

Sustainability report 2025

Environmental dimension

Nexis Fibers a.s. Humenné

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1. Emissions & carbon footprint of organization

1.1 Analysis conditions

Our company monitors and evaluates its greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions based on internationally recognized methodologies and standards.

- **Methodology and Standards:** The quantification of emissions follows the GHG Protocol. A Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) study has been carried out in accordance with ISO 14040 and ISO 14044:2006 standards.
- **System Boundaries – Cradle-to-Gate:** The LCA study covers all upstream and core life cycle stages, including transportation to customers. The downstream phase (use and end-of-life) was excluded from the core LCA due to the wide variety of use cases and disposal routes. However, to support organizational GHG accounting, Scope 3 emissions were also calculated for the following categories:
    - *Category 10: Processing of sold products*
    - *Category 11: Use of sold products*
    - *Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products*
- **Time Representativeness and Data Sources**: Primary operational data were collected from our production facility in Slovakia, representing the reporting year 2025.
- **Verification:** At this stage, the study has not been independently verified. Calculations were performed using a methodology developed in 2023 by Sigmapoint, a partner of the TÜV KNOW-HOW CLUB.
- **Allocation Methods:** Mass-based allocation was used where necessary—for instance, in allocating energy, fuels, and waste. Since the facility produces a limited range of similar products using the same technology, the influence of allocation choices on overall results is considered minor.
- **Assumptions and Data Gaps:**
    - Electricity emission factors are market-based and country-specific, reflecting the 2024 energy mix of our electricity suppliers.
    - For minor additives constituting less than 2% of total product mass, average chemical datasets were used where specific process data were unavailable.

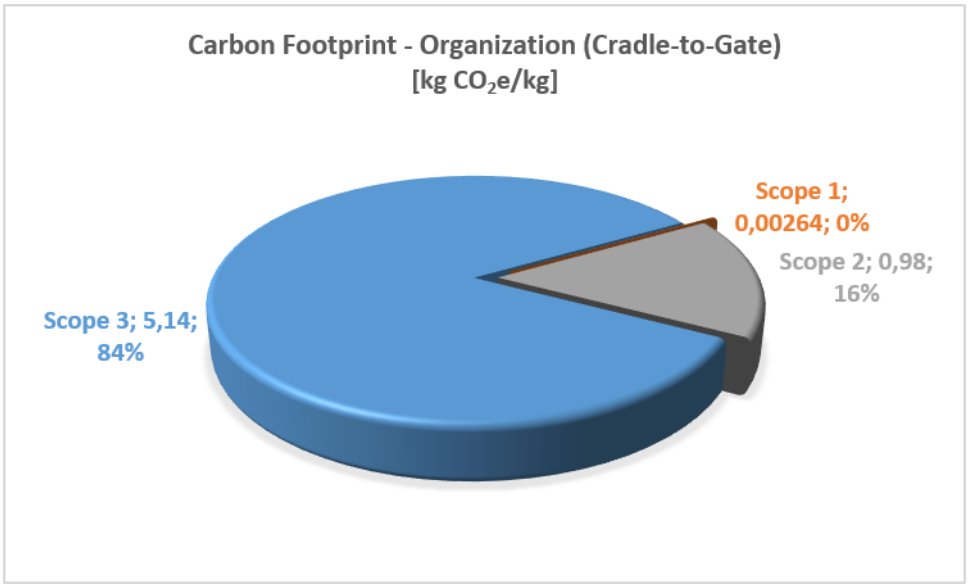
1.2 Results CO_2 emissions according to Scopes - year 2025

Share of total greenhouse gas emissions accounted for by Scope 1 (direct), Scope 2 (indirect energy), and Scope 3 (other indirect emissions). For more details see *Attachment 1*

Tab.1: CO_2 emissions Cradle – to – gate

Scopes	**CO_2 emissions [t]**	**kg CO_2 e / kg products**
Scope 1	26t	0,003
Scope 2	9779t	0,98
Scope 3	51381t	5,14
TOTAL	**62182t**	**6,12**

Fig.1: GHG Emissions Breakdown by Scope (2025)



1.3 Year-on-Year Development of the Organization's Carbon Footprint

Tab.2: Organization's Carbon Footprint, 2022-2025

	kg CO_2e/kg product Cradle-to-gate			
rok	2022	2023	2024	2025
Scope 1	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00264
Scope 2	0,63	1,30	1,08	0,98
Scope 3	5,36	5,76	6,55	5,14
TOTAL CFP	5,99	7,06	7,68	6,12

The organization's carbon footprint decreased significantly in 2025, reaching 6.12 kg CO_2e/kg of product, representing a 20.3% reduction compared to 2024.

This positive development was largely influenced by lower emission factors for purchased raw materials and electricity, reflecting changes in the carbon intensity of upstream supply chains and energy supply. At the same time, internal energy-saving measures, process optimization, and operational efficiency improvements also contributed to the overall reduction.

The most significant decrease was recorded in Scope 3 emissions (−21.5%), followed by Scope 2 emissions (−9.3%).

While a substantial part of the improvement is associated with external factors, the results also reflect the organization's ongoing efforts to improve resource efficiency and reduce its environmental impact.

The company remains committed to further reducing its carbon footprint through continuous operational improvements, responsible sourcing, and close cooperation with its suppliers.

Scope 2 Emissions – Year-on-Year Development

Fig.2: Scope2 - year-on-year progress

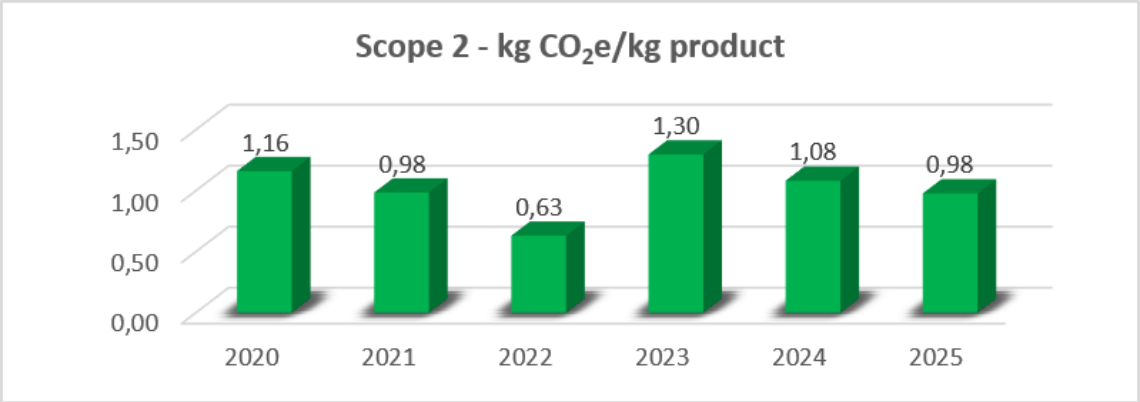
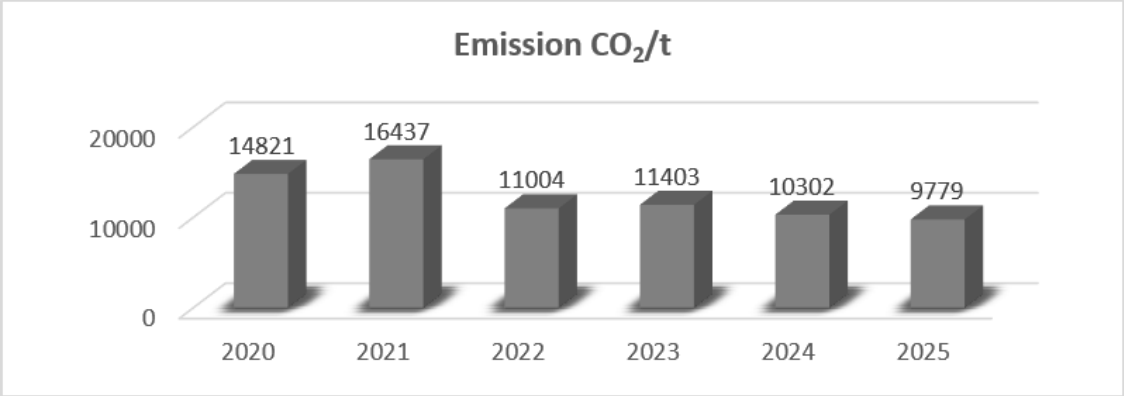


Fig.3: CO_2 emissions (Scope2) - year-on-year progress



Scope 2 emissions continued their positive development in 2025, reflecting improvements in the carbon intensity of purchased electricity as well as the organization's ongoing efforts to enhance energy efficiency.

Total Scope 2 CO_2 emissions decreased by 5.1% year-on-year, reaching 9,779 tonnes in 2025, compared to 10,302 tonnes in 2024. At the same time, specific Scope 2 emissions decreased from approximately 1.08 to 0.98 kg CO_2e/kg of product, representing a reduction of approximately 9.3%.

This improvement was influenced by several factors. An important contribution came from changes in the emission factor of purchased electricity, reflecting the evolving carbon intensity of the electricity supply. These external developments have a direct impact on the organization's reported indirect emissions.

In parallel, internal energy-saving initiatives, process optimization, and improvements in operational efficiency contributed to reducing the energy intensity of production. Changes in production volume and capacity utilization also influenced specific energy consumption per unit of product.

The results demonstrate continued progress in managing indirect energy-related emissions. While part of the improvement is attributable to external changes in electricity emission factors, the organization remains focused on measures within its direct control, particularly energy efficiency, process optimization, and responsible energy management.

1.4 Details about CO_2 emissions

System boundaries	Cradle to gate
Emissions of CO2 according to GHG protocol	**CO_2 emissions / t**
Scope 1	**26**
Direct Emission	26
Scope 2	**9779**
Indirect Emission	9779
Scope 3	**51381**
1: Purchased Goods and Services	48815
3: Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities Not Included in Scope 1 or Scope 2	1156
4: Upstream Transportation and Distribution	1290
5: Waste Generated in Operations	30
6: Business Travel	89
7: Employee Commuting	0
Emissions - total	**61186**

System boundaries	
Emissions of CO2 according to GHG protocol	**CO_2 emissions / t**
Scope 3	**31812**
09: Downstream Transportation and Distribution	1167
10: Processing of sold products	9029
11: Use of sold products	5158
12: End-of-life	16458
Emissions - total	**31812**

1.5 Share of components in electricity production in Slovak republic

Supplier energy mix	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Celkový objem (TWh)	**23,440**	**26,33**	**27,88**	**25,05**	**28,03**	**25,88**	**27,52**
Other renewable	0,05%	0,25%	0,06%	0,34%	0,31%	0,00%	1,36%
Biomass	4,56%	4,76%	2,91%	4,15%	4,80%	6,24%	6,65%

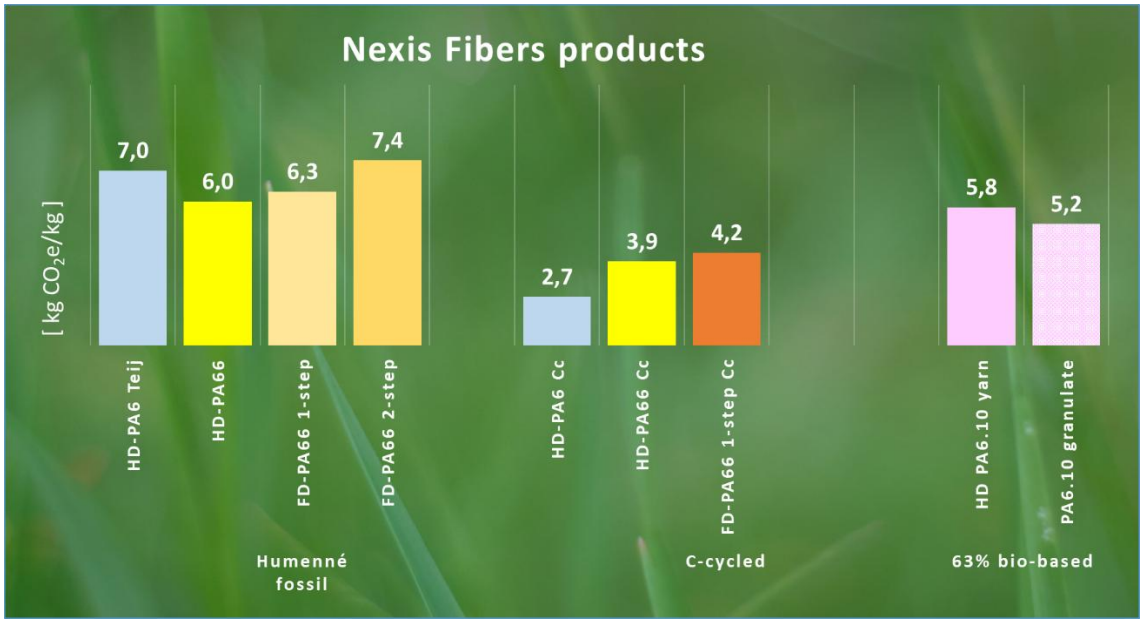
Solar	7,98%	2,61%	3,11%	3,47%	3,29%	3,47%	1,69%
Geothermal	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Wind	5,51%	2,83%	1,07%	0,62%	0,53%	4,47%	4,36%
Hydro	16,30%	15,83%	11,41%	19,75%	20,67%	9,22%	8,70%
Nuclear sources	**26,87%**	**34,42%**	**40,06%**	**54,56%**	**47,80%**	**50,47%**	**52,28%**
Other fossil	1,93%	3,15%	3,34%	1,79%	3,97%	1,99%	0,56%
Hard coal	13,45%	14,20%	16,06%	2,61%	1,02%	3,97%	6,47%
Lignite	0,12%	0,34%	2,40%	2,97%	2,52%	3,46%	4,88%
Petroleum products	1,73%	2,09%	1,66%	1,51%	1,05%	1,31%	1,40%
Gas fuel	21,50%	19,53%	17,92%	8,22%	14,04%	15,39%	11,65%
Renewable sources - total	34%	26%	19%	28%	30%	23%	23%
Residual supplier mix	350,7	334,33	357,56	186,5	184,62	218,23	198,59
Supplier energy mix	259,19	274,11	304,38	147,35	150,16	177,87	187,1
Energy source mix	87,07	99,13	123,04	156,93	165,48	155,48	151,1

Data taken from https://www.okte.sk/sk/zaruky-povodu/narodny-energeticky-mix/

2. Product carbon footprint

2.1 Calculation according to ISO 14067

Fig.4: Product PFC



- **Product CFP** calculation according to ISO 14067:2018 / LCA study in accordance to ISO 14040 & 14044:2006
- **Functional** unit – 1kg of yarn
- System boundaries: Cradle-to-gate => it includes upstream and core life cycle stages. The Downstream life cycle stage has been excluded from the LCA study due to the facts that there are many possible usage and end of life scenarios for this product.
- **Allocation** An allocation based of mass has been used where necessary, such us energy and fuels consumption or waste generation. The products produced in the factory are very similar in nature, with the same method of production. Thus, it can be assumed that the allocation has only a small effect on the accuracy of the results
- **Assumptions** - The electricity production module is country specific – (residual Slovakia electricity mix 2022). Some additives, which exactly data gaps for a unit process, in total amount of weight max 2 %, were substituted by average chemical in the model.
- Time representativeness and data quality
- Verified by „third party“ - Sigmapoint *(partner of the TÜV KNOW-HOW CLUB)*
- The data collection from factory (primary data) and (SK) electricity mix are for year 2022
- A) Product CFP – DEFRA / GLEC framework / suppliers declarations / local data (factory data, national regulations

2.2 Life Cycle Assessment for EPD – Methodology and System Boundaries

In line with our long-term sustainability goals and the increasing demand for transparent product-level environmental information, we have conducted detailed **life cycle assessments (LCAs)** for several of our key PA-based fiber products. These calculations form the basis for future **Environmental Product Declarations (EPDs)** and serve as a reliable data source for external sustainability assessments, including **EcoVadis**, **CDP**, and customer-specific initiatives.

The assessments were performed using the **SimaPro 9.3.0.2** platform in combination with the **Ecoinvent 3.8** database. The selected impact assessment method was **EN 15804+A2 Method V1.00**, complemented by the **Environmental Footprint (EF) 3.0 normalization and weighting set**, which reflects the latest European recommendations and provides consistency with Product Environmental Footprint (PEF) methodology.

All calculations are based on **primary data from the year 2022**, covering material and energy flows from actual production processes at our manufacturing site. The assessments included the most relevant and measurable environmental indicators across the life cycle.

The defined **system boundary** follows a **cradle-to-gate approach (A1–A3)**, encompassing:

- **Upstream processes**: raw material extraction and preparation, transport to our site;
- **Core processes**: on-site manufacturing, including polymer handling, fiber spinning, and finishing operations.

This approach is fully aligned with the requirements of the applicable **Product Category Rules (PCRs)** for intermediate textile products, which define the minimum scope for EPD-compliant declarations.

Although **downstream modules (A4–C4)** such as distribution, use phase, and end-of-life were also considered and modeled, their results are **not included in the declared totals**, as their relevance and accuracy vary significantly depending on the specific end use of the product. Given the broad application range of our fibers (e.g. airbags, tire cords, filtration media, ropes), including downstream scenarios would introduce a high level of uncertainty and reduce the comparability of results. This is in line with PCR guidance for intermediate products.

Nonetheless, the downstream data is retained internally and may support **Scope 3 emissions reporting**, customer-specific requests, or broader value chain analyses in the future.

By performing these assessments, we are building a strong foundation for communicating the environmental performance of our products, identifying improvement opportunities, and contributing to credible and science-based sustainability reporting. The results will serve as a reference for future EPD publication and support our engagement with stakeholders across the supply chain.

2.2.1 Environmental impacts PA6 – HD

Tab.3

Impact category		Unit	TOTAL	Upstream	Core
Global warming (GWP100a)	Total	kg CO_2 eq	6.49E+00	5.54E+00	9.52E-01
	Fossil		7.90E+00	6.95E+00	9.41E-01
	Biogenic		-1.41E+00	-1.42E+00	8.27E-03
	Land use and transformation		4.33E-03	1.35E-03	2.99E-03
Ozone depletion		kg CFC11 eq	1,46E-07	5,29E-08	9,31E-08
Ionising radiation		kBq U-235 eq	6,29E-01	4,25E-02	5,86E-01
Photochemical ozone formation		kg NMVOC eq	3,32E-02	3,07E-02	2,47E-03
Particulate matter		disease inc.	4,08E-07	3,80E-07	2,78E-08
Human toxicity, non-cancer		CTUh	3,69E-08	2,41E-08	1,28E-08
Human toxicity, cancer		CTUh	1,81E-09	1,44E-09	3,67E-10
Acidification		mol H+ eq	4,46E-02	3,82E-02	6,37E-03
Eutrophication, freshwater		kg P eq	1,51E-03	3,25E-04	1,18E-03
Eutrophication, marine		kg N eq	1,00E-02	8,84E-03	1,16E-03
Eutrophication, terrestrial		mol N eq	9,62E-02	8,75E-02	8,70E-03
Ecotoxicity, freshwater		CTUe	3,32E+01	1,82E+01	1,50E+01
Land use		Pt	1,43E+02	1,33E+02	1,00E+01
Water use		m3 depriv.	3,24E+00	3,16E+00	8,86E-02
Resource use, fossils		MJ	1,06E+02	8,66E+01	1,98E+01
Resource use, minerals and metals		kg Sb eq	8,19E-05	7,28E-05	9,13E-06
Climate change - Fossil		kg CO2 eq	7,90E+00	6,95E+00	9,41E-01
Climate change - Biogenic		kg CO2 eq	-1,41E+00	-1,42E+00	8,27E-03
Climate change - Land use and LU change		kg CO2 eq	4,33E-03	1,35E-03	2,99E-03
Human toxicity, non-cancer - organics		CTUh	3,90E-09	3,64E-09	2,58E-10
Human toxicity, non-cancer - inorganics		CTUh	1,54E-08	1,39E-08	1,45E-09
Human toxicity, non-cancer - metals		CTUh	2,00E-08	8,90E-09	1,11E-08
Human toxicity, cancer - organics		CTUh	5,84E-10	4,87E-10	9,70E-11
Human toxicity, cancer - inorganics		CTUh	4,27E-18	2,47E-18	1,80E-18
Human toxicity, cancer - metals		CTUh	1,22E-09	9,54E-10	2,70E-10
Ecotoxicity, freshwater - organics		CTUe	1,39E+00	1,26E+00	1,40E-01
Ecotoxicity, freshwater - inorganics		CTUe	5,46E+00	3,90E+00	1,55E+00
Ecotoxicity, freshwater - metals		CTUe	2,63E+01	1,30E+01	1,33E+01

2.2.2 Environmental impacts PA66 – HD (700-2800dtex)

Tab.4

Impact category		Unit	TOTAL	Upstream	Core
Global warming (GWP100a)	Total	kg CO_2 eq	5.23E+00	4.20E+00	1.03E+00
	Fossil		6.61E+00	5.59E+00	1.02E+00
	Biogenic		-1.39E+00	-1.40E+00	7.97E-03
	Land use and transformation		4.20E-03	1.32E-03	2.88E-03
Ozone depletion		kg CFC11 eq	1,63E-07	4,77E-08	1,15E-07
Ionising radiation		kBq U-235 eq	6,03E-01	4,07E-02	5,63E-01
Photochemical ozone formation		kg NMVOC eq	2,60E-02	2,28E-02	3,18E-03
Particulate matter		disease inc.	3,75E-07	3,40E-07	3,53E-08
Human toxicity, non-cancer		CTUh	3,35E-08	1,96E-08	1,39E-08
Human toxicity, cancer		CTUh	1,83E-09	1,42E-09	4,02E-10
Acidification		mol H+ eq	4,43E-02	3,74E-02	6,91E-03
Eutrophication, freshwater		kg P eq	1,68E-03	5,52E-04	1,13E-03
Eutrophication, marine		kg N eq	1,55E-02	1,41E-02	1,38E-03
Eutrophication, terrestrial		mol N eq	8,36E-02	7,24E-02	1,12E-02
Ecotoxicity, freshwater		CTUe	3,84E+01	2,25E+01	1,60E+01
Land use		Pt	1,44E+02	1,33E+02	1,13E+01
Water use		m3 depriv.	9,98E+00	9,90E+00	8,31E-02
Resource use, fossils		MJ	1,52E+02	1,32E+02	2,05E+01
Resource use, minerals and metals		kg Sb eq	2,14E-05	1,01E-05	1,13E-05
Climate change - Fossil		kg CO2 eq	6,61E+00	5,59E+00	1,02E+00
Climate change - Biogenic		kg CO2 eq	-1,39E+00	-1,40E+00	7,97E-03
Climate change - Land use and LU change		kg CO2 eq	4,20E-03	1,32E-03	2,88E-03
Human toxicity, non-cancer - organics		CTUh	3,67E-09	3,37E-09	3,04E-10
Human toxicity, non-cancer - inorganics		CTUh	1,23E-08	1,05E-08	1,81E-09
Human toxicity, non-cancer - metals		CTUh	2,01E-08	8,29E-09	1,18E-08
Human toxicity, cancer - organics		CTUh	5,73E-10	4,59E-10	1,14E-10
Human toxicity, cancer - inorganics		CTUh	4,35E-18	2,38E-18	1,97E-18
Human toxicity, cancer - metals		CTUh	1,25E-09	9,64E-10	2,88E-10
Ecotoxicity, freshwater - organics		CTUe	3,07E+00	2,83E+00	2,38E-01
Ecotoxicity, freshwater - inorganics		CTUe	8,67E+00	6,79E+00	1,87E+00
Ecotoxicity, freshwater - metals		CTUe	2,67E+01	1,29E+01	1,38E+01

2.2.3 Environmental impacts PA66 – FD (1-step 235-580dtex)

Tab.5

Impact category		Unit	TOTAL	Upstream	Core
Global warming (GWP100a)	Total	kg CO_2 eq	6.23E+00	4.19E+00	2.03E+00
	Fossil		7.60E+00	5.59E+00	2.01E+00
	Biogenic		-1.38E+00	-1.40E+00	1.53E-02
	Land use and transformation		6.75E-03	1.33E-03	5.42E-03
Ozone depletion		kg CFC11 eq	2,51E-07	4,90E-08	2,03E-07
Ionising radiation		kBq U-235 eq	1,10E+00	4,14E-02	1,06E+00
Photochemical ozone formation		kg NMVOC eq	2,78E-02	2,28E-02	4,99E-03
Particulate matter		disease inc.	3,93E-07	3,40E-07	5,34E-08
Human toxicity, non-cancer		CTUh	4,30E-08	1,97E-08	2,33E-08
Human toxicity, cancer		CTUh	2,13E-09	1,42E-09	7,07E-10
Acidification		mol H+ eq	4,94E-02	3,74E-02	1,20E-02
Eutrophication, freshwater		kg P eq	2,66E-03	5,53E-04	2,11E-03
Eutrophication, marine		kg N eq	1,62E-02	1,41E-02	2,13E-03
Eutrophication, terrestrial		mol N eq	8,96E-02	7,24E-02	1,72E-02
Ecotoxicity, freshwater		CTUe	4,93E+01	2,26E+01	2,67E+01
Land use		Pt	1,52E+02	1,33E+02	1,90E+01
Water use		m3 depriv.	1,02E+01	9,89E+00	2,78E-01
Resource use, fossils		MJ	1,72E+02	1,32E+02	4,04E+01
Resource use, minerals and metals		kg Sb eq	2,79E-05	1,02E-05	1,76E-05
Climate change - Fossil		kg CO2 eq	7,60E+00	5,59E+00	2,01E+00
Climate change - Biogenic		kg CO2 eq	-1,38E+00	-1,40E+00	1,53E-02
Climate change - Land use and LU change		kg CO2 eq	6,75E-03	1,33E-03	5,42E-03
Human toxicity, non-cancer - organics		CTUh	3,93E-09	3,37E-09	5,56E-10
Human toxicity, non-cancer - inorganics		CTUh	1,29E-08	1,05E-08	2,47E-09
Human toxicity, non-cancer - metals		CTUh	2,87E-08	8,32E-09	2,04E-08
Human toxicity, cancer - organics		CTUh	6,73E-10	4,60E-10	2,14E-10
Human toxicity, cancer - inorganics		CTUh	5,83E-18	2,40E-18	3,43E-18
Human toxicity, cancer - metals		CTUh	1,46E-09	9,65E-10	4,93E-10
Ecotoxicity, freshwater - organics		CTUe	3,12E+00	2,83E+00	2,86E-01
Ecotoxicity, freshwater - inorganics		CTUe	9,82E+00	6,81E+00	3,01E+00
Ecotoxicity, freshwater - metals		CTUe	3,63E+01	1,30E+01	2,34E+01

2.2.4 Environmental impacts PA66 – FD (2-step 110-470dtex)

Tab.6

Impact category		Unit	TOTAL	Upstream	Core
Global warming (GWP100a)	Total	kg CO_2 eq	7.89E+01	4.16E+00	3.79E+00
	Fossil		9.38E+00	5.63E+00	3.76E+00
	Biogenic		-1.50E+00	-1.47E+00	2.36E-02
	Land use and transformation		1.02E-02	1.82E-03	8.29E-03
Ozone depletion		kg CFC11 eq	4,86E-07	5,24E-08	3,77E-07
Ionising radiation		kBq U-235 eq	1,69E+00	5,25E-02	1,62E+00
Photochemical ozone formation		kg NMVOC eq	3,21E-02	2,29E-02	7,96E-03
Particulate matter		disease inc.	4,45E-07	3,46E-07	8,17E-08
Human toxicity, non-cancer		CTUh	6,21E-08	2,09E-08	3,61E-08
Human toxicity, cancer		CTUh	2,74E-09	1,46E-09	1,16E-09
Acidification		mol H+ eq	5,75E-02	3,77E-02	1,87E-02
Eutrophication, freshwater		kg P eq	3,81E-03	5,83E-04	3,20E-03
Eutrophication, marine		kg N eq	1,83E-02	1,42E-02	3,21E-03
Eutrophication, terrestrial		mol N eq	1,03E-01	7,31E-02	2,64E-02
Ecotoxicity, freshwater		CTUe	7,41E+01	2,76E+01	4,23E+01
Land use		Pt	1,79E+02	1,46E+02	2,93E+01
Water use		m3 depriv.	1,05E+01	1,00E+01	5,00E-01
Resource use, fossils		MJ	2,08E+02	1,32E+02	7,14E+01
Resource use, minerals and metals		kg Sb eq	4,47E-05	1,05E-05	2,81E-05
Climate change - Fossil		kg CO2 eq	9,38E+00	5,63E+00	3,76E+00
Climate change - Biogenic		kg CO2 eq	-1,50E+00	-1,47E+00	2,36E-02
Climate change - Land use and LU change		kg CO2 eq	1,02E-02	1,82E-03	8,29E-03
Human toxicity, non-cancer - organics		CTUh	4,56E-09	3,38E-09	1,02E-09
Human toxicity, non-cancer - inorganics		CTUh	1,54E-08	1,06E-08	3,82E-09
Human toxicity, non-cancer - metals		CTUh	4,51E-08	9,35E-09	3,16E-08
Human toxicity, cancer - organics		CTUh	9,14E-10	4,76E-10	4,03E-10
Human toxicity, cancer - inorganics		CTUh	8,77E-18	2,96E-18	5,33E-18
Human toxicity, cancer - metals		CTUh	1,83E-09	9,84E-10	7,55E-10
Ecotoxicity, freshwater - organics		CTUe	3,52E+00	2,86E+00	4,41E-01
Ecotoxicity, freshwater - inorganics		CTUe	1,46E+01	6,86E+00	5,74E+00
Ecotoxicity, freshwater - metals		CTUe	5,60E+01	1,78E+01	3,61E+01

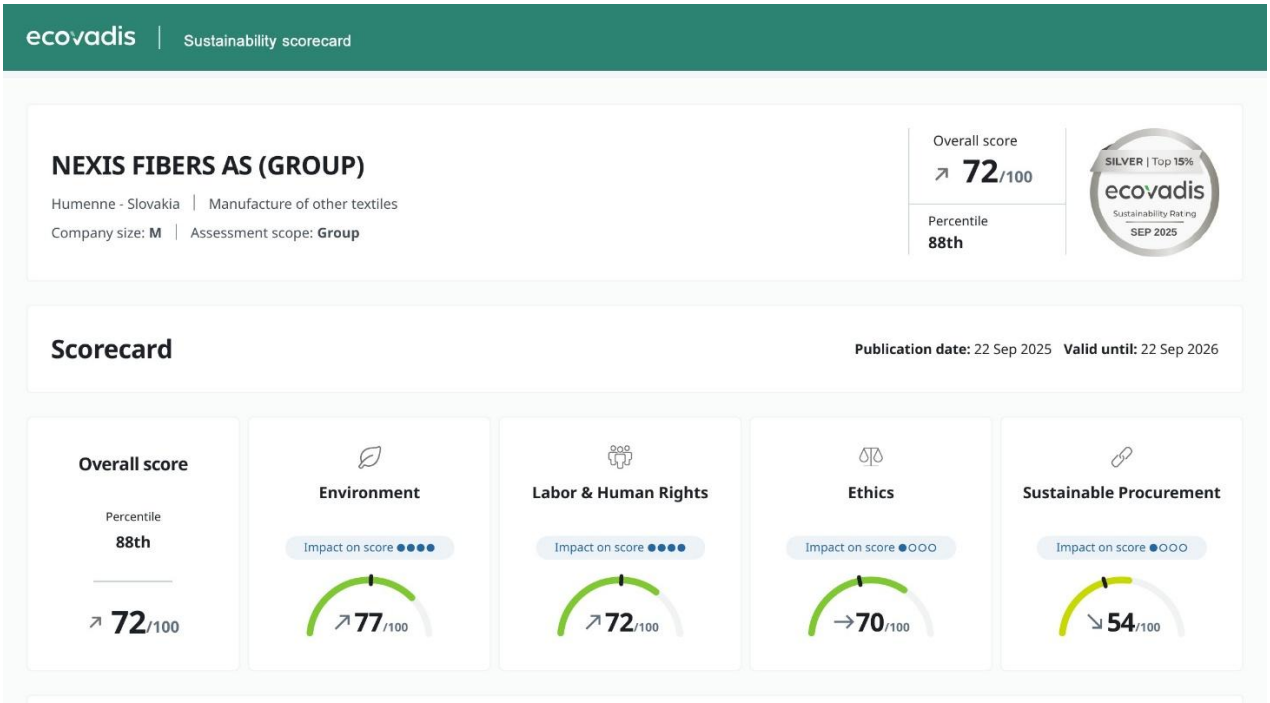
2.2.5 Environmental impacts PA6.10 granulate

Tab.7

Impact category		Unit	TOTAL	Upstream	Core
Global warming (GWP100a)	Total	kg CO_2 eq	5.21E+00	3.16E+00	2.05E+00
	Fossil		6.13E+00	4.11E+00	2.02E+00
	Biogenic		-1.07E+00	-1.10E+00	2.87E-02
	Land use and transformation		1.45E-01	1.41E-01	3.43E-03
Ozone depletion		kg CFC11 eq	1,13E-06	8,83E-07	2,52E-07
Ionising radiation		kBq U-235 eq	1,15E+00	4,93E-01	6,59E-01
Photochemical ozone formation		kg NMVOC eq	1,96E-02	1,26E-02	6,99E-03
Particulate matter		disease inc.	3,55E-07	3,01E-07	5,45E-08
Human toxicity, non-cancer		CTUh	1,29E-07	1,09E-07	1,97E-08
Human toxicity, cancer		CTUh	1,40E-08	1,33E-08	6,63E-10
Acidification		mol H+ eq	4,67E-02	3,44E-02	1,23E-02
Eutrophication, freshwater		kg P eq	2,69E-03	1,38E-03	1,31E-03
Eutrophication, marine		kg N eq	1,91E-02	1,64E-02	2,66E-03
Eutrophication, terrestrial		mol N eq	1,33E-01	1,09E-01	2,43E-02
Ecotoxicity, freshwater		CTUe	4,94E+02	4,69E+02	2,47E+01
Land use		Pt	1,10E+03	1,08E+03	1,57E+01
Water use		m3 depriv.	3,73E+00	3,66E+00	6,32E-02
Resource use, fossils		MJ	1,18E+02	8,12E+01	3,66E+01
Resource use, minerals and metals		kg Sb eq	1,33E-04	1,14E-04	1,83E-05
Climate change - Fossil		kg CO2 eq	6,21E+00	4,11E+00	2,09E+00
Climate change - Biogenic		kg CO2 eq	-1,09E+00	-1,10E+00	1,01E-02
Climate change - Land use and LU change		kg CO2 eq	1,45E-01	1,41E-01	3,43E-03
Human toxicity, non-cancer - organics		CTUh	7,17E-09	6,57E-09	6,04E-10
Human toxicity, non-cancer - inorganics		CTUh	5,41E-08	5,11E-08	3,01E-09
Human toxicity, non-cancer - metals		CTUh	6,86E-08	5,22E-08	1,63E-08
Human toxicity, cancer - organics		CTUh	1,17E-08	1,15E-08	2,45E-10
Human toxicity, cancer - inorganics		CTUh	1,92E-17	1,65E-17	2,69E-18
Human toxicity, cancer - metals		CTUh	2,26E-09	1,84E-09	4,18E-10
Ecotoxicity, freshwater - organics		CTUe	7,58E+00	7,10E+00	4,85E-01
Ecotoxicity, freshwater - inorganics		CTUe	4,10E+02	4,06E+02	4,30E+00
Ecotoxicity, freshwater - metals		CTUe	7,61E+01	5,62E+01	1,99E+01

3. EcoVadis as a Catalyst for Sustainable Growth

Fig.5: Ecovadis score 2025



4. ISCC PLUS Certification – Expanding Our Sustainable Material Portfolio

In 2025, our company successfully achieved ISCC PLUS certification, confirming our commitment to traceability and sustainable sourcing of raw materials. The certification covers the production of PA6 and PA66 fibers made from mass balance certified polymers supplied by the renowned chemical company BASF.

This year, we not only re-certified our ISCC PLUS system but also expanded its scope to include PA6.10 polymer and fibers, further strengthening our portfolio of low-carbon, bio-based, and circular materials.

We are actively developing these initiatives in collaboration with partners from the rope-making and weaving industries, who share our ambition to build more sustainable and transparent value chains.



Bureau Veritas Certification

ISCC PLUS Certificate

Certificate Number: ISCC-PLUS-Cert-PL214-80540226

Bureau Veritas Polska Sp. z o.o.
ul. Domaniewska 44, 02-672 Warszawa, Polska
certifies that
Nexis Fibers a.s.
Chemlonská 1, Humenné 066 12, Slovakia
complies with the requirements of the certification system
ISCC PLUS
(International Sustainability and Carbon Certification)

This certificate is valid from 29.03.2026 to 28.03.2027.

The site of the system user is certified as:
Converter
Polymerization plant
Trader with storage

The scope of the certificate includes the following chain of custody options:
(not applicable for paper trades)
Mass balance

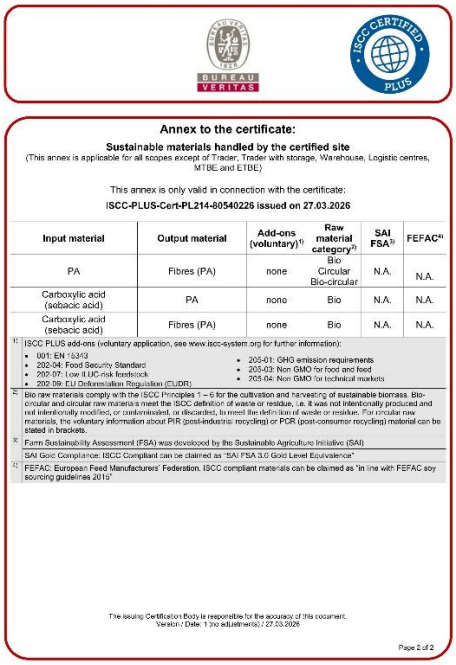
Bureau Veritas Polska Sp. z o.o.
02-672 Warszawa, ul. Domaniewska 44
NIP: 521-32-23-391

Warszawa, 27.03.2026
Place and date of issue

Stamp, Signature of issuing party

The issuing Certification Body is responsible for the accuracy of this document.
Version / Date: 1 (no adjustments) / 27.03.2026

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Annex to the certificate:

Sustainable materials handled by the certified site
(This annex is applicable for all scopes except of Trader, Trader with storage, Warehouse, Logistic centres, MTBE and ETBE)

This annex is only valid in connection with the certificate:
ISCC-PLUS-Cert-PL214-80540226 issued on 27.03.2026

Input material	Output material	Add-ons (voluntary)[1]	Raw material category[2]	SAI FSA[3]	FEFAC[4]
PA	Fibres (PA)	none	Bio Circular Bio-circular	N.A.	N.A.
Carboxylic acid (sebacic acid)	PA	none	Bio	N.A.	N.A.
Carboxylic acid (sebacic acid)	Fibres (PA)	none	Bio	N.A.	N.A.

[1] ISCC PLUS add-ons (voluntary application, see www.iscc-system.org for further information):
- 001: EN 16349
- 202-04: Food Security Standard
- 202-07: Low ILUC-risk feedstock
- 202-09: EU Deforestation Regulation (EUDR)
- 205-01: GHG emission requirements
- 205-03: Non GMO for food and feed
- 205-04: Non GMO for technical markets

[2] Bio raw materials comply with the ISCC Principles 1 – 6 for the cultivation and harvesting of sustainable biomass. Bio-circular and circular raw materials meet the ISCC definition of waste or residue, i.e. it was not intentionally produced and not intentionally modified, or contaminated, or discarded, to meet the definition of waste or residue. For circular raw materials, the voluntary information about PIR (post-industrial recycling) or PCR (post-consumer recycling) material can be stated in brackets.

[3] Farm Sustainability Assessment (FSA) was developed by the Sustainable Agriculture Initiative (SAI)

SAI Gold Compliance: ISCC Compliant can be claimed as "SAI FSA 3.0 Gold Level Equivalence"

[4] FEFAC: European Feed Manufacturers' Federation. ISCC compliant materials can be claimed as "in line with FEFAC soy sourcing guidelines 2015"

The issuing Certification Body is responsible for the accuracy of this document.
Version / Date: 1 (no adjustments) / 27.03.2026

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5. Climate Targets and Decarbonization Roadmap (SBT)

Although we are not yet registered in the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), due to the absence of a fully confirmed long-term investment plan, we have set a clear internal commitment to reduce our CO2 emissions by 30% by 2030. This ambitious target guides our ongoing efforts and investment planning towards decarbonization.

Planned Steps:

- **Scope 1**
  - ✓ Transitioning our vehicle fleet to electric cars to reduce direct emissions.
- **Scope 2**
  - ✓ Implementation of a solar energy solution through photovoltaic panel installation.
  - ✓ Innovation in spinning technology – replacing the current two-step process with a more energy-efficient alternative.
  - ✓ Increasing overall energy efficiency in air conditioning, heating, and cooling systems.
  - ✓ Establishing own production of unregulated renewable energy.
  - ✓ Sourcing green electricity for approximately 15% of total consumption.
  - ✓ Continuous improvement in energy management and emissions reduction.
- **Scope 3**
  - ✓ Adoption of green PA66 (PCF reduction ~35%).
  - ✓ Use of green PA6 (PCF reduction ~64%),.
  - ✓ Optimization of upstream and downstream transport, with an expected 25% reduction in logistics-related emissions.

These steps are part of our broader effort to build a climate-resilient operation, reduce our carbon footprint, and align progressively with internationally recognized standards such as SBTi.

Prepared by: 18.7.2026

Ing. Tomáš Krško
Technical Marketing Manager
Management Representative for Sustainability