Units.

The Participant's right to receive Common Stock in settlement of the PSU Award shall be evidenced by book entry (or by such other manner as the Committee may determine).

6. Settlement.

When the PSU Award, or a portion thereof, vests under Section 3, the Participant shall become entitled to receive a number of shares of Common Stock equal to the number of Stock Units granted under the PSU Award that have vested. Subject to Section 13 hereof, such shares of Common Stock shall be paid in a single lump sum payment within ninety (90) days following the end of the Performance Cycle; provided, however, that in the event a pro-rata portion of the PSU Award vests upon an involuntary termination of employment of the Participant within one year following a Change of Control pursuant to Section 3(d), the shares of Common Stock shall be paid in a single lump sum payment within sixty (60) days after the Participant's termination of employment. Any shares of Common Stock paid under this PSU Award shall remain subject to the clawback provisions as set forth in Section 15.

To the extent that the shares of Common Stock that a Participant is entitled to receive in accordance with Section 3 are delivered to such Participant by means of the issuance of new shares of Common Stock, the PSU Award shall also include the grant of the euro par value cash amount required to satisfy the obligation of the Participant to pay-up such newly issued shares of Common Stock resulting from the vesting of the PSU Award from the Company, such cash entitlement to be set-off against the payment obligation for the shares of Common Stock.

7. Dividend Equivalents.

If, prior to the date shares of Common Stock are settled on the Participant in accordance with Section 6, the Company declares a dividend on shares of Common Stock, then the Participant's Target shall be increased by the amount of the dividend the Participant would have received if he had been the actual owner on the dividend date of one share of Common Stock for each Stock Unit of the Participant's Target. The increase in the Target shall be calculated as follows:

- (a) In the event of a stock dividend, the Target shall be increased by one Stock Unit for each share of Common Stock (rounded to the nearest whole share) the Participant would have received under the dividend.
- (b) In the event of a cash dividend, after the Performance Cycle the Target shall be increased by the number of Stock Units determined by dividing the value of all cash dividends the Participant would have received during the Performance Cycle by the fair market value of one share of Common Stock as of the last day of the Performance Cycle (rounded to the nearest whole share).

Any increase in the Target granted under this Section 7 shall be subject to the same terms and conditions as the original Target and shall vest and be forfeited (if applicable) at the same time as the original Target.

8. Withholding.

The Company shall withhold from the PSU Award shares of Common Stock having a Fair Market Value equal to all taxes required to be withheld with respect to the award of the PSU Award. In the event all federal, state and other governmental withholding tax requirements imposed upon the Company with respect to the PSU Award cannot be satisfied in this manner, no shares of Common Stock shall be delivered to or for a Participant unless provision to pay required withholding has been made to the Committee's satisfaction.

9. Expatriate Participants.

Payments of Awards made to expatriate Participants will be, pursuant to the applicable expatriate assignment policy of the Participating Employer, tax normalized based on typical income taxes and social security taxes in the expatriate Participant's home country relevant to the expatriate Participant's domestic circumstances.

10. No Fractional Shares.

No fractional shares of Common Stock are permitted in connection with this Award Agreement. Any fractional number of Stock Units payable under the PSU Award shall be rounded up to the nearest whole share of Common Stock. Any shares of Common Stock withheld pursuant to Section 8 shall be rounded to whole shares in the manner determined by the Committee to be appropriate to satisfy the minimum statutory withholding requirements.

11. Successors and Assigns.

This Award Agreement shall bind and inure to the benefit of and be enforceable by the Participant, the Company and their respective permitted successors and assigns (including personal representatives, heirs and legatees), but the Participant may not assign any rights or obligations under this Award Agreement except to the extent and in the manner expressly permitted.

12. No Guaranteed Employment.

No provision of this Award Agreement shall confer any right to continued employment.

13. Section 409A.

It is intended that the provisions of this Award Agreement satisfy the requirements of Section 409A of the Code and the accompanying U.S. Treasury Regulations and pronouncements thereunder, and that the Award Agreement be operated in a manner consistent with such requirements to the extent applicable.

For purposes of Section 409A of the Code, (i) if the Participant vested pursuant to Section 3(b), 3(c) or 3(d), other than under clause (ii) of Section 3(d), the time of settlement under Section 6 constitutes a specified time within the meaning of Section 1.409A-3(a)(4) of the Treasury Regulations and (ii) if the Participant vested pursuant to Section 3(a) or 3(d)(ii), the time of settlement under Section 6 is within the short-term deferral period described in Section 1.409A-1(b)(4) of the Treasury Regulations.

If the Participant is a U.S. taxpayer and is treated as a “specified employee” within the meaning of Section 409A as of the date of the Participant’s termination, then any transfer of shares payable upon the Participant’s “separation from service” within the meaning of Section 409A which are subject to the provisions of Section 409A and are not otherwise excluded under Section 409A and would otherwise be payable during the first six-month period following such separation from service shall be paid on the fifteenth business day next following the earlier of (1) the expiration of six months from the date of the Participant’s termination or (2) the Participant’s death.

14. Restrictive Covenants.

- (a) This Section 14 shall apply if the Participant is eligible for Enhanced Retirement and the PSU Award vests under Section 3(b), or if the Participant is eligible for Retirement and the PSU Award vests under Section 3(c).

- (b) Acknowledgment of Access to Confidential Information and Trade Secrets. Participant agrees and acknowledges that during employment with the Company, Participant will be provided with, develop, and will use confidential and proprietary information and trade secrets of the Company. The confidential and proprietary information and trade secrets include, but are not limited to, the Company's business strategies, non-public financial information, identities of clients and suppliers, pricing and margin information, and any other information that Participant receives as a result of employment with the Company and that provides the Company with an economic benefit from being confidential, whether in written, tangible, electronic or any other form or media (collectively, "Confidential Information"). Confidential Information does not apply to such information which is known to the public so long as such knowledge does not result from a breach of any provision of this Award Agreement by Participant.
- (c) Protection of Company Confidential Information and Trade Secrets. Except as expressly authorized by the Company or in order to carry out the duties and responsibilities as an employee for the Company, Participant will not disclose, directly or indirectly, in any way to anyone the Company's Confidential Information or improperly make use of Confidential Information both during employment with the Company and at any time after employment with the Company terminates. Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. USC § 1833(b), and as set forth fully therein, notice is hereby given that an individual shall not be held criminally or civilly liable under any federal or state trade secret law for the disclosure of a trade secret that is made in confidence to a federal, state, or local government official, either directly or indirectly, or to an attorney, solely for the purpose of reporting or investigating a suspected violation of law; or is made in a complaint or other document filed in a lawsuit or other proceeding, if such filing is made under seal. An individual who files a lawsuit for retaliation by an employer for reporting a suspected violation of law may disclose the trade secret to the attorney of the individual and use the trade secret information in the court or agency proceeding. If the filing is a matter of public record (as before a court), any document containing the trade secret should be filed under seal, except pursuant to court order. Nothing in this Agreement prohibits or restricts you from initiating communication with, filing a report, charge, or complaint with, providing documents to, or cooperating in any investigation or proceeding of the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, or any other securities regulatory agency or authority, which you may do without notice to or approval of any member of the LyondellBasell Group or the Company.
- (d) Non-Competition. Participant agrees that for a period of twelve (12) months following the date Participant's employment with the Company ends due to Retirement, or twenty-four (24) months following the date Participant's employment with the Company ends due to Enhanced Retirement, Participant shall not (i) perform any duties or responsibilities which are similar to those Participant performed on behalf of the Company in the twenty-four (24) months prior to termination of employment for any person or entity who offers services or products, or both, competitive to those offered by the Company at the time of termination of employment, or (ii) perform any duties or responsibilities for any person or entity whereby Participant uses (or may use) Confidential Information of the Company. This restriction shall apply in any geographic area in which the Company does business as of the date of termination of employment.
- (e) Non-Interference of Company Relationships. Participant agrees that for a period of twelve (12) months following the date Participant's employment with the Company ends due to Retirement, or twenty-four (24) months following the date Participant's employment with the Company ends due to Enhanced Retirement, Participant shall not, directly or indirectly, influence, induce, solicit or otherwise take action intended to disrupt, limit or interfere with any customer, supplier, or vendor relationship which Participant had responsibility for or learned Confidential Information about in the twenty-four (24) months preceding the termination of employment.

- (f) Non-Solicitation of Employees. Participant agrees that for a period of twelve (12) months following the date Participant's employment with the Company ends due to Retirement, or twenty-four (24) months following the date Participant's employment with the Company ends due to Enhanced Retirement, Participant shall not, directly or indirectly, influence, induce, solicit or otherwise take action intended to disrupt, limit or interfere with the relationship of the Company and any employee with whom Participant interacted or knew about through employment at the Company in the twenty-four (24) months preceding the termination of employment.
- (g) Non-Disparagement. Participant agrees that Participant shall not at any time engage in any form of conduct, or make any statement or representation, either oral or written, that disparages, impugns or otherwise impairs the reputation, goodwill or interests of the Company, or any of its officers, directors, shareholders, representatives, and/or employees or agents in either the individual or representative capacities of any of the foregoing individuals (including, without limitation, the repetition or distribution of derogatory rumors, allegations, negative reports or comments). Nor shall Participant direct, arrange or encourage others to make any such derogatory or disparaging statements on Participant's behalf. Nothing in this paragraph, however, shall prevent Participant from providing truthful testimony or information in any proceeding or in response to any request from any governmental agency, or judicial, arbitral or self-regulatory forum, or as otherwise required by applicable law.
- (h) Cooperation. Participant agrees to cooperate with the Company by making Participant reasonably available to testify on behalf of the Company in any action, suit, or proceeding, whether civil, criminal, administrative, or investigative, and to assist the Company in any such action, suit, or proceeding, by providing information and meeting and consulting with the Company and its employees, representatives and counsel.
- (i) Irreparable Harm. Participant acknowledges that the Company has a legitimate need to protect itself from improper or unfair competition and to protect its Confidential Information, as well as the Company's relationships with its business partners and employees, and that the restrictions contained in this Award Agreement are reasonable and necessary to protect the Company's operations, legitimate competitive interests, and Confidential Information. Participant also recognizes the highly competitive nature of the Company's business and that irreparable harm would be caused by Participant's violation of the restrictions contained herein.
- (j) Remedies. Participant agrees that the Company's remedies at law for any violation of this Agreement are inadequate and that the Company has the right to seek injunctive relief in addition to any other remedies available to it. Therefore, if Participant breaches or threatens to breach this Agreement, the Company is entitled to specific performance and injunctive relief, in addition to any other remedies, including but not limited to monetary damages, without the posting of a bond. Participant further agrees to pay any and all legal fees, including without limitation, all attorneys' fees, court costs, and any other related fees and/or costs incurred by the Company in enforcing this Award Agreement. Participant further agrees that a court may extend the duration of the restrictions in Section 14 of this Award Agreement equal to any period of time in which Participant is in violation of this Award Agreement.

15. Clawback.

- (a) If (i) the Committee determines that the Participant has either engaged in, or benefitted from, Misconduct and (ii) the Participant is classified at a level of M-4 or above in the LyondellBasell Group compensation classification system at the time of such determination, upon notice from the Company, the Participant shall reimburse to the Company all or a portion of any amounts (whether in cash or shares) received under this PSU Award (or forfeit all or any portion of this PSU Award to the extent it has not yet been received) as the Committee deems appropriate under the circumstances. Such notice shall be provided within the earlier to occur of one year after discovery of the alleged Misconduct or the second anniversary of the Participant's Date of Termination.
- (b) If the Committee determines that the Participant has violated any of the obligations set forth in Section 14 of this Award Agreement, upon notice from the Company, the Participant shall reimburse to the Company all or a portion of any amounts (whether in cash or shares) received under this Award Agreement (or forfeit all or any portion of this PSU Award to the extent it has not yet been received) as the Committee deems appropriate under the circumstances. Such notice shall be provided within the earlier to occur of one year after discovery of the alleged violation or the second anniversary of the Participant's Date of Termination.
- (c) To the extent required by (i) applicable law, including, without limitation, the requirements of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010, any Securities and Exchange Commission rule or any applicable securities exchange listing standards; (ii) any policy that has been or may be adopted by the Board or committee thereof, including the Clawback Policy effective May 19, 2023, and amended on February 21, 2024, or as it may be amended from time to time; or (iii) the provisions of any agreement executed by the Participant, the Participant shall reimburse to the Company all or a portion of the compensation received, including under this Award Agreement (or an amount equal thereto), to the extent necessary to comply with such law(s), policy, and/or agreement, or as the Committee deems appropriate under the circumstances, which clawback may include forfeiture and/or recoupment of such amounts or benefits.

16. Choice of Law.

This Award Agreement shall be governed by the laws of the State of Texas, without regard to conflict of laws principles.

17. Jurisdiction and Forum.

Any action arising out of this Award Agreement or the relationship between the parties established herein shall be brought only in the state or federal courts of the State of Texas, and Participant hereby consents to and submits to the exclusive jurisdiction of such courts.

18. Savings Clause.

It is expressly understood and agreed that although the Company and Participant consider the restrictions contained in Section 14 of this Award Agreement to be reasonable for the purpose of preserving the Company's Confidential Information, as well as the Company's relationships with its business partners and employees, if any restrictive covenant set forth in Section 14 of this Award Agreement is found by any court having jurisdiction to be invalid or unreasonable, the restrictive covenant shall be limited and reduced so as to contain the maximum restrictions permitted by applicable law. The restrictive covenants set forth in Section 14 of this Award Agreement shall be interpreted consistent with, and limited to the extent necessary to comply with, applicable rules of professional conduct. All remaining provisions of this Award Agreement, and/or portions thereof, shall remain in full force and effect.

19. Waiver.

The Company's failure to enforce any provision(s) of this Award Agreement shall not in any way be construed as a waiver of any such provision(s) or prevent the Company thereafter from enforcing each and every other provision of this Award Agreement.

LYONDELLBASELL INDUSTRIES N.V.

Note: For Mr. Rhenman, our Executive Vice President, Advanced Polymer Solutions, "Retirement" also includes termination of service on or after age 65. For our Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Vanacker, "Enhanced Retirement" includes termination of service on or after age 55 with 7 years of service.

LIST OF SUBSIDIARIES OF THE REGISTRANT

As of December 31, 2025

Entity Name	Jurisdiction of Formation
LyondellBasell Industries N.V.	Netherlands
LYB Export Holdings Limited	United Kingdom
LYB Exports Inc.	United States
LYB International Finance B.V.	Netherlands
LyondellBasell Finance Company	United States
Basell North America Inc.	United States
LYB CLCS COE LLC	United States
LYB Exports LLC	United States
Lyondell Chemical Company	United States
LYB (Barbados) Holdings SRL	Barbados
LYB (Barbados) SRL	Barbados
LYB Capital Holdings Ltd.	Malta
LYB Capital Ltd.	Malta
LYB CLCS Holding US LLC	United States
LYB CLCS Sales US LLC	United States
LYB Recycling CA LLC	United States
LYB Recycling US LLC	United States
LYB Finance Holdings LLC	United States
LYB Americas Finance Company LLC	United States
Lyondell Chemical Properties, L.P.	United States
LYB Houston Hub Holdings LLC	United States
LYB International Finance III, LLC	United States
LYB International Investments LLC	United States
LYB Funding Holdings Ltd.	Malta
LYB Funding Ltd.	Malta
LYB US Holdings Ltd	United Kingdom
LYB Bayport Ethers LLC	United States
LYB Channelview POTBA LLC	United States
LYB Equistar Holdings LLC	United States
Equistar LP, LLC	United States
Equistar GP, LLC	United States
Equistar Chemicals, LP	United States
Equistar Bayport, LLC	United States
Equistar Mont Belvieu Corporation	United States
LyondellBasell LC Offtake LLC	United States
LYB UK Investments Ltd	United Kingdom

Entity Name	Jurisdiction of Formation
LYB Receivables LLC	United States
LYB UK Holdings Ltd	United Kingdom
Lyondell Chemical Europe, Inc.	United States
Lyondell Chemical Overseas Services, Inc.	United States
Lyondell Chemical Technology 1 Inc.	United States
Lyondell Chemical Technology, L.P.	United States
Lyondell POTechLP, Inc.	United States
Lyondell Chemical Technology Management, Inc.	United States
Lyondell POTechGP, Inc.	United States
Lyondell POJVG, LLC	United States
Lyondell POJVLP, LLC	United States
PO Offtake, LP	United States
Lyondell Refining Company LLC	United States
Lyondell Refining I LLC	United States
Houston Refining LP	United States
LyondellBasell Acetyls Holdco, LLC	United States
LyondellBasell Acetyls, LLC	United States
LyondellBasell Investment LLC	United States
LyondellBasell Transportation Company, LLC	United States
LyondellBasell Advanced Polymers Inc.	United States
A. Schulman International Inc.	United States
AS Mex Hold S.A. de C.V.	Mexico
A. Schulman de Mexico S.A. de C.V.	Mexico
LyondellBasell SCS UK Ltd	United Kingdom
LYB Treasury Services Ltd.	United Kingdom
ASI Investments Holding Co.	United States
HGGC Citadel Plastics Holdings, Inc.	United States
Bulk Molding Compounds, Inc.	United States
BMC Deutschland GmbH	Germany
tetra-DUR Kunststoff-Produktion GmbH	Germany
LYB Composites Holding LLC	United States
LyondellBasell Composites LLC	United States
Quantum Composites, Inc.	United States
LYB Matrixx Holdings Inc.	United States
LYB Brazil Holdings LLC	United States
A. Schulman Plásticos do Brasil Ltda.	Brazil
LYB International Limited	Cayman
LyondellBasell Subholdings B.V.	Netherlands
Basell International Holdings B.V.	Netherlands

Entity Name	Jurisdiction of Formation
Basell (Thailand) Holdings B.V.	Netherlands
Basell Advanced Polyolefins (Thailand) Company Ltd.	Thailand
Basell Advanced Polyolefins (Dalian) Co., Ltd.	China
Basell Arabie Investissements SAS	France
Basell Asia Pacific Limited	China
Basell Trading (Shanghai) Co. Ltd.	China
LyondellBasell Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.	Malaysia
LyondellBasell Polyolefin (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	China
Basell Holdings Middle East GmbH	Germany
Basell International Trading FZE	United Arab Emirates
Basell Moyen Orient Investissements SAS	France
Basell Poliolefinas Ltda.	Brazil
Colortech Da Amazonia Ltda.	Brazil
Basell Poliolefinas, S. de R.L. de C.V.	Mexico
Basell Polyolefin Istanbul Ticaret Limited Sirketi	Turkey
Basell Polyolefins India Private Limited	India
Basell Polyolefins Korea Ltd.	Korea, Republic Of
Bulk Molding Compounds do Brasil Industria de Plásticos Reforçados Ltda.	Brazil
Citadel Plastics Mexico Holdings, LLC	United States
Bulk Molding Compounds Mexico, S. de R.L. de C.V.	Mexico
Lyondell Asia Holdings Limited	China
Lyondell Basell Arabian Limited	Saudi Arabia
Lyondell China Holdings Limited	China
Lyondell Greater China Holdings Limited	China
Lyondell Greater China Trading Limited	China
Lyondell Japan, Inc.	Japan
Lyondell South Asia Pte Ltd	Singapore
LyondellBasell Advanced Polymers (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.	Malaysia
LyondellBasell Advanced Polyolefins (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.	Malaysia
LyondellBasell Brasil Ltda.	Brazil
LyondellBasell Canada Inc.	Canada
LyondellBasell Egypt LLC	Egypt
LyondellBasell Polymers (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.	Malaysia
LyondellBasell Singapore Pte. Ltd.	Singapore
LyondellBasell Taiwan Co., Ltd.	Taiwan
LyondellBasell Vietnam Company Limited	Vietnam
OE Insurance Ltd	Bermuda
LYB International Finance II B.V.	Netherlands

Entity Name	Jurisdiction of Formation
LyondellBasell Industries Holdings B.V.	Netherlands
A. Schulman Castellon S.L.	Spain
A. Schulman Plastics BV	Belgium
A. Schulman Belgium BV	Belgium
A. Schulman Europe International B.V.	Netherlands
A. Schulman 's-Gravendeel B.V.	Netherlands
A. Schulman Gainsborough Ltd	United Kingdom
A. Schulman Thermoplastic Compounds Limited	United Kingdom
A. Schulman Nordic AB	Sweden
A. Schulman Plastics S.r.l.	Italy
A. Schulman Plastik Sanayi ve Ticaret Anonim Sirketi	Turkey
A. Schulman Polska Sp. z o.o.	Poland
A. Schulman Poznan Sp. Z o.o.	Poland
Basell Benelux B.V.	Netherlands
Basell Poliolefinas Iberica S.L.	Spain
Basell Poliolefine Italia S.r.l.	Italy
Basell Sales & Marketing Company B.V.	Netherlands
Basell UK Holdings Limited	United Kingdom
Basell Polyolefins UK Limited	United Kingdom
CTO Polyolefins UK Limited	United Kingdom
LYB Finance Company B.V.	Netherlands
LYB Luxembourg S.à r.l.	Luxembourg
Basell Germany Holdings GmbH	Germany
LYB Solvent Recycling GmbH	Germany
LYB Circular R&D GmbH	Germany
LYB Recycling DE GmbH	Germany
Basell Polyolefine GmbH	Germany
Basell Bayreuth Chemie GmbH	Germany
A. Schulman Europe Verwaltungs GmbH	Germany
A. Schulman GmbH	Germany
A. Schulman Real Estate GmbH & Co. KG	Germany
MUO Polyolefine GmbH	Germany
LYB Europe Funding Limited	Hong Kong
LyondellBasell Holdings France SAS	France
A. Schulman Inc. Limited	United Kingdom
A. Schulman Plastics SAS	France
A. Schulman S.A.S.	France
Eliau S.A.S.	France

Entity Name	Jurisdiction of Formation
Basell Polyolefines France S.A.S.	France
Compagnie de Distribution des Hydrocarbures SAS	France
Compagnie Petrochimique de Berre SAS	France
Lyondell Chimie France SAS	France
LyondellBasell Services France S.A.S.	France
LYB Advanced Polymer Solutions Ireland Limited	Ireland
LYB Ireland Limited	Ireland
LYB Trading Company B.V.	Netherlands
Lyondell Chemie Nederland B.V.	Netherlands
Lyondell Chemie (PO-11) B.V.	Netherlands
Lyondell Chemie (POSM) B.V.	Netherlands
Lyondell PO-11 C.V.	Netherlands
LyondellBasell China Holdings B.V.	Netherlands
Basell Advanced Polyolefins (Suzhou) Co. Ltd.	China
Guangzhou Basell Advanced Polyolefins Co., Ltd.	China
LyondellBasell Advanced Polymer (Changshu) Co., Ltd.	China
LyondellBasell Advanced Polymer (Dongguan) Co. Ltd.	China
Mepol S.r.l.	Italy
Industrial Technology Investments Poland Sp. Z.o.o.	Poland
Polar S.r.l.	Italy
LYB CLCS Sales NL B.V.	Netherlands
LYB CLCS Sales BE BV	Belgium
LYB CLCS Sales DE GmbH	Germany
LYB CLCS Sales FR SAS	France
LYB CLCS Sales IT S.r.l.	Italy
LYB CLCS Sales UK LTD	United Kingdom
LYB Recycling NL B.V.	Netherlands
Tivaco S.A.	Belgium
Rotterdam Olefins & Polyolefins B.V.	Netherlands
Tarragona Poliolefinas Iberica S.L.	Spain

* Where a subsidiary is owned by two or more entities, it is only listed once.

Joint Ventures		
	Entity Name	Jurisdiction of Formation
	Bright LyondellBasell Petrochemical Co., Ltd. ¹	China
	Genox LyondellBasell New Material Co., Ltd. ²	China
	Ningbo ZRCC Lyondell Chemical Co. Ltd. ³	China
	Ningbo ZRCC LyondellBasell New Material Company Limited ⁴	China
	EPS Ethylen-Pipeline-Süd GmbH & Co. KG ⁵	Germany
	Source One GmbH ⁶	Germany
	Source One Plastics GmbH ⁷	Germany
	PT LyondellBasell Advanced Polyolefins ⁸	Indonesia
	PT LyondellBasell Advanced Polyolefins Commercial ⁹	Indonesia
	PolyMirae Co., Ltd. ¹⁰	Korea, Republic Of
	Indelpro, S.A. de C.V. ¹¹	Mexico
	Circular Cleveland B.V. ¹²	Netherlands
	Circular Rotterdam B.V. ¹³	Netherlands
	LyondellBasell Covestro Manufacturing Maasvlakte V.O.F. ¹⁴	Netherlands
	Rodepa Vastgoed B.V. ¹⁵	Netherlands
	Stiphout Industries B.V. ¹⁶	Netherlands
	Basell Orlen Polyolefins Sp. Z.o.o. ¹⁷	Poland
	Al Waha Petrochemical Company ¹⁸	Saudi Arabia
	National Petrochemical Industrial Company ¹⁹	Saudi Arabia
	Natpet Schulman Specialty Plastic Compounds ²⁰	Saudi Arabia
	Saudi Ethylene & Polyethylene Company ²¹	Saudi Arabia
	Saudi Polyolefins Company ²²	Saudi Arabia
	HMC Polymers Company Limited ²³	Thailand
	SCG ICO Polymers Company Limited ²⁴	Thailand
	Cyclyx International LLC ²⁵	United States
	Louisiana Integrated PolyEthylene JV LLC ²⁶	United States
	PD Glycol LP ²⁷	United States
	PO JV, LP ²⁸	United States
	Technology JV, LP ²⁹	United States

¹ Basell International Holdings B.V. owns a 50% interest in Bright LyondellBasell Petrochemical Co., Ltd.

² Basell International Holdings B.V. owns a 50% interest in Genox LyondellBasell New Material Co., Ltd.

³ Lyondell China Holdings Limited owns a 26.65% interest in Ningbo ZRCC Lyondell Chemical Co. Ltd.

⁴ Lyondell China Holdings Limited owns a 50% interest in Ningbo ZRCC LyondellBasell New Material Company Limited.

⁵ Basell Polyolefine GmbH owns a 19.07% interest in EPS Ethylen-Pipeline-Süd GmbH & Co. KG.

⁶ LyondellBasell Industries Holdings B.V. owns a 24.9% interest in Source One GmbH.

- ⁷ LyondellBasell Industries Holdings B.V. owns a 49% interest in Source One Plastics GmbH.
- ⁸ A. Schulman International Inc. owns a 65% interest in PT LyondellBasell Advanced Polyolefins.
- ⁹ A. Schulman International Inc. owns a 65% interest in PT LyondellBasell Advanced Polyolefins Commercial.
- ¹⁰ Basell International Holdings B.V. owns a 50% interest in PolyMirae Co., Ltd.
- ¹¹ Basell International Holdings B.V. owns a 49% interest in Indelpro, S.A. de C.V.
- ¹² LyondellBasell Industries Holdings B.V. owns 19% interest in Circular Cleveland B.V.
- ¹³ LyondellBasell Industries Holdings B.V. owns a 22.26% interest in Circular Rotterdam B.V.
- ¹⁴ Lyondell PO-11 C.V. owns a 50% interest in LyondellBasell Covestro Manufacturing Maasvlakte V.O.F.
- ¹⁵ LyondellBasell Industries Holdings B.V. owns 50% interest in Rodepa Vastgoed B.V.
- ¹⁶ LyondellBasell Industries Holdings B.V. owns 50% interest in Stiphout Industries B.V.
- ¹⁷ LyondellBasell Industries Holdings B.V. owns a 50% interest in Basell Orlen Polyolefins Sp. Z.o.o.
- ¹⁸ Basell Arabie Investissements SAS owns a 25% interest in Al Waha Petrochemical Company.
- ¹⁹ Basell International Holdings B.V. owns a 35% interest in National Petrochemical Industrial Company.
- ²⁰ A. Schulman Europe International B.V. owns a 50% interest in Natpet Schulman Specialty Plastic Compounds.
- ²¹ Basell Moyen Orient Investissements SAS owns a 25% interest in Saudi Ethylene & Polyethylene Company.
- ²² Basell Holdings Middle East GmbH owns a 25% interest in Saudi Polyolefins Company.
- ²³ Basell (Thailand) Holdings B.V. owns a 28.56% interest in HMC Polymers Company Limited.
- ²⁴ LyondellBasell Advanced Polyolefins (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd. owns a 13% interest in SCG ICO Polymers Company Limited.
- ²⁵ Equistar Chemicals, LP owns a 25% interest in Cyclyx International LLC.
- ²⁶ LyondellBasell LC Offtake LLC owns a 50% interest in Louisiana Integrated PolyEthylene JV LLC.
- ²⁷ Equistar Chemicals, LP owns a 50% interest in PD Glycol LP.
- ²⁸ PO Offtake, LP owns a 50% interest in PO JV, LP.
- ²⁹ Lyondell POTechLP, Inc. owns a 49% partnership interest in Technology JV, LP. Lyondell POTechGP, Inc. owns a 1% partnership interest in Technology JV, LP.

CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

We hereby consent to the incorporation by reference in the Registration Statements on Form S-8 (No. 333-183500, 333-183501, and 333-256676) and Form S-3 (No. 333-283755) of LyondellBasell Industries N.V. of our report dated February 20, 2026 relating to the financial statements and the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, which appears in this Form 10-K.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Houston, Texas
February 20, 2026

CERTIFICATION

I, Peter Vanacker, certify that:

- (1) I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of LyondellBasell Industries N.V.;
- (2) Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
- (3) Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
- (4) The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a. Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b. Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c. Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d. Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
- (5) The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a. All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b. Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ Peter Vanacker

Peter Vanacker
Chief Executive Officer

Date: February 20, 2026

CERTIFICATION

I, Agustin Izquierdo, certify that:

- (1) I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of LyondellBasell Industries N.V.;
- (2) Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
- (3) Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
- (4) The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a. Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b. Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c. Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d. Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
- (5) The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a. All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b. Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ Agustin Izquierdo

Agustin Izquierdo

Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

Date: February 20, 2026

CERTIFICATIONS PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350

In connection with the Annual Report of LyondellBasell Industries N.V. (the company) on Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 2025, as furnished to the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the Report), each of the undersigned hereby certifies, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that to their knowledge:

- (1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of Sections 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
- (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the company.

Date: February 20, 2026

/s/ Peter Vanacker

Peter Vanacker
Chief Executive Officer

/s/ Agustin Izquierdo

Agustin Izquierdo
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer