

Impact and Sustainability Report

20
25



Impact and Sustainability Report

2025



DISCLAIMER:

The Novamont Impact and Sustainability Report is a document prepared and published on an annual basis and contains forward-looking statements relating to the various topics addressed therein. The forward-looking statements are based on assessments, estimates and beliefs of Novamont's management, considered reasonable in light of the information available at the time they are made. However, by their nature, forward-looking statements involve a degree of uncertainty, as they depend on the occurrence of future events and developments that are, in whole or in part, outside Novamont's control and beyond its reasonable ability to predict. Actual outcomes may differ from those announced as a result of a number of factors, including, but not limited to: future trends in demand, supply and prices of the products handled by the Company, actual operating performance, general macroeconomic conditions, geopolitical factors and changes in the economic and regulatory framework in many of the countries in which Novamont operates, the success in the development and application of new technologies, advances in scientific research, changes in stakeholder expectations, and other changes in business conditions. Readers of this document are therefore invited to take into account the possibility of discrepancies between certain forward-looking statements contained herein, which should be understood as estimates, and the results that will actually be achieved, should the events or factors mentioned above occur. The reporting of GHG emissions and the related targets, commitments and ambitions should not be construed as the assumption of any legal liability in relation to the actual or potential impacts associated with them. Throughout this document, the term "Novamont" refers to "Novamont S.p.A." and the companies included within the scope of consolidation.

INDEX

Message to the stakeholders	6
Reading guide	10
2025 Highlights	14
Purpose and stakeholder governance	16
Climate and environmental action	70
Circularity	94
Fair work	120
Justice, equity, diversity and inclusion	134
Human rights	140
Government affairs and collective action	144
Impact assessment	162
Common benefits purposes: actions and objectives	164
GRI Contents Index	168
Other KPIs	170
Glossary	171

MESSAGE TO THE STAKEHOLDERS

The year 2025 saw the continuation of a complex and challenging international environment, shaped by geopolitical instability and by global demand, which showed signs of weakness. The European bio-based industry continued to face the effects of a regulatory framework that is still undergoing profound change, delays in the opening of new markets for more sustainable products, and competitive pressures, including those arising from low-cost supplies from Asian countries and the proliferation of products that do not comply with key international standards.

Aggressive strategies and dumping practices by non-European operators, which continue to generate strong pressure driven mainly by price, have encouraged the spread of a commodity-style approach even in segments with a higher technological content, contributing across several sectors of the European chemicals industry to the closure of production capacity and a slowdown in investment.

In 2025, the European Union, in order to counter the blatant unfair trading practices that have been hampering the industry for years, stepped up its use of traditional trade-defence instruments, such as anti-dumping duties on individual products, with the hope that new tools will be introduced that are better suited to the current context and capable of addressing the broader value chains to which individual products belong. This explains the investigations launched in 2025 into precursors of biodegradable and bio-based plastics, without extending them to downstream products. This approach, while highlighting the shortcomings of the European anti-dumping system, already well known to the Commission, represents an important first step. Given that, in order to leverage innovation-driven sectors with high investment intensity, such as biorefineries for bioproducts within the circular bioeconomy, it is clearly necessary to think in terms of integrated value chains, we are counting on measures that can deliver a tangible impact as quickly as possible.

Over the last few months, further progress has been made, which can be built upon to create a shared foundation for cooperation between industry, agriculture, environmental stakeholders and institutions on bioplastics and the bioeconomy, starting from Italy.

An important regulatory space for compostable packaging has opened up with the entry into force, in August 2026, of the Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation (PPWR), which bans certain traditional applications from 2030 onwards. Each Member State will have the opportunity, by 11 August 2026, to define which applications that would otherwise be prohibited (Annex V of the PPWR) may instead be made using biodegradable and compostable bioplastics. The new EU Fertilising Products Regulation, meanwhile, provides an important tool for defining when soil biodegradable mulching films can be classified as soil improvers, helping to prevent microplastic pollution and to enhance soil structure. The new European Bioeconomy Strategy presented in November 2025 acknowledges that the current priority is go-to-market and looks to existing Regulations and Directives to create an initial and urgent regulatory space. Bioec-

onomy is also emerging as a strategic sector in “Made in Italy 2030”, the new White Paper on industrial strategy developed by the Ministry of Enterprises and Made in Italy.

In this context, Novamont has placed a strong emphasis on quality, responsible innovation and transparency across the entire value chain, further advancing our journey within the biochemistry sector, one of the pillars of Eni’s transformation path and now a core element of Versalis’s progressive transformation objectives. On the ground, we have demonstrated in practical terms what “doing more with less” means, delivering concrete and transformative solutions for local areas while building strategic alliances and place-based projects.

Circular bioeconomy represents an innovation-driven field that offers concrete solutions to the limitations of traditional development models – from microplastics and PFAS to ecosystem degradation and agricultural soil pollution, as well as the challenges associated with recycling certain types of packaging – while at the same time creating new areas of growth through the development of new value chains, chemical and biotechnological processes, production facilities and markets. In 2025, this commitment took on even greater significance, strengthening our ability to apply innovation across all activities, while leveraging skills, experience and industrial roots. The commitment to strengthening industrial integration continued, through the merge of the Porto Torres plant, previously an equal joint venture with Versalis, and the Versalis Research Centre in Rivalta Scrivia.

Aware that integrated biorefineries within the circular bioeconomy are key infrastructures on which to build the production system resilience, in 2025 our plants carried out process optimisation activities, with targeted interventions aimed at improving stability, performance and energy efficiency. At the same time, efforts focused on the testing and development of new products and speciality grades were further enhanced, with industrial-scale trials being initiated and with projects in collaboration between Versalis and Eni.

We have accelerated the development of lower-input crops and the implementation of new technologies to transform waste and by-products into new raw materials and products, gradually reducing our dependence on feedstock and steadily increasing its environmental sustainability. In particular, activities continued to focus on the conversion of agro-industrial residues for the production of second-gen-



eration sugars and innovative bioproducts intended for high value-added applications, as well as on the development of initiatives to combine different recycling technologies, such as composting, chemical recycling and mechanical recycling. In particular, in 2025 the RUNFASTER4EU project was launched. Novamont is a partner in the project, which is funded by the Circular Bio-based Europe Joint Undertaking and aims to develop an increasingly more environmentally sustainable and replicable bio-based value chain for the large-scale cultivation of oilseed crops on marginal land and their upgrading, through advanced biorefining processes, into high value-added bioproducts.

In response to the gradual lowering of quality standards in the bioplastics market, and to the increase in low-cost imports, we have embarked on a path aimed at strengthening the positioning of our Mater-Bi bioplastic, with the objective of highlighting more clearly its technological, performance-related and environmental characteristics.

We have demonstrated that Mater-Bi, across its various applications, maintains reliable technical properties that are appropriate to specific uses, making these characteristics increasingly recognisable and verifiable throughout the value chain and for the end consumer.

In line with our mission to design biodegradable and compostable products that do not accumulate in water or soil and do not release persistent microplastics, and in addition to publishing scientific articles that support the positive behaviour of Mater-Bi in soil and in organic waste treatment plants, in November 2025 we obtained the certificate of conformity with the Fertilising Products Regulation (EU) 2019/1009 for soil biodegradable mulching films made of Mater-Bi. We have also committed to voluntarily adopting the same criteria for other products, such as carrier bags, fruit and vegetable bags, and specific packaging solutions.

Alongside these initiatives, we have continued to enhance the value of our verified carbon footprint and achieved industrial validation of an advanced traceability system, based on digital notarisatation technology on the blockchain.

With the aim of providing tangible evidence of our ability to develop solutions that combine performance, higher environmental sustainability objectives and efficient use of resources — in line with the principle of “doing more with less” — while contributing to the development of innovative industrial value chains and the spread of more sustainable production models at local level, we promoted the project “Cambia impronta! Scegli la leggerezza” (“Change your footprint! Choose something light”). The project was carried out in collaboration with UniCoop Firenze and Legambiente, with the goal of raising citizens’ awareness of the importance of proper organic waste management directly at large-scale retail outlets.

In 2025, we validated new vegetable-based hydraulic fluids, dielectric oils and biolubricants designed for use in environmentally sensitive contexts, and also developed an innovative-polymer that is biodegradable, recyclable and expandable.

In the agricultural sector, following the authorisation of our pelargonic acid-based plant protection product Ager-Bi in Italy in 2024, we extended the approval to additional crops and initiated its expansion, and already achieved registrations in Portugal and Spain and currently under way in France, confirming excellent agronomic performance. In parallel, we developed an innovative biostimulant based on vegetable protein hydrolysates derived from cereal by-products, with trials completed on horticultural crops and baby leaf, and further studies planned on cereals and fruit crops. Following the launch of the collaboration in 2024 to promote compostable twines and clips together with Bayer CropScience, ARaymond, SACH and Sicor, composting tests were successfully completed in Murcia in 2025.

We committed to the development and consolidation of dedicated value chains for the production of flexible and paper-based food packaging, which are now fully operational. The production chains support the production of high-barrier flexible packaging, clear packaging and films, extrusion-coated paper, laminated paper and related containers, as well as specific solutions for capsules, contributing to ensure production capacity and continuity across the entire value chain. The activities of the TERRIFIC project continued - the European flagship project coordinated by Novamont and funded by the Circular Bio-based Europe Joint Undertaking — which aims to show and develop eight innovative solutions for the packaging sector, using renewable raw materials with a circular approach.

Novamont is a Benefit Company and a B Corp that has chosen by statute to act as a regenerative force, promoting transparency and driving entire supply chains towards ever higher environmental standards, helping them to become an active part of change. For these reasons, Novamont will continue to go beyond profit, continuing to create systems that have a positive impact on society and continuing to apply high standards for itself and its stakeholders. It is worth recalling, with reference to the 2025 operating data, that Novamont carried out an analysis of its activities in order to assess their alignment with what is defined as “sustainable” under the European Taxonomy for sustainable finance. This analysis showed that 98.6% of the eligible turnover (associated with the production of plastics in primary form, activity 3.17 of the Taxonomy) was in line with sustainability criteria.

Our journey in the field of the circular bioeconomy, which began over 30 years ago, has taught us that this is an area of profound industrial and technological transformation, oriented towards the long term and requiring vision, determination and the ability to address responsibly the challenges that lie ahead. In particular, this is a sector that cannot be separated from its relationship with local territories, which represent an essential element of resilience and the capacity to respond to the transformations currently under way. For this reason, in a context marked by growing environmental, regulatory and market complexity, we will continue to work together with local stakeholders, value chains, and industrial and institutional partners to strengthen a development model that is truly capable of generating shared value. Only through a systemic and inclusive approach, grounded in collaboration and responsibility, will we be able to make a concrete contribution to the ecological transition and to industrial competitiveness.

Catia Bastioli - Chief Executive Officer

READING GUIDE

This document is the sixth Impact Report drawn up by Novamont, part of Versalis (Eni), a Benefit Company since 2020, to transparently report on its activities aimed at achieving the common benefit purposes, both in terms of actions carried out and plans and commitments for the future.

Novamont has a long track record of voluntary non-financial reporting: in fact, it has been publishing its own Sustainability Report from 2008 until 2024, on an annual basis, through a process of continuous improvement and in accordance with the most recent regulatory reporting developments¹ and the most reliable international reporting guidelines.

From the 2023 financial year onwards, Novamont has also been included within the scope of Versalis's voluntary non-financial reporting (Versalis For), which provides an opportunity to explore in greater depth its role within Versalis's strategy, aimed at portfolio specialisation also through chemistry based on renewable raw materials.

With the aim of making the communication of its sustainability strategy more effective and presenting the results achieved in a more consistent and integrated manner, Novamont has decided, starting from the 2025 financial year, to prepare a single reporting document that integrates into the Impact Report the content and indicators that were previously presented in the Sustainability Report.

1. Between 2019 and 2022, the company voluntarily chose to prepare the Sustainability Report in accordance with the requirements of Legislative Decree 254/2016 regarding the disclosure of non-financial information, implementing the European Directive 2014/95/EU. This report is known as the Consolidated Voluntary Non-Financial Statement, or "NFS".

The unification of the Impact Report and the Sustainability Report makes it possible to present, in an integrated manner, both the impacts generated in pursuit of the common benefit purposes set out in the Articles of Association and the main ESG performance indicators, drawing inspiration from international sustainability standards², while avoiding duplication of information and strengthening coherence between the benefit mission and the sustainability strategy.

Within this evolutionary and integrative approach, the document is organised into thematic chapters aligned with the new B Corp Standards (V2.1), which Novamont uses as an "external evaluation standard" to measure the impacts generated, in accordance with the provisions set out in Annexes 4 and 5 of Law No. 208 of 2015 concerning Benefit Corporations³. Each thematic area defined by the B Corp framework is assigned a chapter that outlines Novamont's related performance, describing projects, initiatives and collaborations that, over the course of the year, have helped to promote positive effects on local areas and people, while at the same time reducing negative impacts. The organisation of the content and the graphic layout have been developed to ensure the document is clear, consistent and accessible, keeping inclusion in mind.

The document outlines the common benefits objectives and related goals, monitored through indicators defined in 2020 when Novamont S.p.A. acquired Benefit Corporation status⁴. These indicators are designed to remain consistent over time, ensuring that results are comparable, except where updates are required to adapt to changes in the context. These indicators are intended to remain stable over time, ensuring comparability of results, except where updates are necessary to reflect changes in the context.

2. This document draws inspiration from the GRI Sustainability Reporting Standards published in 2021 by the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) for the selection of certain indicators (KPIs) and for the presentation of some information.

3. Further details are addressed in the chapter "Purpose and stakeholder governance" (p. 16) and in the chapter "Impact Measurement" (p. 162).

4. With the exception of the 'Decarbonization Potential Index' KPI, which was defined in 2024, following the revision of the previous KPI from an evolutionary perspective.

The document presents qualitative and quantitative information regarding Novamont S.p.A. and its direct and indirect subsidiaries. Specifically, for the GRI social and environmental content and indicators, the scope of reference and calculation methodologies are aligned with those used in Eni's Sustainability Reporting. In relation to the indicators and objectives associated with the aims of common benefit, summarised in the chapter "Common benefits purposes: actions and objectives", reference is made solely to Novamont S.p.A.

The data and information contained in the document refer to the 2025 financial year (from 1 January to 31 December). The information relating to the transfer of the "R&D BIOCHEM" business unit of Versalis S.p.A. located in Rivalta Scrivia (Tortona, AL), which became part of Novamont with legal effect from 1 July 2025, reporting commences from the aforementioned date. On the other hand, the data relating to Matrica S.p.A., based in Porto Torres (SS), which was fully merged into Novamont S.p.A. with legal effect from 1 November 2025, have been incorporated into Novamont from 1 January 2025 - the date on which the accounting effectiveness of the transaction commenced. It should be noted that, where relevant, some data and information relating to the year 2026 are also included, concerning significant events that occurred after the end of the financial year but before the publication date of the document, duly indicated.

The portion of data included in Eni's consolidated reporting has been subject to review processes by an independent third party as part of Eni's Sustainability Reporting assurance process and has been included in the management report.

This document was submitted to the Board of Directors and the Shareholders' Meeting of Novamont S.p.A. on 10 March 2026 and 23 April 2026 respectively, and published on 24 April 2026.



For a complete understanding of the contents of this document, please refer to the 'Glossary', which contains a collection of definitions of the terms most commonly used in Novamont's language.



2025 HIGHLIGHTS

MESSAGE TO THE STAKEHOLDERS

€ 237 mln

Novamont S.p.A. Turnover

98.6%

alignment with the EU Green Taxonomy criteria (for the Manufacture of plastics in primary forms, activity 3.17.)

87%

business customers who are satisfied or very satisfied with Novamont

>20%

of employees involved in Research and Development activities

€ 19 mln

of investments in Research and Development

1800

active patents and patent applications and 149 patent families

40

active research projects, of which 3 flagship projects, involving 517 partners

CLIMATE AND ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION

65%

share of regenerative turnover

51%

materials from renewable sources of plant origin

100%

of the electricity purchased comes from renewable energy sources certified through Guarantees of Origin

Federchimica Responsible Care award

CIRCULARITY

8

scientific publications

Achievement of recognition for biodegradable mulching films as inorganic soil improvers in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2019/1009 on fertilisers

'Cambia impronta! Scegli la leggerezza' (Change your footprint, choose something light!): developed in collaboration with Unicoop Firenze and Legambiente, over 10,000 visitors and training of 27 managers and customer service operators in the retail centers

> 100

events of the sectors that Novamont attended

> 3,000

students

throughout Italy, in activities aimed at education and raising awareness about soil health, in collaboration with the Re Soil Foundation

200

involved teachers

FAIR WORK

775

employees

Workplace Health Promotion (WHP) project launch in the Novara branch

GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS AND COLLECTIVE ACTION

Collaboration with the Compostable by Design Platform for drafting guidelines on compostable packaging

Launch of the "Bioeconomia per l'inclusione (BioEconomy for Inclusion)" project at Carinola Prison (Caserta), in collaboration with the social cooperative Terra Felix

Officine Novamont:

875.5

hours of internal training

the first Novamont HSE Day dedicated to the topics of Health, Safety and Environment

234

participants involved

Project involving consumer associations, aimed at raising awareness on bioplastics features and their correct use, in collaboration with Versalis and Eni

Educational activities called "Le Stanze dei Perché (The 'Whys' Rooms)" involving primary and middle schools: 10 events, 59 classes and 1,268 students involved

JUSTICE, EQUITY, DIVERSITY AND INCLUSION

Establishment of an internal working group, on voluntary basis, for the promotion of a more equitable and inclusive work environment

Launch of an internal survey to map perceptions and priorities about diversity and inclusion (D&I)

Opening of "Caffè Sociale AUTentico (AUThentic Social Café)"

HUMAN RIGHTS

> 200

suppliers involved in the evaluation of sustainability criteria (including human rights) using the Open-es platform

1

PURPOSE AND STAKEHOLDER GOVERNANCE

APPROACH AND MANAGEMENT OF THE TOPIC

The chapter Purpose and stakeholder governance describes how Novamont integrates in its governance and in its operations a stakeholder-focused approach aimed to an increased social and environmental protection. This implies aligning its strategy to a public objective, in order to have a significant positive impact, involving stakeholders in the decisional process, adequately answering notifications, guaranteeing the leadership's responsibility for all social and environmental performance and reporting all the progress.



COMPANY IDENTITY

Founded in 1990, Novamont is an industrial company and finds its roots in the Montedison Materials Science school at a time when the group included both the chemical and agricultural-industrial segments. It is said integration of chemistry and agriculture at the basis of the ambitious research project that, back in 1996, gave rise to an independent start-up, committed not only to developing biodegradable products but also to the creation of a circular bioeconomy demonstrator with products used as catalysts of a cultural change.

1990

Establishment year

1996

An independent start-up engaged in the development of biodegradable products and the creation of a circular bioeconomy demonstrator

2023

Merged with Versalis

With a €237 million turnover⁵, today, Novamont is a Benefit Company and a certified B Corp, among the international players in the field of biodegradable and compostable bioplastics and in the development of biochemistries and polymers derived in whole or in part from plant based renewable raw materials. In 2023 Novamont became part of Versalis, Eni's chemical company in a transformation journey towards a more sustainable and circular chemistry and towards more specialised products. This important move is part of Eni's energy transition path, which identifies the bio-chemistry sector as one of the main levers. Novamont will be able to count on the development of its biorefineries network and new synergies, enhancing what has already been built, and developing projects for total upstream and downstream integration. The merge of the Porto Torres plant and the Rivalta Scrivia (Tortona) research centre, goes in the direction of enhancing synergy between Novamont - Versalis assets and technologies.

Novamont's development model aims to connect different sectors and to collaborate with all actors in the value chain: from agriculture to research, from industry to the waste sector, from local institutions to civil society, through the development of pilot projects, that focus on the specific characteristics of local areas, to continuously monitor performance in order to measure the extent of environmental, economic and social impact generated at a local level.

Guided by these principles, Novamont promotes a circular approach to the bioeconomy based on redesigning the way in which the materials and applications are produced, consumed and disposed of and encouraging the creation of local virtuous value chain. With this in mind, over the years Novamont has developed biorefineries for bioproducts through innovative technologies, starting from disused or no longer competitive plants, minimising land consumption and promoting the regeneration of territories and the social fabric. Through its biorefineries for bio-based products, Novamont has developed and continues to develop solutions with an increasing renewable content that are biodegradable and compostable, and designed for multiple end-of-life options. From the outset of their design, these solutions offer opportunities to launch development projects with partners who share the need to redesign applications and value chains with a view to greater resource efficiency.

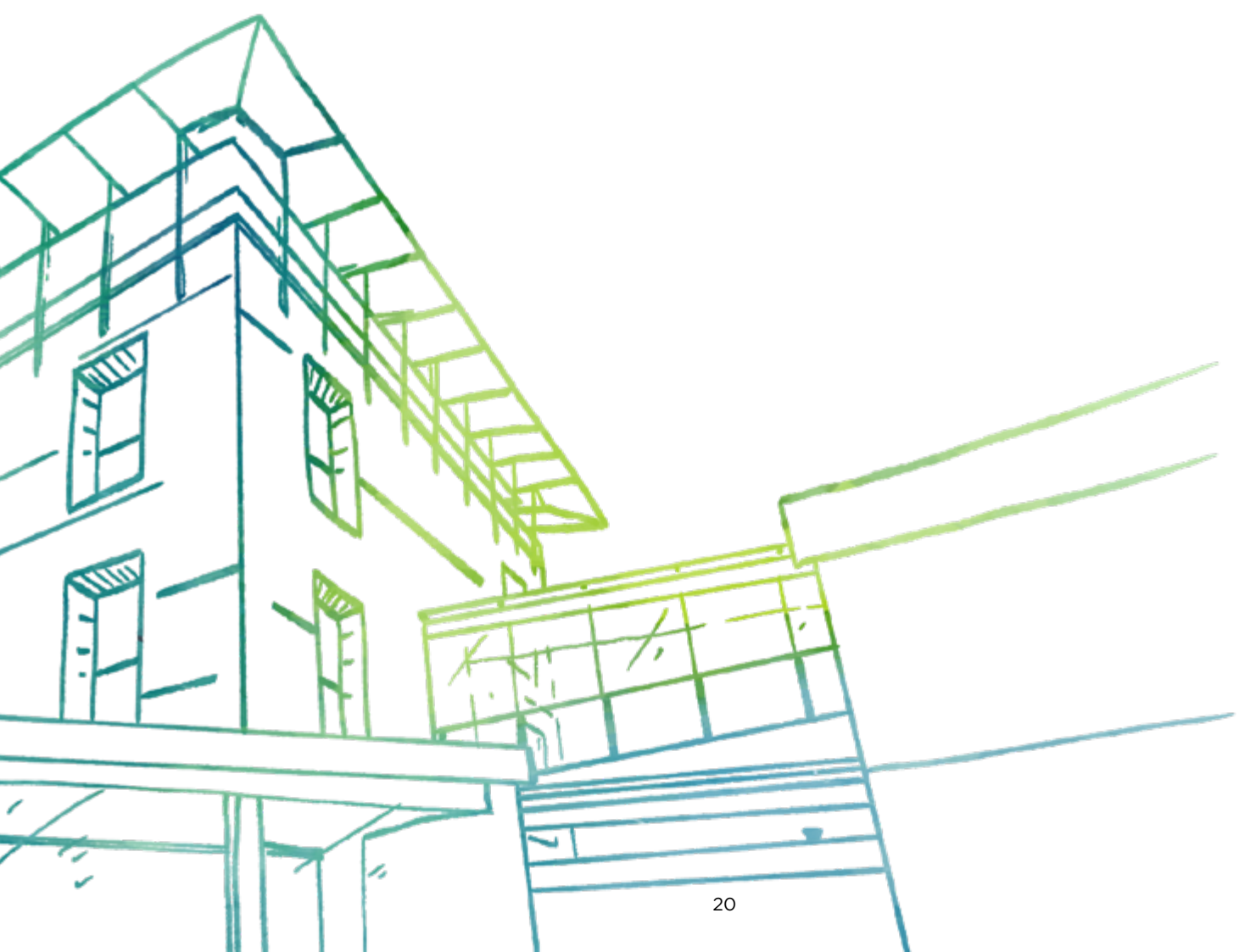
5. This figure corresponds to the item "Operating revenue from core business activities" of Novamont S.p.A.

Since 2020, pursuant to Law No. 208 of 28 December 2015, Novamont has incorporated the following common benefit objectives into its Articles of Association, which it undertakes to pursue in the conduct of its business activities:

Novamont wants to support the transition from a product economy to a system-based economy and to accelerate the cultural and operating evolution towards economic, environmental and social sustainability. The transition involves society as a whole and is based upon improving the local area and collaborating with a range of interdependent parties, to create lasting and systemic prosperity.

As a Benefit Company, in order to achieve its corporate objective, Novamont pursues common benefit purposes, operating in a more responsible, sustainable and transparent manner in relation to people, communities, local areas, the environment, social and cultural assets and activities, entities and associations and other stakeholders.

[...]



The company pursues the following specific common benefit purpose through a bioeconomy model that involves:

1. *The regeneration of local areas, including through the redevelopment of disused production sites, avoiding the use of virgin soil.*
2. *The promotion of a circular model that maximises the recovery of organic matter using increasingly sustainable systems for the collection and treatment of biowaste to produce quality compost and organic matter.*
3. *The conservation and regeneration of soil vitality and health; to achieve this it develops and produces biodegradable and compostable products of plant origin, designed as solutions to specific problems, such as pollution by plastic and other persistent pollutants, closely connected to water and soil quality, and promotes sustainable agricultural practices that improve soil fertility and restore its organic matter.*
4. *The development of innovative and sustainable production processes that help decarbonising the economy along with research and innovation to transform waste and by-products into new applications.*
5. *The contribution to creating a virtuous network of alliances with local stakeholders and different industry sectors, as well as the expansion of the culture and knowledge of the circular bioeconomy, promoting training activities in collaboration with public and private-sector partners and educational and awareness-raising initiatives around sustainable development.⁶*

In its capacity as a Benefit Corporation, Novamont's Board of Directors appointed Chief Executive Officer Catia Bastioli as the company's Impact Officer.

6. Extract from Novamont Articles of Association, Article 2 - Subject



FRAMEWORK OF BENEFIT COMPANIES

In January 2016⁷ Italy introduced the legal structure of the Benefit Company to allow business owners, managers, shareholders and investors to protect their company’s mission and stand out from all other types of company on the market through an innovative and virtuous legal structure.

In 2025, in Italy there are over 5,300 benefit companies. Differently to traditional companies, benefit companies are the expression of a different economic paradigm: beyond seeking profits, their corporate objective includes making a positive impact on society and on the biosphere, and guarantee — through the Impact Report — transparency and yearly reporting, with the same thoroughness of financial and economic performances.

In pursuing their corporate activities, in addition to focusing on profits Benefit Companies⁸ voluntarily pursue one or more common benefit purposes. Common benefit means the pursuit of one or more positive impacts (which can also be achieved by reducing negative impacts) in relation to people, communities, local areas and the environment, social and cultural heritage and activities, entities and associations and other stakeholders. Benefit companies seek to achieve these goals in a responsible, sustainable and transparent manner. Managers of Benefit Companies must strike a balance between the interests of shareholders and the interests of society.

Benefit companies have two fundamental characteristics:

a) protecting the mission they pay specific attention to all those with an interest in the company’s corporate objective, whether shareholders or stakeholders;

b) measuring what matters: they measure their own results in terms of the positive impact they have on society and on the environment with the same comprehensive, rigorous approach adopted for economic and financial results. The measurement protocol adopted by Novamont is the B Impact Assessment (BIA), which originated in 2006 as an integral component of the Benefit Corporation concept.

7. Italian law 28 December 2015, n. 208, par. 376-384.

8. <https://www.societabenefit.net/>

In order to raise the level of certification, in 2025 B Lab published new standards requiring new processes to become a B Corp. The new standards strengthen accountability and transparency, guiding companies to take concrete actions aligned with the core mission of the B Corp movement. In particular, to obtain B Corp certification, companies must comply with all requirements (and related sub-requirements), which are divided into two categories:

- **Foundation requirements:** companies must meet fundamental eligibility requirements before being able to proceed to the following requirements. These include the legal integration of a stakeholder governance model (which in Italy corresponds to conversion into a Benefit Corporation), as well as carrying out a risk assessment using B Lab’s tools.
- **Impact Topic Requirements:** Companies must then demonstrate compliance with all sub-requirements (which depend on the company’s size, sector, industry and geographical area) across seven key areas of social, environmental and governance impact. Compliance with each requirement is verified during the verification process for obtaining B Corp certification. The seven impact topics are:

1. **Purpose and stakeholder governance:** acting in accordance with a defined purpose and integrating stakeholder governance into the decision-making process, by establishing governance structures to monitor purpose and social and environmental performance;
2. **Climate action:** developing an action plan to support limiting global warming to 1.5°C and, for larger companies, including greenhouse gas emissions and science-based targets;
3. **Human rights:** understanding how a company’s operations and value chain may give rise to adverse impacts on human rights and adopting measures to prevent and mitigate such impacts;
4. **Fair work:** providing good-quality jobs and fostering positive corporate cultures, implementing fair pay practices, and integrating workers’ feedback into the decision-making process;
5. **Environmental Stewardship and circularity:** assessing environmental impacts and taking meaningful action to minimise them across operations and throughout the value chain;
6. **Justice, equity, diversity and inclusion:** promoting inclusive and diverse workplaces and making a meaningful contribution to fair and equitable communities;
7. **Government affairs and collective action:** engaging in collective efforts to promote systemic change, supporting policies that generate positive social and environmental outcomes and, for larger companies, publicly disclosing tax reporting on a country-by-country basis.



LOCATIONS AND SALES NETWORK

5

production sites

(of which, 1 Mater-Bi transformation plant in Estonia)

4

research and development centres

3

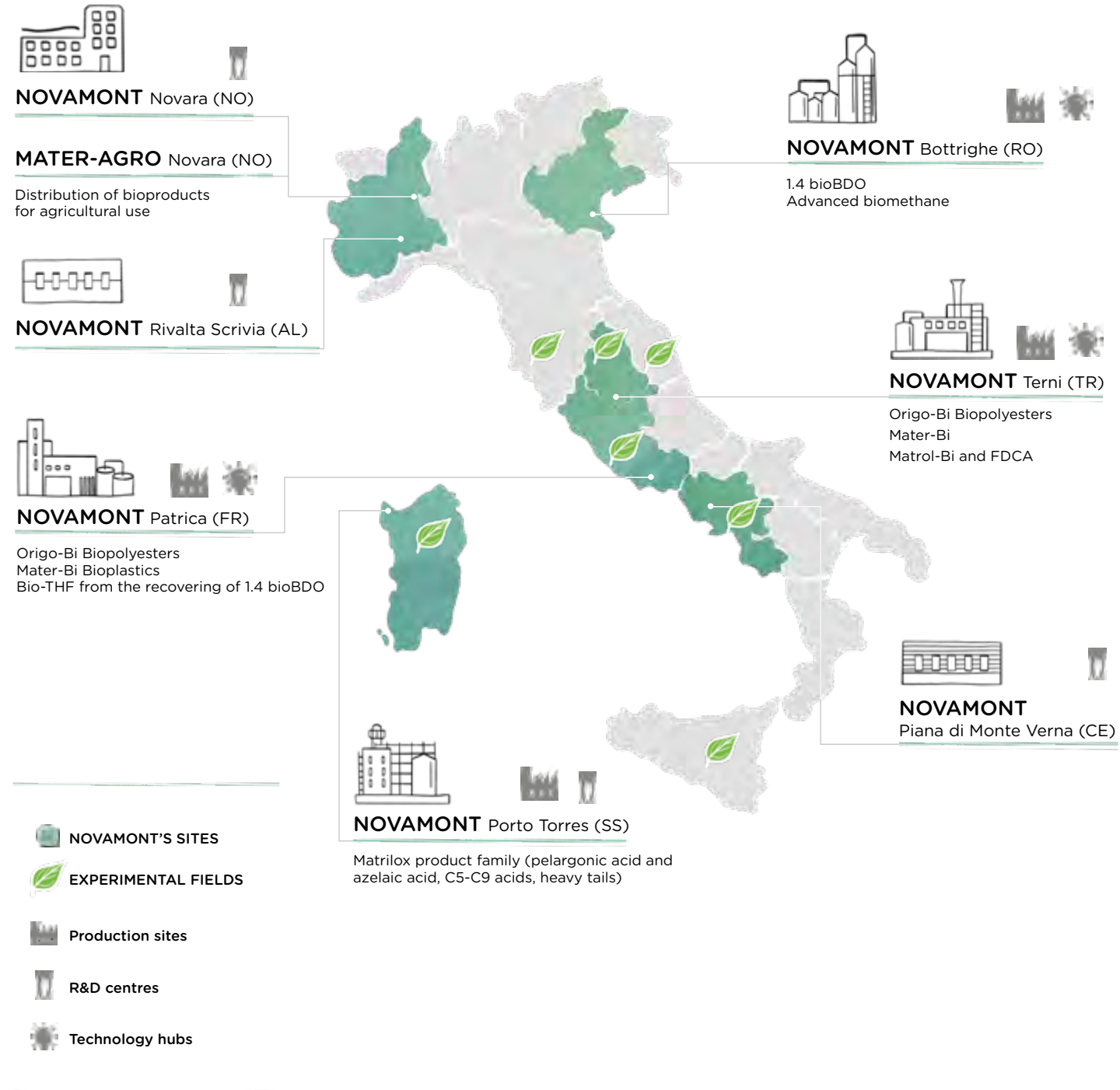
technology hubs

Novamont's roots lie deep in the Italian territory. Novamont's head office is in Novara, production branches and technology hubs are in Terni, Bottrighe (Adria), Patrica (FR) and Porto Torres (SS), and Research and Development labs in Novara, Porto Torres, Rivalta Scrivia (Tortona, AL) and Piana di Monte Verna (CE). It operates abroad with branches in Germany, France, Spain and the United States, and its suppliers are in over forty countries in all the continents.

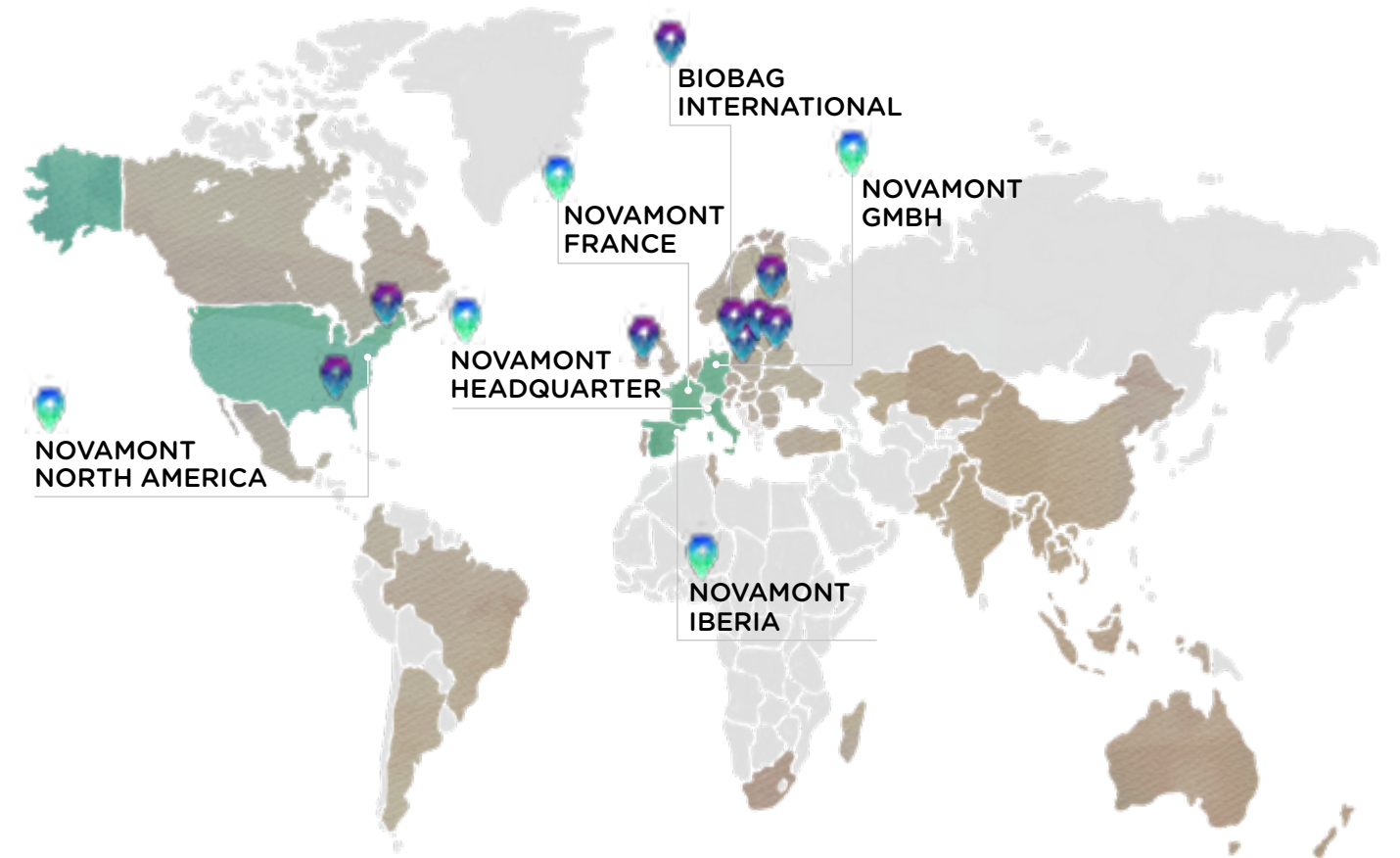
With the goal of creating new alliances with international stakeholders and creating innovative projects aimed at improving separate collection of bio-waste and composting systems in North America, the Scandinavian countries, Eastern Europe and Australia, in 2021 Novamont acquired BioBag International, international player in the development, production and sale of certified compostable and biodegradable applications with headquarters in Askim (Norway), a production plant Dagöplast in Käina (Hiiumaa, Estonia) and is operative in 6 more countries worldwide.

Novamont also founded Mater-Agro, a company (85% Novamont, 10% Coldiretti and 5% Consorzi Agrari d'Italia) with the aim to promote a new model of participatory shared innovation between agriculture and industry, helping farmers to maintain good crop yields through the use of low-impact bioproducts (i.e. Ager-Bi), and bioplastics (i.e. mulching films) with low environmental impact.

Novamont branches in Italy



Novamont branches in the world



NOVAMONT'S BRANCHES	NOVAMONT FRANCE Paris (France)	BBI SVERIGE Torsby (Sweden)	BIOBAG UK Belfast (Ireland)
COMMERCIAL NETWORK	NOVAMONT GMBH Eschborn (Germany)	BIOBAG AMERICAS Dunedin, FL (USA)	BIOBAG PLASTICS Wroklav (Poland)
	NOVAMONT IBERIA Cornellà de Llobregat (Spain)	BIOBAG BALTIC Tallinn (Estonia)	BIOBAG ZENZO Hillerød (Denmark)
	NOVAMONT NORTH AMERICA Shelton, CT (USA)	Biobag Finland Vantaa (Finland)	DAGÖPLAST Käina (Estonia)
		BIOBAG INTERNATIONAL Askim (Norway)	

THE GOVERNANCE MODEL

Novamont S.p.A. has adopted a traditional Governance model characterised by the presence of the following bodies: the Shareholders' Meeting, the Board of Directors (BoD), the Board of Statutory Auditors, the Supervisory Board (SB). The statutory audit of the accounts is entrusted to an auditing company appointed by the shareholders' meeting. Moreover, in June 2025 the BoD decided to appoint a General Manager, reporting directly to Novamont CEO, assigning them all the powers required to run the role.

SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING

Appoints the members of the Board of Directors and of the board of statutory auditors;
Approves the Financial Statement.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Draws up corporate strategies, assesses Novamont's economic, social and environmental performance, analyses risks and opportunities, assesses compliance with regulations and codes of conduct. Meets up at least three times a year

Composition of the Board of Directors of Novamont S.p.A. as of 31 December 2025

5 members, including:

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 EXECUTIVE | 4 NON-EXECUTIVE |
| 0 INDEPENDENT | 5 NON-INDEPENDENT |
| 2 30-50 YEARS OLD | 3 OVER 50 YEARS OLD |
| 2 WOMEN | 3 MEN |
| 5 ITALIAN | 0 DIFFERENT NATIONALITIES |

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1
PRESIDENT
Catia Bastioli | 1
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
Catia Bastioli | 4
BOARD MEMBERS
Ignazio Arces, Franco Meropiali,
Rosario Letizia, Monica Spada |
|---|---|--|

SUPERVISORY BOARD
Ensures that the organizational model 231 (OMM) is implemented and complied with, and sees that it is updated;
Reports to the Board of Directors at least once a year on the work carried out.

3 MEMBERS

INTERNAL COMMITTEES
Permanent or temporary cross-functional task forces with decision-making and/or advisory powers (Task Force).
They meet at regular intervals.

BOARD OF STATUTORY AUDITORS
Ensures that the law and articles of association are complied with and that the principles of sound administration are followed.

- 1 CHAIRPERSON**
- 2 STANDING STATUTORY AUDITOR**
- 2 SUBSTITUTE STATUTORY AUDITOR**



Main regulatory tools

With the entry into Eni in 2023, a process was initiated to implement a series of policies and regulatory documents that represent key elements of corporate governance, organisational structure and the internal control system of Novamont and Eni. In this regard, in 2025, Versalis' Business Compliance division proposed, in its coordinating and support role on compliance matters also for Versalis Group subsidiaries, a range of awareness-raising initiatives on compliance topics and on the content and application of Eni's Code of Ethics, in line with the integration and assimilation of corporate governance regulatory tools within Novamont as well. In particular, the General Section of Model 231 was formally adopted by the Board of Directors on 11 December 2025. In addition, three general awareness-raising sessions were held on 20 January and 19 March, along with a specific session focused on antitrust matters on 19 November. The following table shows the most relevant policies and regulatory documents for Novamont, organised by impact topic:

Mission and stakeholder governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eni's Code of Ethics Model 231 (organizational model) Anti-corruption ECG Policy Antitrust ECG Policy ECG Policy Consumer Protection & Green Claims ECG Policy for Eni's compaines Corporate Governance MSG Procurement MSG Regulatory and Institutional Affairs MSG Corporate Affairs and Governance Administration, Report and financial MSG Annex C to the MSG Internal Control and Risk Management System 'Management of reports received from Eni S.p.A. and its Subsidiaries.
Action for climate and environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eni's Code of Ethics MSG sustainable and responsible business MSG Forestry and carbon credits management
Fair Work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eni's Code of Ethics ECG Zero Tolerance Policy against violence and harassment in the workplace MSG Human resources MSG Safeguarding health, safety, security, environment and quality MSG Health MSG Eni's Services for people
Justice, equity, diversity and inclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eni's Code of Ethics Diversity & Inclusion ECG Policy
Human Rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eni's Code of Ethics Suppliers' code of conduct Human Rights in Eni ECG Policy MSG Raw materials and products logistics Annex C to the MSG Internal Control and Risk Management System 'Management of reports received from Eni S.p.A. and its Subsidiaries.
Circularity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MSG sustainable and responsible business
Institutional relations and collective action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eni's Code of Ethics MSG Regulatory and Institutional Affairs

Certifications and ESG evaluation systems

Novamont develops, produces and and sells products in accordance with stringent standards for quality, environmental protection, and occupational health and safety, adopting certified management systems in compliance with the main applicable UNI EN ISO standards. Novamont considers these certifications a qualifying element for its business model, and strengthen the integration with the standards and with Eni, contributing to Novamont's good positioning in ESG evaluation systems.

ENVIRONMENT	UNI EN ISO 14001:2015	Novamont S.p.A. BioBag International AS
	UNI ISO 14001:2015	Dagöplast AS
HEALTH AND SAFETY	UNI EN ISO 45001:2023	Novamont S.p.A.
	UNI ISO 45001:2018	Dagöplast AS
QUALITY	UNI EN ISO 9001:2015	Novamont S.p.A.
	UNI ISO 9001:2015	BioBag International AS Dagöplast AS

Sustainability indexes

ECOVADIS

Scorecard: **77/100**



Novamont has been using the EcoVadis platform since 2015. EcoVadis is a sustainability evaluation platform mainly based on: environmental protection, labour practices and human rights, ethics and more sustainable procurement.

B CORP

Certification score (V 1.6): **118.8⁹**



Novamont uses the B Impact Assessment (BIA), the international tool developed by B Lab that measures social and environmental performance. The assessment evaluates the company's impact across five key areas: governance, workers, community, environment and customers.

9. Novamont has achieved the B Corp certification in July 2020 with a score of 104. In 2023, Novamont embarked on the recertification process, which also involved the BioBag group, evaluated with a separate BIA. The process was successfully concluded in February 2024, with a score of 128 for Novamont's BIA and 86.3 for BioBag's BIA, with overall score: 118.8. In 2025, Novamont started the adaptation to the B Corp Standards (V2.1).

NOVAMONT AWARDED FOR ITS ROLE IN THE CIRCULAR BIOECONOMY AND INNOVATION

In 2025, Novamont received the RI-GENERAZIONE National Award 2025, promoted by the Business Intelligence Group that rewards companies that have successfully integrated industrial regeneration, technological innovation, sustainability and competitiveness. The award was announced on 12 November at the Scuola Superiore Sant’Anna in Pisa, during the annual institutional event of the RI-GENERAZIONE Observatory, and was presented on 10 December. The award represents the most significant outcome of the RI-GENERAZIONE Observatory, an initiative launched in 2020 with the aim of analysing and promoting new production paradigms oriented towards a sustainable transition. Now in its third edition, the RI-GENERAZIONE National Award has consolidated its position as a stable reference point in mapping Italy’s most advanced experiences in sustainable innovation and territorial regeneration, attracting growing interest also from European stakeholders.

The panel identified Novamont as a benchmark model, providing the following reasons for the award: ‘For Mater-Bi, a symbol of a material that regenerates and embodies health, sustainability, inclusion and innovation within a single vision for the future.’

Also during 2025, Catia Bastioli received several awards that further highlighted the significance of the company’s circular bioeconomy model in promoting innovation and more advanced sustainability objectives. On 11 February, the National Academy of Engineering (NAE) announced the election of 128 new members and 22 international members. Catia Bastioli is also among them, recognised for her work in the field of industrial bioplastics and for her commitment to promoting the circular bioeconomy. Election to the National Academy of Engineering represents one of the highest professional honours in the field of engineering, dedicated to individuals who have distinguished themselves through exceptional contributions to the field.

On 7 May, on the occasion of the 47th Symposium on Biomaterials, Fuels and Chemicals (SBFC), held in Milwaukee (United States), Catia Bastioli received the prestigious Raphael Katzen Award, a prize established in 2008 to recognise “individuals who have distinguished themselves through their contribution to the development, dissemination and commercialisation of biotechnologies for the production of fuels and chemicals from renewable resources”.

Finally, on 24 October, the award ceremony for the first Maria Bakunin Medal took place at the University of Naples Federico II. The medal was awarded by the Italian Chemical Society (SCI) to Catia Bastioli for her “pioneering contribution to the development of chemical processes that have fostered the growth of the circular bioeconomy in Italy, through an entrepreneurial vision with a high impact on the scientific community, industry and society”. The Maria Bakunin Medal, established by the Italian Chemical Society (SCI), is an award intended to honour women who have distinguished themselves in chemical research, opening new perspectives in the field.





THE PRODUCTS

Novamont has always operated with the aim of developing and bringing to market products that help preserve ecosystems from pollution. Its solutions are designed to avoid accumulation in water and soil, helping to reduce issues related to the build-up of persistent microplastics and promoting more effective organic recycling in terms of both quantity and quality. Made wholly or partially from renewable raw materials, Novamont's products aim to close their life cycle by reintegrating into the soil from which they originate, seeking to deliver system-wide benefits and a potential reduction in carbon footprint.

Mater-Bi

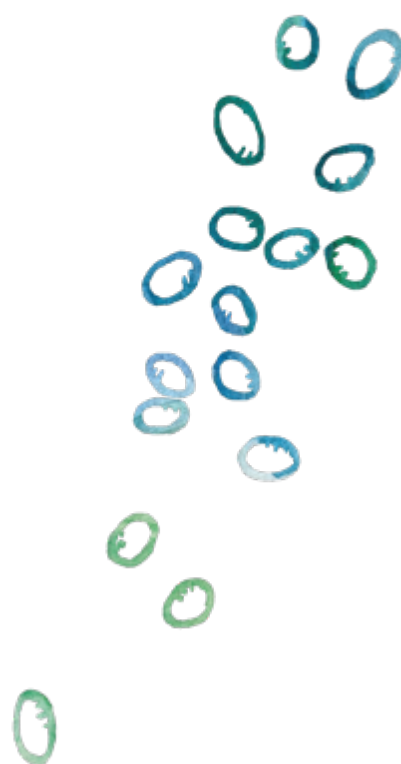
Mater-Bi is the family of biodegradable and compostable plastics developed wholly or in part from renewable raw materials of plant origin.

The Mater-Bi product family includes a wide range of grades, with different technical characteristics and different plant-derived biomass content (bio-based content)¹⁰, depending on the intended application area. Novamont's goal in producing Mater-Bi is to maximise the use of renewable raw materials of plant origin¹¹ and at the same time reduce the carbon footprint of its materials while maintaining their biodegradability and compostability characteristics.

Thanks to these characteristics, Mater-Bi contributes to the reduction of the impact on the climate, in terms of lower GHG emissions, and of the development of virtuous systems, with significant advantages throughout the production/use/end-of-life cycle.

Mater-Bi products have a third-party verified environmental profile¹², are recyclable through organic recycling (in addition to other forms of chemical and mechanical recycling), avoid the creation of persistent microplastics, and allow for the redesign of different applications to decouple development and resource use.

Mater-Bi, which is sold in granule form, is an intermediate product and is processed using the most common conversion technologies for traditional plastics to create an array of final products.



10. Novamont expresses the bio-based content of its Mater-Bi grades as a percentage of biogenic carbon out of total carbon. This quantity is directly measurable by radiocarbon analysis, which is standardised by EN 16640. Currently, the bio-based content in Mater-Bi averages 40% for materials dedicated to filming. In Italy, for the application 'bags for food, such as fruit and vegetables' Novamont is able to offer solutions with a bio-based content of over 60%. In materials intended for moulding, the bio-based content in most cases exceeds 60%, with the possibility of reaching 100% for certain specific applications.

11. Some Mater-Bi components, fundamental to achieve adequate functional properties for each application, are currently available on sale in their renewable version. Only the conventional version, i.e. from fossil sources, is available.

12. Further details are addressed in pages 42 and 43.

Ager-Bi, Sunpower, Missito and Harmonix Dispel

Ager-Bi is a family of contact-action phytosanitary products¹³ based on pelargonic acid of plant origin.

In 2024, authorisation was obtained through the zonal procedure for Ager-Bi Gold Supersecco for use in Italy, (later, during the same year, extended through mutual recognition to Portugal) for suckering and control of the growth of some weeds in vineyards and orchards (pome fruits, hazelnuts, olives), for tobacco growth regulation, and for pre-harvest desiccation of potatoes, alfalfa seeds and peanuts. In 2024, authorisation was also obtained in Italy for Ager-Bi Control Tobacco, a product specifically for tobacco growth regulation, and for Ager-Bi Universal, intended for total weed control and sucker removal in vineyards, hazelnut groves, olive groves and fruit orchards (pome fruits), as well as for pre-harvest desiccation of potatoes, seed alfalfa and peanuts.

In June 2025, emergency special authorisation was granted for the use of Ager-Bi Gold Supersecco as a total herbicide and sucker control product for potted ornamental plants. Furthermore, outside the EU, Ager-Bi was registered in Mozambique in December 2025 as a tobacco growth regulator.

During 2025, Novamont also acquired the asset portfolio of plant-based pelargonic acid products developed by Alpha BioPesticides LTD, thereby becoming the owner of the registrations, dossiers and studies relating to the

13. Product used to protect plants or plant products against all harmful organisms or to prevent their effects, to influence plant life processes, to preserve plant products, to destroy undesired plants or plant parts, to control or prevent undesired plant growth.



Sunpower, Missito and Harmonix Dispel products. Between July and December 2025 the ownership of registration of authorised product, in Italy and Spain, was transferred from Alpha BioPesticides to Novamont. These products, authorised for both agricultural and non-agricultural uses, are mainly promoted for weed control in non-agricultural areas, including railway zones.

All plant protection products sold by Novamont represent a tool for developing integrated defence strategies as an alternative to traditional solutions, which are increasingly at the centre of the debate on the appropriateness of their use. All of them are rapidly biodegradable according to norm OECD301B, do not release toxic residues on treated plants¹⁴ or in the soil (MRL not applicable), do not damage the roots of weeds nor affect the germination of seeds present in the soil, contributing to leaving fertility, biodiversity and resistance to soil erosion unchanged. Furthermore, these products do not present any toxicological concerns for mammals or for non-dietary exposure, and do not possess endocrine-disrupting properties for humans or non-target organisms according to the criteria defined by Regulation 1107/2009.

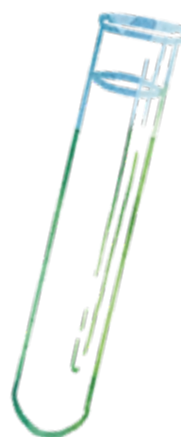
14. Active substance for which it is not necessary to define a Maximum Residue Level (MRL), listed in Annex IV of Regulation EU 396/2005.

Matrilox

Matrilox is a family of innovative bio-based products manufactured at the Porto Torres plant, designed to replace fossil-based derivatives with versatile solutions across a range of industrial markets. The Matrilox product family includes carboxylic acids — short- and medium-chain fatty acids, from C5 to C9, including azelaic acid and pelargonic acid — as well as glycerine. The applications of Matrilox products span several market segments, including:



- **Biolubricants:** a range of basic elements devised to produce biolubricants aimed at the agricultural sector, the automotive and air and naval industries, as well as the production of hydraulic oils and special fluids for the industry;
- **Phytosanitary products:** pelargonic acid, thanks to its positive ecotoxicological profile, is used to create new herbicides, to replace existing synthetic ones. The non-persistence and complete biodegradability of natural herbicides based on pelargonic acid mean that their environmental impact is reduced;
- **Bioplastics:** azelaic acid with extremely high purity and a low content of monocarboxylic acids is suitable for use as an intermediate in polymerisation processes, typically as an alternative to sebacic and adipic acids;
- **Plasticisers:** used for PVC or elastomers, offering more sustainable alternatives to traditional additives;
- **Cosmetics ingredients:** the innovative esters Glycerol Tripelargonate (Gly-PeA) and Neopentyl Glycol Dipelargonate (NPG-PeA) are used as emollients in skin-care, make-up and body-care formulations, while high-purity azelaic acid is used in pharmaceutical-cosmetic applications, such as the preparation of creams for the treatment of acne and rosacea, for skin depigmentation and for counteracting free radicals. Finally, glycerine, in addition to its applications as an emollient, humectant and smoothing agent in cosmetic formulations, is widely used in the pharmaceutical sector, in the preparation of antifreeze liquids and as a raw material for the synthesis of esters.



Matrol-Bi

Matrol-Bi is a family of readily biodegradable¹⁵, functional fluids and lubricants, formulated with natural or synthetic oils of vegetable origin, designed to ensure high technical performance with a reduced environmental impact. The formulations are characterised by high resistance to oxidation and good lubricating properties, allowing their use in industrial and agricultural applications subject to high operational stress.

The use of Matrol-Bi fluids is intended to help reduce environmental impacts in the event of leaks or accidental spills, particularly in operational contexts located in environmentally sensitive areas, by limiting the persistence of the product in the environment. The low volatility and reduced flammability of the formulations also support improved health and safety conditions in the workplace, by reducing operator exposure and the risk of fire.

For what concerns regulatory compliance and product performance, the hydraulic oils in the Matrol-Bi range are already approved in accordance with the applicable industry standards. The UTTO oil is currently in the approval phase, with completion expected by 2026, in line with the development and qualification plan for the product portfolio. Dielectric oils have been characterised in accordance with the relevant technical standards, confirming their suitability for use in specific applications within the electrical sector.

The Matrol-Bi portfolio also includes a product certified with the EU Eco-label, in line with environmental sustainability objectives and continuous improvement.



Celus-Bi

Celus-Bi is the family of ingredients for the cosmetics and personal care sector.

Products in the Celus-Bi range are produced predominantly from renewable raw materials of vegetable origin (with percentages exceeding 50%) and have been developed to be readily biodegradable¹⁶, allowing the accumulation of microplastics in soil and water to be avoided.

15. In accordance with OECD Guideline 301B - Biodegradation Test - CO₂ Evolution.

16. In accordance with OECD Guideline 301B - Biodegradation Test - CO₂ Evolution.

Knowing the difference between the terms biodegradability, compostability and renewability, often mistakenly considered synonyms, is essential to fully understand the characteristics of Novamont products and ensure their correct use.

BIODEGRADABILITY

This is the ability of an organic substance, of plant or animal origin, to decompose into simpler substances by means of the enzymatic activity of bacteria and other microorganisms. Once the biological process is complete, the original organic substance will have been fully converted into simple, inorganic molecules: water, carbon dioxide, methane and new biomass. The phenomenon of biodegradation is part of the natural cycle of life on Earth: for example, the leaves of a tree that fall to the ground are biodegradable.

COMPOSTABILITY

The ability of biodegradable, organic matter (i.e. plant cuttings, kitchen scraps, gardening waste, some types of bioplastics, etc.) to be turned into compost in composting plants.

RENEWABILITY





Resource (e.g. a raw material) that can be cultivated or regenerated naturally within a foreseeable time frame.



Compostability certifications

The compostability of Novamont’s products is certified by several international third-party organisations, which periodically carry out tests and monitoring. All grades intended for applications that entail disposal by industrial composting have at least one of the certifications described below¹⁷.

99.5% of Mater-Bi and 100% of the Origo-Bi grade sold in 2025 have a compostability certification. The remainder consists of Mater-Bi grades that do not need to meet this requirement in order to be used.

LOGO	DESCRIPTION	CERTIFIER	STANDARD
	Industrial compostability in Italy. This allows compostable items to be clearly identified	Certiquality Italy	EN 13432 + Certification scheme developed by CIC
	Industrial compostability recognised in Europe	TÜV AUSTRIA (Belgium)	EN 13432 EN 14995
	In the United States, this guarantees compostability in industrial composting plants	BPI (USA)	ASTM D6400
	Industrial compostability recognised in Europe and in Australia	DIN CERTCO (Germany)	EN 13432 AS 4736

EN 13432 Requirements for packaging recoverable through composting and biodegradation - Test scheme and evaluation criteria for the final acceptance of packaging
 EN 14995 Plastics - Evaluation of compostability - Test scheme and specifications
 ASTM 6400 Standard Specification for Compostable Plastics
 AS 4736 Biodegradable Plastic-Biodegradable Plastics Suitable for Composting and other Microbial Treatment

17. The complete list of Mater-Bi certifications can be found on the website www.novamont.com/eng/mater-bi-certifications.

Environmental certifications



ISO 14067:2018 SYSTEMATIC APPROACH

Since 2023, Novamont has obtained ISO 14067:2018 Systematic Approach certification, which has enabled the company to calculate the carbon footprint of all its products and have it verified by an accredited third-party body.



ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION

In 2024, BioBag International AS obtained EPD certification for the compostable bag for the collection of organic waste made from Mater-Bi. The EPD (Environmental Product Declaration) certification provides transparent and objective information on the environmental impact of a product or service throughout its entire life cycle.



E-LABEL!

Mater-Bi was the first product in Italy to obtain eLabel!, the environmental trademark promoted by the Kyoto Club. that certifies the environmental and social performance of products with respect to objective and transparent parameters: the renewable content of raw materials, their environmental and greater social sustainability, the greenhouse gas emissions and the recovery method.



ECOLABEL

The EU Ecolabel is the European Union's mark for products and services that, while providing high performance standards, are characterised by a reduced environmental impact during their entire life cycle. Novamont obtained the EU Ecolabel for a hydraulic fluid in the line of Matrol-Bi biolubricants.



MEZZI TECNICI AIAB

Mezzi Tecnici AIAB is the label developed for the production of technical equipment allowed in organic farming. In addition to complying with existing regulations on the technical means allowed in organic farming, Mezzi Tecnici AIAB-certified products are compatible with the environment and meet strict safety requirements. Novamont was the first company in Italy to develop a grade of Mater-Bi to be used in the production of mulching films that are biodegradable in soil, in accordance with the guidelines.

EU TAXONOMY

To promote sustainable investments and support the objectives of the European Green Deal, the European Commission introduced the Taxonomy for sustainable finance through Regulation (EU) 2020/852 and related delegated acts. The Taxonomy is a classification system that defines when an economic activity can be considered environmentally sustainable. It imposes standardised reporting obligations on both financial and non-financial companies, with the aim of increasing transparency towards investors, directing capital towards genuinely sustainable activities and combating greenwashing.

The structure of the Taxonomy is based on identifying economic activities that make a substantial contribution to achieving one or more of the six environmental objectives established by the European Union. Such activities, defined as eligible (Taxonomy-eligible), are subsequently assessed based on the technical screening criteria established by regulation for each economic activity, compliance with which confirms the high environmental value of the operational practices adopted.

To be considered Taxonomy-aligned, an economic activity must fully meet all the technical screening criteria established by European legislation, make a substantial contribution to at least one of the six environmental objectives, without causing significant harm to the others (in accordance with the “Do No Significant Harm” principle), and ensure compliance with minimum safeguards.



Eligibility evaluation

Based on the 2025 data, Novamont has carried out an analysis of its economic activities for the year 2026 in compliance with the criteria established by Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/852. The objective of the analysis was to identify potentially eligible activities, meaning those included in the list of economic activities recognised in the implementing Delegated Regulations. The analysis revealed the following findings:

PRODUCTS SOLD BY NOVAMONT	ECONOMIC ACTIVITY INCLUDED IN THE TAXONOMY	ELIGIBLE FOR THE TAXONOMY	REFERENCE ATTACHMENT
Mater-Bi (bioplastic in primary form)	3.17 Manufacture of plastics in primary form	Yes, objective 1 (climate change mitigation)	2021/2139*
Origo-Bi (biopolymer in primary form)	3.17 Manufacture of plastics in primary form	Yes, objective 1 (climate change mitigation)	2021/2139
Biomethane	4.13 Production of biogas and biofuels intended for transport and of bioliquids	Yes, objective 1 (climate change mitigation)	2021/2139
Bio-BDO (glycol-organic chemical compound)	3.14 Manufacture of basic organic chemicals	No - chemical product not included in the list	2021/2139
THF (clinical ether – organic chemical compound)	3.14 Manufacture of basic organic chemicals	No - chemical product not included in the list	2021/2139
Plastic Packaging (Dagöplast)	1.1 Manufacture of plastic packaging (NACE 22.22 › packaging goods)	Yes, objective 4 (contribution to circular economy)	2023/2486**
Mulching film made of Mater-Bi	N/A	No - not yet included in the current Delegated Regulations	
Matrol-Bi (biolubricant)	N/A	No - not yet included in the current Delegated Regulations	
Ager-Bi (bioherbicide)	N/A	No - not yet included in the current Delegated Regulations	
Matrilox (a range of bioproducts used in multiple sectors, such as biopolymers, extender oils and plasticisers, cosmetics, and personal care).	3.14 Manufacture of basic organic chemicals	No - chemical product not included in the list	2021/2139

* date: 04 June 2021.

** date: 27 June 2023.

The economic activity 3.17 'Manufacture of plastics in primary form' is is Novamont S.p.A. Core business. Novamont's production of plastics can be divided into two macro-areas:

1. Production of resins, in particular biodegradable and compostable polyesters and co-polyesters wholly or partially derived from plant-based renewable raw materials, under the proprietary brand name Origo-Bi;
2. Production of biodegradable and compostable plastic materials, or blends of resins under the proprietary brand name Mater-Bi wholly or partly derived from renewable plant-based raw materials.

Verification of the alignment of eligible activities against the Taxonomy criteria

Following the eligibility analysis, a check was carried out to ensure alignment with the applicable technical screening criteria. The results obtained for the revenue indicator are summarised in the table below.

PRODUCTS SOLD BY NOVAMONT AND ITS WHOLLY-OWNED SUBSIDIARIES.	ECONOMIC ACTIVITY INCLUDED IN THE TAXONOMY	COMPANY	ELIGIBLE ^{a)} turnover	ALIGNED ^{b)} TURNOVER	NOTES:
Mater-Bi	3.17 Manufacture of plastics in primary form	Novamont S.p.A.	83.2%	98.6%	The scope is Novamont S.p.A.
Origo-Bi	3.17 Manufacture of plastics in primary form	Novamont S.p.A.			The scope is Novamont S.p.A.
Biomethane	4.13 Production of biogas and biofuels intended for transport and of bioliquids	Novamont S.p.A.	0.5%	100%	The scope is Novamont S.p.A.
Plastic Packaging (BioBag Group, Dagöplast company)	1.1 Manufacture of plastic packaging (NACE 22.22)	Dagöplast SA	0.2%	100%	The scope is Dagöplast AS company Are considered aligned products the packaging goods that meet the following criteria: recycled post consumption PE content >35%

a) The percentage values refer to the total revenues from core operations, that is, those derived from the main activity carried out by Novamont S.p.A. and Dagöplast AS.

b) For the shares of CapEx and OpEx (eligible), the same alignment as the revenue has been considered.

* Recycled polyethylene is post-consumer.

For each economic activity identified as eligible, an in-depth alignment analysis was carried out against the technical screening criteria set out in Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 for activities 3.17 and 4.13, and in Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/2486 for activity 1.1, as well as compliance with the minimum safeguards.

The main economic indicators (KPIs) resulting from the alignment analysis are presented in the following paragraph, while below is a summary of the alignment checks carried out for the substantial contribution related to climate change mitigation.

Significant contribution to climate change mitigation

As regards the substantial contribution to climate change mitigation, the activity was assessed against criterion (c) provided for activity 3.17¹⁸.

For the purpose of verifying alignment with the criterion related to greenhouse gas emissions, Novamont identified equivalent plastics in primary form that are biodegradable and entirely derived from fossil fuels, comparable in chemical composition and technical characteristics. To ensure impartiality in the assessment, the development of an LCA model and the calculation of the carbon footprint were entrusted to an external consultancy firm, in accordance with ISO 14040, ISO 14044 and ISO 14067 standards. In 2025, the benchmark LCA analysis was updated using more representative market data and the most recent LCA databases. Finally, the entire study was subjected to third-party verification, which confirmed that the assessment is consistent with the aforementioned international standards. The findings of this analysis serve as the reference against which the alignment of the materials produced by Novamont has been determined. Furthermore, the agricultural biomass used for the manufacture of renewable component used in the production of Origo-Bi and Mater-Bi meets the criteria of Arti-

18. Derived wholly or partly from renewable raw materials and their life cycle greenhouse gas emissions are lower than the life cycle greenhouse gas emissions of equivalent plastics in primary form manufactured from fossil fuels. Greenhouse gas emissions over the life cycle are calculated using Recommendation 2013/179/EU (replaced by Recommendation (EU) 2021/2279 of 16 December 2021, which defines a single European method for the assessment and communication of the environmental footprint of products, known as the Product Environmental Footprint - PEF) or, alternatively, ISO 14067:2018 or ISO 14064-1:2018. Greenhouse gasses emissions quantified during the lifetime cycle are verified by an independent third party. Agricultural biomass used for the manufacture of plastics in primary form meets the criteria of Article 29, (2) to (5) of Directive (EU) 2018/2001. Forestry biomass used for the manufacture of plastics in primary form meets the criteria of Article 29, (6) to (7) of the above-mentioned Directive.

cle 29, paragraphs 2-5 of Directive (EU) 2018/2001. The compliance check with these criteria is carried out during the validation phase of plant-based raw materials and updated annually through a dedicated questionnaire, as provided for by the Raw Material Validation Procedure. Please see the box below for an in-depth discussion of Novamont's decarbonization potential that would be achieved by taking full advantage of its proprietary technologies (1.4 bioBDO and azelaic acid), integrated processes, cogeneration and trigeneration plants, use of renewable electricity as well as maximizing production capacities is provided in the box below.

DECARBONIZATION POTENTIAL

A comparison with biodegradable plastics entirely derived from fossil fuels has shown that the decarbonisation potential (defined as the difference between the third-party-verified "cradle to grave" carbon footprint of Novamont products - plastics in primary form - and that of the 100% fossil benchmark, represented by market-representative global PBAT) associated with the 2025 volumes of Mater-Bi and Origo-Bi is estimated at approximately 380 kt CO₂e. The potential would be increased by about 46kt CO₂e¹⁹ by assuming maximizing the current production capacity of the existing 1.4 bioBDO and azelaic acid plants, the result of many years of investment in technology, research, process scale-up, construction of first plants and their continuous efficiency upgrading.

But the investments made and production capacities available to date would result in much higher potential savings over the fossil benchmark (about 1,000 kt CO₂e²⁰). However, this potential is limited by regulatory, market, and trade policy asymmetries that characterise the European context.

19. The figure was determined as the difference between the carbon footprint of the renewable monomers produced by Novamont compared to that of the equivalent fossil monomers replaced. For the latter ones, primary data from location-specific sources and secondary data from various sources were used.

20. The figure was calculated considering V-generation Mater-Bi produced using Novamont's current production capacity of 170 kt. For the fossil benchmark, the PBAT polymer was considered, as representative of the global market.

Reporting of financial information

The Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2178, entered into force on the 1st January 2024, which supplements Regulation (EU) 2020/852 on the European Taxonomy, sets out how companies and financial institutions are required to calculate and disclose key performance indicators (KPIs) relating to turnover, capital expenditure (CapEx) and operating expenditure (OpEx), in connection with economic activities classified as eligible and aligned with the Taxonomy.

In line with these provisions, Novamont applied the definitions, methodological criteria and reporting procedures set out in the Regulation, as well as the guidance contained in Eni's internal guidelines on Taxonomy disclosure, ensuring consistency and transparency in the representation of relevant economic activities.

The income statement and balance sheet data of the eligible and aligned activities were extracted from the general accounting and analytic accounting systems used to draft the statutory financial statements. These financial statements are prepared primarily in accordance with international accounting standards (IFRS, IAS) and with the interpretations provided by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) and the Standing Interpretations Committee (SIC).

The share of eligible revenue of Novamont S.p.A. relates to Mater-Bi and Origo-Bi grades (activity 3.17) and biomethane (activity 4.13) and represents 83.5% of the total revenue relating to core operations. For activity 3.17, 98.6% of the eligible turnover is aligned. The eligible but non-aligned share, amounting to 1.4%, refers to Mater-Bi and Origo-Bi grades that do not meet criterion (c) concerning a substantial contribution to climate change mitigation and/or the criterion related to manufacturing wholly or partly from renewable raw materials. The remaining approximately 16% of turnover is not attributable to economic activities falling within the scope of the Taxonomy.

The eligible share of CapEx corresponds to 71% of the capital expenditures incurred by Novamont S.p.A. in 2025 and relates to investments in tangible and intangible assets functional to the manufacture of plastics in primary form (activity 3.17).

Eligible OpEx, on the other hand, account for 64% of total operating expenses and include direct costs related to the day-to-day functioning of plants and associated activities.

The aligned shares of CapEx and OpEx have been determined in proportion to the turnover of Mater-Bi and Origo-Bi grades that fully meet the technical screening criteria set out by the Taxonomy. This approach was adopted because the production plants and processes used for manufacturing all technical variants of Mater-Bi and Origo-Bi are identical, with no significant differences in terms of energy consumption, utility usage, or process yields between the aligned and non-aligned grades.

The high alignment of revenue, capital expenditure, and operating expenses reflects the reduced emission impact of Novamont S.p.A.'s primary-form plastics derived partly or entirely from biomass, which are biodegradable and compostable, compared to biodegradable plastics entirely obtained from fossil fuels.

PARTNERSHIPS WITH CUSTOMERS AND CUSTOMER SATISFACTION EVALUATION

One of the main elements of Novamont’s model is the partnership with its customers, by establishing a dedicated Premium Partners programme, i.e. direct customers who have signed an agreement to use Mater-Bi in all compostable applications produced within their companies.

The first tool made available to Mater-Bi Premium Partners have been the system for reporting the environmental impacts of the entire production and the system that Novamont is developing for product traceability based on chain of custody (blockchain).

Novamont also assists its partners throughout the national country in developing new applications and in diversifying their business, offering a service which includes technical support, assistance with certification activities, communications campaigns and access to new experimental materials. At the same time, for Novamont these partners represent a veritable proving ground in which to perfect formulations and test new applications in an industrial setting and in which the knowledge acquired immediately becomes a shared asset.

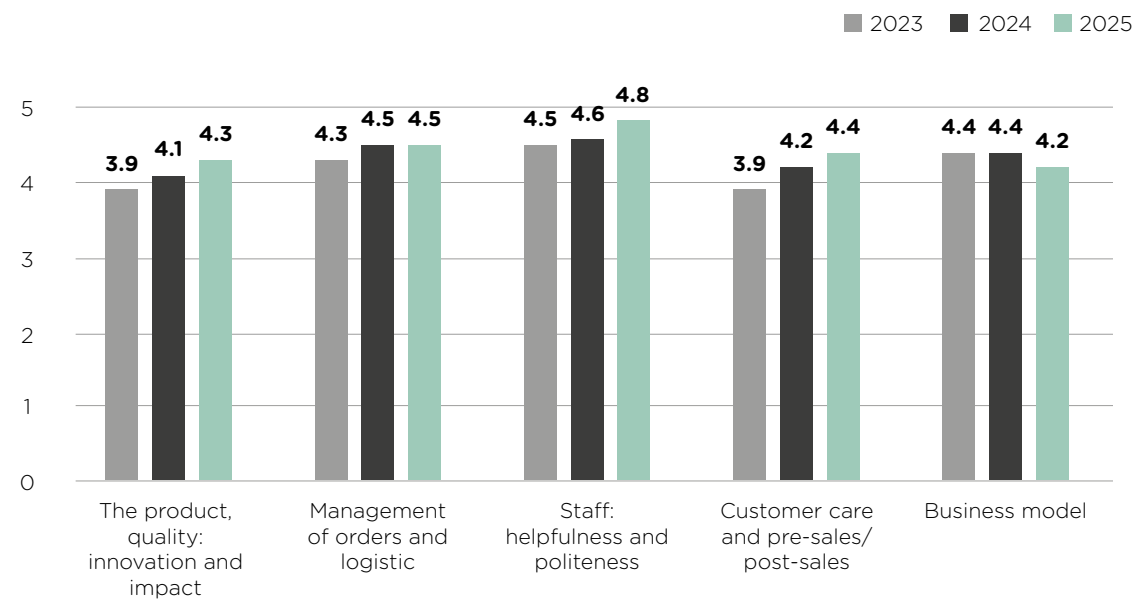
Novamont knows that the quality of its products and associated services is measured not only with respect to norms and standards, but by what the partners think. This is why the Group uses a customer satisfaction measurement system, which includes various monitoring tools. First of all, Novamont’s customer satisfaction survey is measured by aggregating the evaluations provided in relation to specific areas to which Novamont pays particular attention:

- Product: quality, innovation and impact
- Management of orders and logistic
- Staff: competence, helpfulness and politeness
- Customer care and other services
- Business model



Also for 2025, the satisfaction survey, conducted in May among biochemical and bioplastics customers, was entrusted to a third-party company, which carried out a short survey relating to the service provided by Novamont in 2024. The response rate was 38% and 87% of the business customers that have been surveyed stated that they were completely or very happy with Novamont. Moreover, the survey made it possible to find specific areas of improvement for the following period.

Average satisfaction, by area²¹

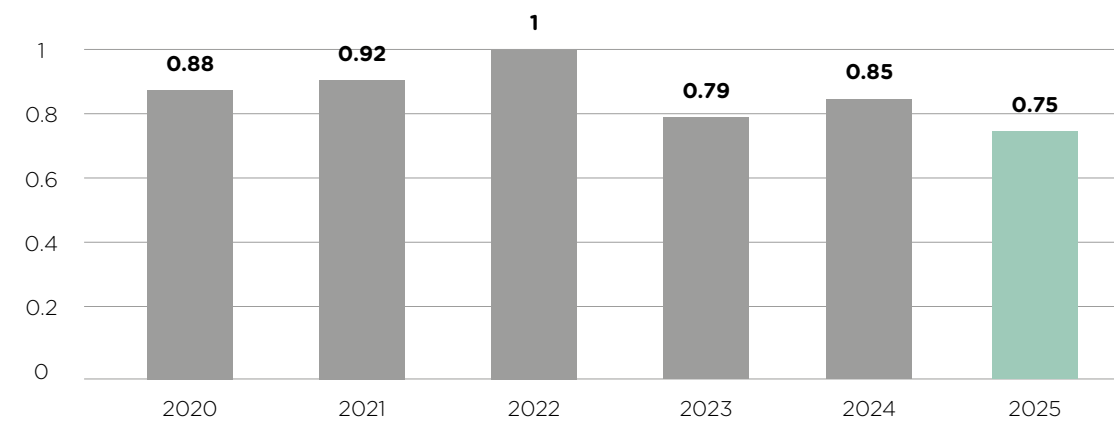


21. The value showed is the average of all the answers collected for each sector, on a scale from 1 to 5 (where 1 is "completely unhappy" and 5 "very happy").

Novamont drafted a Complaints Index (CI), a summary indicator aimed at assessing the incidence of complaints and reports from Novamont's customers, and is expressed as²²:

$$CI = \frac{\text{No. Complaints} + \text{No. Reports}}{t_{\text{product sold}}} \times 1,000$$

Complaints Index



The CI highlights a small variation from one year to the next, which is a sign of a stable quality perceived by the customer on a mid-range timeframe. The overall trend suggests that the level of complaints, weighted against the volumes sold, remains under control.

22. The index is independent of the actual acceptance of responsibility by Novamont.

SHARING KNOWLEDGE AND VALUES WITHIN THE ORGANIZATION

The ability for cross-functional and transversal design, specific to the circular bioeconomy sector, plays a fundamental role in building a cohesive system that fosters innovation and higher sustainability. To address the challenges of a rapidly evolving context, it is essential to promote active collaboration with the supply chain, universities, businesses, and local stakeholders, cultivating relationships and projects with a structured network. But it is also crucial to capitalize on all the information, skills, projects, and experiences carried out by people, acquired through interaction with the supply chain and other stakeholders, by sharing them and making them accessible throughout the organization.

Officine Novamont, established in 2022, as the meeting place, both virtual and physical, for knowledge, know-how, corporate values, and distinctive skills. A space where collaboration and creativity are considered elements of success for the company and where the culture of doing is once again central to understanding and facing the great challenges of the present.

The training courses promoted by Officine Novamont aim to strengthen environmental and other skills, across the whole company, together with more specific topics and targets.

In 2025, the focus shifted to cybersecurity, with in-person courses and on-line content aimed at increasing awareness of cyber risks, emerging threats, and the proper behaviours for protecting company infrastructure. Officine Novamont training programmes also include Research and Development topics, Public Affairs issues, value-based sales strategies, and tools useful for developing new ideas, technologies, and businesses that anticipate customer expectations.

Leveraging a digital platform available in both Italian and English, Officine Novamont has continued to host and make accessible the content and insights developed over time, such as materials dedicated to ICT security, the use of Office 365 tools, and the environmental skills central to the circular bioeconomy sector.

At the same time, onboarding sessions were organised for employees of the two entities that joined Novamont in the second half of 2025 (the Rivalta Scrivia research centre and the Porto Torres facility), aimed at fostering an understanding of distinctive skills, company culture, and the main tools in use, while promoting synergies and integration within the group.

Novamont's workshops also promote cross-cutting and interfunctional initiatives, such as the organisation of Novamont HSE DAY and the WHP Novara programme. In these contexts, the Academy represented a privileged space for promoting and disseminating the principles that guide the company, fostering the promotion of Novamont's culture and values. In Novara, for example, free training sessions dedicated to postural well-being were organised, delivered with the support of a partner kinesiologist, with the aim of providing participants with exercises and good practices to be integrated into everyday working life, for the benefit of health and prevention²³.

Following the success of the training initiatives aimed at Brand Premium Partners promoted over the years, Officine Novamont also targeted an external audience again in 2025, designing — together with Unicoop Firenze — a training programme focused on sustainability, environmental impact and virtuous waste management, addressed to store managers and customer



23. More details are given on page 133 in chapter "Fair Work".

service managers of the various Unicoop Toscana points of sale²⁴.

Last but not least, Officine Novamont also served as a key hub for promoting culture and internal awareness-raising initiatives on Diversity and Inclusion²⁵, as well as for disseminating sustainability and circular economy projects, such as the reuse of exhibition furnishings – otherwise destined for disposal – within company premises or through donation to employees and local associations.

With a view to capitalising on and pooling its skills and experience, since 2020 Novamont has established a Knowledge Base, developed and managed by the company's Study Centre, which is continuously expanded and updated. The platform is consistent with the objectives pursued within Eni's Knowledge Management System (KMS), the organization's competency management system, which facilitates the transmission of skills, innovation, and the exchange of experiences at all levels.

Novamont's Knowledge Base is configured as a space for collecting and sharing materials and information of interest to the company, coming from both internal and external sources, accessible to all employees and searchable with a search engine. It is part of a digital system of tools, serving as an internal reference point for the dissemination of documents and key technical knowledge for the organization.

24. More details are given on page 114 in chapter "Circularity".

25. More details are given on pages 134-139 in chapter "Justice, equality, diversity and inclusion".

OFFICINE NOVAMONT AMONG THE BEST PRACTICES OF CORPORATE ACADEMIES, ACCORDING TO STAMPI MAGAZINE

Officine Novamont has been included among the successful cases of Italian corporate academies analysed by Stampi, a magazine specialising in the mechanical engineering industry and in the production of moulds and precision tooling.

In the May issue of the magazine, Officine Novamont stands alongside Eni and Engel among those corporate academies capable of disseminating culture, know-how and employee engagement, as a strategic tool for training and for enhancing collaboration and creativity.



STAKEHOLDERS MANAGEMENT

In 2025, in synergy with Versalis and Eni, Novamont undertook a stakeholder mapping activity within Eni's Stakeholder Management System, a tool designed to support the management of stakeholders in the territories where the company operates. This activity made it possible to collect, across the various corporate functions and sites, useful information on the different types of stakeholders, their orientation towards Novamont, and their degree of influence. The creation of alliances and strategic partnerships with actors along the value chain, as well as with institutions, territories and local communities, is in fact an essential element of the Novamont model, which is founded on research and participatory innovation as its core pillars. In this way, it is not only possible to bring together different bodies of knowledge and experiment with new solutions in a pioneering and constructive spirit, but also to contribute to the spread of a shared culture on the themes of the circular bioeconomy.

The implementation of the Stakeholder Management System makes it possible, in particular, to identify and classify stakeholders present in the countries where the company operates, analyse them according to various parameters and attributes, and track the interactions that have taken place.



>300

mapped stakeholders

12

geographic areas in Italy and abroad

The company aims to ensure that its initiatives and behaviours take into account the perspectives of all relevant stakeholders, in compliance with human rights, diversity, transparency, the protection of the health and safety of individuals working in and with Eni, the need to improve environmental protection, and the promotion of local development in the areas in which it operates.

The first step in this process was to understand the context and to identify and get to know the company's key stakeholders, in order to build long-lasting relationships and jointly contribute to more sustainable development. In identifying stakeholders, all parties that may influence, or be influenced by, the company's activities, products or services and related performance were taken into account, as well as all stakeholders that represent important reference points for local communities by virtue of representing their interests or cultural identity, even if they have not directly put forward requests or expressed views regarding current or planned activities.

This work has led to the mapping of over 300 Novamont stakeholders, divided into 12 geographical areas in Italy and abroad, which will be updated annually thanks to the active involvement of various company divisions. The main types of stakeholders mapped are customers, business partners and suppliers, institutions, universities and associations. Novamont manages relationships with the various entities by putting in place monitoring and oversight actions at different levels, in many cases building structured relationships.

The list of stakeholders was then set out in the Stakeholder Management Plan, an annual action plan aimed at strengthening relationships, developing them into targeted initiatives, or resolving any disputes and controversies. For each stakeholder, based on the level of the relationship and its relevance to Novamont, the type of management action planned for the current year was indicated, along with any specific details relating to targeted developments.

THE SUPPLY CHAIN

A more environmentally and socially responsible management of the supply chain is a fundamental component of Novamont's strategy, as the company is committed to ensuring the highest quality of purchased products and services, in compliance with environmental and social criteria. With the aim of strengthening oversight of its supply chain and establishing increasingly virtuous commercial relationships, in 2024 Novamont joined Open-es, a system-wide alliance that brings together finance, industry, associations and institutions with the goal of supporting companies on their path towards more sustainable development. Open-es is a community of over 36,000 companies across 112 countries and 66 industrial sectors, which, through an open digital platform, can measure, analyse and improve their environmental, social and governance sustainability performance.

For many years, Novamont has monitored its partners, previously making use of the EcoVadis platform and currently of the Open-es system both being advanced assessment tools based on sustainability criteria. In 2025, through the Open-es platform, Novamont engaged more than 200 suppliers in the ESG performance assessment pathway, inviting them to register on the platform and complete the accompanying questionnaire, in order to create their ESG profile, identify strengths and areas for improvement, and benchmark themselves against companies in their sector. Novamont thus has an additional tool to measure the sustainability performance of its supply chain, strengthen its procurement processes by integrating them with market ESG metrics, and build shared growth pathways.

Novamont S.p.A. supply chain

~1,600

Total suppliers

€ 251.5 mln

Total annual expenditure

63%

Raw Materials and Packaging

35%

Goods and Services

2%

Investments





RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND INNOVATION

Novamont has always been known for its triple vocation as a manufacturing company, a training centre and a research centre. And it is in this latter area that it continues to dedicate a considerable part of our

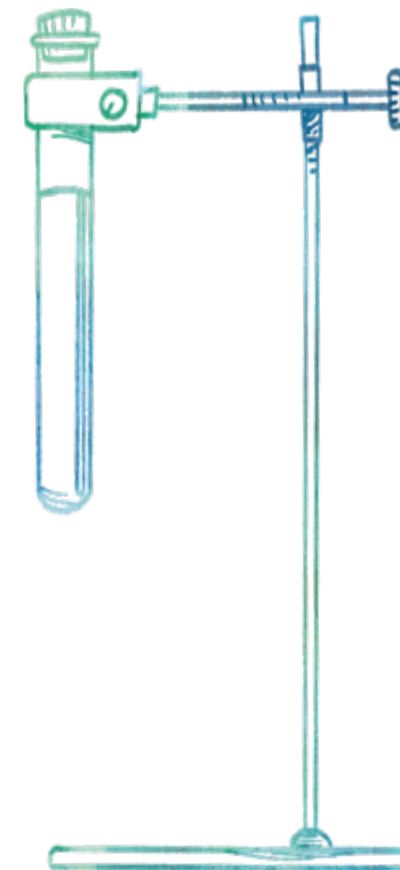
€ 19 millions

The investments in Research and Development include the cost of personnel, the cost of tools and equipment depreciation, the purchase of goods and services of a technological nature (e.g. materials used in the laboratories) and the cost of patents

human and financial resources, so Novamont has become established as a leader in sustainable innovation, by developing innovative products and systems with a reduced environmental impact.

Founded as a research centre, Novamont has retained a strong commitment to continuous and collaborative innovation within its DNA, based on the combination of chemistry and biotechnology and realised through cross-functional projects that connect its various functions and skills towards shared objectives. Its goal has always been to develop proprietary technologies, scale them up to industrial level, and deliver genuinely effective solutions, experimenting with entire supply chains and standards of quality and safety that can contribute to a reduced environmental impact.

Enhancing the integration of the various areas of innovation is therefore a key driver of Novamont's development. For this reason, the company has established a dedicated Project Management Office to manage and coordinate activities that span different sectors and functions within the organization. Innovation activities focus on topics that coincide with Novamont's development model: increasingly more innovative processes that can maximise the use of production inputs, using increasingly more circular raw materials in order to give value to dryland crops and waste, product ecodesign that can contribute to face new environmental challenges.



> 20%

employees dedicated to Research & Development activities and involved in the following areas of research:

- Bioplastics
- Scouting technologies for special materials projects
- Agronomy
- Biotechnologies
- Organic chemistry
- Transversal Services (including process engineering)

4 research centres

in Novara, Piana di Monte Verna, Porto Torres and Rivalta Scrivia

15.400 m²

areas dedicated to labs, that host equipment, facilities and innovative pilot systems

13

industrialised proprietary technologies of which 4 are world firsts

3 technology hubs

In Terni, Patrica and Bottrighe, with pilot and demo plants

~1,800

active patents and patent applications

149

Patent families²⁶ in the field of natural and synthetic polymers, of transformation processes of renewable raw materials of plant origin and for products in multiple application areas (e.g. packaging, agriculture, lubricants, herbicides, cosmetics)

494

Training activities launched from 1996 to the present day, through dedicated programmes for young researchers and experienced professionals, in collaboration with schools, universities and research centres

The technical expertise:

Plastics conversion technologies

Agronomy

Engineering

Materials sciences

Chemical-physical characterisation

Physical chemistry

Rheology

Mechanical characterisation of materials

Analytical chemistry

Industrial biotechnology

Polymer synthesis

Contact with food

Modification of micro-organisms

Enzymatic transformations

Experimental design

Multivariate statistical analysis

26. The increase of the number of patents that are active in comparison to 2024 is related to the acquisition of some of Versalis S.p.A. patent families in the biochemical area.

Novamont actively participates in research and development projects, in collaboration with top Italian and international organisations in the public and private sectors, with the goal of creating strategic, interdisciplinary partnerships.

This enables the company to catalyse new initiatives and circular models, which can be replicated in other contexts, with significant potential economic, environmental and social results.

Novamont strongly believes in the collaboration between research and companies. The creation of collaborations and partnerships across the entire value chain with universities, research centres, technology parks, the industrial sector, manufacturing, agriculture, waste treatment, brand owners, institutions and the third sector has been the key factor in building an Italian platform for the circular bioeconomy.

In 2025 the active research projects were 40, of which 36 European projects. Among these, three flagship projects, i.e key projects on strategic initiatives with a high level of innovation, which lead development in key sectors. In the context of these projects, Novamont has worked with 517 partners, of which 76% from abroad, in particular with businesses, universities, research centres and associations. The collaborations with universities also extend to targeted initiatives outside the framework of funded projects, such as the framework agreement with the University of Bologna, the partnership with Catania CNR, and that with the University of Florence, which led to the establishment of a research grant on the compostability of bioplastics.



Please find below some relevant projects carried out in 2025:



CIRCULAR BIOCARBON

The flagship project funded by BBI-JU under the Annual Work Programme 2019 aims to develop a biorefinery for the valorisation of the Organic Fraction of Municipal Solid Waste (FORSU) into bioproducts, including bioplastics. Novamont is heavily involved in the project, taking care of polymers purification and their use to formulate bioplastics for specific applications, for example for agricultural mulching films and bags for the collection of organic waste.



NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY FUTURE CENTER

Project funded by the Ministry of University and Research and coordinated by the CNR, as part of the call "Strengthening research infrastructures and the creation of national R&D champions" in selected Key Enabling Technologies. The project, with a duration of 3 years and 8 months, started in 2022 and involves Novamont in the development and promotion of new business models and alternative value chains focused on the valorisation of renewable resources with low impact and residual biomass, as well as in the study of soil and water biodiversity and the relationship between these ecosystems and good practices involving the use of bio-based products capable of reducing the presence of polluting substances in the environment.



VITALITY

Project funded by the Ministry of University and Research and coordinated by the University of L'Aquila, as part of the call "Creation and strengthening of Innovation Ecosystems: building territorial R&D leaders". The project, with a duration of 3 years and 10 months, started in 2022 and involves Novamont in the development of processes for the valorisation of waste products into polymers and monomers, as well as innovative biomaterials for industrial applications.



TELLUS

Project funded by the Ministry of Enterprises and Made in Italy and coordinated by Novamont, under the call "Innovation Agreements" (Director's Decree of 18 March 2022). The project, with a duration of three years, started in 2023 and aims to develop technologies and processes for the transformation of renewable raw materials under challenging operating conditions by means of extremozymes into bioproducts of interest for the Novamont value chain. In particular, Novamont is involved in the selection and preparation of biomasses originated from agro-industrial by-products, to obtain sugars and monomers to validate in the production of biomaterials for packaging and applications for agriculture, such as biostimulants.



TERRIFIC

Flagship projects coordinated by Novamont and funded by CBE-JU for the 2024 Annual Work Program. The project aims to demonstrate the technical and economic feasibility of flagship packaging solutions, meeting high performance requirements (such as improved mechanical and barrier properties, enhanced food safety and extended shelf life) along the supply value chain, while at the same time improving circularity and resource efficiency.



RUNFASTER4EU

Flagship projects funded by CBE-JU for the 2025 Annual Work Program, coordinated by Versalis. The project aims to enhance the value of underutilised and/or abandoned land by producing plant-based raw materials (oils and residual biomass), which, through advanced biorefinery processes, can be converted into high value-added bioproducts such as cosmetic formulations, biostimulants, feed ingredients, bioherbicides, dielectric fluids, bioplastics, and non-isocyanate polyurethanes (NIPUs) for vertical gardens.

2

CLIMATE AND ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION

APPROACH AND MANAGEMENT OF THE TOPIC

The chapter Climate and environmental action describes how Novamont's circular economy model contributes to mitigating environmental impacts and climate change, by promoting strategies that encourage resource reuse, maximise energy efficiency, make use of renewable energy sources (such as biomethane derived from plant based sources and waste), reduce waste, and foster the adoption of consumption models that are progressively more environmentally sustainable.

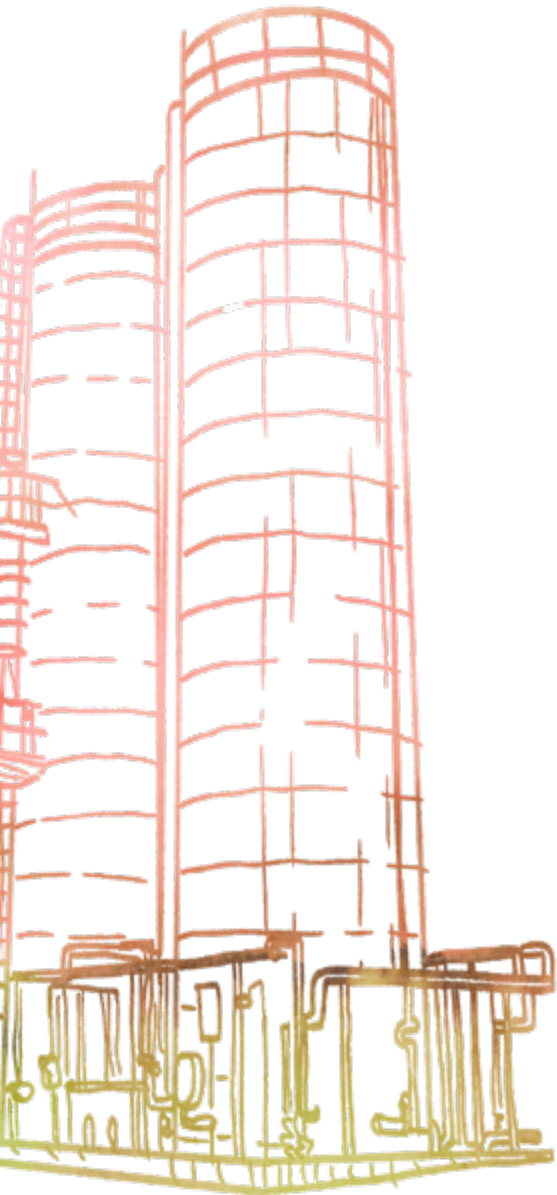
Since its inception, Novamont has worked to develop an integrated upstream and downstream value chain, prioritising the efficient use of resources and building five plants, the first of their kind, for the production of bioproducts.

These products were designed to help address the serious problems associated with the accumulation of pollutants in soil, water, sludge and compost, to maximise the recovery of the organic fraction and to increase material recovery from waste.

This ongoing commitment has been formalised within Novamont’s fourth common-benefit purpose, related to “development of innovative and sustainable production processes that help decarbonising the economy along with research and innovation to transform waste and by-products into new applications”.

To monitor the effectiveness of the actions and support decision-making from a circular economy perspective, Novamont has integrated the Circular Flow Index (CFI) into its business model. The IFC contributes to the calculation of the “regenerative turnover”, which measures the percentage of revenue generated from circular products and processes, such as the use of renewable raw materials and energy, the production of biodegradable and compostable bioplastics, and the recovery of waste and energy. It is a tool that measures the degree of circularity of material and energy flows within Novamont’s production system. Regenerative revenue essentially represents the share of revenue linked to a company’s circularity: the higher the regenerative revenue, the greater a company’s ability to generate income from its circular products and activities, for example from renewable raw materials and energy, certified biodegradable and compostable products, and the recovery of by-products. In 2025 regenerative turnover (calculated including only Italian Novamont sites²⁷), was 65%, which corresponds to a 0.65 IFC.

27. Starting from 2025, the scope of the IFC indicator has included the Porto Torres and the Rivalta Scrivia research centre.



ENERGY AND CLIMATE

Novamont's commitment to reducing greenhouse gases is also reflected in the three areas in which industrial activity emissions are classified: Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3.

To reduce Scope 1²⁸ emissions Novamont focuses on different solutions including modernising and replacing plants with new high-efficiency solutions that consume less energy and run on biofuel (where this can be supplied continuously in sufficient quantities and on acceptable technical and financial terms), based on best available techniques. In 2023, an internal energy decarbonisation working group was established, coordinated by the Chief Operating Officer. The group meets to discuss all aspects related to energy management and the techno-economic analysis of potential mitigation measures for Scope 1 emissions.

Shifting the focus to processes directly controlled by Novamont, a high-efficiency cogeneration unit was installed at the Bottrighe site for the combined production of electricity and thermal energy for the production process. Its overall efficiency to which energy efficiency certificates are associated (TEE, also known as white certificates), reaches approximately 90%, and in 2024, it allowed for a 19.1%²⁹ reduction in the use of primary energy compared to a reference scenario involving separate procurement of electricity and heat. The surplus electricity is sold to the national grid. Then there is the anaerobic digestion plant (biodigester) that treats the processing waste resulting from the fermentation process (spent cells), generating biogas, which in turn is treated (through an upgrading process) to produce advanced biomethane that is fed directly into the grid, contributing to the spread of renewable energy carriers. The purification unit for 1.4 bioBDO also features a mechanical compression system to make use of all wasted heat which would otherwise be lost. At the Bottrighe site, the replacement of the intermediate impellers inside the fermenters continued, introducing models with optimised geometry. The new blades, with a different profile,

28. Scope 1 emissions are direct emissions generated by installations within the organisational boundaries, resulting from the use of fossil fuels and the release into the atmosphere of any greenhouse gas.

29. Value obtained (to be confirmed) as per Annex III to Ministerial Decree of 4 August 2011.





result in lower annual electricity consumption for the same volume compared to the previous configuration; once fully implemented, this will enable primary energy savings of 107 toe (tonnes of oil equivalent).

In January 2025, the thermo-compression system (an intervention completed in 2024) for low-pressure steam recovery was commissioned. This system restores the steam to a pressure level suitable for production, reducing natural gas consumption, as the plant needs to generate less fresh steam from boilers. Since its commissioning, the intervention has delivered primary energy savings of approximately 253 toe.

Lastly, a combustor used for the thermal oxidation of liquid and gaseous refluents from the polymerisation process is in operation at the Terni plant, which would otherwise be sent to external disposal plants. From the combustion process, thermal energy used in the production process and for space heating is recovered. The plant is also equipped with software for the automatic monitoring of site energy consumption (electricity, natural gas and steam), which enables the facility to identify areas with the highest energy use, quantify their impact on overall consumption, detect energy inefficiencies, carry out benchmarking analyses, calculate the performance of installed technologies, support the implementation of potential energy-efficiency measures, and ensure optimal operation of the systems.

Also in Terni, in 2025, the old compressor dating back to 1995, equipped with fixed-speed technology now considered energy-inefficient, was replaced with a new compressor fitted with a high-efficiency inverter-driven motor. This upgrade ensures that the electrical energy consumed is always proportional to the actual demand for compressed air, eliminating the waste typically associated with unloaded operation. This intervention resulted in primary energy savings amounting to 19 toe.

In the Patrica plant, in 2022 a trigeneration plant has been activated. This uses the methane combustion process for the production of electricity, steam and cooled water, and for heating diathermic oil, which are used in the plant production processes and for the heating in the offices. In 2025 the use of this plant reduced the primary energy sources use by 12.5%³⁰.

With the aim of further increasing the energy efficiency of the facilities, heat exchangers were installed at the Patrica site within the polymerisation processes to allow thermal contact between the incoming and outgoing fluids.

30. Value obtained (to be confirmed) as per Annex III to Ministerial Decree of 4 August 2011.



This enables pre-heating of the incoming 1,4-bioBDO and pre-cooling of the outgoing stream, resulting in a reduction in thermal energy demand and in the cooling load supplied by cooling-tower water. In 2025, this efficiency intervention allowed for a saving of 189 toe of primary energy.

Scope 2 emissions³¹ include emissions associated with electricity, heating and steam imported from external sources and consumed. Since 2010, Novamont has purchased and used electricity from renewable sources, prioritising wind and solar power whose origin is traced and certified through Guarantees of Origin (GOs). In 2025, 100% of the electricity purchased by the sites of Novamont S.p.A. and Dagöplast is derived from renewable energy sources. This contributes to reducing Novamont's indirect greenhouse gas emissions and, at the same time, supports the development of the market for renewable sources.

31. Scope 2 emissions are indirect GHG emissions from the generation of electricity, heat and steam imported and consumed by the organisation.

Lastly, Scope 3 emissions (indirect emissions) include emission sources that don't fall under the direct control of the company, but whose emissions are indirectly due to the company's activity. These emissions make up the largest³² share and managing them is one of the key aspects of the business model. Specifically, the main areas of action relate to the development of new materials with an increasing content of renewable raw materials and innovative applications, the development of new integrated processes capable of valorising waste from other value chains, and the use of alternative feedstocks. Scope 3 emissions also include the development of innovative agro-industrial value chains, based on agricultural raw materials that enhance the value of local characteristics and biodiversity and contribute to a more efficient use of resources. Novamont conducts wide-ranging research in this sector, in collaboration with the academic world and the leading research centres, from evaluating agronomic aspects and genetic enhancements to optimising the mechanisation of farming activities, extracting active compounds, oils, protein flours and sugars. This also includes the activities developed within the research projects funded by the European Union. In particular, the Vivaldi project proposes an integrated solution for converting biogenic CO₂ into value-added organic acids, thanks to innovative processes in the electrochemical conversion of CO₂ and bioprocess engineering. The CO2SMOS project aims to develop a series of innovative and economically-competitive technologies to support bio-based industries in converting their biogenic CO₂ emissions into value-added chemicals, which can be directly used for the production of progressively more sustainable bioproducts under the environmental point of view. Also within the scope of Scope 3 is the qualification of raw materials based on different categories of environmental impact throughout their entire life cycle. The procurement of services and goods is oriented, where possible, towards materials with lower greenhouse gas emissions compared to the average or representative market data.

Novamont's greatest contribution to decarbonisation objectives lies in the development of an innovative business model based on research and technological innovation. A model that has enabled the industrial-scale production of intermediates of significant interest, such as 1,4-bioBDO, azelaic acid and pelargonic acid, produced entirely from renewable vegetable raw materials. The first two intermediates have made it possible to develop bioplastics with a high content of renewable raw materials of vegetable origin, helping to reduce the use of fossil feedstocks and greenhouse gas emissions compared with those associated with conventional non-renewable materials³³. It also continued to invest in strengthening the integrated value chain across all its components, transforming the strong results achieved in research and engineering processes into further circular bioeconomy opportunities.

Also, in 2025, Novamont carried out a carbon footprint analysis of the entire Group (in accordance with GHG Protocol guidelines). It followed this with a feasibility analysis of the possible decarbonisation scenarios that will feature in the company's strategic plan, in a way that is compatible with its economic sustainability.

32. Work continued in 2025 to refine and consolidate the Scope 3 emission estimates.

33. Further details regarding the Decarbonisation Potential Index are discussed later in this chapter.

Novamont has also obtained ISO 14067 Systematic Approach certification. The standard sets out the principles, requirements and guidelines for quantifying and declaring the carbon footprint, in accordance with international standards for life cycle assessment LCA (ISO 14040 and ISO 14044). The declaration of the carbon footprint of products is therefore qualified in a standardised, third-party verified manner and is a rigorous tool for planning, verifying and quantifying progress on the decarbonisation pathway of products.

In 2024, Novamont developed the Decarbonisation Potential Index (DPI), a metric representing its contribution to the progressive decarbonisation of the economy. This index is determined as the difference between the 'cradle to grave' carbon footprint (verified by a third party) of Novamont's products (primary form plastics) and that of the 100% fossil benchmark (PBAT relevant in the global market). In this way, Novamont's commitment to developing more innovative products with increasing shares of renewability is better represented. Decarbonization potential index is calculated as follows:

$$DPI = \frac{\text{GHG savings from Novamont products}}{\text{Novamont Scope 1 GHG}}$$

In the numerator, the potential savings in terms of tons of CO₂e resulting from the 1:1 replacement of non-EU PBAT with Mater-Bi and Origo-Bi products sold by Novamont in the reference year are reported, while the denominator reports Novamont's direct greenhouse gas emissions³⁴, always expressed in tons of CO₂e and related to the reference year. The output value thus provides an indication of the extent of potential greenhouse gas savings, calculated considering the entire life cycle of the products, compared to Novamont's direct emissions. The higher this index, the greater the relevance of the savings compared to these emissions. In 2025 the DPI was 6.5.

34. For the 2025 reporting year, the calculation of the DPI indicator does not take into account Matrilox products and the related Scope 1 emissions from the Porto Torres site, as the reference values for the fossil benchmarks have not yet been defined.

NOVAMONT RECEIVES FEDERCHIMICA'S RESPONSIBLE CARE AWARD

Novamont received the "Responsible Care Award 2025", conferred by Federchimica on organisations that have distinguished themselves through projects, initiatives and best practices in support of sustainable development. An important recognition that rewards virtuous corporate approaches in terms of commitment to greater sustainability and promotes the dissemination of best practices among its members.

In particular, Novamont was awarded the prize for the project "Qualification of the product carbon footprint along the value chain in accordance with ISO 14067", for having developed "a tool to calculate the carbon footprint of its customers' products (e.g. bags, single-use packaging)." The tool can be used autonomously by customers and supports their growth and awareness-raising with regard to the measurement and mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions associated with products. The tool, aligned with ISO 14040 and ISO 14044 standards and with international standards for carbon footprint calculation, underwent third-party verification with a positive outcome at the end of 2024. Moreover, it enables greater transparency, proving to be a valuable support for regulatory developments (e.g. the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive), with significant competitive value.

Total energy internal consumption by geographical area

[Gigajoule - GJ]	2025
TOTAL	1,373,280
ITALY	1,357,014
Novara	0.8%
Terni	9%
Piana di Monte Verna	0.3%
Bottrighe	26.4%
Patrica	42.9%
Porto Torres	0.5%
Rivalta Scrivia	0.2%
ESTONIA	16,266

Total fuel consumption by type

[Gigajoule - GJ]	2025
NON-RENEWABLE	
Methane	1,007,408
Diesel	549
LPG	215,137
Petrol	2

Standards, assumptions and methods used for the calculation

- methane consumption: direct measurements
- Diesel consumption: based on process data
- LPG consumption: direct measurements
- petrol consumption: direct measurements

Conversion factors

- LHV Methane (2025): 35.667 MJ/kg
- LHV Diesel (2025): 42.873 MJ/kg
- LHV Diesel (2025)- Bottrighe: 42.850 MJ/kg
- LHV LPG (2025): 45.858 MJ/kg
- LHV Petrol (2025): 0.032 GJ/lt

Source

- LHV fuels (2025): tables of national standard parameters for monitoring and reporting greenhouse gases - ISPRA 2025

Electrical energy, steam and heating

[Gigajoule - GJ]	2025
ELECTRICITY	
Purchased	204,228
of which from renewable sources ³⁵	100%
Sold (excess of EE proceeding from cogeneration plants in Bottrighe and Patrica)	35,544
HEATING	
Purchased	54
of which from renewable sources (wood chips and pellets)	100%
Sold (biomethane)	39,098
STEAM	
Purchased	17,392

Standards, assumptions and methods used for the calculation

- electricity consumption (Italian sites, Dagöplast): billed consumption
- consumption of wood chips and pellets: reading of consumption on the invoice
- steam consumption: direct measurements

Conversion factors

- Electricity: 3.6 MJ/kWh
- Steam (2025): 2.7 MJ/kg
- LHV biomethane (2025): 33.81 MJ/Sm³

Source

- Steam (2025): vapor enthalpy (internal)
- LHV biomethane (2025): 2025 SNAM measurement report

35. GO certificates cover the entire electricity needs of the Italian sites, while for Dagöplast's production site it is the electricity supplier that directly issues a certificate of origin of the sources.

Scope 1 emissions

[t CO ₂ e]	2025
Direct GHG emissions (Scope 1) - from process and combustion	72,320
<p>Standards, assumptions and methods used for the calculation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emissions from methane, LPG, diesel and petrol combustion: calculated by applying an emission factor. For the Bottrighe and Patrica plants we used third-party verified direct greenhouse gas emissions (ETS system) emissions from the combustion of liquid and gas refluents: the chemical composition of the refluents and the related stoichiometric balance of the combustion were considered <p>Gases included for the calculation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CO₂, N₂O, CH₄ 	
<p>Approach used to consolidate the data</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operational control <p>Emission factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Methane (2025): 56.791 t CO₂e/TJ LPG 2025: 3.026 t CO₂e/t Diesel (2025): 73.927 t CO₂e/TJ Diesel (2025) - Bottrighe: 73.510 t CO₂e/TJ Petrol (2025): 0.072 t CO₂e/GJ CH₂, N₂O, (2025): 0.00105 t CO₂e/TJ <p>Source</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Methane, LPG, Diesel and petrol (2025): tables of national standard parameters for monitoring and reporting greenhouse gases - ISPRA 2025 	

Scope 2 emissions by method

[t CO ₂ e]	2025										
	Location-based	Market-based									
Indirect (Scope 2) GHG emissions	16,465	1,057									
Electricity	15,408	0									
Heating	0.509	0									
Steam	1,057	1,057									
<p>Standards, assumptions and methods used for the calculation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Location-based emissions from electricity, steam and heating: calculated by applying an average emission factor associated with the national energy mix. <p>Gases included for the calculation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CO₂, CH₄, N₂O <p>Approach used to consolidate the data</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operational control 											
<p>Emission factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Electricity (2025) [kg CO₂e/kWh] <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Country</th> <th>Location based</th> <th>Market based</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Italy</td> <td>0.256</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Estonia</td> <td>0.454</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Steam (2025): 0.061 t CO₂e/MJ Heating (2025): 0.00935 kg CO₂e/kg <p>Source</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Electricity (2025, Italian sites and Dagoplast - location-based): internal data. Heating (2025): Ecoinvent v 3.11 GWP factors: (100 years): IPCC Sixth Assessment Report: Climate Change (2021). 			Country	Location based	Market based	Italy	0.256	0	Estonia	0.454	0
Country	Location based	Market based									
Italy	0.256	0									
Estonia	0.454	0									

Scope 3 emissions by type

	2025
Other indirect (Scope 3) GHG emissions	494,933 t CO₂ e.
Of which upstream (C1, C2, C3, C4, C5, C6, C7)	89%
Of which downstream (C9, C10, C12)	11%
Standards, assumptions and methods used for the calculation	<p>Gases included for the calculation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gases included in the IPCC 2021 (100-year) method <p>Base year</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2025 <p>Approach used to consolidate the data</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operational control <p>Source</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ecoinvent v 3.11 GWP factors: (100 years): IPCC Sixth Assessment Report: Climate Change (2021)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The emissions were determined in accordance with the GHG Protocol guidelines (Scope 3) and Versalis' internal calculation rules No impacts were accounted for for the waste produced and for Novamont products sent for recycling or incineration with energy recovery (cut-off rule) 	

WATER RESOURCES

Novamont is working to minimise our water consumption and encourage the reuse of this resource. At our production plants in Terni and Patrica, for example, a system is in operation that recovers purge water from the cooling towers, which is stored and then reused in the plants. Moreover, Novamont continually sources and analyses consumption data from industrial plants and supply networks. This enables it to identify any anomalies in consumption and to ensure compliance with the various existing regulations. At all production sites in Italy, periodic analyses are carried out to assess the quality of wastewater according to specific tabulated values (referred to in Legislative Decree No. 152/06, Annex 5, Table 3, "Discharge into surface water"). These set out the statutory limits on discharging waste water into the receiving body of water, which cannot be exceeded. The characterisation of waste water is done through chemical analyses carried out by external laboratories and internal controls.

The Bottrighe plant is the main contributor to Novamont's water withdrawals, with cooling water accounting for approximately 91% of the total volume withdrawn. The water is abstracted from the water table and from the Po River: in the latter case, the water is abstracted and returned to the same body of water.

Water withdrawals by source of supply

[Gigaliters]	2025
TOTAL	7,716
Surface water	5,555
Groundwater	2,138
Water from third parties	23

Standards, assumptions and methods used for the calculation

- Data on water abstraction are taken from billed consumption or from direct meter readings
- For the identification of water stress areas, the mapping of the Baseline water stress provided by the Water Risk Atlas Aqueduct was considered. This measures the ratio between the total annual water abstracted and the total renewable annual supply available, taking account of the use upstream. According to this indicator, the Novara site, the Bottrighe production site and Dagoplast are located in low water stress areas and account for 96 percent of the Group's water withdrawals. The remaining 4 per cent of withdrawals fall in areas of high water stress where the production sites of Terni, Patrica and the Piana di Monte Verna and Rivalta Scrivia research centres are located

Source

[WRI Aqueduct](#)



RAW MATERIALS

Almost all materials purchases are raw materials, an essential resource for Novamont’s business. For this very reason, their sourcing represents a particularly significant phase from an ESG perspective, as it concentrates the main environmental, social and governance impacts along the value chain. The criteria used to select suppliers, the origin of resources, and the traceability and control measures adopted have a direct impact on risk management, the protection of human rights, and the overall sustainability of the business model.

Materials used by type

	2025
TOTAL	165,529
Of which from renewable plant origin ³⁶	51%
Of which from non-renewable sources	49%
Raw materials (i.e. starch, sugars, monomers)	97.8%
Packaging materials (i.e. wood, cardboard, plastic)	0.03%
Process materials (i.e. lubricants)	2.17%

The principles and requirements of environmental, social and ethical sustainability that supply-chain partners are required to comply with are defined in the Supplier Code of Conduct. To support supplier selection processes, starting in 2024 Novamont has implemented a system for assessing and monitoring its key suppliers based on ESG criteria, with the support of Open-es. Through this platform, suppliers can develop their ESG profile, identify strengths and areas for improvement, and benchmark themselves against companies in the sector.

With a view to a more sustainable procurement, also in 2025, we consolidated the purchasing of a share of carbon neutral-certified raw materials in accordance with the PAS 2060. This certifies that a quantity of greenhouse gas emissions has been offset equal to that emitted by the entire production cycle. The purchase of this raw material offset the release into the atmosphere of about 9,939 t CO₂e through carbon credits coming from international energy efficiency projects and projects for the use of third-party-verified renewable sources.

As part of its sustainability journey, Novamont has launched a multi-year project aimed at obtaining ISCC PLUS certification for the traceability of renewable raw materials. This choice stems from the desire to strengthen supply-chain transparency, ensuring a more environmentally sustainable origin of the bio-based, renewable and circular raw materials used in the production processes.

The project provides for the progressive adaptation of sourcing, production and control processes, as well as the involvement of suppliers along the value chain, with the aim of maximising the purchase of renewable raw materials of vegetable origin whose enhanced sustainability characteristics are verified and certified. In 2025, approximately 6,880 tonnes of ISCC PLUS-certified renewable raw materials were purchased. This represents a further concrete step towards the transition to more environmentally sustainable and circular production models, while at the same time strengthening the company’s competitiveness and reliability in the eyes of customers and stakeholders.

36. The percentage was determined considering the volumes of materials and their characteristics.

THE ROLE OF BIO-BASED PRODUCTS IN THE CIRCULAR ECONOMY

Bio-based products - in general - play a strategic role in the transition towards production and consumption models that are more circular and environmentally sustainable. Derived wholly or in part from primary or secondary biomass, they contribute to the gradual decoupling of economic growth from the use of finite fossil resources in sectors such as chemicals, the plastics value chain and bioenergy.

Their value goes beyond the gradual replacement of traditional raw materials: in particular, giving a second life to agricultural residues, organic waste streams and secondary biomass as raw materials, resource efficiency and systemic synergies are promoted in sectors such as agriculture and bioenergy, delivering solutions for a range of application sectors, including packaging and agriculture. Furthermore, bio-based products can be designed so that - once they reach the end of their life - they can be mechanically or chemically recycled or, depending on their biodegradability and/or compostability characteristics, biodegrade in specific environments or be converted into compost through composting. Together, these characteristics contribute to reducing carbon emissions along value chains and supporting nature restoration, making bio-based products an enabling pillar of the circular bioeconomy.

In the case of bio-based products, the use of renewable raw materials of vegetable origin, and therefore of biogenic carbon, is a characteristic that can be measured and stated through specific standards. At present, this characteristic can be expressed using two main approaches:

1. biogenic carbon content, expressed as the percentage of renewable carbon relative to the total carbon content of the product, and determined using the carbon-14 (¹⁴C) method;
2. biomass content (or bio-based content), expressed as a percentage of biomass relative to the total mass of the product.

The first approach is based on the measurement of carbon-14 (also known as ¹⁴C or radiocarbon)³⁷, a marker naturally present in biomass, and makes it possible to directly and unambiguously quantify the renewable carbon contained in the product.

The second approach, on the other hand, is based on information relating to the product's composition and also takes into account elements other than carbon (such as oxygen, hydrogen and nitrogen), generally resulting in a higher bio-based content value than that determined using the ¹⁴C method

The main reference standards include:

- EN 16640 and ASTM D6866 to find out the biogenic carbon content using the ¹⁴C method;
- EN 16785-1 to find out the bio-based content by means of radiocarbon analysis and elemental analysis.

For the sourcing of renewable raw materials used to produce bio-based products to be sustainable, it is necessary to respect the regeneration times of resources and to adopt responsible production practices, avoiding unsustainable practices. More sustainable sourcing and processing of biomass also make it possible to reduce greenhouse gas emissions along the value chain.

In this context, an example of sustainability criteria for biomass sourcing is Directive (EU) 2023/2413 (so-called RED III, which amends the previous Directive (EU) 2018/2001 - so-called RED II), Article 29 of which sets out sustainability criteria specifically applicable to the production of biomass for biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels. These criteria include, among other things: the protection of soil carbon and carbon stocks; the safeguarding of biodiversity; the protection of peatlands; and the assurance of sustainable forest management.

37. In general, the carbon-14 analytical method is considered preferable because of the immediacy of the analysis and its ability to provide an objective value that can be directly measured on the product sample.

WASTE

Novamont mainly produces waste in its production activities and in the management of its warehouses and offices. Non-hazardous waste accounts for the largest share of total waste. It primarily consists of packaging of the raw materials used in the production processes and sludge from the biodigester at the Bottrighe plant. Waste that is classified as hazardous is due to process waters from the Patrica plant. Waste disposal is subject to the control and traceability requirements laid down by the relevant legislation.

Novamont's policy aims to reduce and correctly manage waste; for this reason it sets up initiatives that encourage, where possible, its recovery and a suitable disposal method for hazardous substances.

Novamont is constantly engaged the search for innovative industrial processes that are able to recover and transform the waste from its production. At Patrica plant, this waste recovery approach has enabled Novamont to create a process waste water separation and purification system for the recovery of tetrahydrofuran (THF), a chemical intermediate generated during the polymerisation reaction. Once distilled, THF is used in the chemical and pharmaceutical industries.

In accordance with Italian and European legislation on waste, which seeks to prevent its production and to consider dumping in landfills as a "last resort", Novamont helps to maximise the amount of waste sent for recycling. Furthermore, the Group tries to encourage the purchase of raw materials that are transported inside tankers, thereby avoiding the use of packaging. Where possible, the same policy is also implemented to transport Mater-Bi.



Waste produced, by type and method of disposal

[t]	2025		
	Hazardous	Non-hazardous	TOTAL
TOTAL	1,712	11,247	12,958
Category R	1,168	6,688	7,856
Category D	544	4,558	5,102

Standards, assumptions and methods used for the calculation

- calculating the waste, only the Novamont's Italian sites and the Dagöplast plant were considered. With reference to the Group's other sites, which mostly consist of offices, the waste produced is not significant
- waste is classified according to CER codes in accordance with Annex D to Part IV of Italian Legislative Decree 152/06
- the quantities disposed of or recovered are taken from the MUD - Modello Unico di Dichiarazione Ambientale (Single Environmental Declaration Form)
- category D includes disposal types D1, D9, D13, D14, D15, while category R includes recovery types R1, R3, R9, R12, R13. For specific details of each type, see Annexes B and C in Part IV of Italian Legislative Decree No. 152/06

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CIRCULARITY

APPROACH AND MANAGEMENT OF THE TOPIC

The Circularity chapter describes Novamont’s bioeconomy model, which is closely linked to the circular economy, as it is based on the use of waste or renewable raw materials to produce products that are more environmentally sustainable, capable of closing production cycles and providing a “circular” contribution to addressing pollution issues.

The transition to a circular model has been part of Novamont's DNA since its origins, embedded in all the foundations of the company's business model.

Novamont produces products with a circular end of life, developed in plants resulting from the conversion of decommissioned or soon-to-be decommissioned sites and manufactured using renewable raw materials of vegetable origin from integrated agricultural supply chains, characterised by low water requirements and enhanced environmental sustainability: circular products, produced in circular plants through circular value chains.

All products manufactured by Novamont are designed to ensure the closing of the cycle, returning to the soil from which they originate in the form of compost (in the case of compostable products) or directly (in the case of products biodegradable in soil). A representative example, as well as the first product developed in Mater-Bi, is the carrier bag, followed subsequently by the fruit and vegetable bags used by large-scale retail distribution. Both products, in fact, have a primary function, namely transporting goods after purchase and selecting fruit and vegetables from the fresh produce sections, respectively. Once used, these can also be reused in a domestic setting for the separate collection of organic waste, taking advantage of their compostable characteristics, which allow them to be disposed of and treated in dedicated facilities together with their organic waste content. A similar function is performed by all other compostable packaging and applications designed to optimise the collection of organic waste, enabling the recovery of scraps and residues left attached to their respective packaging (e.g. capsules, packaging, etc.).

In this way, the renewable raw material, sourced from more sustainable agricultural practices and used in the development of Novamont's products, acts as a driver for returning organic matter to the soil from which it originates, facilitating the conversion of organic waste into compost, a soil improver capable of supplying nutrients to the land, and the incorporation of carbon that would otherwise be released into the atmosphere (carbon sink).



AN ACTIVE COMMITMENT TO FOSTERING THE CIRCULAR BIOECONOMY: PARTICIPATION IN EVENTS AND SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS

Novamont is actively committed to fostering the growth of a circular bioeconomy culture and to disseminating new knowledge through participation in industry events and contributions to scientific publications. Direct participation in national and international events, trade exhibitions and scientific outreach initiatives represents a valuable opportunity to strengthen dialogue with stakeholders, build new partnerships and, above all, promote the circular bioeconomy and raise public awareness of sustainability issues. During 2025, Novamont took part in more than 100 national and international events.

The activities developed by Novamont in collaboration with universities and research centres also include the cooperation in the preparation of scientific publications, which explore in greater depth issues related to circularity and the impact of biodegradable products in protecting ecosystems. During 2025, eight studies were produced.

As part of a collaboration with the University of Pisa, a [study](#)³⁸ was carried out that analyses two innovative methods for quantifying traces of polyethylene within bioplastics, ensuring more reliable checks on regulatory compliance and enabling effective monitoring of the presence of non-biodegradable plastics in commercial formulations.

Together with the University of Salerno, two scientific papers were produced, focusing on the impact of direct sowing on biodegradable mulch films. The [first](#)³⁹ study, focusing on the cultivation of cherry tomatoes, shows that this innovative practice does not alter the main qualitative and nutritional characteristics of the products, confirming its validity from a sustainable production perspective. The [second](#)⁴⁰, focusing on industrial tomato production, shows a significant reduction in the use of water (-48%) and nitrogen (-23%) without compromising crop yield or fruit quality.

38. M. Mattonai, F. Nardella, M. Filomena, S. Gesti, G. Medaglia, E. Ribechini; Quantification of polyethylene in biodegradable plastics by analytical pyrolysis-based methods with GC split modulation.

39. F. De Sio, G. Galdi, M. Rapacciuolo, L. Sandei, D. Ronga, A. Ciancolini, D. Villano, M. Falce; Quality characteristics of typical canned cherry tomatoes obtained with direct mechanical sowing of tomato plants on biodegradable mulch film.

40. D. Ronga, A. Di Serio, V. Alfano, M. Cucino, A. Ciancolini, D. Villano, M. Falce; First results of mechanical direct sowing of processing tomato on biodegradable mulch film.

Together with the University of Bologna, the effects of biodegradable mulch films were assessed after more than ten years of use in the field⁴¹. The data show no accumulation of microplastics nor any negative effects on soil functionality; on the contrary, they indicate an average increase in microbial biomass and enzymatic activity.

In collaboration with CREA, three articles on dryland farming were produced. The [first](#)⁴² shows that cardoon requires effective weed control in the first year after establishment: several pre-emergence herbicides ensure good containment of annual weeds. The [second](#)⁴³ highlights how this crop is subject to damage from beetles and tests various defence strategies. The [third](#)⁴⁴ compares cardoon and safflower crops, describing significant differences in harvesting efficiency, costs and yields.

Finally, with regard to the issue of soil more broadly, a [study](#)⁴⁵ showed that the deterioration of the health of European soils, with more than 60% of land areas in critical condition, generates significant environmental and economic costs and calls for a major change of direction. Business models linked to soil protection can strengthen the EU's competitiveness, improve the functioning of ecosystems and promote more sustainable agricultural practices, provided they are supported by clear policies and greater collaboration along the value chain.

41. M. Mazzon, C. Edo, S. Guerrini, P. Gioacchini, J. Cupi, P. Malena, R. Rosal, C. Marzadori; Long-term biodegradable mulch films application in agricultural fields: effects on soil functionality and microplastic generation.

42. M. Sicignano, T. Enotrio, M. Falce, A. Ciancolini, G.M. Baldi, L. del Piano, F. Raimo; Weed control in cardoon (*Cynara cardunculus* L. var. *altilis*) grown for non-food uses.

43. T. Enotrio, M. Sicignano, M. Falce, A. Ciancolini, G.M. Baldi, L. del Piano, F. Raimo; Control of weevils harmful to cardoon flower heads grown for agro-industrial production.

44. L. Cozzolino, S. Bergonzoli, G. M. Baldi, M. Falce, L. Pari; Advancing Intercropping of Drought-Resistant Oilseed Crops: Mechanized Harvesting.

45. P. Panagos, A. Orgiazzi, E. Lugato, G. Vandenesch, L. Thannberger, J. C. Neff, A. Reijneveld, E. Mathijs, Pascal Chapot, S. Guerrini, D. Štyriaková, J. Kremers, P. Martin, R. Van Der Tol, V. Burgeon, E. Kalimeri, E. Van Eynde; Healthy soils as a booster to EU competitiveness.

SOIL PROTECTION AND REVITALISATION

Soil health plays a key role for life, not only of plants, but of all living organisms on Earth. Despite this, non-sustainable farming practices, chemical pollution and the accumulation of non-biodegradable substances and products that are not managed properly, have led to a progressive deterioration and loss of organic matter from the soil, with a subsequent reduction in its fertility. Furthermore, the progressive expansion of urban areas has led to a marked acceleration of the process of soil sealing, a phenomenon that has a huge impact on the soil, as it completely destroys or compromises its functionality. Combating the intensification of these phenomena is becoming a priority, if we are to help fight climate change and increase food security.

This is an issue that the Council of the European Union has also decided to address through Directive (EU) 2025/2360 on Soil Monitoring and Resilience, adopted last 23 October, which aims to monitor the health of European soils and protect them, including by tackling land take and reclamation of contaminated sites.

With the aim of reversing these serious phenomena, Novamont has formalised, within its third common-benefit purpose, the commitment to “preserve and regenerate the vitality and health of the soil preserve and regenerate soil vitality and health; to achieve this it develops and produces biodegradable and compostable products of plant origin, designed as solutions to specific problems, such as pollution by plastic and other persistent pollutants, closely connected to water and soil quality, and promotes sustainable agricultural practices that improve soil fertility and restore its organic matter”.

To face of this need, a number of solutions emerge that combine a greater environmental protection with economic and social development. Among these, storing organic carbon in the soil by increasing its organic matter makes it possible to contribute to halting these phenomena. The correct collection of the organic fraction and use of compostable solutions help reduce the contamination of organic waste and produce high-quality compost, an essential element for preserving soil organic matter. In its research and development activities, Novamont seeks to identify native Mediterranean crops that can be grown on non-irrigated land, to exploit local specific characteristics while maintaining biodiversity. At the same time, in the production system, Novamont maximises the use of all production components, which from “waste” become co-products, or the starting point of new value chains.



Following this approach, innovative agro-industrial value chains that respect the territory have been established, in collaboration with farmers and their associations. A representative example is Coldiretti⁴⁶, the leading organisation of agricultural entrepreneurs at national and European level, with which Novamont has collaborated to promote a new model of participatory innovation between agriculture and industry, helping farmers maintain good crop yields through more sustainable agronomic solutions: from pelargonic acid-based phytosanitary products to biolubricants, biodegradable mulching film and other applications in biodegradable bioplastic, and the development of dryland crops able to withstand the effects of climate change on temperatures and water availability.

In order to maintain the health and fertility of the soil, biodegradability in soil is fundamental for all agricultural products with problems of accumulation and dispersal like herbicides, lubricants, seed additives, slow-release systems and agricultural mulch film. As for herbicides, 2024 saw the launch of the Ager-Bi family of phytosanitary products, obtained from 100% bio-based pelargonic acid, which ensure exceptional control of weeds and suckers in vines, olives, hazelnuts, and fruit trees, phyto-regulation of tobacco, and pre-harvest desiccation of potatoes, alfalfa, and peanuts. The pelargonic acid used in the formulations of the Ager-Bi family is obtained from bio-based sources with innovative, low-impact technology (without the use of ozone), developed by Novamont and brought to industrial scale at the Porto Torres site. In particular, the production of the active substance, starting from vegetable oils, ensures the possibility of achieving a molecule indistinguishable from the one existing in nature, with 100% bio-based carbon⁴⁷. The Natural Power Life project, coordinated by Versalis and funded by the European Union’s LIFE Programme, aims to develop and commercialize two herbicides, both based on pelargonic acid obtained from vegetable oils: one for weed management in urban and industrial areas, and the other for agricultural activities.

46. More details are given on page 152 in chapter “Governments affairs and collective action”.

47. More details are given on page 48 in chapter “Purpose and stakeholder governance”.

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BIOECONOMY SOLUTIONS FOR GREATER AGRICULTURAL SUSTAINABILITY

During Ecomondo 2025, the leading European trade fair for industrial and technological innovation in the circular economy, the conference “From agriculture back to agriculture: bioeconomy solutions for sustainable farming” was held, promoted by Ecomondo CTS, Novamont, Coldiretti and the Re Soil Foundation. The event provided an opportunity to present a number of case studies on the application of bioeconomy products which, in addition to being derived from raw materials of vegetable origin, are linked to agriculture in their end use, such as biodegradable bioplastics for agricultural applications and plant protection products based on pelargonic acid.

In the first part, following the regulatory framework outlined by Claudio Marzadori (University of Bologna), concrete results on the use of Mater-Bi biodegradable mulch films were presented. Domenico Ronga (University of Salerno) presented the tests on tomatoes; Sandro Colombi (Azienda Agricola Bologna Miriam) focused on watermelon and asparagus; Massimiliano Minotti (Agribologna) reported on performance for courgettes, parsley, rocket, basil and sage. The value chain was completed by the contribution of Alberto Forigo (Forigo Roter Italia), who presented an electric machine for the efficient application of mulch films.

The second part was devoted to the phytosanitary product Ager-Bi and to new biodegradable agricultural applications. Felix Niedermayr (Loacker) presented the hazelnut case study, while Alberto Mantovanelli (OPIT) outlined the advantages of using Ager-Bi in tobacco cultivation. Finally, Beatrice Saglio (Novamont) described new biodegradable and compostable solutions for agriculture and reforestation, designed to facilitate end-of-life management, reduce material dispersion and ensure the safe use of products intended to remain in the soil.





IN MATER-BI, THE FIRST EUROPEAN BIODEGRADABLE MULCH FILM CERTIFIED AS AN INORGANIC SOIL IMPROVER UNDER THE EU REGULATION

Novamont has achieved recognition for its Mater-Bi mulch film as an inorganic soil improver, in compliance with the Fertilising Products Regulation 2019/1009, as amended by Delegated Regulation (EU) 2024/2787, which established the inclusion of mulch films meeting the specified requirements in terms of biodegradability in soil, water and/or sediment and ecotoxicity towards terrestrial plants and earthworms, and included them in the list of Constituent Material Categories (CMCs) provided for under the Regulation.

According to European regulations, the Mater-Bi mulch film can be considered an inorganic soil improver, i.e. a fertilising product with the function of maintaining, improving or protecting the physical or chemical properties, the structure or the biological activity of the soil to which it is added. The Mater-Bi mulch film can therefore be incorporated into the soil at the end of the cropping cycle, without the need for removal and disposal.

The Mater-Bi mulch film has been shown not to accumulate in soil or water and not to cause ecotoxic effects in the environment. The activity of microorganisms naturally present in the soil leads to complete mineralisation and the subsequent transformation into carbon dioxide and water. According to the FAO, at global level, the consumption of plastics in agriculture has exceeded 12.5 million tonnes, with nearly 20% consisting of mulch films. To date, unfortunately, the proportion of mulch films that is properly disposed of remains very low; indeed, it is estimated that in Europe only 24% of plastic waste from agricultural activities is recycled⁴⁸. In particular, one of the main reasons for the low recycling rates is soil contamination: it is estimated that the collection of mulch films removes around 166 thousand tonnes of soil each year, contributing to the loss of soil organic carbon (SOC), a fundamental component of soil health.

With regard to mulch films, a significant regulatory development is represented by the publication of the delegated act on biodegradability criteria, which has confirmed their inclusion in Regulation (EU) 2019/1009 on fertilising products – the Fertilising Products Regulation (FPR) 2019/1009 – as an “inorganic soil improver” (PFC 3(b)), on the basis of their functional characteristics: on the one hand, they contribute to regulating the physical properties of the soil (temperature and moisture) during use, and on the other, they improve soil structure and biological activity. Once biodegraded and incorporated into the soil, these mulch films contribute organic carbon to the soil, promoting the development of the microbial community.

48. Conventional and Biodegradable Plastics in Agriculture, Eunomia and Deloitte for the European Commission DG Environment, 2021.

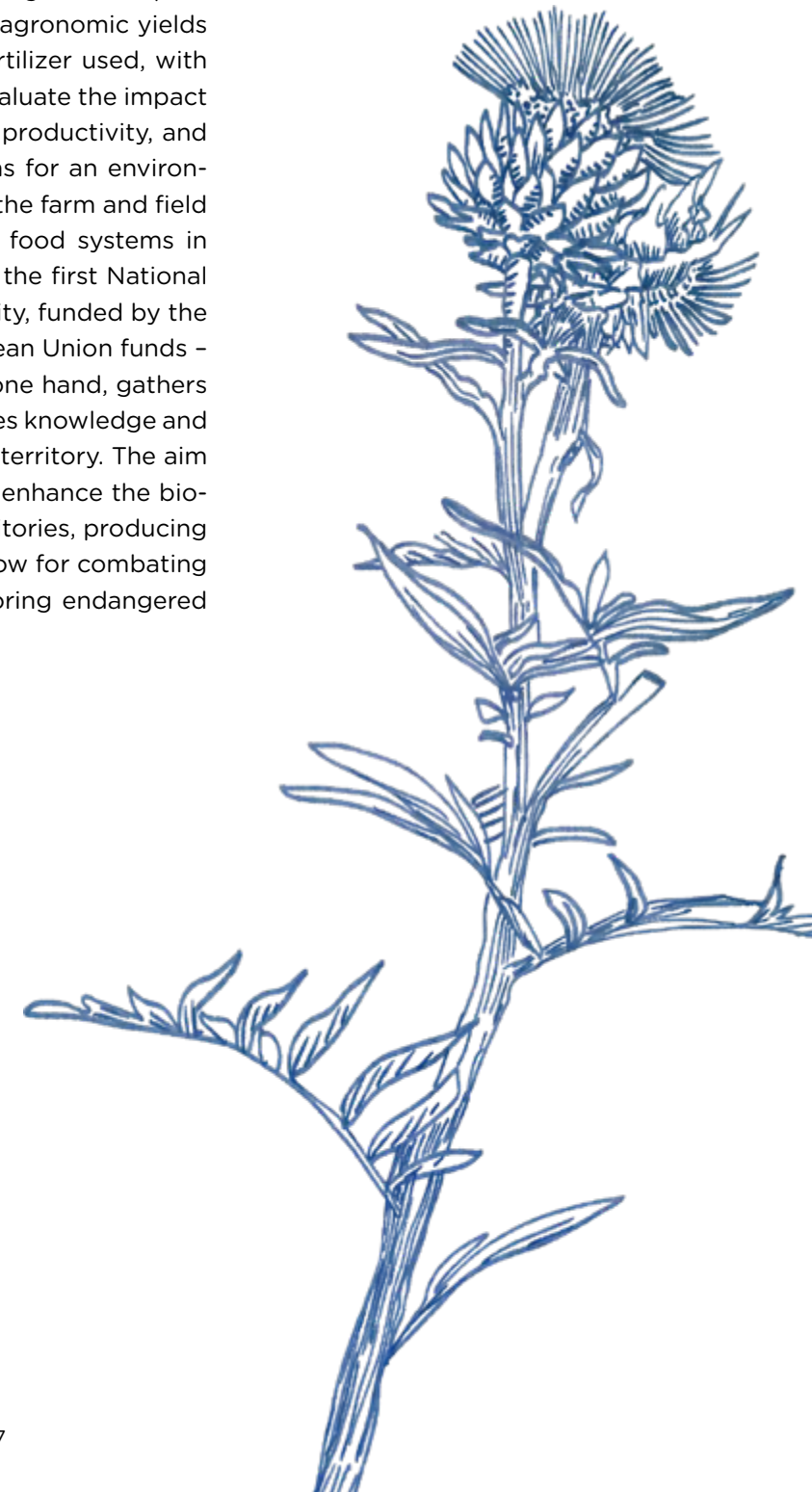
Biodegradability in water is fundamental for products that can accumulate in sewage sludge and in water, as is the case with non-biodegradable additives in cosmetics and detergents.

Biodegradability in composting becomes essential for all applications in which the materials used have a high probability of being contaminated by food waste, and in which the absence of biodegradability would pollute organic waste, which would therefore end up in landfill. Examples of this include thin wall packaging, multilayer packaging, catering products, coffee capsules etc.

Novamont also pursues the objective of preserving and restoring soil vitality by promoting a more sustainable and regenerative agriculture, making use of the most advanced monitoring, georeferencing and digitalisation technologies and disseminating good practices aimed at restoring organic matter, in cooperation with farmers and their associations but also with universities and research centres. Regenerative agriculture also makes a key contribution to decarbonisation objectives, in particular promoting practices that incorporate carbon into the soil (carbon sink), such as carbon farming. Carbon farming represents an opportunity to innovate and promote production processes that already provide an important ecosystem service in the area of carbon absorption. Practices related to the use of soil improvers produced through composting and anaerobic digestion are of particular relevance: these practices help ensure a final outlet for the management of the organic fraction, the main component of municipal waste, enabling carbon and fertility to be returned to the soil while simultaneously immobilising it. Maintaining, restoring and improving the content of Soil Organic Matter (SOM) in land through regenerative agricultural practices could have positive impacts on food safety and the mitigation of anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions⁴⁹.

49. An example is the project 'Third Generation Biorefinery Integrated in the Territory to obtain high-value renewable chemicals and energy' (BIT3G), funded by the Ministry of Education, University and Research within SPRING - Sustainable Processes and Resources for Innovation and National Growth, the national technological cluster for Green Chemistry.

The topic of soil protection is also present in the research projects funded by Novamont. The MIDAS³⁷ project aims to optimize specific industrial crops to tolerate water scarcity and mitigate desertification, while simultaneously improving biodiversity conservation in the Mediterranean and Central Europe. In B-Ferst Novamont has developed an innovative and environmentally more sustainable process for the production of biostimulant hydrolysed proteins from by-products coming from cardoon oil. Biostimulants, appropriately added to fertilizers produced by B-Ferst, have generated positive field results (e.g., on corn and sunflower), increasing agronomic yields (biomass produced) and reducing the total volume of fertilizer used, with positive effects on the soil. The Minagris project aims to evaluate the impact of plastic debris in agricultural soils on biodiversity, plant productivity, and ecosystem services, providing tools and recommendations for an environmentally more sustainable use of plastics in agriculture at the farm and field level, to ensure safe and economically more sustainable food systems in Europe. Finally, the National Biodiversity Future Center is the first National Center for research and innovation dedicated to biodiversity, funded by the Ministry of University and Research (MUR) through European Union funds - NextGenerationEU. It is a coordination structure that, on one hand, gathers and enhances research efforts, and on the other hand, makes knowledge and technologies accessible to various actors operating in the territory. The aim is to identify suitable strategies to monitor, preserve, and enhance the biodiversity of species and habitats across various Italian territories, producing scientific knowledge and technological innovation that allow for combating biodiversity loss, supporting ecosystem resilience, monitoring endangered species, and restoring biological communities.



Re Soil Foundation

With the aim of connecting scientific, technological, environmental and humanistic knowledge in order to become a meeting point for the various Italian and European organisations dedicated to the issue of soil, and in line with “A Soil Deal for Europe” mission objectives⁵⁰, in 2020 Novamont promoted the Re Soil Foundation together with the University of Bologna, Coldiretti and Turin Polytechnic.

The goals of the Re Soil Foundation:

- Promoting soil protection in Italy and in Europe
- Spreading knowledge, scientific content and information on the topic of soil health
- Creating the conditions for developing territorial case studies and increasing their number
- Promoting a policy-shaping process on the issue of soil protection

In 2025, the Foundation continued its consolidation, both in terms of governance and impact on society, through its participation in European projects, the strengthening of its relationship with schools and the organisation of relevant science outreach events.

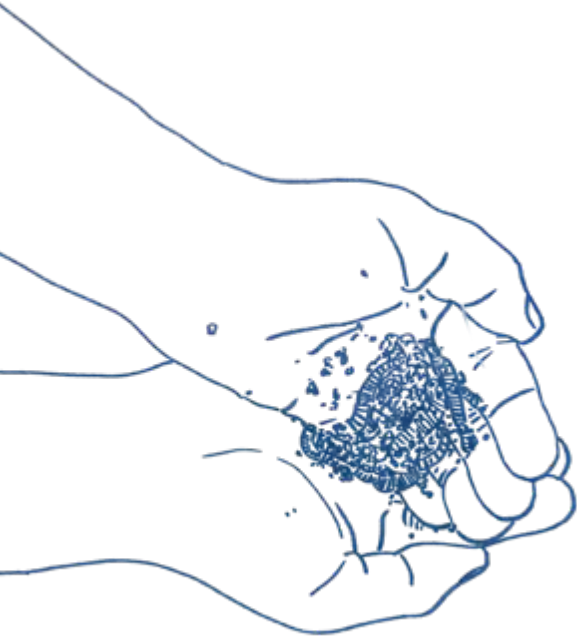
Work continued on mapping the “Lighthouse Farms” located across Italy, with the aim of collecting and networking successful case studies in the promotion of more sustainable agricultural models, while monitoring and communicating good practices in the agricultural, livestock and forestry sectors in support of healthier and more functional soils⁵¹. The goal of this collection and sharing activity is also to connect projects and actors dedicated at the national and European level, to amplify their impact and identify new ones, promoting soil protection through collaboration between different sectors. In the second half of the year, the European Horizon JU CBE project “SOUL”

50. More information can be found in the [Implementation plan](#).

51. The mapping is available on the Re Soil Foundation www.resoilfoundation.org.

was launched, aiming to develop new biodegradable materials with a high content of renewable resources to replace conventional plastics in agriculture, construction and packaging. Within the project, the Re Soil Foundation is responsible for coordinating all communication and dissemination activities.

In addition, with the collaboration of Coldiretti, the National Bioeconomy Coordination Group (GCNB) and the Scientific Committee of Ecomondo, the Foundation organised the fourth edition of the States General on Soil Health, held on 6 November in Rimini during Ecomondo, the leading European event dedicated to technologies, policies and models for the ecological transition. The event, entitled “Circular bioeconomy and opportunities for soil regeneration”, explored the content and latest developments of European policies on soil health, including the “Soil Monitoring Law” and the “Vision for Agriculture and Food”, and analysed the impacts of the EU Mission on Soil at both European and Italian level. In addition, it presented experiences and projects that link soil health, agriculture, innovation and territorial development in Italy, Europe and Africa.



SOIL HEALTH EDUCATION

Novamont actively collaborates with stakeholders, networks, and platforms to promote awareness-raising events and initiatives aimed at spreading greater awareness, both at the territorial and institutional levels, regarding the value of soil, its issues, and possible solutions.

Among the most significant collaborations, for years the activities of Re Soil Foundation have stood out: a commitment carried out through specific initiatives and events aimed at spreading awareness and knowledge regarding soil issues.

Education, training, and projects involving students from elementary schools to university and post-doctoral levels on the topics of agricultural, forest, and urban soil, and its fundamental functions, therefore play a crucial role in the research and development strategy of Re Soil Foundation. In line with the European Mission "A Soil Deal for Europe," the organization launched a range of educational initiatives and opportunities for literacy and engagement in 2025, by engaging a broad and diverse audience from civil society and local communities, with particular attention to schools, involving a total of more than 3,000 students and 200 teachers across Italy.

Additionally, the Foundation developed an interactive soil kit for high schools and civil society, in English and Italian, as part of the European ECHO project [ECHO – Engaging Citizens in Soil Science: the road to healthier soils](#). The kit includes six stages that, through interactive games, insights, and laboratory sheets, guide the user to discover the soil, the ecosystem services it offers, the factors that cause its degradation, and the best practices to preserve its health.



THE ROLE OF ORGANIC WASTE

In the logic of the circular bioeconomy, municipal organic waste and sludge, if properly treated, are a source of organic matter, i.e. compost, and represent an important solution to two orders of problems: On the one hand, to provide a valuable soil improver to farmland in order to improve crop health and minimise the use of plant protection products and fertilisers; on the other, to prevent organic waste from being sent to landfill, a practice that has been prohibited in Europe since the end of 2023⁵². In this context, compostability in certain applications not only avoids possible contamination of organic waste, but also provides protection against pollution of other recycling streams, such as plastic and paper with food residues.

Attention to the separate collection of organic waste is growing increasingly outside of Europe as well: for example, in 2024, it became mandatory in all five districts of New York, requested to sort food and garden waste. Also in the USA, 2025 saw the launch of the Coalition of Composting Professionals Supporting Compostable Packaging (CCPSCP), a joint initiative bringing together American composters who recognise certified compostable products as an essential tool for scaling up organic waste recovery. The aim is to demonstrate that the use of high-quality compostable bags is key to increasing user participation without compromising compost purity. Operators such as Black Earth Compost, which are part of this ecosystem and use BioBag solutions, have confirmed that Mater-Bi contributes to complete degradation within industrial timescales, eliminating contamination from conventional plastics.



52. According to the 18COM(2020)98 final, plan of action - A new Circular Economy Action Plan For a cleaner and more competitive Europe.

Novamont is committed to promoting a circular model that maximises the recovery of organic matter through increasingly environmentally sustainable systems for the collection and treatment of biowaste, in order to generate compost and high-quality organic matter. This commitment is formalised within the company's second common-benefit purpose. Such systems include the use of compostable bioplastics and the promotion of national and international research and development projects dedicated to the study and monitoring of the organic fraction. They also include ecodesign projects and the development of systems for intercepting bioplastics: these include initiatives to combine different recycling technologies, such as composting, chemical recycling and mechanical recycling, and to develop paper-laminated packaging that can be disposed of through either collection stream. There are also many communication activities designed and implemented with the aim of informing, educating and involving citizens and the entire chain of stakeholders on the correct separate collection of compostable packaging, on the recognisability of these products and on the value of organic recycling, in the more general context of the circular economy and towards a greater sustainability.

In this context, the work carried out by the Italian consortium Biorepack, the first European extended producer responsibility (EPR) system dedicated to biodegradable and compostable plastic packaging, is fundamental. As highlighted in the 2024 Management Report, presented in May 2025, the organic recycling of compostable bioplastics reached 57.8% of the quantities placed on the market in 2024 (+2% compared to 2023), exceeding the targets set for 2030. The proportion of the Italian population covered by organic collection and recycling services for compostable bioplastics exceeded 85%, with an increase of 11 percentage points compared to 2023. Affiliated local authorities were granted financial compensation of EUR 12.7 million. In 2025, Biorepack launched the new voluntary label "Organico Biorepack", which identifies packaging from the Italian compostable bioplastics value chain. The collective label, in addition to ensuring the requirements for inclusion in the EPR system, has been designed to help consumers correctly dispose of compostable bioplastic packaging in the household organic waste stream.



CITIZENS AS AGENTS OF CHANGE TOGETHER WITH UNICOOP FIRENZE

The role of citizens in choosing and correctly disposing of compostable products through organic waste collection is crucial to ensuring the development of effective processes. In this sense, it is important to develop positive communication that highlights the advantages and value of using compostable bags for organic waste collection, as well as the good quality of organic waste as a driving factor for improving the quantity and quality of collection of other waste fractions.

In this context, the collaboration initiated in 2024 with Legambiente, Uniconop Firenze, aims to guide citizens through this process, providing insights into collection systems and treatment plants, on how to carry out the collection and the benefits it can bring in terms of contribution to decarbonization and compost quality.

Uniconop Firenze was the first Italian retailer to introduce biodegradable and compostable Mater-Bi carrier bags in 2009 across its 103 stores.

Since 2012, the collaboration has also extended to bioplastic bags and gloves for the fruit and vegetable department, initially with an experiment in four stores in the province of Siena, followed by Poggibonsi and Tavarnelle Val di Pesa, and starting from February 2014, all stores in Florence and the remaining ones scattered throughout Tuscany. Since 2017, Uniconop Firenze has reaffirmed its commitment to greater environmental sustainability by adopting solutions made with fourth-generation Mater-Bi, which has a high content of renewable plant-based raw materials (now reaching 60%). These practices have resulted in an estimated CO₂ emissions savings of 25,000 tons between 2009 and 2022.

The project “Cambia impronta! Scegli la leggerezza” (“Change your footprint! Choose something light”), The travelling edutainment format “Alla scoperta del Mater-Bi” in 2025 enabled citizens and customers at selected Coop stores in Tuscany to explore the carbon footprint, i.e. the measure that makes it possible to assess the impacts that human activities have on climate change and, consequently, on global warming. In particular during the month of September, the educational and outreach project helped inform citizens, raising awareness of the impact of their habits and small everyday actions, and of what they can do to reduce the amount of carbon dioxide we emit into the atmosphere as a result of our lifestyles. The project was rolled out across twelve stages, each corresponding to a different Coop store, reaching a total of more than 10,000 visitors.

Special attention was also given to Uniconop store managers, who on 16 September took part in a training session of the Officine Novamont dedicated to exploring the circular bioeconomy, Mater-Bi applications for large-scale retail distribution, the case study of the biodegradable and compostable shopping bag and its contribution to organic waste management, ranging from the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions to soil health. The event, which also featured contributions from Legambiente Toscana, was attended by 27 store directors and customer service managers from the outlets involved in the initiative “Cambia impronta! Scegli la leggerezza”.

In 2025, Novamont continued a range of collaborations with universities, associations and research bodies, with the aim of identifying best management practices and plant technologies capable of maximising recycling volumes and minimising waste. This also includes the agreement with the University of Florence (Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering) for a one-year research fellowship to carry out full-scale experimental investigations into the compostability of bioplastics. The aim of the collaboration is to test Mater-Bi bioplastic products in full-scale organic waste treatment processes (composting and anaerobic digestion followed by post-composting) at municipal organic waste treatment facilities in Tuscany.

The close collaboration with local authorities, multi-utilities and the Consorzio Italiano Compostatori (Italian consortium of composters) has been essential in developing examples of excellence that are ready to be developed and expanded. Also thanks to this model, Italy is the European leader in organic waste recycling, collecting 72% of waste compared with an average of 26% across Europe. The European data, although with ample room for growth, shows an improvement compared to the 2020 survey (the European average was stuck at 16%)⁵³.

Finally, Novamont actively collaborates with stakeholders, networks and platforms in order to promote moments of dissemination to spread a greater awareness of the value of soil, its problems and possible solutions at both territorial and institutional level.

Among the noteworthy initiatives previously promoted by Novamont, a significant one was the project launched in 2012 as part of Milan's Food Policy, under which Novamont supported the city's transition to becoming a European benchmark for separate waste collection, surpassing the 50% threshold as early as 2014. The project showed that they were able not only to improve the quantity and quality of the organic waste collected, - Milan is one of the most virtuous cities in Europe for organic waste collected, with 102kg/inhabitant/ year in 2025 - but also to help reducing waste production at source, through awareness-raising campaigns and initiatives against food waste. In this context, Novamont supports the development of best practices in the management of organic waste at large events.

The Italian model is also at the basis of the projects launched by Novamont at international level, with the activation of successful virtuous cases all over the world, such as the development of separate collection systems

53. Zero Waste Europe e Bio-based Industries Consortium "Bio-waste generation in the EU: Current capture levels and future potential" - Second edition 2024.



for organic waste through the use of biodegradable and compostable bags in Paris, Barcelona, Munich, Copenhagen, New York, etc.

Developments in the last three years include several initiatives launched in Hungary, Slovakia, Poland and Mozambique, aimed at promoting pilot projects for the dissemination of separate organic waste collection systems at national level, as well as the collaboration with industrial partner Silvex in Portugal, aimed at testing the behaviour of bioplastics bags in local composting plants and providing training and information at several levels. Regarding relevant cases of municipalities committed to the use of compostable bags for the collection of organic waste, significant, is the path taken by Copenhagen, which started separate collection of organic waste in 2017, with the aim of increasing its quantity and quality and to reach the amount of 35,000 tonnes collected a year. For this purpose, the municipality distributes compostable bags in Mater Bi to citizens free of charge, together with vented waste bins for household compost collection. In 2025, the Swedish city of Linköping officially adopted Mater-Bi bags for its waste management service. The decision was taken following analysis of the initial data relating to the collaboration between BioBag and the Swedish multi-utility Tekniska Verken, a partnership established to optimise the collection of organic waste in the city, which is sent to an anaerobic digestion plant for the production of biomethane. The project took the form of a pilot test conducted in the Lingham district involving around one hundred households, aimed at comparing the effectiveness of paper bags with BioBag Mater-Bi bags. The monitoring results (up to March 2025) indicate a clear superiority of the bioplastic solution: users gave BioBag bags an overall satisfaction score of 4.5 out of 5. The aspect most relevant to urban sustainability is the behavioural effect: 34% of residents stated that they were encouraged to separate waste more thanks to the practicality of Mater-Bi bags. Thanks to reduced brakes and improved odour management, the test demonstrated that the collection tool is the enabling factor for increasing the volumes of biomass delivered to the facility.

Novamont continues to monitor developments and the outcomes of collaborations with Italian and international administrations launched over the years.

Within the scope of funded research projects, the theme of promoting circular models is addressed both in the promotion of collection systems and in the valorisation of organic waste for the production of new inputs for bio-based production. The European project FRONTSHIP falls within the first scope, it aims to promote progressive decarbonisation and to con-

tribute to territorial regeneration in the Polish region of Łódź, through the demonstration of circular models, creating a territorial cluster of initiatives to accelerate the transition towards a more sustainable economy, capable of providing concrete answers to the needs of the regions involved. In the second scope falls the Circular Biocarbon project, which aims to create a first-of-its-kind biorefinery for bioproducts, designed to valorize the organic fraction of municipal solid waste and sewage sludge into value-added products, including bags for separate collection, mulching films, fertilizers, and biostimulants. Also within the scope of funded projects, Novamont collaborates with multi-utilities to test innovative solutions related to the collection and recycling of compostable products. The Prosper project aims to demonstrate the technical and economic feasibility of sorting and recycling bioplastics, with the objective of validating optical sorting protocols at sorting facilities in order to correctly separate bioplastics from other polymers. The results will support sector consortia in defining eco-modulation criteria, demonstrating that bioplastic packaging can also be easily intercepted and recycled, and creating guidelines for the design-for-recycling of bioplastic products, while ensuring full compliance with future EU packaging regulations (PPWR).

Within the consortium, Novamont plays a key role in validating materials, working in synergy with the Italian multi-utility A2A in the national pilot to test the effectiveness of sorting protocols under real-world conditions. The Rebiocycle project aims to enhance circularity and resource-use efficiency by practically applying the concept of the circular bioeconomy to the bio-based and biodegradable plastics value chain, strengthening sorting and recycling technologies, increasing recycled content in new products, improving environmental performance (in terms of reduced GHG emissions and increased circularity) along the value chain, and fostering greater social acceptance of bioplastic solutions and products. Novamont and Iren (Amiat, I.Blu) collaborate within the Italian Hub to develop advanced sorting processes for bioplastic products by upgrading NIR recognition technologies. Subsequently, further activities are planned to demonstrate the possibility of separating and recovering the main components of bioplastics, such as biopolyesters and additives, which can be used in the production of new materials. The project therefore aims to demonstrate the feasibility of obtaining secondary raw materials from selected bioplastic streams, while maintaining mechanical and functional properties comparable to those of virgin biomaterials. In addition, it will demonstrate recyclability and high-quality upcycling in support of the standardisation of bioplastics recycling processes under EU legislation.

CIRCULAR INNOVATION: THE PARTNERSHIP WITH AMAZON

Mater-Bi, thanks to its biodegradability and compostability properties, was developed to optimize and simplify the management, collection, and treatment of organic waste. To maximise circularity and expand end-of-life management options — in line with waste-reduction objectives and various European regulatory frameworks — Novamont is also working to identify additional material recycling and recovery solutions, both mechanical and chemical, in collaboration with partners and multi-utilities.

A significant example is the collaboration with Amazon, which from 2024 launched grocery deliveries in Spain using bio-based bags made from plant-derived materials produced in Europe, including maize starch and vegetable oils, with the future goal of being able to recycle them to produce new bags. The initial tests, carried out on bags developed by Novamont's materials experts with the support of Amazon researchers, are currently being trialled for Amazon Fresh orders in Valencia.

At present, the bio-based bags returned to Amazon Fresh drivers in Valencia can be sent for mechanical recycling: the material is converted into pellets by local recycling partners and subsequently delivered to Novamont for the production of new bags. Seventy-five per cent of Amazon customers in Valencia who received these bags stated that they were satisfied with the new packaging, appreciating its biodegradable nature, bio-based composition and reusability. The results of the trial will help Amazon assess the potential extension of the use of bio-based bags on a wider scale.

In parallel with this project, Amazon researchers are collaborating with the BOTTLE Consortium of the United States Department of Energy, led by the National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL), to develop an innovative low-temperature recycling process dedicated to biodegradable and bio-based materials. The start-up EsterCycle, which uses technology developed by NREL and Amazon, aims to take this process beyond the laboratory phase, making more widespread recycling of biodegradable and bio-based plastics possible.

In addition, to improve resource efficiency and foster circularity in the packaging sector, Amazon and Novamont are developing and testing various bio-based solutions suitable for food contact for advanced packaging applications — such as yoghurt pots, coffee capsules and containers for fruit and meat — within the flagship TERRIFIC project, funded by the CBE-JU.

4

FAIR WORK

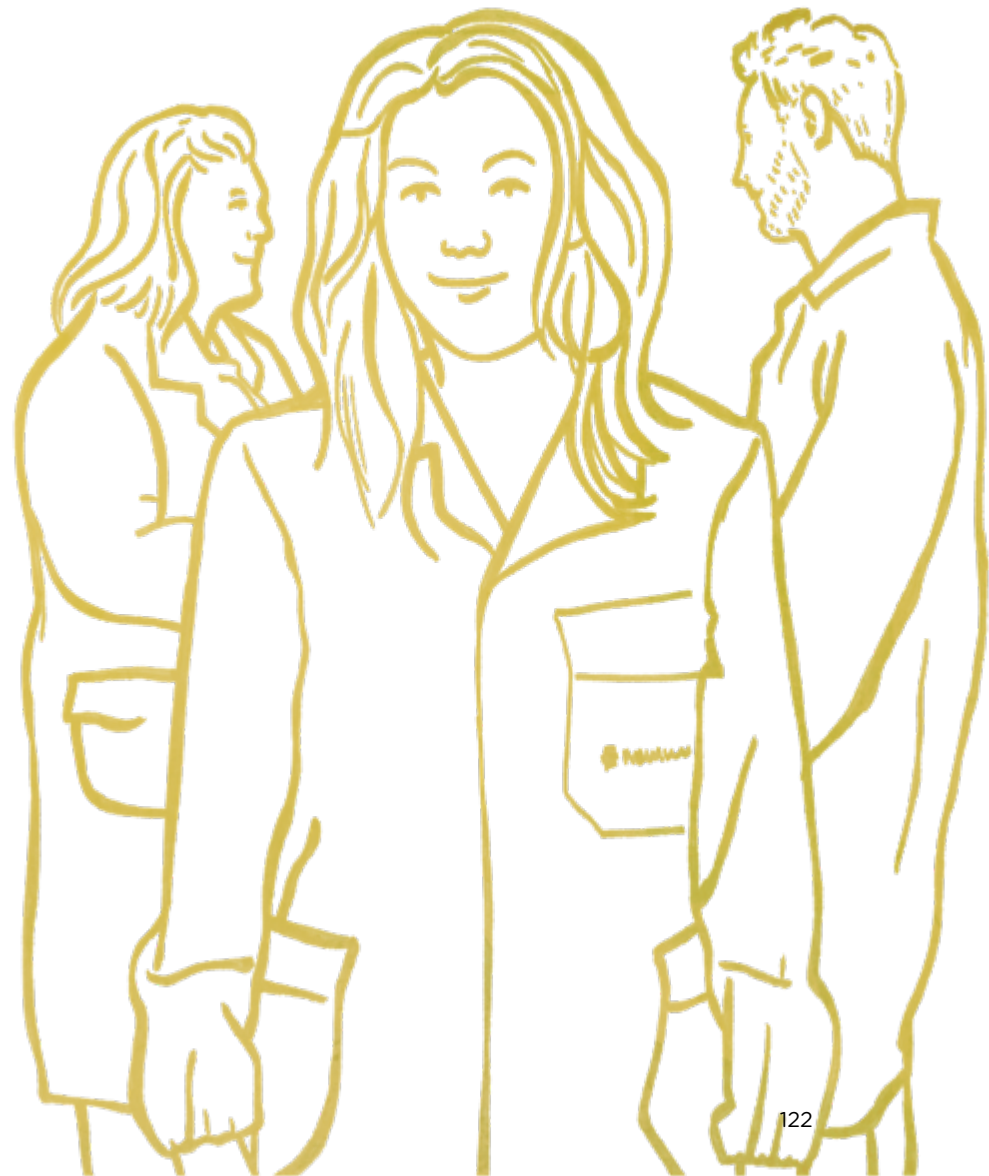
APPROACH AND MANAGEMENT OF THE TOPIC

The Fair work chapter describes how Novamont creates high-quality jobs and fosters a positive workplace culture. This translates into setting clear expectations for employees, implementing fair pay practices, integrating employee feedback into decision-making processes, and monitoring and improving workplace culture.

Novamont acknowledges the central role of its employees and the importance of establishing solid, transparent relationships with them based on mutual trust.

Managing employment relations is therefore based on protecting workers' rights and maximising their contribution, with a view to enhancing the range of their skills. Furthermore, Novamont undertakes to protect the ethical integrity of its employees, by guaranteeing the right to working conditions that respect the dignity of the person and a safe and healthy workplace.

As further evidence of this, Novamont adopts a careful and rigorous recruitment process: all personnel are employed under regular employment contracts, and company policies and procedures define responsibilities and methods to ensure that recruitment and onboarding, as well as people management and development processes, are carried out in full compliance with equal opportunities and non-discrimination principles for all stakeholders involved.



Developing constructive dialogue with the trade unions is essential for creating a calm, participative work environment, which enables us to have a better understanding of our employees' needs. Over the years, Novamont has built up a fruitful dialogue with the AU (Amalgamated Union) - which is present at all of the sites - and with the trade union representatives. Novamont thus guarantees trade union rights and the freedom of association of workers. For Novamont's Italian companies, all employees are covered by collective bargaining agreements in accordance with the national collective bargaining agreement for chemical industry employees, while all executives are covered by the national collective bargaining agreement for executives of manufacturing and service companies. In France, all employees are covered by the Convention collective nationale des commerces de gros. In Spain, all employees are covered by the Convenio Colectivo de la Industria Química. In Germany, employees are covered by non-collective bargaining agreements, since the size of this site does not warrant the application of collective bargaining laws. Finally, Novamont North America adheres to the Federal State Laws and to the laws of Connecticut, and the Fair Labour Standards Act (FLSA) is the federal reference law⁵⁴.

In June 2025, Novamont employees took part in an engagement survey, an initiative launched by Eni to gain greater insight into the internal corporate climate, the main strengths and the areas for improvement, with the aim of continuing to build a working environment in which everyone feels involved and engaged. In December, the survey results were shared with all employees through a dedicated webinar.

Finally, Novamont translated its commitment to the well-being of its people into concrete action through a range of initiatives aimed at promoting work-life balance and strengthening the sense of belonging. Further details and concrete examples of the aforementioned activities are set out on the following pages.

54. www.dol.gov/agencies/whd/flsa.

Employees, by gender and geographical area

[No. of people]	31 December 2025	
	Men	Women
GEOGRAPHIC AREA		
Europe	576	179
North America	4	16

Employees, by contract, gender and geographical area

[No. of people]	31 December 2025	
	Permanent contract	Fixed-term contract
GENDER		
Men	579	1
Women	193	2
GEOGRAPHIC AREA		
Europe	752	3
North America	20	0

Employees, by applied work-time arrangement, gender and geographical area

[No. of people]	31 December 2025	
	Full-time	Part-time
GENDER		
Men	575	5
Women	183	12
GEOGRAPHIC AREA		
Europe	739	16
North America	19	1

Employees by professional category, gender and age group

	31 December 2025					
	No. PEOPLE	Men	Women	%		
				< 30 years	30-50 years	> 50 years
Directors	26	84.6	15.4	0.0	7.7	92.3
Managers and Employees	445	63.4	36.6	3.1	59.6	37.3
Manual workers	304	90.8	9.2	9.2	64.1	26.6

Incoming and outgoing employee turnover rates, by gender, age group and geographical area⁵⁵

	2025			
	INCOMING		OUTGOING	
	No. of People	Rate [%]	No. of People	Rate [%]
GENDER				
Men	12	2.1	17	2.9
Women	3	1.5	9	4.6
AGE GROUP				
< 30 years	6	14.3	1	2.4
30- 50 years	7	1.5	16	3.5
> 50 years	2	0.7	9	3.3
GEOGRAPHIC AREA				
Europe	13	1.7	24	3.2
North America	2	10	2	10

55. The incoming and outgoing turnover rates are calculated by dividing the number of new hires and terminations, respectively, recorded in 2025, by the number of employees, by gender and geographical area at 31 December 2022.



HEALTH AND SAFETY

Novamont and Versalis, united by a vision strongly focused on Quality, Environment, Health and Safety, are working synergistically to promote a culture of prevention in the workplace, enhance the effectiveness of protective measures and encourage the active involvement of all people working across the organisation's various industrial sites. A shared responsibility between the two industrial organisations, which permeates every operational and strategic decision.

In this regard, on 18 November 2025 Novamont held its first HSE Day: a day entirely dedicated to health, safety and environmental issues, bringing together employees and partners for a moment of discussion and sharing. The event was organised by Novamont's HSEQ department in collaboration with the Novamont Bottrighe plant and the Officine Novamont.

The initiative forms part of the broader pathway launched by Versalis CEO Adriano Alfani, with the aim of strengthening the culture of safety and promoting continuous improvement, under the banner of the "Every action counts" campaign, which seeks to raise awareness of how every daily choice can make a difference in building safer, more efficient and more collaborative working environments. The event was attended by Catia Bastioli, Rita Marino (Head of QHSE at Versalis) and Adriano Alfani (CEO of Versalis), and also included an awards ceremony recognising contractor companies and employees who distinguished themselves for their commitment and dedication to quality, health, safety and environmental matters across Novamont's various sites.

Injury rates

[Employees and contractors]	2025
Total recordable injuries [No.]	5
Number of fatalities resulting from work-related accidents [No.]	-
TRIR - Total Recordable Injury Rate ⁵⁶	3.1
Fatality Index ⁵⁷	0.0

56. The figure, in line with the calculation methodology used in Eni's Sustainability Reporting, was calculated using the following formula: (total recordable injuries / hours worked) × 1,000,000.

57. The figure, in line with the calculation methodology used in Eni's Sustainability Reporting, was calculated using the following formula: (deadly injuries / hours worked) × 1,000,000.

TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT

Novamont's training is structured in such a way as to ensure a varied offer aimed at adapting the skills of its employees to company growth and the evolution of the national and international legislative landscape.

~2,700

Training hours attended in 2025 in the following areas:

- Environment
- Health
- Safety
- Quality
- Foreign languages
- Communication
- Human Resources
- IT
- Institutional training
- Sales



A significant part of internal training is delivered through the Officine Novamont: a physical and virtual space for the exchange of knowledge, know-how, corporate values and distinctive and cross-cutting skills across the organisation, with a particular focus on environmental and innovation-related topics.

Officine Novamont internal training

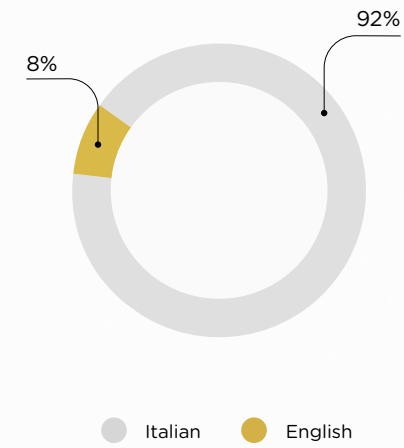
875.5

hours of training received

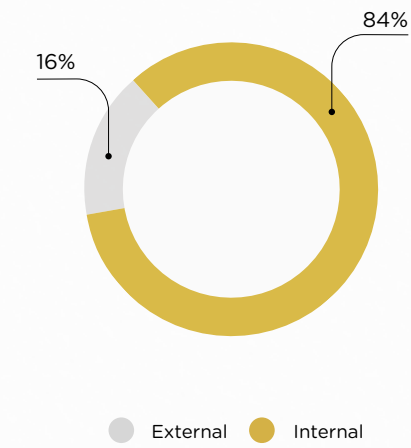
234

Number of attendees

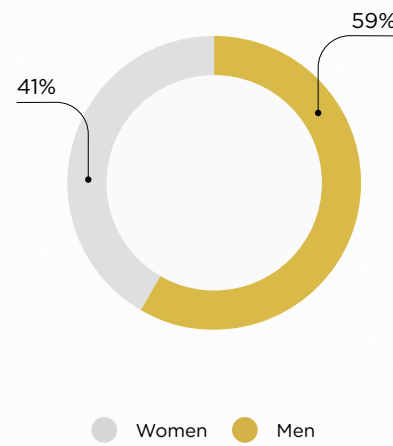
Language



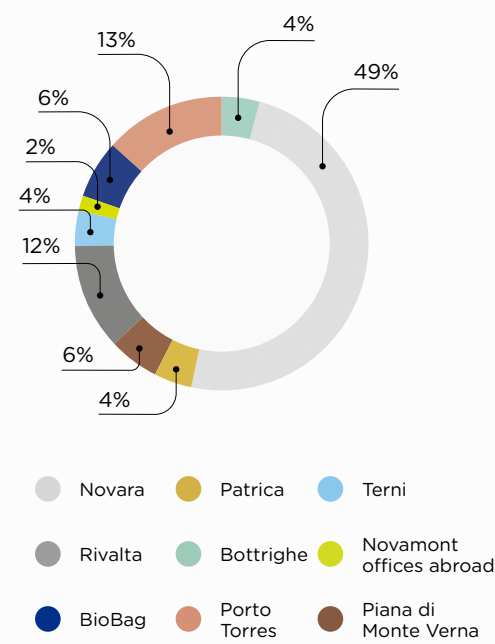
Teachers



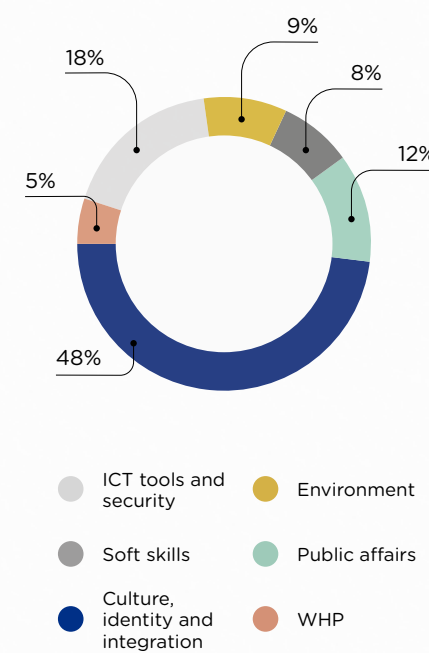
Attendees by gender



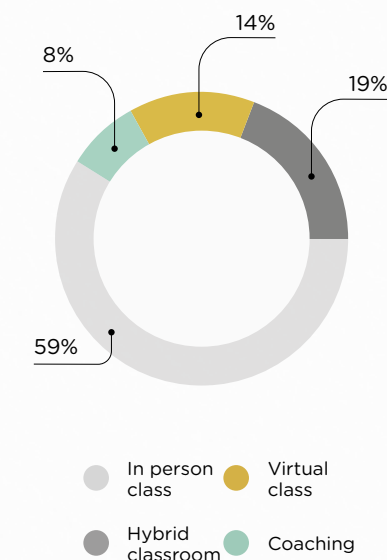
Attendees by offices



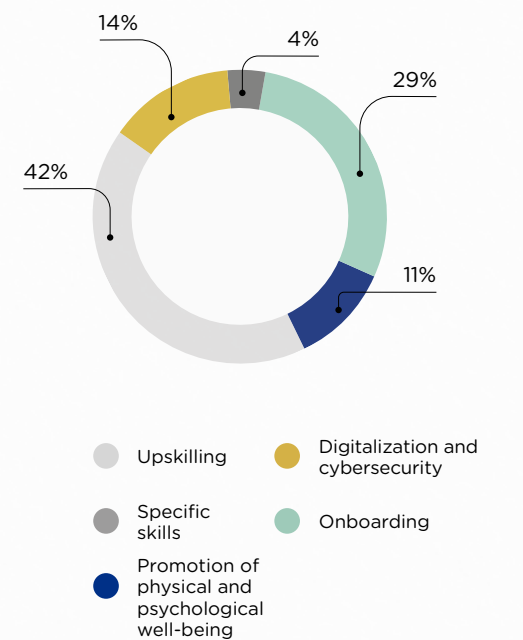
Hours of training by topic



Hours of training received per mode



Hours of training received per objective



WORKERS' WELL-BEING

Also in 2025, Novamont launched a number of initiatives aimed at achieving a balance between professional and private life and at fostering a sense of belonging.

The company welfare plan based on flexible benefit tools has been maintained, allowing employees to enhance part of their performance bonus through welfare services and pension solutions, with the aim of making available to employees the net value of the portion that can potentially be allocated.

For the second consecutive year, Novamont was also included within the scope of Eni's "Share Ownership Plan" initiative, aimed at fostering people's involvement in the organisation's growth and results, strengthening participation and alignment with corporate objectives. In continuity with previous years, flexible working arrangements through remote working were also confirmed in 2025, and initiatives aimed at improving the work experience and employee sentiment continued.



NOVAMONT AND WHP: THE PROGRAMME FOR THE PROMOTION OF HEALTH IN THE WORKPLACE CONTINUES IN TERNI AND EXPANDS TO NOVARA

The Workplace Health Promotion (WHP) programme, included in the National Prevention Plan to promote health in the working environment, encourages health and well-being in the workplace through concrete actions aimed at raising employee awareness and encouraging the adoption of healthy habits and behaviours, thereby contributing to improved health and well-being in the work context.

The areas on which the actions identified as priorities or "good practices" in the field of health promotion and sustainable development focus include: the promotion of healthy eating, the promotion of physical activity, active mobility, osteoarticular and postural well-being, tobacco smoking cessation, the prevention of addictive behaviours, and the promotion of personal and social well-being. Each year, companies that join the programme on a voluntary basis are required to select a new area of intervention and to maintain and consolidate the good practices implemented in previous years, as part of a continuous improvement process. Within this framework, Novamont's sites in Novara and Terni have chosen to join their respective regional programmes, coordinated by the local networks and the relevant Local Health Authorities (ASLs). Following the initiatives promoted in 2024 to encourage the conscious adoption of healthier and more active lifestyles, with particular attention to nutrition and smoking prevention, the Novamont plant in Terni renewed its participation in the WHP programme in 2025. The programme is implemented and coordinated locally by the Umbria 1 and Umbria 2 Local Health Authorities (USLs), thereby confirming and ensuring continuity with the activities previously launched.

In 2025, the Novamont site in Novara joined the WHP Piemonte network, which involves the twelve local health authorities and numerous local organisations, selecting as its first area of focus the promotion of physical activity, active mobility and postural well-being, with dedicated initiatives aimed at counteracting the sedentary nature of office work. Among the actions proposed are the promotion among employees of local non-competitive events such as the Women Lilt Run and StraWoman, the sharing of information and internal communications to continuously raise awareness among the company population on the topic, and the organisation of free sessions with a partner kinesiologist to learn exercises and good postural practices to be integrated into everyday working life.

5

JUSTICE,

EQUITY,

DIVERSITY

AND INCLUSION

APPROACH AND MANAGEMENT OF THE TOPIC

The chapter Justice, equity, diversity and inclusion describes how Novamont adopts a strategic and proactive approach, based on structured plans that integrate the principles of justice, equity, diversity and inclusion within the organisation and across the entire value chain, generating positive impacts for all.

DIVERSITY AND INCLUSION



During 2025, no events related to cases of discrimination were identified or alleged against Novamont S.p.A.

Since 2023, the year in which a Diversity & Inclusion Manager was appointed, a senior role reporting directly to the Chief Executive Officer, Novamont has embarked on a path of improvement and increasing focus on Diversity & Inclusion (D&I) issues.

In particular, Novamont has launched a series of awareness-raising and engagement initiatives, also in synergy with Eni's Diversity & Inclusion function, which were hosted and promoted within the Officine Novamont framework.

Among the first activities implemented was the creation of a dedicated space within the Officine Novamont digital platform, where a range of training content for employees in Italy and abroad has been published over time, along with events organised by initiatives supported by Eni, good practices, and news developed to mark International Days. This area was continuously updated throughout 2025.

To complement internal awareness-raising activities, Officine Novamont also launched a dedicated periodic newsletter, in Italian and English, which between 2024 and 2025 addressed topics such as inclusive language, ableism, ageism, the LGBTQIA+ sphere, cultural differences, parenthood and care giving. An interview with the D&I Manager was published on the Officine Novamont platform, in which she shared her vision, commitments and future priorities, fostering dialogue and raising awareness of these topics within the company community.

The year 2025 was therefore marked by a significant strengthening of commitments on Diversity, Equity, Justice and Inclusion, driven by an increasingly participatory approach focused on active listening. In addition to awareness-raising and information activities, there was also an expansion over the year of engagement initiatives and direct involvement of employees.

In this regard, a central role was played by a voluntary working group, open to all members of the organisation. This group, now made up of ten members from different departments, met regularly to contribute to defining the D&I strategic direction, to monitor the progress of initiatives, and to promote the dissemination of awareness and good practices. The working group has established itself as a genuine space for listening and co-design, and its activities will continue next year as well.

Another fundamental pillar was the rollout of an internal D&I survey, aimed at gathering insights on diversity and inclusion related topics and issues perceived as most relevant by employees, in order to guide new initiatives and internal pathways aligned with their expectations. With a view to continuous improvement, the survey, administered to employees in Italy and abroad, also aimed to understand how the organisation is perceived in terms of inclusiveness and to establish a useful benchmark for assessing the effectiveness of future D&I actions, by monitoring over time the evolution of the internal environment and employees' perceptions.

On the engagement front, alongside these important initiatives, this also included the participation of a Novamont employee in Eni's "Women in Power" female empowerment programme, aimed at strengthening leadership skills and supporting the professional development of women within the company, while fostering the spread of a more equitable and inclusive management culture.

Among the initiatives with impacts and engagement also extending beyond the company, particular note should be made of the collaboration between Novamont and Filos Formazione, a Novara-based organisation specialising in vocational training and active labour-market policies. This collaboration took shape in a traineeship at the Novamont site in Novara, as part of the "FIS - Formazione In Situazione" programme. The project, funded by the Piemonte Region, promotes the acquisition of professional skills through direct workplace experience and is aimed at people in situations of greater vulnerability.

A final element within this journey towards inclusion and giving value to of all forms of diversity, alongside local communities, is the AUTentico Social Café, a project that brings together local roots and a strong focus on people. It aspires to be not only a new corporate space for all Novamont employees, but also a place that tangibly embodies Novamont's vision of the circular economy, social responsibility and collaboration with local communities. Every detail, from the handcrafted furnishings to the management model and the partners involved, contributes to giving concrete form to the values that guide the organisation.

Conceived as a place for conviviality and connection, it was established in 2025 through collaboration with EcoComunicazione, the agency responsible for the design of the spaces, furnishings and visual identity, including the

development of the AUT brand, a contraction of “autentico” (“authentic”). The bar service will be activated in 2026.

The Social Café was designed as a multifunctional space capable of adapting to different needs of corporate life: a dynamic place where the coffee break becomes an opportunity for interaction among employees, with the possibility of hosting catering services and small corporate events in an informal setting.

A distinctive aspect of the project concerns the choice of the partners involved, which strengthens the social dimension of the initiative. The furnishings, and in particular the central counter, were made by the Reverse Cooperative of Verona, which since 2016 has operated a carpentry workshop within the Verona Montorio Prison. The day-to-day management of the Social Café has been entrusted to the Gerico Cooperative of Novara, which, through the “L’Orto in Cucina” project, integrates catering services, social housing and more sustainable agriculture.

As part of this project, the cooperative — long-standing partner of Novamont in managing internal catering services — involves a number of young people and young adults on the autism spectrum, supported by the Enrico Micheli Autism Association (ETS) of Novara, providing them with a protected and structured environment in which they can gain experience, enhance their skills, and develop relational and operational abilities.



6

HUMAN RIGHTS

APPROACH AND MANAGEMENT OF THE TOPIC

The chapter Human rights describes how Novamont publicly commits to respecting human rights and to identifying and addressing the related material issues, working in collaboration with its suppliers to achieve its objectives in this area.

Novamont adheres to Eni's ECG Policy on Respect for Human Rights, which has been developed in line with the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs) and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.

Commitment to human rights is also reaffirmed in Eni's Code of Ethics and supported by the commitments set out in the Supplier Code of Conduct, to which Novamont fully adheres. Within the scope of its activities, Eni places the dignity of every human being at the centre: for this reason, it is committed to ensuring respect for human rights in the definition of its responsibilities, in order to contribute to the well-being of individuals and local communities. Furthermore, Eni's due diligence process – continuous in nature and focused on the full spectrum of potential impacts that Eni's activities may have on human rights – is integrated into corporate processes, adopting a risk-based approach to identify, prevent, mitigate and report potential human rights impacts arising from its activities. Human rights are also embedded in governance policies and processes, and continuous training is therefore ensured.



Eni's approach to human rights:

- Governance and Commitment: human rights are embedded in governance policies and processes, including through the establishment of appropriate continuous training mechanisms.
- Due Diligence: human rights are embedded in governance policies and processes, including through the establishment of appropriate frameworks for continuous training.
- Access to Remedy: Eni ensures appropriate grievance management through a Grievance Mechanism, the whistleblowing process, and the handling of cases submitted to the National Contact Point, in accordance with the OECD Guidelines.

In 2025, Novamont also signed the "Slavery and Human Trafficking Statement", through which the company commits to maintaining and continuously improving its practices in order to combat all forms of slavery and human trafficking, both within its own operations and throughout the supply chain.

Human Rights and supply chain

Novamont aims to develop long-lasting, trust-based relationships with suppliers who share its values and demonstrate the same commitment to operating in a more responsible and ethical manner across all aspects of the business. For this purpose, it requires its suppliers to sign the Code of Conduct.

Novamont's value chain is primarily located in Europe, a geographical context already characterised by strong legal and social safeguards that ensure high standards in the protection of fundamental and labour rights. The company takes full responsibility for monitoring its supply chain in order to prevent and mitigate any potential negative impacts on people arising from its operational activities. Monitoring of the supply chain – which consists mainly of suppliers of raw materials, goods and services (including consultancy services, logistics services, the supply of commercial goods, maintenance materials and labour services), as well as plants, machinery and industrial equipment – represents a well-established practice over time: For many years, Novamont has monitored its partners, previously making use of the EcoVadis platform and currently of the Open-es system.

During 2025, through the Open-es platform, Novamont engaged more than 200 suppliers in the sustainability performance assessment process, inviting them to register on the platform and complete the relevant questionnaire.

These safeguards along the value chain will be further strengthened through the ISCC PLUS certification project for renewable raw materials processed by Novamont⁵⁸. In particular, the certification scheme sets out specific requirements to ensure the responsible production of feedstock biomasses from both an environmental and social perspective, by guaranteeing safe working conditions, respect for human rights and the assurance of fair work. These requirements are verified during the periodic third-party audits required by the scheme, strengthening control and monitoring processes across the upstream supply chain.

58. More details are given on page 89 in chapter "Climate and environmental action".

7

GOVERNMENT

AFFAIRS AND COLLECTIVE ACTION

APPROACH AND MANAGEMENT OF THE TOPIC

The chapter Government affairs and collective action describes how Novamont contributes to promoting a shared understanding and to implementing solutions aimed at a fair, inclusive and regenerative economy. To this end, Novamont collaborates with external stakeholders and broader systems to amplify its impact, also contributing to the economies and infrastructure of the territories in which it operates.



For Novamont, territorial regeneration means having a positive impact, returning value to communities, not just through economic but also social and environmental development, creating jobs, promoting multidisciplinary projects in the field, revitalising less-developed marginal areas and transforming uncompetitive or abandoned industrial and research sites. At the same time, this also means actively committing to the dissemination of a shared culture by collaborating with the main national and international institutional networks and initiatives dedicated to the bioeconomy and the circular economy.

CREATION OF VALUE FOR THE COMMUNITIES

The concept of the bioeconomy as territorial regeneration is clearly illustrated by Novamont's first common-benefit purpose, linked to the regeneration of territories also through the recovery of decommissioned production sites, thereby avoiding the consumption of virgin land.

Building integrated industrial and agricultural value chains is one of the core elements of the model to promote an effective use of different types of biomass. For this, Novamont promotes supply chain projects that are targeted at the different local areas according to their specificities. This involves both the use of by-products from various supply chains, multiplying valorisation opportunities, and the experimentation with unconventional dry land farming, which has a reduced environmental impact due to reduced water consumption. Through specific agronomic protocols, these practices can help restore soil fertility.

These projects pursue multiple objectives: creating new income opportunities for farmers, including through agreements with their associations, especially in areas of the country characterised by marginal land at risk of abandonment or undergoing productive reconversion; reducing environmental impacts on soil and water through the use of innovative solutions such as biodegradable mulching films, plant-protection products based on pelargonic acid for weed control, and biolubricants for agricultural machinery; and enhancing the landscape. This approach not only results in renewable-origin biochemicals and bio-intermediates produced in biorefineries for the manufacture of bioproducts, but also yields food products, animal feed and renewable energy from residual streams, thanks to the cascading use of biomass.

One example of these activities is the collaboration with the Terra Felix⁵⁹ cooperative in the Campania region, where Novamont is involved in the valorisation of marginal lands confiscated from mafia organisations through the development of aridocultures. Again with the logic of regenerating territories, a collaboration was started with Laterlite, the first expanded clay producer in Italy, to test the conversion of quarry areas into land dedicated to the production of crops to be used in the production of bioproducts, such as cardoon.

59. For more information, please see page 148.

BIOECONOMY FOR INCLUSION

Novamont has long been committed to supporting initiatives that encourage collaboration with local organisations active in the social sector and united by shared values of commitment to greater sustainability and the circular economy. This commitment takes shape through the co-design of initiatives, with the aim of promoting pathways of social inclusion capable of generating meaningful benefits for the community and the local area.

A concrete example of this approach is the long-standing collaboration with the social cooperative “Terra Felix”, which operates in the Campania region and aims to serve the interests of the local community by placing social integration at its core. This is pursued in particular through projects focused on the promotion of more sustainable and regenerative agronomic practices, and on the use of products that do not accumulate in the soil, such as biodegradable mulching films and plant-protection products based on pelargonic acid.

In this context, the project “Bioeconomy for Inclusion” officially commenced on 12 November, with two days of training held at the G. B. Novelli Prison in Carinola (CE). The project promotes the social reintegration of detainees through more innovative and sustainable agricultural practices and forms part of Eni’s multi-year Initiatives for the Territory and Communities plan. This plan includes initiatives aimed at creating long-term value for local areas, improving people’s quality of life and fostering more sustainable socio-economic development within the communities where the Group operates. The “on-site” day marked the launch of a multi-stage training programme dedicated to more sustainable agriculture and the circular bioeconomy. It involved the five detainees taking part in an initial practical and demonstrative activity, laying biodegradable Mater-Bi mulching films together with a group of male and female students from agricultural and secondary schools in the Province of Caserta. In the months that followed, the five detainees will benefit from training and employment opportunities, taking care of the agricultural maintenance of the prison facility and acquiring the technical skills required for the agricultural use of Novamont biodegradable mulching films, biodegradable clips and bioherbicides. The project will conclude in spring 2026 with an “open day” in the field, during which the detainees will act as tutors and trainers for new students taking part in the event, thus becoming protagonists of an inclusive project with a strong social impact.



Internationally, Novamont is active in Africa with several projects aimed at promoting more sustainable and regenerative agriculture through the dissemination of good practices. In particular, over the past five years the company has gained significant experience in Mozambique in the field of sustainable agriculture, achieving notable results in the application of biodegradable mulching film in horticulture, maize and rice, and in the use of the pelargoniac acid-based product Ager-Bi in tobacco cultivation. These outcomes are supported by technical and health analyses derived from experimental trials conducted over the years and validated by local research and certification bodies. This pilot initiative was developed as a project under calls issued by the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation (AICS), launched in 2020, with the aim of demonstrating the effectiveness of “smart” agricultural technologies in southern Africa and introducing these technologies in Mozambique, in collaboration with the Mozambique National Institute of Agricultural Research (IIAM) and the Ministry of Agriculture. The project involved over 500 people, including rice, vegetable and tobacco growers, research station staff, and both small-scale and commercial farmers. Similar activities have also been launched in Zimbabwe.

Territorial regeneration also means selecting disused or uncompetitive industrial sites and regenerating them using world-leading facilities and technologies. This makes it possible for Novamont to help generate positive impacts on employment and local economies, while at the same time reducing environmental impact, contributing to protect virgin areas from land take and helping to reduce primary power consumption and CO₂ emissions by increasing the energy efficiency of plants and making use of process by-products.

Novamont is committed to creating and promoting the development of partnerships and collaborations to foster connections among the company and non-profit organisations, the research community, companies, government and the public. Such interactions represent an essential element for driving a paradigm shift, creating a shared culture around the circular bioeconomy, and sharing territorial projects capable of catalysing multiple initiatives.

This commitment has been formalised in Novamont’s fifth common-benefit purpose, expressed as follows: “the contribution to creating a virtuous network of alliances with local stakeholders and different industry sectors, as well as the expansion of the culture and knowledge of the circular bioeconomy, promoting training activities in collaboration with public and private-sector partners and educational and awareness-raising initiatives around sustainable development”.

As a result, Novamont is developing its business to facilitate the growth of communities through their direct involvement.

The company pays close attention to the needs of end consumers, promoting products and solutions that combine quality, safety and sustainability, and actively collaborates with industry associations and civil society organisations to strengthen dialogue with stakeholders, contribute to the development of shared standards, and support a responsible transition towards more sustainable models of production and consumption.

FROM POLYMERS TO MARKETS: THE CONSUMER ASSOCIATIONS ENGAGEMENT PROJECT

During 2025, Novamont and Versalis, in collaboration with Eni, provided a platform for dialogue and engagement among various consumer associations, with the aim of contributing to the dissemination of the value and importance of the sustainable applications developed, both in the recycled products sector and in that of bio-based, biodegradable and compostable products, promoting full awareness of the potential and system-level benefits associated with the use of bioeconomy products.

This represented an important opportunity for dialogue and exchange: a multi-stage sharing process in which, on the one hand, the opportunities offered by circular and bio-based products emerged, and on the other, consumers’ need for greater transparency and clarity.

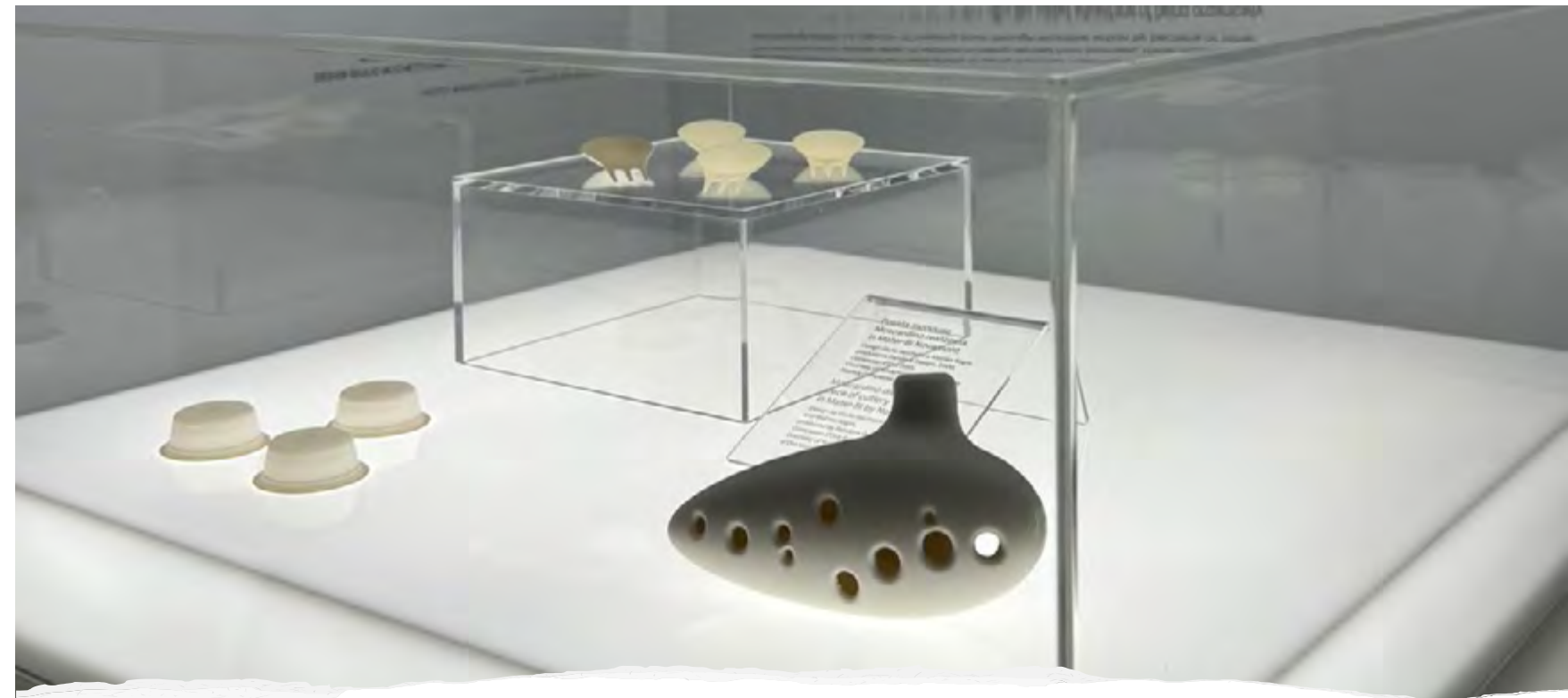
This process led to the drafting and signing by 14 consumer associations affiliated with the CNCU (National Council of Consumers and Users) of the “Pact for Bio-Based and Circular Plastics”, which strengthens principles and commitments for a more transparent, responsible and sustainable use of plastic packaging.

These commitments were further reaffirmed during the meeting between the signatory associations held at the Eni Gazometro in Rome on 22 September 2025, as well as at Ecomondo 2025, which on 4 November hosted at the Eni stand a further opportunity for discussion among representatives of Eni, Versalis, Novamont and Codici, one of the associations that signed the manifesto.



In the agricultural sector, Novamont has been working with Coldiretti — the leading organisation representing agricultural entrepreneurs at national and European level — for years to create a new cooperation model that, using the bioplastics value chain and based on vegetable oils, introduces innovation and regeneration into industry and agriculture, establishing innovative production chains that respect the land, in association with farmers. In particular, the collaboration with Novamont includes the study of oleaginous crops and the testing of biodegradable products for agricultural use in Italy, focusing on soil regeneration and the creation of new opportunities for farmers.

Finally, NGOs and the voluntary sector provide a vital connection with civil society. This enables us to foster a participatory scientific approach based on field experiments, working collectively on local projects able to catalyse a wide range of initiatives. In this context, the collaboration between Novamont and Legambiente is particularly noteworthy: for many years, the company has supported numerous initiatives on circular economy themes, with the aim of increasing awareness of technological innovation in support of sustainability. These include Goletta Verde and Goletta dei Laghi, two boats that every summer monitor the health of Italian seas and lakes, respectively, reporting abuses and illegalities and promoting good territorial management practices. Thanks to the analyses carried out by Goletta Verde technicians, Legambiente reports the situations at greatest risk of marine pollution, resulting from the lack or inadequacy of purification systems. Another important goal of Goletta Verde is scientific research on marine litter. In recent years, Legambiente has conducted unique studies: monitoring floating waste, characterizing plastic waste for recyclability, and a preliminary study on the presence of microplastics in the waters of smaller islands.



A mission shared with Goletta dei Laghi, the parallel campaign dedicated to the protection of lake ecosystems.

Also within the non-profit sphere, at local level Novamont has for many years supported the social enterprise Cooperative Gerico, a Novara-based organisation engaged in programmes aimed at the work reintegration of people in situations of social disadvantage.

Alongside territorial projects with social and inclusive impact, Novamont also gives concrete expression to its commitment in cultural and educational fields, which are considered fundamental levers for increasing awareness of sustainability issues among the public and younger generations. Within this perspective, Novamont's participation in initiatives aimed at raising public awareness of more responsible use of materials and the importance of accelerating the transition towards more sustainable production models and consumption patterns forms part of this approach.

With its Mater-Bi material, Novamont was, for example, among the key players in the exhibition "OLTREPLASTICA", launched on 4 December at the ADI Design Museum in Milan, organised in collaboration with main partner Eni and with the participation of Versalis, Novamont and Finproject. Curated by Frida Doveil, the exhibition explores the potential of design in making responsible choices regarding plastic materials, highlighting how plastic can today contribute to innovative and more sustainable solutions.



The exhibition featured several works made from Mater-Bi: the compostable single-use cutlery Moscardino, awarded the Compasso d'Oro in 2001; coffee capsules; and a bio-based prototype ocarina produced using 3D printing, used in music workshops for children organised by virtuoso ocarina players during Time in Jazz 2023 in Berchidda (SS). The exhibition thus offered an opportunity to observe how design and biochemistry can work together in the creation of functional, aesthetically refined products aimed at enhancing environmental protection, outlining concrete pathways towards a more sustainable future.

Novamont is also actively involved in promoting open and participatory dialogue with schools and universities, with the aim of increasing awareness among younger generations of the themes of the circular bioeconomy, environmental sustainability and responsible behaviour, as well as supporting young people's career guidance and entry into the world of work through the development of educational and interactive initiatives aimed at audiences of all ages. Within this framework fits the integrated educational (edutainment) project entitled "Discovering Mater-Bi", designed to introduce children, young people and parents to the world of bioplastics. The project includes a new web platform, a travelling multimedia interactive exhibition, science and creative handicraft workshops, teaching materials, publications, games and comics. The character guiding the discovery is Bia de Compostabilis, the mascot created by the illustrator Paolo Mottura of Mickey Mouse Magazine who takes the form of various packaging solutions and products made of Mater-Bi. The aim of "Discovering Mater-Bi" is to raise awareness and offer an interactive experience of the world of bioplastics and their life cycle through workshops and games. It also endeavours to show children, young people and their families how, through our everyday actions, we can all make a valuable contribution to the environment we live in.

Building on this vision, in 2025 a new format of "Discovering Mater-Bi" was launched, entitled "Le Stanze dei Perché" (The "Whys" rooms), aimed at primary schools and lower secondary schools and designed to promote a culture of sustainability through play, curiosity and active participation. During November and December, the project involved 59 classes from schools and educational institutions in the Novara area, with a total of 1,268 students across 10 sessions.

"Le Stanze dei Perché" offer a journey of play, immersive and interactive experiences that guide students in discovering the life cycle of bioplastics and in understanding the environmental impact of everyday choices — from the value of organic waste collection and soil protection to recycling, and the key role of the circular bioeconomy.

“FABBRICHE APERTE PIEMONTE”: FOR THE 2025 EDITION, THE NOVARA SITE OPENS ITS DOORS TO THE PUBLIC AGAIN

In 2025, “Fabbriche Aperte Piemonte – Inside the heart of Piedmont’s industry, to discover the value of those who create value” successfully concluded. The initiative, organised by the Piedmont Region, aims to allow people to experience companies first-hand and discover their propensity for technological innovation, to understand production organisation and the stages of the processes that bring products of excellence to market — symbols of the region’s manufacturing tradition.

Novamont decided to participate in the initiative, aware of the key role of interaction and connections with the local area in promoting a culture of sustainability and spreading our circular bioeconomy model.

On 24 October, Novamont’s Research and Development Centre in Novara opened its doors to the local community, offering guided visits to citizens and students interested in discovering its innovation activities and the bioplastics sector.

There were more than 30 visitors who, guided by Novamont researchers, were able to explore the circular bioeconomy model in greater depth and gain first-hand insight into the various areas of work of the Research Centre’s laboratories: from bioplastics to biotechnologies, from organic chemistry to the agronomic field, and many other areas of interest.



ASSOCIATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS NETWORK

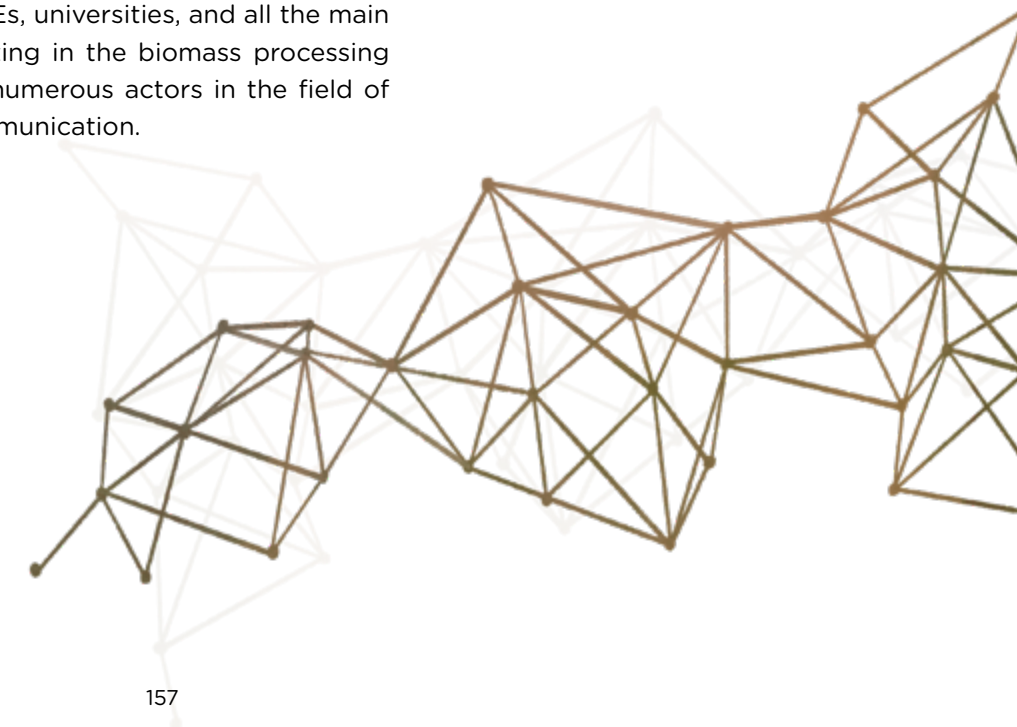
At international level, Novamont is a founder and member of the Bio-based Industries Joint Undertaking (BBI JU), now the Circular Bio-based Europe Joint Undertaking (CBE JU), the partnership that, under the new European programming period, has succeeded the BBI JU in guiding Europe towards achieving the objectives of the Green Deal and climate neutrality. Novamont works with the Witzhausen-Institut, which since 1990 has held meetings in Kassel (Germany) for stakeholders from industry, public administrations and the scientific world to discuss new approaches to how to increase waste recovery rates. With reference to sustainability and climate change issues, which are closely linked to the circular bioeconomy, Novamont also confirms its adherence to the United Nations Global Compact (UN Global Compact) for 2025, committing to respect its fundamental principles across its activities. The United Nations Global Compact is a voluntary strategic initiative for companies, towns, non-profits and organizations that intend to align their goals with the principles put forward by the international community to encourage sustainable development. Since May 2020, Novamont S.p.A. has supported, promoted and applied, within its sphere of influence, the ten principles of the Global Compact in the area of human rights, labour, environmental protection and anti-corruption. With its signature, Novamont joined the more than 25,000 organizations that have already adhered to an international network made up of virtuous players, concrete tools and opportunities to share, for the promotion of good corporate practices. With a view to constant improvement, Novamont renews its commitment to supporting a corporate model that strives to achieve a progressively more and more sustainable development, which, for is a mark of Novamont's identity.

By joining this initiative, Novamont has committed to promoting and disseminating the principles of the Global Compact among its stakeholders, integrating these principles into its corporate culture and strategy, and producing an annual Communication on Progress (COP) to report on the activities carried out to uphold and promote the ten principles.

At a national level, Novamont has worked alongside the Symbola Foundation, which was created to unite and support companies, communities and think tanks that focus on sustainability, innovation and beauty, employing its expertise in the drafting of the GreenItaly Report. Novamont is also a member of the ICESP (Italian Circular Economy Stakeholders Platform), a 'network of networks' that aims to create a national focal point on the circular economy which the Italian system seeks to represent in Europe. The company is also part of the Circular Economy Network, an Italian network created with the aim of supporting the transition towards the circular economy and which each year produces a report on the industry's status in Italy.

In 2014, Novamont also promoted the establishment of the National Technological Cluster for Green Chemistry, SPRING, which in 2021 became the Italian Circular Bioeconomy Cluster SPRING.

The cluster was created with the aim of bringing together innovative stakeholders along the entire value chain of chemistry from renewable sources, in order to help consolidate an Italian bioeconomy model focused on reducing CO₂ emissions and promoting more efficient use of resources. As one of the founding members, Novamont has held the Presidency of the Cluster since 2014, with the election of Catia Bastioli, who was subsequently reconfirmed in July 2023. The Cluster brings together more than 172 actors, representing all those realities that in different ways operate in the field of the circular bioeconomy: large industrial players, SMEs, universities, and all the main Italian public research organisations operating in the biomass processing and harvesting sector. They are joined by numerous actors in the field of technology transfer and environmental communication.



SPRING MANIFESTO

The SPRING Cluster launched a [petition](#) in support of the “2025 Turin Statement”, a position paper developed following IFIB, the annual industrial biotechnology event organised by the Cluster, held in Turin on 25–26 September 2025. The document highlights the central role of the bioeconomy in promoting a more sustainable development model, capable of also ensuring economic opportunities and job creation. At the same time, the document highlights the need for a shift in policy at systemic level, leading to full recognition of the bioeconomy through regulatory measures and market-support mechanisms: from the introduction of dedicated NACE sub-codes to identify companies operating in the sector, to the definition of bio-based content targets in products; from the promotion of biodegradable and compostable products, to the establishment of criteria ensuring more sustainable use of biomass; and finally, to the promotion of instruments supporting the industrialisation of technologies. The document calls for the launch of a European-level bioeconomy implementation plan, including synergies also with the Circular Economy Act, expected in 2026, and capable of evolving into the long-anticipated Bioeconomy Act.

GUIDELINES FOR COMPOSTABLE PACKAGING PRESENTED BY THE COMPOSTABLE BY DESIGN PLATFORM

A concrete example of a sector-wide initiative is the Compostable by Design Platform (CbDP), launched in 2023 by various stakeholders in the compostable packaging sector. In 2025, the Platform published the first edition of the “Compostable by Design Guidelines”, a reference document developed on a scientific basis to support industry and policymakers in understanding when and how the use of compostable packaging and products is consistent with the principles of the circular economy and with the main relevant regulations, including the Single-Use Plastics (SUP) Directive and the Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation (PPWR). The CbDP Guidelines provide a coherent framework for designing, testing and bringing to market compostable solutions that support the recycling of the organic fraction. The document includes a decision tree to help designers and companies assess, in practical terms, when compostability may represent a more sustainable option, with particular attention to products subject to food contamination, components commonly found in the organic waste stream, or items used in closed-loop systems. The Guidelines also provide criteria for selecting certified compostable materials and for verifying the compliance of all components, including inks and adhesives, with the relevant standards. The document also includes concrete examples and clear guidance on the labelling of compostable packaging, aimed at guiding consumers and waste-management operators, while reducing the risk of greenwashing accusations and contamination.

Another front on which Novamont is firmly committed is advocacy and awareness-raising for the protection and regeneration of the soil, developed in synergy with the Re Soil Foundation⁶⁰, that translates in numerous dedicated events and initiatives.

Finally, Novamont collaborates with leading Italian and international organisations in the fields of the bioeconomy and the circular economy, including universities, research centres, technology parks, as well as stakeholders from industry, agricultural processing, waste treatment, brand owners, institutions and the third sector. Novamont recognises that cooperation among all actors in the sector is essential to creating a context in which environmental and social value are given the same level of importance as economic considerations. This is why Novamont belongs to national and international associations that are working towards this goal, by cooperating in respect of mutual interests.

60. More details are given on page 110 in chapter “Circularity”.



ITALIAN ASSOCIATIONS	
Assobioplastiche	FIRE - Federazione Italiana per l'uso Razionale dell'Energia
Assofertilizzanti	Fondazione Marisa Bellisario
AODV - Associazione degli Organismi di Vigilanza	Fondazione Sviluppo Sostenibile
Chimica Verde Bionet ETS	FORAZ - Consorzio Interaziendale per la formazione professionale
CIC - Consorzio Italiano Compostatori	Global Compact Network Italia
Circular Economy Network	Istituto Italiano Imballaggio
Club Donegani	Kyoto Club
Club of Rome	Proplast
Cluster SPRING	Rete Italiana LCA
Confindustria Caserta	Symbola
Confindustria Novara Vercelli Valsesia - CNVV	Unindustria Roma
Confindustria Terni	UNI
Consorzio IBIS - Innovative Bio-based and Sustainable products and processes	UNICHIM
Federchimica	UNIPLAST
Filiera Italia	

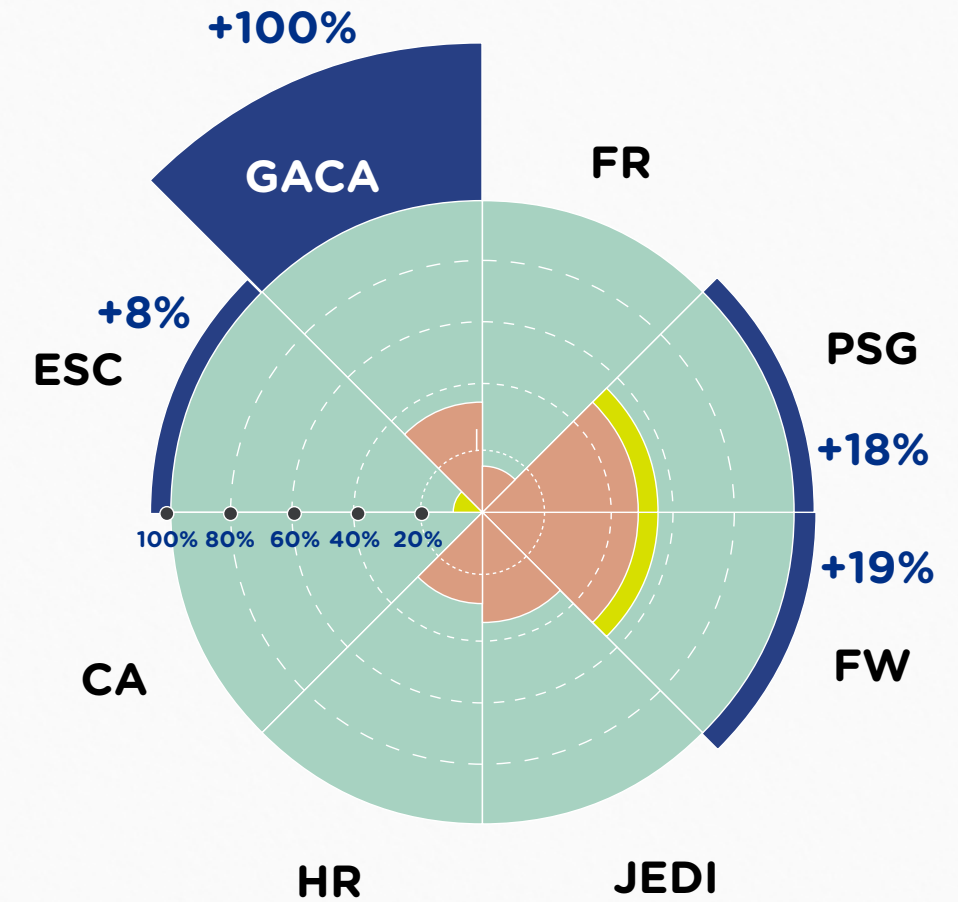
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS	
ABA - Australasian Bioplastic Association	European Bioplastics
ACDV - Association Chimie du Vegetal	EUROPEN - European Organisation for Packaging and the Environment
Adebiotech	Expédition MED
AFCB - Association Française des Compostables Biosourcés	Florida Composting Council
AMORCE - Association nationale des collectivités, des associations et des entreprises pour la gestion des déchets, de l'énergie et des reseaux de chaleur	FPA - Foodservice Packaging Association
ANPEA - Association Nationale Professionnelle pour les Engrais et Amendements	GKL - Gesellschaft für Kunststoffe im Landbau
APE EU - Agriculture Plastics Environment	HeRo - Kompetenzzentrum HessenRohstoffe
ASOBIOCOM - Asociación Española de Plásticos Biodegradables Compostables	Holland Bioplastics
ASTM International	Illinois Food Scrap & Composting Coalition
Avfall Sverige	INAK - Initiative natürliche Kreislaufwirtschaft e.V.
BBIA - Bio-based and Biodegradable Industries Association	INEC - Institut National de l'Economie Circulaire
Belgian Bio Products	IREFI - Istituto per le Relazioni Economiche Francia-Italia
BIC - Bio-based Industries Consortium	JBPA - Japan BioPlastics Association
BPI - Biodegradable Products Institute	Muoviyhdistys ry
Bündnis Mikroplastikfrei	NEN - Normcommissie "Biobased producten"
California Against Waste	Nordic Bioplastics Association
California Grocers Association	NYC Community Compost Network
California Resource Recovery Association	Orée
Carolina Recycling Association	PBPC - Plant Based Products Council
C.A.R.M.E.N. - Centrales Agrar-Rohstoff Marketing- und Energie-Netzwerk e.V.	PIA - Plastics Industry Association
CbDP - Compostable by Design Platform	Plastics Europe
Cefic -European Chemical Industry Council	REA - Renewable Energy Association
CIPA - Comité International des Plastique en Agriculture	Recycle Florida
Compost Council of Canada	Recycling Association of Minnesota
Compost Manufacturing Alliance	SERP BIO - Services études polymères biodégradables
CPA - Comité Français des Plastiques en Agriculture	SPC - Sustainable Packaging Coalition
Cré - Composting and Anaerobic Digestion Association of Ireland	Swiss Recycle FG Biokunststoffe
DAKOFA - Dansk Kompetencecenter for Cirkulær Omstilling	TPOrganics
Dunedin Chamber of Commerce	USCC - US Composting Council
ECN - European Compost Network	

IMPACT ASSESSMENT

In compliance with Law 208/2015 on Benefit Corporations and, specifically, pursuant to paragraphs 376 to 384, Benefit Corporations are required to include in their annual report an assessment of the impact generated, using an external evaluation standard.

For the year 2025, Novamont chose to use the B Corp v2.1 standard developed by B Lab. The results of the self-assessment were reported for each of the impact areas (Impact Topics), represented by individual segments. The completion percentages refer to the number of compliance criteria met compared to the total number of criteria applicable within the area.

In the Climate Action impact area, Novamont meets all compliance criteria and, among its various activities, is committed to quantifying and validating Scope 1, 2 and 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. For the Circularity and Environmental Protection impact area, the company is assessing its biodiversity footprint for both direct and indirect activities through an Organizational LCA analysis (ReCiPe method), analysing potential impacts and dependencies on Natural Capital via the ENCORE platform. These activities are still ongoing. For the Basic Requirements impact area, Novamont is working on the development of a risk profile using B Lab's assessment tool. For the Mission and Stakeholder Governance impact area, the company has launched activities to update the materiality analysis in light of recent corporate developments. These activities are still ongoing. For the Fair Work impact topic, Novamont is taking steps to align with the requirements of the EU Directive on pay transparency and equal pay. For the Justice, Equity, Diversity and Inclusion impact topic, the company has launched and is planning numerous awareness-raising and engagement initiatives on D&I, coordinated by the Diversity & Inclusion Manager. In the Human Rights area, Novamont is continuing the activities of the Open-es project to assess the supply chain against sustainability criteria, with a specific focus on human rights. These activities are still ongoing. At a general level, finally, across all impact topics, Novamont is carrying out further in-depth analyses on certain sub-requirements and compliance criteria, while planning actions with a view to achieving ever greater transparency and accessibility of information.



Legend of the impact areas:

BEYOND EXPECTATION	COMPLETED	ALMOST COMPLETED	IN PROGRESS
Actions already implemented, for which compliance is required only from the third year of certification onwards. The percentage shown refers to the completion of the action plan planned for Year 3.	All compliance criteria are fully met.	The majority of the compliance criteria are met; only limited residual formalisation activities are required to complete the area.	The work has been initiated, and the actions required to meet the applicable compliance criteria are currently underway.

FR Foundation requirements	PSG Purpose and stakeholder governance	FW Fair work	JEDI Justice, equity, diversity and inclusion
HR Human rights	CA Climate action	ESC Environmental stewardship and circularity	GACA Government affairs and collective action

COMMON BENEFIT PURPOSES: ACTIONS AND OBJECTIVES

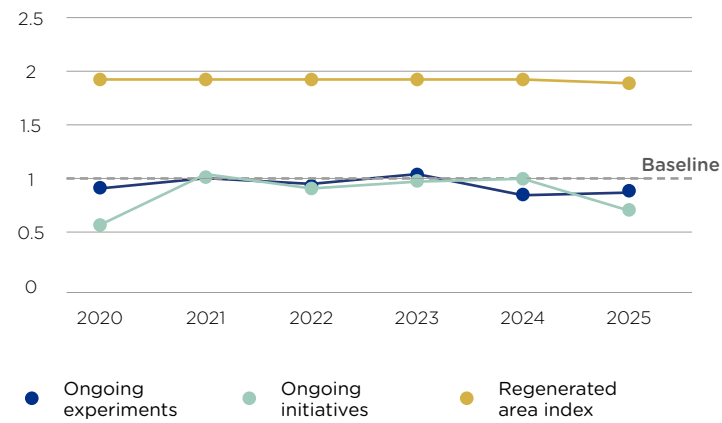
ACTION	KPIS	2025 ⁶¹ OBJECTIVE	2025 RESULT	2026 OBJECTIVE
The first common benefit purpose: The regeneration of local areas, including through the redevelopment of disused production sites, avoiding the use of virgin soil.				
Implementing innovative and unconventional agro-industrial value chains that respect local areas, in collaboration with the agricultural sector (farmers and farmers' associations) and with universities and research centres	No. of ongoing experiments	28	26	28
Sustainable agriculture projects aimed at economic, social and environmental regeneration in specific areas	No. of ongoing initiatives	7	5	7
Reactivation of disused or uncompetitive industrial and research sites to avoid land take when building new sites	Index of regenerated area (ratio of the area occupied by buildings and/or facilities on pre-existing buildings/ infrastructure compared with the total area occupied by buildings/facilities)	Index of regenerated area ≥ 50%	95%	Index of regenerated area ≥ 50%
The second common benefit purpose: promotion of a circular model that maximises the recovery of organic matter using increasingly sustainable systems for the collection and treatment of biowaste to produce quality compost and organic matter.				
Development of separate collection of organic waste in Italy through systems involving the use of compostable bags	Organic waste collected in Italy (interception of food waste)	80 kg/capita/ year	93 kg/capita/ year	80 kg/capita/ year
Development and maintenance of best practice from Milan as the 'champion of separate collection' through targeted communications campaigns and tools	Organic waste collected (interception of food waste)	95 kg/capita/ year	102 kg/capita/ year	95 kg/capita/ year

61. Objectives set by Novamont in 2020, the year in which it acquired Benefit Corporation status and in which the impact KPIs were defined, with the exception of the Decarbonisation Potential Index, which was introduced in 2024 following the revision of the previous KPI as part of an evolutionary approach.

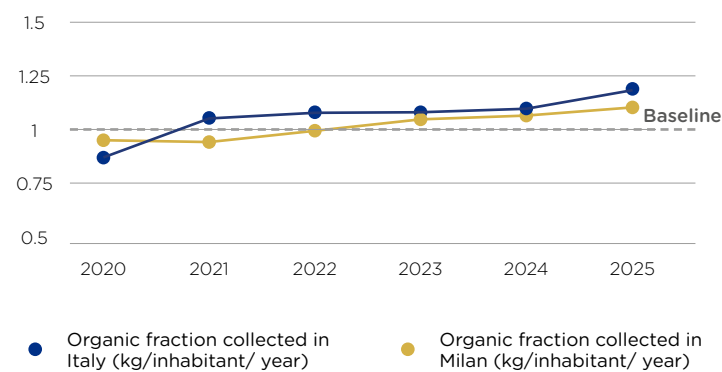
ACTION	KPIS	2025 OBJECTIVE	2025 RESULT	2026 OBJECTIVE
Third common benefit purpose: conservation and regeneration of soil vitality and health; to achieve this it develops and produces biodegradable and compostable products of plant origin, designed as solutions to specific problems, such as pollution by plastic and other persistent pollutants, closely connected to water and soil quality, and promotes sustainable agricultural practices that improve soil fertility and restore its organic matter.				
Continuous commitment to research and innovation and to the development of new biodegradable and compostable products of plant origin	R&I investments % of turnover	Keeping investments equal to 5% of turnover	8%	Keeping investments equal to 5% of turnover
	% of R&I employees	Around 20% of employees involved in R&I activities	21.5%	Around 20% of employees involved in R&I activities
Promotion of agricultural best practices to spread the use of mulch film that biodegrades in the soil	No. of ongoing experimental initiatives and partnerships with farmers	Maintaining around 30 active initiatives in Italy and abroad, representing different areas and crops	42	Maintaining around 30 active initiatives in Italy and abroad, representing different areas and crops
Promotion of sustainable farming practices and methodologies for the analysis and restoration of organic matter (regenerative farming)	No. of ongoing initiatives aimed at restoring organic material	6	5	6
Fourth common benefit purpose: development of innovative and sustainable production processes that help decarbonising the economy along with research and innovation to transform waste and by-products into new applications.				
Maximisation of the circularity of systems by using renewable energy and raw materials, the use of sub-products and production of compostable/biodegradable materials that can be recovered through organic recycling	% of turnover that is regenerative	At least 50% of turnover should be regenerative (i.e. IFC > 0.5)	65%	At least 50% of turnover should be regenerative (i.e. IFC > 0.5)
Development of more sustainable products with a progressive increase in renewability and lower greenhouse gas emissions.	Decarbonization potential index (DPI)	IPD > 2)	6.5	IPD > 2)
Fifth common benefit purpose: contribution to creating a virtuous network of alliances with local stakeholders and different industry sectors, as well as the expansion of the culture and knowledge of the circular bioeconomy, promoting training activities in collaboration with public and private-sector partners and educational and awareness-raising initiatives around sustainable development.				
Promotion of the circular bioeconomy model, focused on soil health through activities such as high-level partnerships, advocacy, participation in national and international initiatives and networks, implemented by Novamont, by the SPRING Cluster and by the Re Soil Foundation)	No. of ongoing Novamont initiatives	No. of initiatives > 10	14	No. of initiatives > 10
	No. of SPRING Cluster initiatives and events	No. of initiatives > 15	23	No. of initiatives > 15
	No. Re Soil Foundation initiatives and events	No. of initiatives and events > 10	37	No. of initiatives and events > 10
Development of a business model based on connections with different sectors	No. ongoing collaborations along the whole value chain	No. of ongoing initiatives > 10	11	No. of ongoing initiatives > 10
Projects and collaborations with the voluntary sector and for the community	No. of ongoing initiatives	Between 5 and 10 ongoing initiatives	5	Between 5 and 10 ongoing initiatives
Environmental training and educational activities	No. of ongoing initiatives	Between 5 and 10 ongoing initiatives	6	Between 5 and 10 ongoing initiatives

Trend of normalized KPIs based on the baseline value

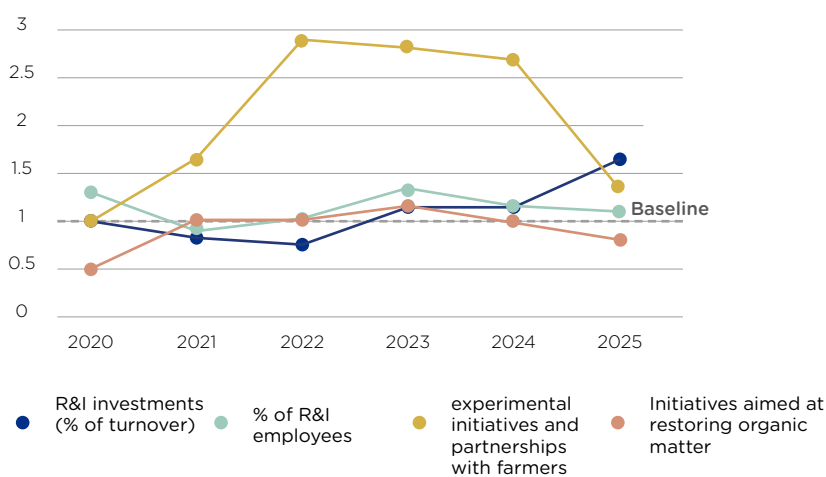
The first common benefit purpose



The second common benefit purpose



The third common benefit purpose



NOTES:

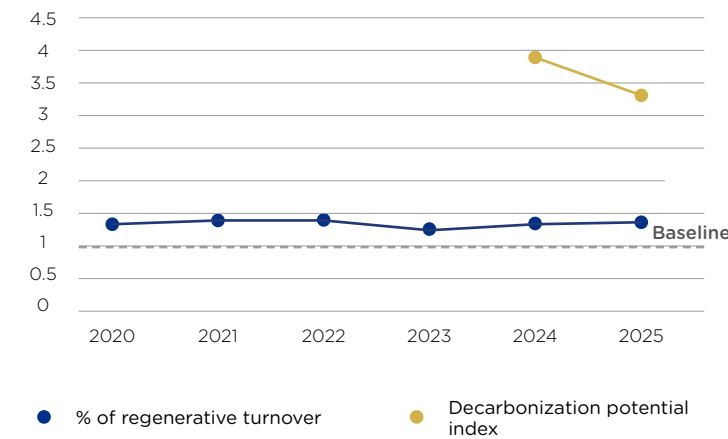
First common-benefit purpose

In 2025, the number of sustainable agriculture projects aimed at economic, social and environmental regeneration in specific areas recorded a slight decrease in absolute terms. This is due to Novamont's decision to progressively rationalize resources allocated to such initiatives, focusing on those considered most relevant in terms of environmental and social impact.

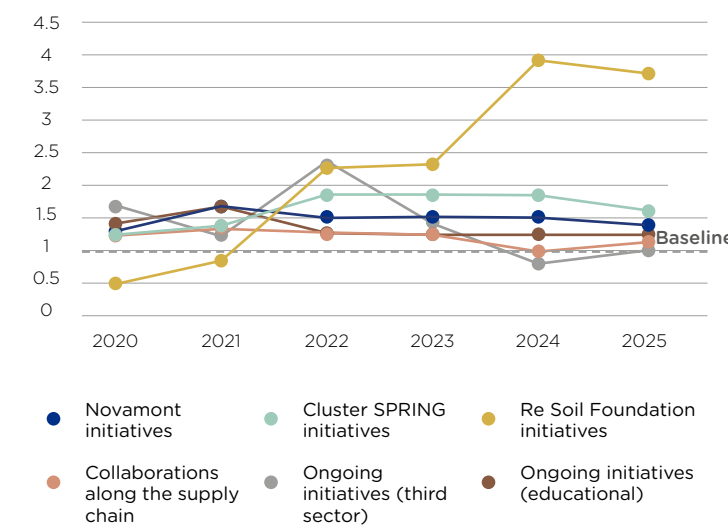
Third common-benefit purpose

The slight decline in the promotion of best agricultural practices for the use of soil biodegradable mulching films, observable in the last two years, is due to the fact that several products have transitioned from being research and experimental subjects to commercial applications. In such cases, the experimental activity has therefore evolved into a commercial relationship with agricultural companies and is not tracked within the KPI perimeter "# of experimental initiatives and partnerships with farmers in progress."

The fourth common benefit purpose⁶²



The fifth common benefit purpose



NOTES:

Fourth common-benefit purpose

In 2025, regenerative revenue amounted to 65% (IFC = 0.65), in line with the previous two-year period (2023-2024), thus exceeding the ambitious objective of making at least 50% of Novamont's revenue regenerative. However, compared with the values recorded in the 2021-2022 two-year period (IFC = 0.71), the 2025 figure represents a deterioration, due to the continued decline in demand for materials with a high renewable content and a reduced carbon footprint, which have been replaced by products with a higher fossil component (and a higher carbon footprint).

These phenomena were triggered by the worsening economic, geopolitical and social context, as well as by the high prices of renewable raw materials of plant origin and imports from China under dumping conditions.

In 2025, the IPD amounted to 6.5, approximately 17% lower than the 2024 figure. This reduction is linked to the update of the carbon footprint value of the 100% fossil benchmark, which was aligned with the reference value used in the EU Taxonomy.

The fifth common benefit purpose

Over the last three financial years, the KPI relating to the number of collaborations with the third sector has recorded a significant decrease in absolute terms, stabilising at around the baseline value. This is due to Novamont's decision to progressively rationalize the resources allocated to these types of initiatives, focusing on those considered most relevant in terms of environmental and social impact. Additionally, Novamont has activated further channels and projects, promoted by Novamont with more vertical focus (see, for example, the evolution of the KPI "# initiatives and events Re Soil Foundation").

62. In the case of the KPI '% of revenue that is regenerative,' the baseline corresponds to the objective that Novamont set for itself in 2020, the year it acquired Benefit Company status. In the case of the KPI 'Decarbonization Potential Index,' the baseline is the objective defined in 2024, following the revision of the previous KPI from an evolutionary perspective.

GRI CONTENTS INDEX

GRI STANDARDS	DISCLOSURE	LOCATION
READING GUIDE		
GRI 2 2021 General Disclosure (the organization and its reporting practices)	2-2 Entities included in the organisation's sustainability reporting	12
	2-3 Reporting Period Frequency	10
	2-5 External Assurance	12
MISSION AND STAKEHOLDER GOVERNANCE		
GRI 2 2021 General Disclosure (the organization and its reporting practices)	2-1 Organizational details	18-21; 25-27
GRI 2 General Disclosure 2021 (Activities and workers)	2-6 Activities, value chain and other business relationships	18-21; 34-39; 50
GRI 2 General Disclosure 2021 (Governance)	2-9 Governance structure and composition	28
	2-14 Role of the Highest Governance Body in Sustainability Reporting	12
GRI 2 General Disclosure 2021 (Strategy, policies and practices)	2-22 Statement on sustainable development strategy	6- 9
GRI 2 General Disclosure 2021 (Stakeholder engagement)	2-29 Approach to stakeholder engagement	58-59
GRI 405 2016 Diversity and Equal Opportunity	405-1 Diversity of governance bodies and employees	28
ACTION FOR THE CLIMATE AND THE ENVIRONMENT		
GRI 301 2016 Materials	301-1 Materials used by weight or volume	89
GRI 302 2016 Energy	302-1 Energy consumption within the organization	82- 83
GRI 303 2018 Water and Effluents	303-3 Water withdrawal	87
GRI 305 2016 Emissions	305-1 Direct (Scope 1) GHG emissions	84
	305-2 Energy indirect (Scope 2) GHG emissions	85
	305-3 Direct (Scope 3) GHG emissions	86
GRI 306 2020 Waste	306-3 Significant spills	92-93

GRI STANDARDS	DISCLOSURE	LOCATION
FAIR WORK		
GRI 2 General Disclosure 2021 (Activities and workers)	2-7 Employees	124
GRI 401 2016 Employment 2016	401-1 New employee hires and employee turnover	125
GRI 403 2018 Occupational Health and Safety	403-9 Work-related injuries	127
GRI 405 2016 Diversity and Equal Opportunity	405-1 Diversity of governance bodies and employees	125
JUSTICE, EQUITY, DIVERSITY AND INCLUSION		
GRI 406 2016 Non-discrimination	406-1 Incidents of discrimination and corrective actions taken	136
HUMAN RIGHTS		
GRI 412 2016 Human Rights Assessment	Activities that have been subject to human rights audits or impact assessments	143
INSTITUTIONAL RELATIONS AND COLLECTIVE ACTION		
GRI 2 General Disclosure 2021 (Strategy, policies and practices)	2-28 Membership associations	160-161

OTHER KPIS

INDICATOR	METHOD	LOCATION
MISSION AND STAKEHOLDER GOVERNANCE		
Percentage of products with compostability certification	Percentage of Mater-Bi grades sold and certified according to EN 13432	42
Rate of satisfied or very satisfied customers	No. of questionnaires with outcome 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied' / No. of total questionnaires received	51-52
Complaints Index	(No. Complaints + No. Reports) / tonne of product sold × 1000	53
No. patents, patent applications and patent families	-	64
Training activities since 1996 to date	-	65
FAIR WORK		
Hours of training delivered and number of participants involved in Officine Novamont	-	130-131

GLOSSARY

BIO-BASED

A substance or material derived in whole or in part from biomass, whose biological origin content is measured and verified using radiocarbon methods.

BIOCHEMICAL

Substances, meaning monomers and/or solvents, that are biodegradable and/or derived wholly or partly from biomass of plant origin

BIODEGRATION

Process that leads to the breakdown of an organic compound by microorganisms in the presence of oxygen into carbon dioxide, water, mineral salts and new biomass, or in the absence of oxygen into carbon dioxide, methane, mineral salts and new biomass.

BIODEGRADABILITY

An intrinsic property of a material that expresses its inherent capacity to biodegrade, independently of extrinsic characteristics which instead depend on the quantity present and its form (for example, size and thickness).

BIODIGESTER

A plant for the energy recovery of the organic fraction of domestic and industrial waste through the process of biomethanation of organic matter by anaerobic microorganisms leading to the formation of biogas.

BIOECONOMY

An economy that uses biological resources from the land and sea as inputs for energy, industrial, food and feed production.

BIOLUBRICANTS

Biodegradable lubricant that wholly or partially derives from plant-derived biomass.

BIOMASS

Material of biological origin, excluding material incorporated into geological formations or transformed into fossilised material and excluding peat.

BIOPLASTICS

Bioplastics are a family of plastic materials that can be biodegradable and/or bio-based (derived from biological sources).

BIOPRODUCT

Biodegradable product and/or derived wholly or in part from renewable raw materials of plant origin. The term includes both finished products (bio-lubricants, plant protection and cosmetic products) and raw materials and intermediates that are themselves subject to processing within the value chain (bioplastics and biochemicals).

BIOREFINERY FOR BIOPRODUCTS

An industrial activity that applies appropriate conversion technologies to biomass to transform it partly into products such as food, materials, chemicals for the polymer industry, for cosmetics or for pharmaceutical industry, etc.

BYPRODUCT

A sub-product of the industrial production of other products. A substance or object resulting from a production process that does not have as a primary purpose the production of that item, may not be considered waste, but a by-product only if all the following conditions are met (Article 184/bis of Legislative Decree no. 152/2006): a) it is certain that the substance or object will be used again; b) the substance or object can be used directly without any further treatment other than normal industrial practice; c) the substance or object is produced as an integral part of a production process; d) the further use is lawful, i.e. the substance or object fulfils, for the specific use, all the relevant requirements concerning products and the protection of health and for and of the environment, and overall will not cause any negative effect on the environment or on the human health.

BIO-BASED CARBON

Biomass-derived carbon, as defined by the EN 16575 standard.

ORGANIC CARBON

Carbon found in those chemical compounds in which it is joined by covalent bonds to atoms of other elements (mainly hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen). This definition excludes the carbon of carbon dioxide, carbonic acid and its salts, such as calcium carbonate.

CO₂e - CO₂ EQUIVALENT

Standard reference used to measure the impact of greenhouse gases on global warming (Global Warming Potential - GWP). The contribution of each gas is normalised to the contribution of one molecule (CO₂), used as the unit of measurement.

COMPOST

The result of the bio-oxidation and humification of a mixture of organic matter (e.g. pruning residues, kitchen waste, garden waste such as leaves and mown grass) by macro- and micro-organisms in the presence of oxygen. Compost is used as a soil nutrient in agriculture.

COMPOSTABILITY

The ability of biodegradable, organic matter (i.e. plant cuttings, kitchen scraps, gardening waste, some types of bioplastics, etc.) to be turned into compost in composting plants.

COMPOSTING

End-of-life process for compostable waste (Directive 2008/98/EC clarifies this concept). Controlled biological decomposition, in the presence of oxygen, of organic waste from which a humus-rich material called compost is formed. Composting involves a thermophilic phase and takes place on an industrial scale in special plants.

DOMESTIC COMPOSTING

Small-scale composting process operated by individuals for gardening purposes with the aim of producing compost for personal use from garden waste and occasionally kitchen waste.

CIRCULAR ECONOMY

A model in which all value-chain activities are organised so as to use recycled materials and/or renewable resources, creating a system in which products are designed to be recycled, retain their functionality for as long as possible, and, at the same time, improve waste management.

BIOGENIC EMISSIONS

Emissions that originate from natural processes and are therefore not among the climate balance altering factors caused directly by man: they must therefore be differentiated from direct CO₂ emissions of fossil origin.

ORGANIC FRACTION (OF WASTE)

Municipal waste fraction consisting of food and grass clippings or animal waste from domestic or industrial sources.

LARGE SCALE RETAIL TRADE

It represents the evolution of trade from retail to wholesale. It is made up of large structures or large groups (in some cases multinationals) with many sites spread throughout the country, internationally or even worldwide.

GRADE (MATER-BI)

Referring to Mater-Bi, it indicates a specific type of material identified by a specific chemical composition and a unique product code. The trademark Mater-Bi® therefore denotes a set of material families consisting of different grades.

TECHNOLOGY HUB

Experimentation space, located at an industrial plant and based on innovative technologies, which, with a view to open innovation, acts as an attractor of new technologies (auxiliary and/or complementary to the main ones) for initial validation on an industrial scale.

PACKAGING

A product made from materials of any kind, designed to contain and protect certain goods, from raw materials to finished products, to enable their handling and delivery from the producer to the consumer or user, and to ensure their appearance.

CARBON FOOTPRINT

A measure that expresses the total greenhouse gas emissions, usually expressed in kg or tonnes of CO₂ equivalent, associated directly or indirectly with the life cycle of a product, a service or the activities of a business.

LCA - LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT

A structured and internationally standardised method that makes it possible to quantify the potential impacts on the environment and on human health associated with a good or service, based on its resource consumption and emissions.

MONOMER

A molecule capable of combining with two, three or many identical molecules to form compounds with a higher molecular weight.

OLEAGINOUS

Plant capable of producing and accumulating within itself (e.g. in fruits or seeds) fatty substances, which can be used for food and industrial purposes

MULCHING

An agronomic technique for weed control that consists of covering the soil, with the exception of the area of growth and development of the plant of interest, with an opaque material capable of retaining solar radiation, thus preventing weed growth. The most common mulches are plastic films, bioplastic films, paper films, layers of straw, layers of bark.

POLYESTER

Polymer with ester groups in the main chain. Polymer with ester groups in the main chain.

PLANT PROTECTION PRODUCT

Product used to protect plants or plant products against all harmful organisms or to prevent their effects, to influence plant life processes, to preserve plant products, to destroy undesired plants or plant parts, to control or prevent undesired plant growth.

SORTED RECYCLING WASTE

Collecting and separating waste according to their type, i.e. Glass, plastic, paper, compost, metal, dry waste.

ORGANIC RECYCLING

Processing the organic waste fraction using microorganisms and under controlled conditions. The treatment can take place under aerobic or anaerobic conditions. In the case of aerobic treatment, the organic fraction of waste is treated in an industrial composting plant with free oxygen, producing biomass (compost), CO₂ and water. In anaerobic treatment, the organic fraction is degraded in an anaerobic digestion plant in the absence of free oxygen. The process leads to the production of biogas (containing CO₂ and CH₄ and can be used as biofuel to produce heat and electricity) and a sludge called 'digestate'. Landfilling cannot be considered as a form of organic recycling.

RENEWABLE (RESOURCE, RAW MATERIAL)

Resource (e.g. a raw material) that can be cultivated or regenerated naturally within a foreseeable time frame.

CATERING

Large-scale preparation and delivery of complete meals for communities (e.g. company canteens, schools, hospitals, prisons, etc.).

STAKEHOLDERS

Entities with whom an organisation has (direct or indirect) relations and who can therefore directly or indirectly influence its activities. These include, for example, customers, suppliers, lenders (banks and shareholders), employees, but also external interest groups, such as residents of areas surrounding the company or local interest groups.

STANDARDS

A formal document that establishes uniform engineering or technical criteria, methods, processes and practices.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs (source: Standard EN 16575).

MARGINAL LANDS

Land on the farm not used for agricultural purposes, unproductive for economic, social or other reasons, located in areas with natural handicaps, in mountain areas or other areas but which could be used for agricultural purposes by means normally available to the farm. They are usually referred to by different terms: unused, degraded, underused, uncultivated, desolate or abandoned. Fallow land is excluded (land included in the crop rotation system but temporarily uncultivated, whether worked or not, and not providing any harvest for the duration of the crop year).

WASTE MANAGEMENT

in urban and industrial contexts, it means the set of technologies and methods for sorting, collecting, delivering and treating waste produced by human, industrial and domestic activities.



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