methanex
the power of agility

2024

Sustainability Report

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Letter from our President & CEO

We are excited to share our 2024 Sustainability Report.

I am incredibly proud of our leadership and the company-wide commitment to health and safety, environmental excellence, and people and communities across our global operations. Our efforts are underpinned by our 30-year adherence to Responsible Care®, the chemical industry's codified commitment to doing the right thing.

Amid a year of major operational and business changes—including the agreement to acquire OCI's methanol business and the start-up of our G3 plant in Geismar—our team delivered Methanex's best safety performance on record, achieved zero major process safety events, progressed our low-carbon goals, and supported neighbouring communities.

RECORD SAFETY PERFORMANCE

2024 was a record safe year at Methanex with the achievement of our lowest recordable injury frequency rate ever, with 0.09 injuries per 200,000 hours worked. This places Methanex in the top ten per cent for safety performance among the American Chemistry Council's Responsible Care members[1].

This record was made possible by our strong safety culture across the company, which we continue to place as our top priority. In 2024, our team did an outstanding job fostering constant hazard awareness and engaging in courageous conversations in how we plan and execute work every day. This commitment and focus allowed us to deliver these exceptional safety results through major operational changes including starting production at our G3 plant, switching our Trinidad and Tobago operations from Atlas to Titan, and shifting New Zealand operations from two plants to one.

We also had our best process safety performance in seven years, achieving zero Tier 1 process safety events in 2024. We intensified our focus on process safety and ran a year-long global campaign called "Connecting the Dots to Protect Lives" that reached more than 1,400 employees and contractors. Through regular conversations, monthly quizzes to test worker knowledge, and town halls, we reinforced ten key principles to prevent high-potential incidents and protect our people, sites, and surrounding communities.

I am very pleased to see our remarkable safety performance in 2024 and the team's commitment to Responsible Care around the globe. I also recognize that safety is a constant journey and we must continue striving for our goal of zero harm.

CONTINUALLY REDUCING OUR GHG EMISSIONS

An integral part of Responsible Care is a commitment to continuous improvement. Our manufacturing sites continued to invest in operating efficiencies to support progress towards our GHG emissions intensity target of a 10 per cent reduction by 2030 from our 2019 baseline. This year, we already achieved a 3.7 per cent reduction towards that target. We anticipate further improvements with continued focus on efficiency at our plants, combined with a full year of production from G3. G3 has one of the lowest emissions intensities in the methanol industry with less than 0.3 tonnes of CO_2e per tonne of methanol produced.

Outside of our operations, we are making progress in understanding the emissions associated with our supply chain and the use of the methanol we sell. In 2024, we completed a preliminary estimate of our Scope 3 GHG emissions that we will refine this upcoming year.

[1] We compare ourselves to ACC member companies with more than 100 employees.

Letter from our President & CEO
— continued

INVESTING IN LOW-CARBON SOLUTIONS

As a company, we are committed to growing the demand for low-carbon methanol by seeking to meet low-carbon supply needs with customers, exploring different technologies to increase our capacity to produce low-carbon methanol, and advocating for supportive investment policies.

We continue to invest in low-carbon solutions. To start, we entered into a multi-year contract to purchase renewable natural gas in Geismar, which will allow us to produce 40,000–60,000 tonnes of biomethanol over the next three years. We also moved our Medicine Hat carbon capture, utilization, and sequestration (CCUS) project to a Preliminary Front-End Engineering Design phase. At the same time, we continue to review other low-carbon methanol projects at our sites, as well as low-carbon methanol offtakes from other project developers.

One of the most exciting drivers of methanol demand is the marine industry. Regulations to drive decarbonization of the shipping industry combined with the industry's recognition of low-carbon methanol's suitability to meet their goals are driving demand for dual-fuel vessels. Based on current orders, more than 350 of these vessels are expected to be in operation by 2030. To take advantage of this opportunity, our low-carbon solutions team has been engaging with major international shipping companies about their needs and have several memorandums of understanding in place to further those discussions.

CREATING AN INCLUSIVE WORKPLACE AND CONNECTION WITH COMMUNITIES

Making our workplace inclusive for our current and future team members remains a priority at Methanex. This year, forty Methanex HR professionals received training on how to mitigate bias in the recruitment process. For new team members, we held fourteen Ignite Inclusion training sessions—a two-hour foundational learning module designed to foster a more inclusive culture. To support our global workforce, we launched two new Employee Resource Groups that create a safe space for team members who share an interest in a specific dimension of diversity to connect and raise awareness.

I continue to be proud of our role in creating positive impacts in communities around our operations. In 2024, our community giving activities supported 390 different organizations with almost US$2 million in giving and 6,500 volunteering hours. We support local organizations through our pillars of Education for the Future, Inclusive Communities, and Health, Safety, and Environment tied to the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

PREPARING FOR THE FUTURE

I am very excited about the future of our company and the continued focus on sustainability as we advance our company's goals. Our primary focus areas in 2025 will be safety and reliability both in our core business and through the integration of the OCI methanol business after the acquisition closes while we continue to invest in our people and the communities in which we operate around the globe. We look forward to welcoming OCI's people and discussing the integration of OCI assets in next year's report.

In closing, I would like to thank Methanex's employees, our Executive Leadership Team, and our Board of Directors. All of the accomplishments in this report would not be possible without their dedication and commitment. To our stakeholders, thank you for your continued support. We look forward to continuing to share our story and create long-term shareholder value.

Rich Sumner
President and Chief Executive Officer

2024 highlights

We are proud to share some of our 2024 accomplishments, made possible by the hard work and collective effort of our team members.

We completed a **ship-to-ship methanol bunkering** demonstration at the Port of Point Lisas in Trinidad and Tobago

3.7%

reduction in GHG intensity (tonnes of CO_2e per tonne of methanol) since 2019, towards our target of a 10 per cent reduction by 2030

We entered into an agreement to conduct a **Pre-FEED study** for carbon capture and storage at our Medicine Hat facility

0.09

recordable injury frequency rate in 2024, our **lowest rate on record**

0

Tier 1 Process Safety incidents, our **best performance** in seven years

Our 2024 sustainability scorecard

We are proud of our work in 2024 to progress our sustainability practices and performance, presented at-a-glance in our scorecard (to the right).

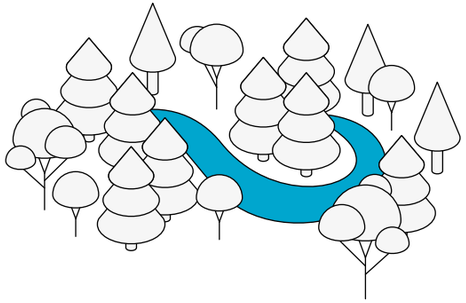
- ✓ Achieved
- ↻ In progress
- ✕ Not achieved

OUR COMMITMENT	STATUS	PROGRESS
ADVANCING LOW-CARBON SOLUTIONS		
Reduce Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions intensity from manufacturing by 10 per cent by 2030 from 2019 levels.	↻	Read more on page 41.
Identify and quantify material Scope 3 emissions during 2024.	✓	Read more on page 43.
Target 97 per cent or higher reliability of our existing assets, which will maintain or decrease current GHG emissions.	✕	Our reliability in 2024 was 94.8 per cent, lower than our target. Read more on page 31.
Advance at least one low-carbon project into Pre-FEED (Preliminary Front-End Engineering and Design) in 2024.	✓	Read more on page 32.
Enter into commercial agreements for at least 25,000 tonnes of low-carbon methanol in 2024.	✕	We did not meet this target but will continue to work on it, with the expectation of meeting this target by the end of 2025.
Sign at least three new commercial agreements to supply methanol as a marine fuel by 2025.	↻	We have memorandums of understanding in place with several shipping companies and are well positioned to achieve this goal.
PROTECTING PEOPLE AND THE ENVIRONMENT		
Achieve zero significant (major or serious) environmental spills annually.	✓	Read more on page 47.
Continually lower our five-year rolling recordable injury rate average.	✓	Read more on page 56.
Achieve zero Severe Injury or Fatality (SIF) incidents annually.	✓	Read more on page 56.
Achieve zero major incidents for process safety (i.e., Tier 1) annually.	✓	Read more on page 58.

OUR COMMITMENT	STATUS	PROGRESS
FOSTERING INCLUSION AND COMMUNITY CONNECTION		
Review and revise our performance management program to mitigate bias and embed inclusive behaviours in 2024.	↻	Read more on page 66.
Ensure equitable hiring practices across our recruitment processes in 2024.	↻	Read more on page 66.
Develop a consistent approach in reviewing diversity metrics across all regions.	↻	We expect to meet this target by the end of 2025.
TRANSPORTING METHANOL SAFELY AND RESPONSIBLY		
Achieve zero reportable transport safety incidents (for methanol that we handle) annually.	✓	Waterfront Shipping had zero transportation incidents.
Complete safety visits on 100 per cent of our time charter vessels, annually.	✓	Read more on page 64.
Reach at least 130 organizations through our product stewardship programs to promote the safe and sustainable handling and use of methanol.	✓	Read more on page 62.
WORKING WITH INTEGRITY		
Conduct a corporate internal Responsible Care audit at each manufacturing location, once every three years.	✓	We completed two manufacturing audits and two marketing and logistics audits in 2024. Read more on page 59.
All marketing and logistics regions receive antitrust training annually.	✓	Read more on page 76.
All employees and Methanex Board members complete ethics/Code of Business Conduct and Respectful Workplace training annually.	✓	Read more on page 75.
All employees complete cybersecurity training annually.	✓	Read more on page 80.

Our sustainability targets

We set sustainability targets annually to hold ourselves accountable and report transparently on our progress against these targets each year. For 2025, we have set the following targets:

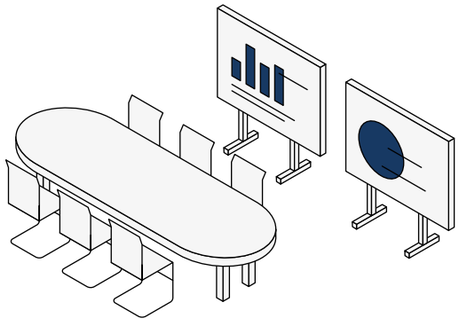


ENVIRONMENT

- Reduce Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions intensity from manufacturing by 10 per cent by 2030 from 2019 levels.
- Continue to refine our Scope 3 emissions data for material sources.
- Target 97 per cent or higher average overall reliability of our plants in operation.
- Advance at least one low-carbon project into FEED (Front End Engineering and Design) in 2025.
- Execute at least one RNG contract and one offtake agreement for low-carbon methanol in 2025.
- Sign low-carbon methanol sales contracts for at least 25,000 tonnes in 2025, with at least 10,000 tonnes of low-carbon sales in 2025.
- Achieve zero significant (major or serious) environmental spills annually.

SOCIAL

- Continually lower our five-year rolling average recordable injury rate.
- Achieve zero Severe Injury or Fatality (SIF) incidents annually.
- Achieve zero major incidents for process safety (i.e., Tier 1) annually.
- Conduct corporate Responsible Care and Operational Excellence audits at each of our manufacturing locations and marketing and logistics regions on a three-year cycle.
- Further integrate inclusive and equitable recruitment processes and upskill leaders.
- Progress the development of a consistent approach in reviewing diversity metrics.
- Build engagement and momentum of new and existing employee resource groups.
- Achieve zero reportable transport safety incidents (for methanol that we handle via Waterfront Shipping) annually.
- Complete safety visits on 100 per cent of our time charter vessels annually.
- Reach at least 130 organizations through our product stewardship programs.



GOVERNANCE

- All marketing and logistics regions receive antitrust training annually.
- All employees and Methanex Board members complete ethics/Code of Business Conduct and Respectful Workplace training annually.
- All employees complete cybersecurity training annually.

01

General **Disclosures**

At Methanex, we make an essential product that is used to create thousands of everyday items.

Medicine Hat, Canada

MEDICINE HAT, CANADA

Methanex's Medicine Hat facility is the only commercial-scale methanol manufacturing complex in Canada. Its annual production capacity is 0.60 million tonnes of methanol, which is supplied to customers across North America.

GENERAL DISCLOSURES

About Methanex

In the last thirty years, we have grown from a single production facility to a leading producer and supplier of methanol. Our manufacturing operations span the globe and supply methanol to customers in North America, Asia Pacific, Europe, and South America. Guided by our business strategy, we collaborate with our value chain members to create lasting value and drive positive impact.

Who we are

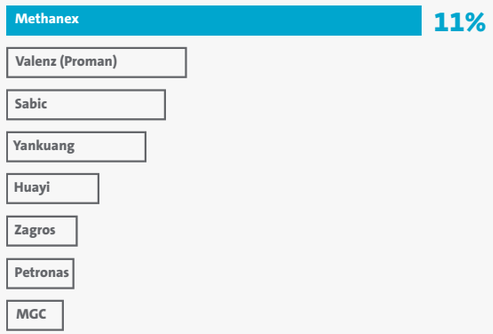
Methanex Corporation is the world's largest producer and supplier of methanol and serves customers in Asia Pacific, North America, Europe, and South America.

Methanex Corporation is headquartered in Vancouver, Canada. Our company's common shares trade on the Toronto Stock Exchange under the symbol MX and Nasdaq Stock Market in the United States under the trading symbol MEOH.

Our subsidiary, Waterfront Shipping Limited[2], is a global marine transportation company specializing in the safe, responsible, and reliable transport of methanol and clean petroleum products to major ports in Asia Pacific, North America, Europe, and South America. We operate Waterfront Shipping's fleet of 33 vessels mostly through long-term time charters. Nineteen of these vessels employ dual-fuel (methanol and diesel) engine technology.

ESTIMATED GLOBAL INDUSTRY MARKET SHARE 2024

per cent



SIGNIFICANT CHANGES TO OUR BUSINESS

On September 8, 2024, Methanex announced that it had entered into a definitive agreement to acquire OCI Global's international methanol business for $2.05 billion. The transaction, which is subject to regulatory approval, includes OCI's interest in two world-scale methanol facilities in Beaumont, Texas, one of which also produces ammonia. It also includes a low-carbon methanol production and marketing business and a currently idled methanol facility in the Netherlands. The transaction is expected to close in the first half of 2025, and therefore corresponding impacts, including resetting our GHG emissions baseline, will be addressed in the 2025 sustainability report.

What we do

SBM-1

Methanex is a methanol manufacturer and supplier. We safely produce, market, and distribute methanol to our customers around the world.

PRODUCTION

Our chemical manufacturing sites convert natural gas and steam into methanol that can be used for chemical end-use applications and as a cleaner-burning[3] fuel.

MARKETING

In addition to the methanol produced at our sites, we purchase methanol produced by others under methanol offtake contracts and on the spot market. This gives us flexibility in managing our supply chain while continuing to meet customer needs and support our marketing efforts.

DISTRIBUTION

Our global operations are supported by an extensive network of terminals and the world's largest dedicated fleet of methanol ocean tankers under the name Waterfront Shipping. About 85 per cent of our product is transported by ocean vessels. We also transport methanol by rail, trucks, pipelines, or barges, in lieu of or in addition to transportation by vessel.

[2] Mitsui O.S.K. Lines, Ltd. has a 40 per cent minority interest in Waterfront Shipping Limited.

[3] Cleaner-burning means lower air emissions during combustion than conventional diesel or gasoline. As a marine fuel, methanol can reduce emissions of sulfur oxides (SO_x) and particulate matter (PM) by more than 95 per cent and nitrous oxides (NO_x) by up to 80 per cent. For methanol produced using renewable feedstocks, greenhouse gas emissions are also reduced.

ABOUT METHANEX

Where we operate

We have a unique position as the only methanol supplier with well-established global production and sales. Our methanol production sites are located in the United States, New Zealand, Trinidad and Tobago, Chile, Egypt, and Canada. We supply methanol to customers in Asia Pacific, North America, Europe, and South America.[4]

6
countries with production sites

10.6 million tonnes/year annual production capacity[5]

10.5 million tonnes/year of methanol sold

117
global terminals where methanol is loaded/unloaded[6]

~1,225
rail cars leased and operated

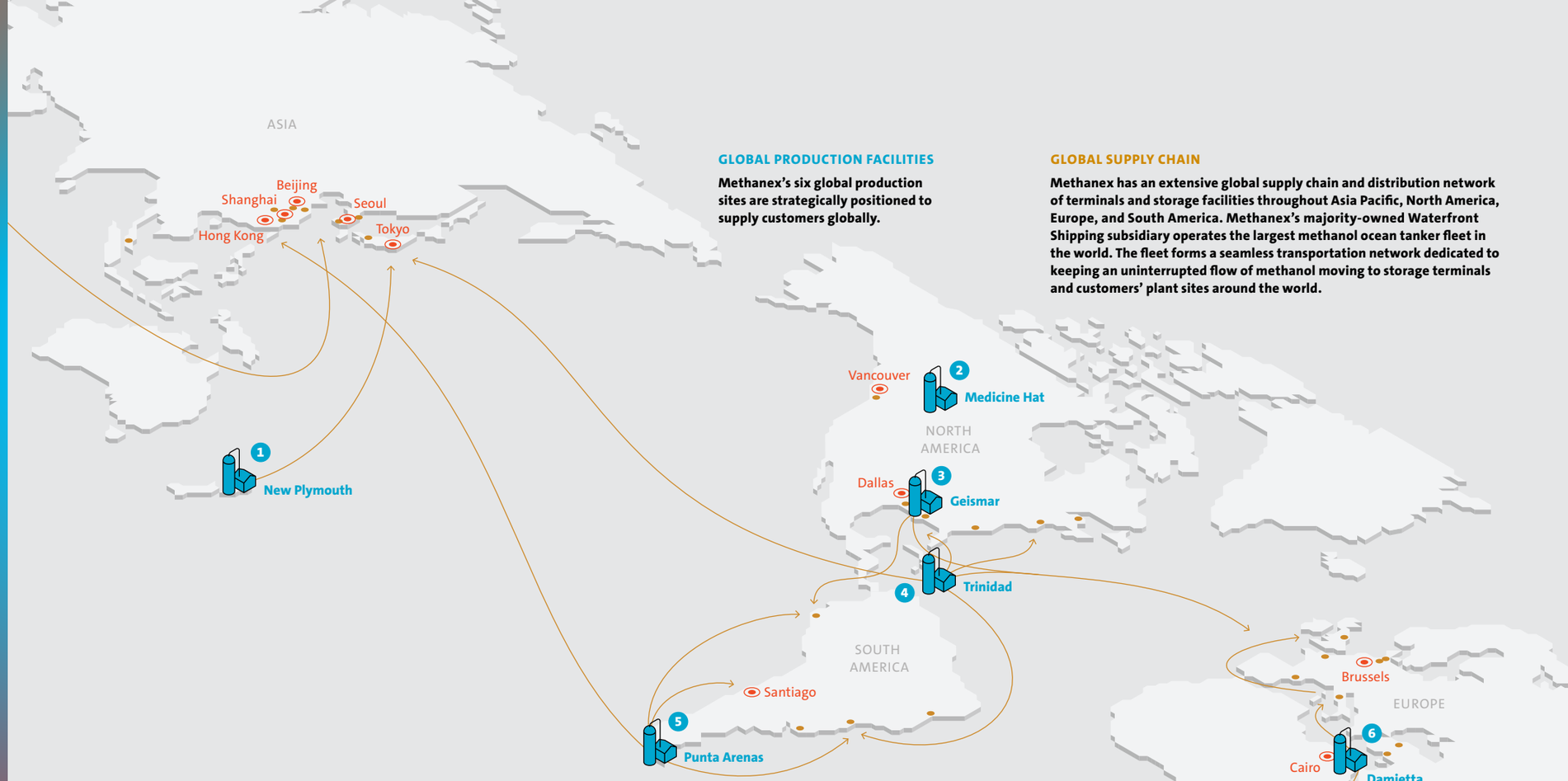
33
marine vessels

GLOBAL PRODUCTION FACILITIES

Methanex's six global production sites are strategically positioned to supply customers globally.

GLOBAL SUPPLY CHAIN

Methanex has an extensive global supply chain and distribution network of terminals and storage facilities throughout Asia Pacific, North America, Europe, and South America. Methanex's majority-owned Waterfront Shipping subsidiary operates the largest methanol ocean tanker fleet in the world. The fleet forms a seamless transportation network dedicated to keeping an uninterrupted flow of methanol moving to storage terminals and customers' plant sites around the world.



1 | NEW ZEALAND

Our New Zealand production site supplies methanol primarily to customers in Asia Pacific. We have three plants in New Zealand: Motunui 1, Motunui 2 and Waitara Valley. Our Motunui 1 plant was indefinitely idled in October 2024 and our Waitara Valley plant has been idled indefinitely since 2021.

2 | CANADA

Our plant in Medicine Hat, Alberta, supplies methanol to customers in North America.

3 | UNITED STATES

Our plants in Geismar, Louisiana, have the capability to serve global methanol demand. We have three plants in operation: Geismar 1, Geismar 2, and Geismar 3. Geismar 3 reached first methanol production in July 2024.

4 | TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Our Trinidad and Tobago production site supplies methanol to customers globally. We have two plants in Trinidad and Tobago: Atlas (Methanex interest 63.1 per cent) and Titan. In September 2024, we restarted our Titan plant and idled our Atlas plant indefinitely.

5 | CHILE

Our Chile production site supplies methanol to customers in South America and Asia Pacific. We have two plants in Chile: Chile I and Chile IV.

6 | EGYPT

Our Egypt plant (Methanex interest 50 per cent) is located on the Mediterranean Sea and primarily supplies methanol to domestic and European customers but can also supply customers in Asia.

4 All data on this page reflects the year ending December 31, 2024.
5 Annual operating capacity reflects Methanex's interest in the Atlas facility (63.1 per cent) and Egypt facility (50 per cent).
6 Includes Methanex manufacturing and third-party terminals.

Production sites
Distribution terminals
Global office locations
Shipping lanes

About Methanex
— continued

Our business strategy

SBM-1

Our brand differentiator "The Power of Agility®" defines our culture of flexibility, responsiveness, and creativity that allows us to capitalize on opportunities quickly as they arise, a key driver in our growth. Our purpose, strategy, and values guide the business decisions we make every day:

PURPOSE

Our purpose statement describes why we exist as a company, and how we aim to contribute to a better planet and society.

We make an essential product that improves everyday life and provides solutions for a sustainable future.

STRATEGY

Our strategy describes the three pillars where we will focus our attention to maintain our competitive advantage.

1. Operational excellence

Our goal is to be the preferred supplier to every one of our customers, which we achieve by safely and reliably delivering them the methanol they need. We strive for excellence in all aspects of our business, from manufacturing and supply chain processes to corporate governance and financial management.

2. Industry leadership

We are focused on maintaining and growing our position as a leading producer and supplier in the methanol industry, enhancing our ability to deliver methanol to customers, and supporting both traditional and energy-related global methanol demand growth.

3. Low-cost

A key part of our competitive advantage is keeping our cost structure low. Our approach to major business decisions is guided by a desire to improve our cost structure and create value for shareholders.

ENABLERS

Enablers guide our activities while executing our strategy and in the pursuit of our purpose.

Responsible Care and sustainability

Together, our commitment to Responsible Care (a chemical industry initiative) and our sustainability work, drive our continuous improvement and zero-harm culture. We are focused on the betterment of people's lives and the environment and the communities where we operate. As part of our sustainability efforts, we focus on designing, upgrading, and operating our assets to continuously improve reliability and efficiency, and achieve ongoing greenhouse gas (GHG) intensity reduction.

Diverse and inclusive one team

We believe we do our best work together, when we feel safe, respected and valued as our unique selves. We believe our commitment to equity, diversity and inclusion creates a better culture, better decisions and a better company. We are committed to continually learning and improving as an inclusive One Team across functions, regions and disciplines.

CORE VALUES

Our core values guide our interactions with each other and our stakeholders.

Trust

We work to earn the confidence of our stakeholders with open and clear communications.

Respect

We value and listen to diverse perspectives.

Integrity

We aim to work in a manner that establishes our leadership in honest and ethical business practices.

Professionalism

We hold ourselves accountable to high performance standards, demonstrating accountability and responsibility in actions and words.

ABOUT METHANEX

Our value chain

SBM-1

We create value through our leadership in the global production, marketing, and delivery of methanol to customers.

KEY RESOURCE INPUTS[7]

~273
PJ natural gas/year

~489
GWh electricity/year

~15 million
m³ of water/year

KEY INPUTS

$6.6 billion
in total assets

~1,415
employees

~6.47 million
combined hours worked

KEY OUTPUTS

10.5 million
tonnes of methanol sold in 2024

11%
global market share

$3.7 billion
in revenue

KEY OUTCOMES

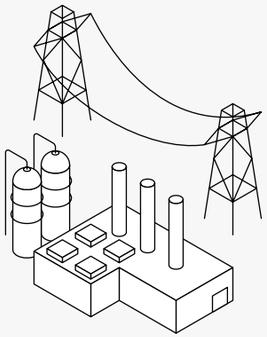
$49.9 million
returned to shareholders in dividends

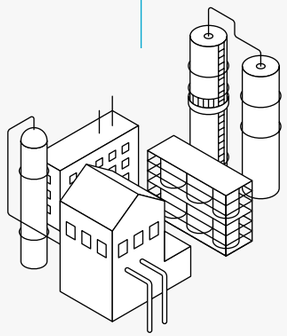
~$250 million
for employees (wages and benefits)

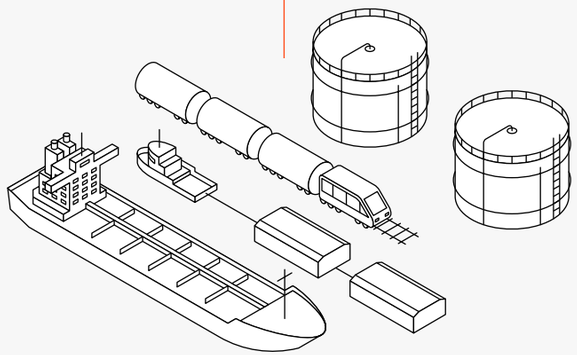
~$1.4 billion
for suppliers

$52.5 million
in tax taxes paid to governments in the jurisdictions where we operate

~$2 million
for communities (community investments)







UPSTREAM

In order to produce methanol, we need natural resources, energy, and the collaboration of producers and suppliers.

KEY PLAYERS
- Natural gas providers
- Other methanol producers
- Chemical suppliers
- Upstream logistics suppliers
- Other suppliers

OUR OPERATIONS

Every year, we safely produce, market and ship millions of tonnes of methanol. To do this, we rely on the expertise and talent of our global team.

KEY PLAYERS
- Employees
- On-site contractors
- Waterfront Shipping

DOWNSTREAM

We produce an essential chemical product with hundreds of applications in everyday life including as an alternative cleaner-burning[3] fuel.

Methanol is a base chemical that is transformed into intermediate chemicals like acetic acid, formaldehyde, methyl methacrylate, olefins, and silicone, which are then used for:
- Building materials
- Medical equipment
- Clothing and textiles
- Pharmaceuticals
- High-tech products
- Automotive manufacturing

Methanol is used as a fuel blend or additive as well as a standalone fuel in:
- Marine vessels
- Vehicles
- Industrial applications, such as boilers
- Domestic applications, such as cooking fuels

We return capital to our shareholders while also contributing taxes to the governments where we operate. We contribute to local economies by employing people directly and indirectly, purchasing goods and services from local suppliers, and contributing time and financial investments to the communities where we live and work.

KEY PLAYERS
- Non-owned logistics and transportation (rail, barges, and other marine vessels)
- Distributors
- Direct customers (including chemical and shipping companies)
- Shareholders
- Local governments
- End-users
- Communities

[7] All data in tables as at, or for, the year ending December 31, 2024.

GENERAL DISCLOSURES

About methanol

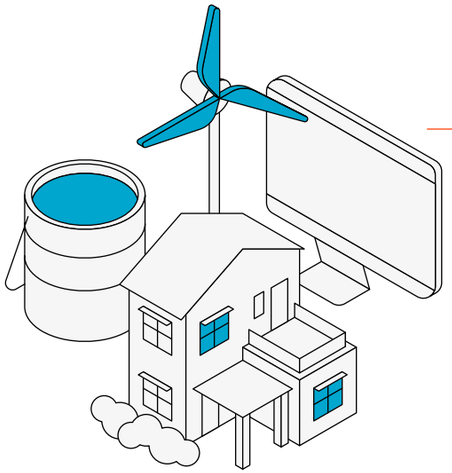
From high tech to the everyday, methanol is used to make thousands of consumer products and is a fuel source used in transportation and other energy applications. Methanol's unique properties make it well-suited as a cleaner-burning[3] fuel today and, when produced with renewable sources, as a low-carbon fuel to support the energy transition, including marine applications.

What is methanol?

Methanol is a clear, biodegradable liquid commodity chemical that is a key ingredient in a variety of chemical derivatives and serves as a building block to produce a multitude of everyday items.

Methanol is also used in a number of energy-related applications as a cleaner-burning alternative fuel.

Methanol is used to produce thousands of consumer products.

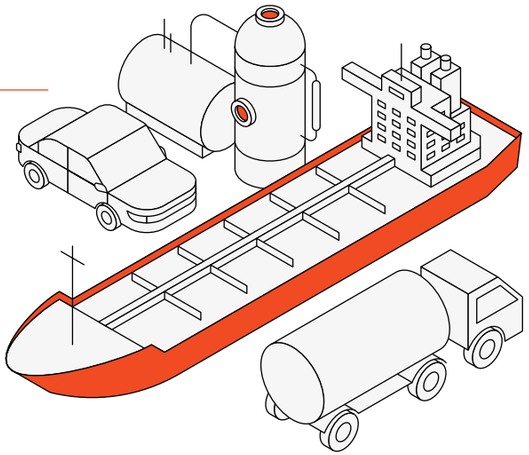


A CHEMICAL BUILDING BLOCK

Methanol is a highly versatile chemical building block used to make thousands of everyday products (read more on the next page).

A CLEANER-BURNING FUEL

As a fuel, methanol burns cleaner than many other fuels such as conventional diesel or gasoline and can therefore help improve local air quality. When made from renewable sources, methanol fuel can also facilitate the decarbonization goals of the marine industry and other transportation sectors (read more pages 16–17).



ABOUT METHANOL

Methanol as a chemical building block

More than 70 per cent[8] of the world's methanol is used in various chemical applications, often to produce derivatives that are key ingredients in everyday products.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

Methanol is used to make plywood and medium-density fibreboard (MDF) and is also an essential ingredient in sealants, paints, and solvents.

776 million

gallons of paint sold in the U.S. in 2023[9]

HIGH-TECH APPLICATIONS

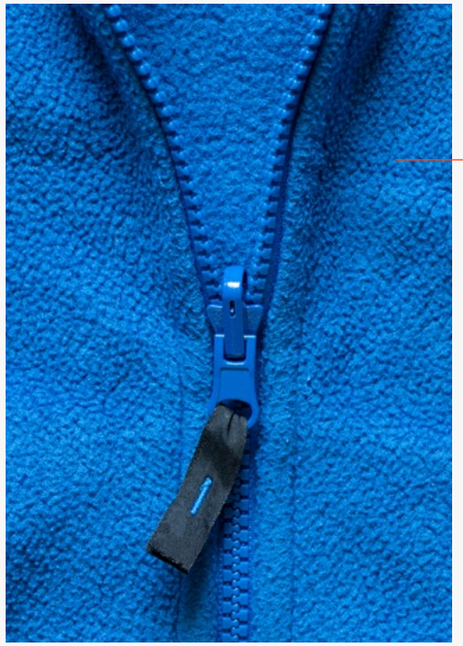
Methanol is used in technology that keeps us connected, like laptops and cellphones. It is also used in clean energy applications, such as in solar panels, wind turbines and lithium batteries.

5.3 million

residential solar projects currently installed across the U.S.[10]

PLASTICS

The methanol-to-olefins (MTO) process creates polymers such as polyethylene, which is used to create items such as bottles and food containers.



CLOTHING AND TEXTILES

Chemicals made with methanol can extend the durability and life of consumer products like fleece clothing and carpeting. New applications can also make these products more easily recyclable.

AUTOMOTIVE MANUFACTURING

Methanol is used in plastics that make cars lighter and more fuel efficient to reduce CO_2 emissions. Examples include plastic body panels, dashboard foam, plastic gears, and mouldings.

8 This includes traditional chemical and methanol-to-olefins demand.

9 https://www.behr.com/pro/onthejob/blog/2024-paint-industry-outlook/

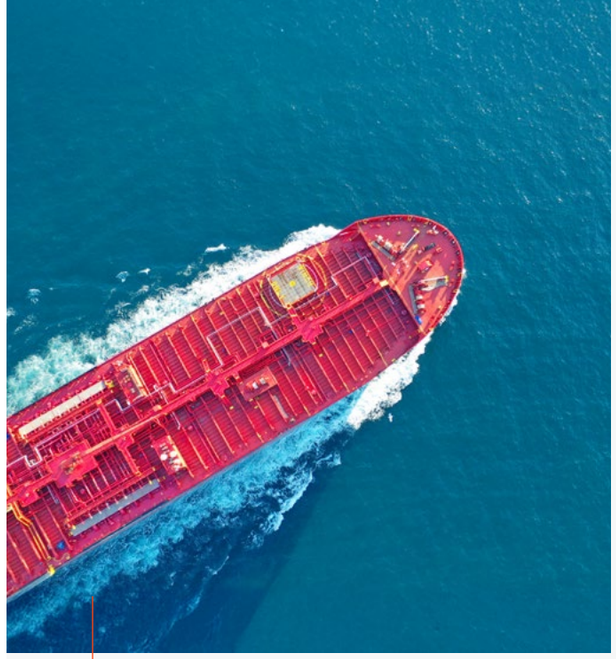
10 At the end of 2024. Source: https://seia.org/research-resources/cheatsheet/

ABOUT METHANOL

Methanol as a fuel

Methanol is:

- **Biodegradable**
- **Compliant with stringent emissions regulations**
- **Cost competitive with ultra-low sulphur fuel**
- **Liquid at ambient temperature and pressure, making it safer to handle, use, and store than other alternative fuels**
- **Easy to use as fuel in cars, trucks, and ships with minor modifications to engine designs**



MARINE FUEL

As a marine fuel, methanol can reduce emissions of SO_x and particulate matter by more than 95 per cent and NO_x by up to 80 per cent compared to vessels running on traditional marine fuel (heavy fuel oil). When produced using renewable sources, it can also be low-carbon on a lifecycle basis.

>125

of the world's largest ports already have methanol storage in place

>57%

of our fleet uses methanol dual-fuel technology in 2024

HEATING FOR DOMESTIC AND INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS

Methanol can help improve local air quality by reducing air emissions compared to traditional fuels such as diesel or coal. Methanol-fuelled boilers in China generate heat and steam for industrial applications, and methanol provides a heat source for commercial and residential applications like kilns and cooking stoves.

~4.5 million MT

of methanol was used as a cooking fuel in China in 2022[11]

VEHICLE FUEL

A cleaner-burning[3] fuel than diesel and gasoline, methanol is used to fuel cars, buses, and trucks. Methanol is also used to produce fuel additives (MTBE) to help reduce tail-pipe emissions and in the production of biodiesel which is a diesel substitute.

~25,000

M100 sedans (including taxis and methanol-hybrid passenger cars running on 100 per cent methanol)

~5,000

M100 heavy duty or light duty trucks were operating in China in 2024

[11] https://www.methanol.org/heat/

About methanol
— continued

Demand for methanol

Demand for low-carbon and conventional methanol in a multitude of applications continues to develop. Below are three trends driving development of this demand:

1. THE ADOPTION OF METHANOL AS A MARINE FUEL IS INCREASING ACROSS THE GLOBE

Demand for dual-fuel (methanol and diesel) ships is growing across the globe. Based on current orders, more than 350 methanol ships are expected to be in operation by 2030. Demand is increasing, driven by methanol's ability to meet maritime GHG regulations and the flexibility of methanol infrastructure.

Methanol is one of the few fuels that can meet the strict EU and IMO regulations

The European Union (EU) and International Maritime Organization (IMO) have declared their commitment to requiring the maritime industry to continue to lower its well-to-wake emissions. This means assessing the fuel's GHG lifecycle emissions from the sourcing of the feedstock used to make the fuel, through manufacturing, transportation, and combustion.

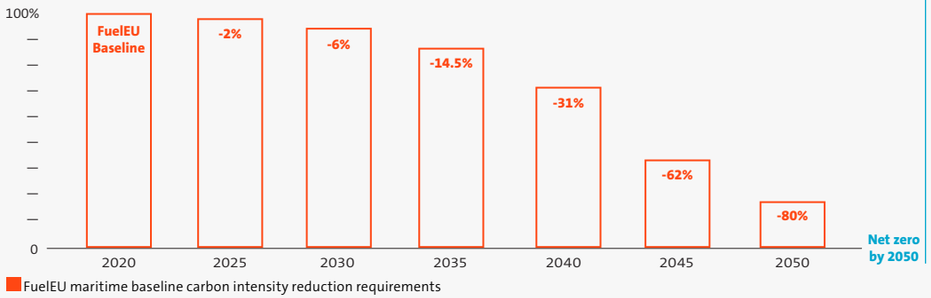
In 2023, the FuelEU maritime initiative was adopted by the EU Council requiring well-to-wake GHG intensity of fuels used by the shipping sector calling on EU ports to decrease over time (two per cent by 2025, six per cent by 2030 to as much as 80 per cent by 2050).

While conventional methanol does not meet the required reduction today, biomethanol and e-methanol are two of the few fuels that can meet the strict regulatory thresholds (see chart) to qualify as a 'green fuel' under EU regulations. Biomethanol could reduce emissions by 70–100 per cent compared to low sulphur fuel oil when waste-based biomasses are used, and e-methanol is expected to be near carbon neutral, depending on the CO_2 source[12].

In 2023, the IMO adopted a revised GHG strategy that outlines its ambitions to reach net-zero absolute GHG emissions from international shipping by or around 2050, as well as ensure an uptake of at least five per cent of zero and near-zero GHG fuels by 2030. The IMO has set checkpoints towards its net-zero ambition of achieving at least a 20 per cent absolute reduction in GHG emissions (striving for 30 per cent) by 2030, and at least a 70 per cent reduction (striving for 80 per cent) by 2040. To support its ambitions, the IMO envisages a reduction in the average carbon intensity of international shipping (to reduce CO_2 emissions per transport work) by at least 40 per cent by 2030.

The IMO is currently considering specifying a mandatory GHG intensity reduction trajectory that would apply at an individual vessel level and developing fuel Lifecycle Assessment (LCA) regulation and guidelines. Low-carbon methanol can contribute to the achievement of IMO's targets.

FuelEU MARITIME INTENSITY REQUIREMENTS AND IMO AMBITIONS



The IMO is currently developing regulation to ensure its climate targets are met, which include an ambition to net-zero absolute emissions from international shipping by or around 2050.

The FuelEU maritime baseline has a carbon intensity of 91.16 gCO_2e per megajoule.

Biomethanol and e-methanol can comply with the EU requirements and support the achievement of IMO's ambitions due to their low lifecycle emissions.

[12] https://cms.zerocarbonshipping.com/media/uploads/documents/Methanol-Documentation-for-Navigate-1.0_2022-06-07-104417_jrhh.pdf

About methanol
— continued

Methanol engine technology is designed for flexibility, making it a good fuel fit for the transition to a low-carbon economy

Several alternative fuels are being evaluated for their ability to meet EU and IMO regulations. Methanol is the only option of alternative fuels (liquefied natural gas (LNG), methanol, ammonia, and hydrogen gas) that is liquid at atmospheric temperature and pressure, which allows it to make use of existing tankers, storage tanks and pipelines around the world. Ships are being manufactured with dual-fuel engines that can use conventional fuel or methanol and can switch between the two fuels in one voyage. This provides flexibility to shipping companies, who value it to navigate the uncertainty in the transition to a low-carbon economy.

Methanol's physical properties make it a good fit for a marine environment

Methanol is fully miscible in water, meaning it easily dilutes to low concentrations in the event of a spill. In addition, methanol is biodegradable in aerobic and anaerobic environments, and its relative lack of ecotoxicity and limited long-term negative impacts compared to petroleum-based fuels make it less environmentally damaging in the event of a spill. Methanol would last between one to seven days in surface water before biodegrading completely[13].

2. THE DEMAND FOR METHANOL AS A VEHICLE FUEL IS GROWING, PARTICULARLY IN NORTHEAST ASIA

Methanol is an affordable substitute for gasoline and diesel in countries looking to transition away from fuels that contribute to high levels of air pollution. Methanol's efficient combustion, safety, ease of distribution and wide availability around the world make it an attractive alternative fuel for transportation. Demand for methanol as a transportation fuel stems from:

Passenger, public transport, and heavy/light duty vehicles

There are currently approximately 25,000 M100 sedans and methanol hybrid passenger cars and 5,000 heavy duty trucks running on methanol in China, with a demand of approximately 1 million tonnes per year.

Additives or fuel blends

Methanol is used to manufacture methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE), a gasoline additive that reduces tailpipe air emissions, and to produce fuels like biodiesel, which is a diesel alternative. We anticipate methanol demand for biodiesel and MTBE will reach approximately 17 million tonnes per year in 2028. Methanol is also used in gasoline blends around the world. An early adopter, China has been using methanol and methanol blends since the 1980s. Methanol low-level gasoline blends are used in the U.K., Israel, India, and are permitted for use in New Zealand. Other countries—including France, Germany, Italy, Denmark, Trinidad and Tobago, and some African nations—continue assessments for low-level methanol fuel blending commercialization.

3. LOW-CARBON METHANOL IS GAINING TRACTION IN TRADITIONAL CHEMICAL APPLICATIONS

The use of methanol in traditional chemical applications currently accounts for approximately 50 per cent of global methanol demand and is expected to grow with GDP. Like other sectors, the chemical industry is under pressure to decarbonize their operations and supply chains. Low-carbon methanol can support chemical customers in reducing their emissions, providing an opportunity for future low-carbon methanol demand.

[13] https://www.methanol.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/05/Marine_Methanol_Report_Methanol_Institute_May_2023.pdf

SPOTLIGHT

Multiple methanol pathways

Today, methanol is primarily produced globally from natural gas, or from coal in China. Methanol from natural gas has an average lifecycle carbon intensity of approximately 100 grams CO_2e per megajoule (MJ)[14]. This is three times lower than methanol produced from coal, which has an average carbon intensity of 298 grams CO_2e/MJ[15]. Methanol can also be made from renewable sources, such as renewable natural gas, biomass, and green hydrogen combined with recycled carbon dioxide (CO_2). These multiple pathways create opportunities for Methanex and the global methanol industry. The diagram to the right is illustrative of the different pathways to produce methanol which Methanex uses or is exploring, and their potential lifecycle emissions[16].

[14] FuelEU Maritime benchmark for conventional methanol.
[15] Emissions values courtesy of Argus Media© 2024 and the Methanol Institute.
[16] The use of grey, blue, and green colours is intended to be illustrative. Regulations and certifications only consider the source of feedstock and carbon intensity of a production pathway.
* All values are approximate.

RENEWABLE FEEDSTOCKS

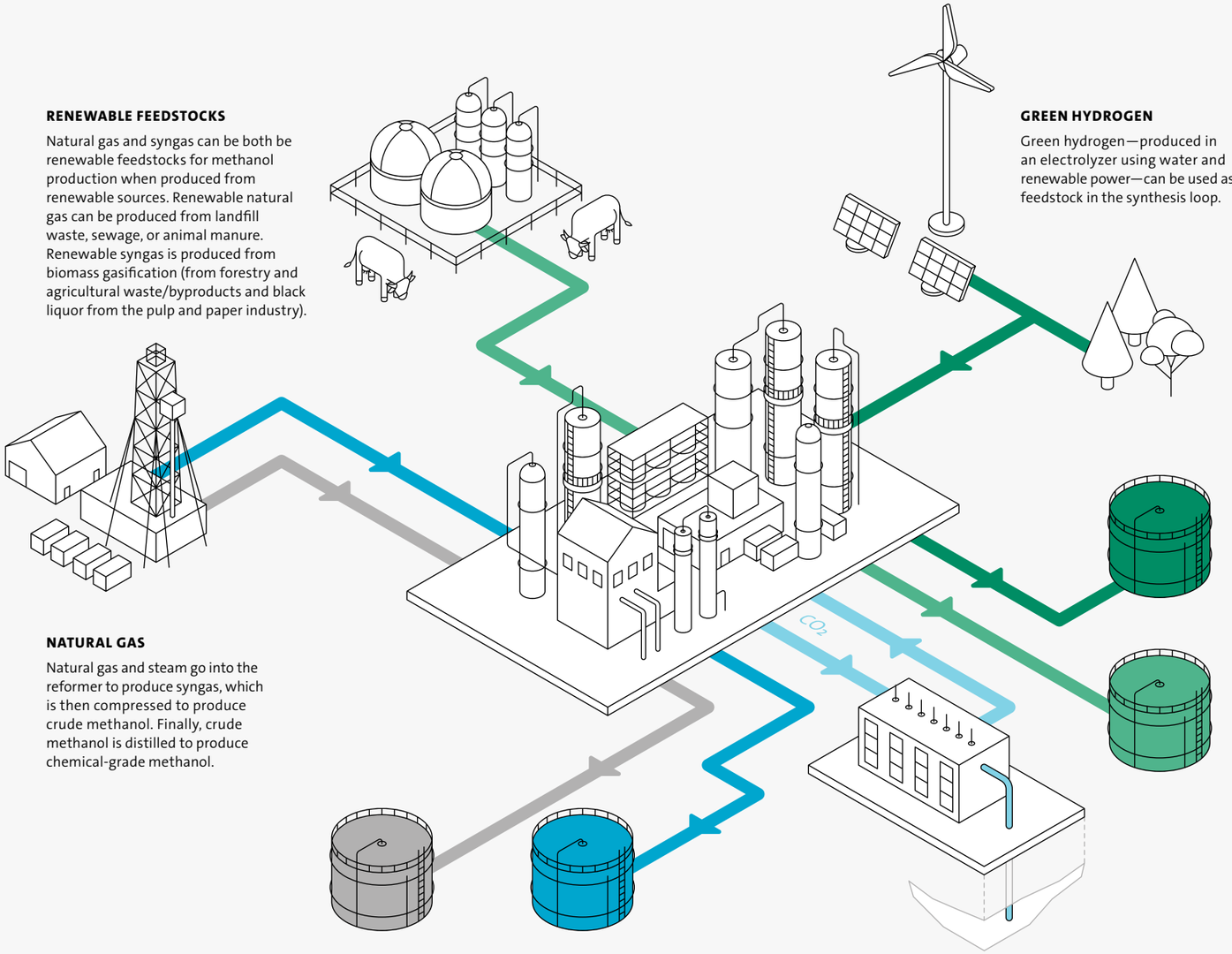
Natural gas and syngas can be both be renewable feedstocks for methanol production when produced from renewable sources. Renewable natural gas can be produced from landfill waste, sewage, or animal manure. Renewable syngas is produced from biomass gasification (from forestry and agricultural waste/byproducts and black liquor from the pulp and paper industry).

GREEN HYDROGEN

Green hydrogen—produced in an electrolyzer using water and renewable power—can be used as feedstock in the synthesis loop.

BIOGENIC CO_2

Biogenic CO_2 sources include wood, paper, grass trimmings, and as a by-product of other biofuels from carbon that was originally removed from the atmosphere by photosynthesis.



NATURAL GAS

Natural gas and steam go into the reformer to produce syngas, which is then compressed to produce crude methanol. Finally, crude methanol is distilled to produce chemical-grade methanol.

E-METHANOL

E-methanol is produced using green hydrogen that is made using renewable power, combined with CO_2 captured from renewable sources.

10 to 30 grams CO_2e/MJ*

BIO-METHANOL

Bio-methanol is produced from renewable feedstocks (renewable natural gas or renewable syngas).

-50 to +32 grams CO_2e/MJ*

GREY METHANOL

Grey methanol (sometimes referred to as conventional methanol) is produced from natural gas.

~100 grams CO_2e/MJ*

BLUE METHANOL

Blue methanol is produced by adding injecting captured CO_2 from other facilities to the methanol synthesis process (CCU) or adding CCUS equipment to capture CO_2 generated in the methanol production process. The resulting product has significantly lower emissions than conventional (grey) methanol.

70 to 84 grams CO_2e/MJ*

CCUS

Captured CO_2 can produce blue methanol by (i) permanently storing it in geological formations, (i.e., carbon capture and storage (CCS)), or (ii) by reinjecting it in the methanol production process to produce additional methanol (i.e., carbon capture and utilization (CCU)). The combination of the two processes is known as carbon capture, utilization, and storage (CCUS).

GENERAL DISCLOSURES

Sustainability approach

We have been transparently reporting on our sustainability activities and progress since 2011 as part of our commitment to continuous improvement and our accountability to our stakeholders.

We believe that continuous engagement with stakeholders is important to inform our approach to managing sustainability matters and identifying areas for improvement.

By managing our sustainability topics, we create long-term value, protect our reputation, and enhance our resilience.

Reporting scope

This report provides our stakeholders with information about how Methanex manages its material sustainability topics, and how our business and product contribute value to stakeholders and society. In this report:

- The terms "Methanex", "our", "we", "us", "the company", and "the organization" refer to Methanex Corporation and its subsidiaries as a whole. We own 60 per cent of Waterfront Shipping Limited and Mitsui O.S.K Lines, Ltd. (MOL) has a 40 per cent minority interest. We include information about Waterfront Shipping because we have operational control (see more details on the next page).
- We own 63.1 per cent of the Atlas methanol facility in Trinidad and Tobago. We own 50 per cent of Methanex Egypt, a joint partnership with the Egyptian government and the Arab Petroluem Investments Corp. These facilities are included in this report as we have operational control.
- Information or data about the assets we are acquiring from OCI Global is not included because the acquisition was not finalized by December 31, 2024.
- We describe initiatives related to our material sustainability topics and supporting metrics for the year ended December 31, 2024 (unless otherwise specified). When available, additional years of historical data are provided for reference.
- Financial data is in U.S. dollars (unless otherwise specified) and environmental data is in metric units.
- Safety data includes Methanex employees and contractors.
- Senior management and relevant employees have reviewed the information in this report and believe it is an accurate representation of our performance. Metrics included in this report have not been externally assured.
- The terms "sustainability" and "ESG" are used interchangeably in this report.

GOV-4

Reporting due diligence

Throughout this report, we address how we perform due diligence for sustainability matters. The below table provides a mapping to places in the report where information on certain aspects of due diligence can be found.

CORE ELEMENTS OF DUE DILIGENCE	LOCATION IN THIS SUSTAINABILITY REPORT
Embedding due diligence in governance, strategy, and the business model	Page 27
Engaging with affected stakeholders in all key steps of due diligence	Pages 23–24
Taking actions to address those adverse impacts	Reported under each topic
Tracking the effectiveness of these efforts and communicating	Pages 6–7

GOV-5

Reporting oversight

An important part of our commitment to transparent, meaningful sustainability reporting is effective oversight of our sustainability report. Prior to publication, our sustainability report undergoes several steps of review. It is first reviewed by internal subject matter experts to verify the accuracy of the content, and our data undergoes several layers of review, including the site management team and corporate Responsible Care team. It is then reviewed by our executive leadership team, and our Board of Directors' Committee Chairs. Our internal audit team also performs assurance activities and controls testing over a subset of key metrics. This process confirms that the information we are presenting to our stakeholders is accurate to the best of our knowledge.

Sustainability approach
— continued

BP-1

Report consolidation

The metrics presented in this report have been consolidated with some differences from how we consolidate our financial statements. The table below outlines those differences:

SUBSIDIARY	METHANEX OWNERSHIP	IN FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	IN SUSTAINABILITY REPORT
Atlas – Trinidad and Tobago	63.1%	We account for this investment using the equity method of accounting, which results in 63.1 per cent of the net assets and net earnings of Atlas being presented separately. Our consolidated results include revenue for 100 per cent of the production from this investee as we had an agreement to offtake our partner's share of production until September 2024 when the plant was indefinitely idled.	All qualitative information is included. Sustainability metrics account for 100 per cent of the impact, with the exception of GHG emissions which we account for as described below.
Damietta – Egypt	50%	We consolidate Egypt which means 100 per cent of the financial results being included in our financial statements, with the partners share shown separately as non-controlling interest.	
Waterfront Shipping	60%	We consolidate Waterfront Shipping which means 100 per cent of the financial results being included in our financial statements, with the partners share shown separately as non-controlling interest.	

Some specific considerations for sustainability metrics include:

- We account for GHG emissions from our methanol manufacturing facilities based on financial ownership (equity). Equity share emissions include 50 per cent of the emissions from our Damietta plant in Egypt and 63.1 per cent from our Atlas plant in Trinidad and Tobago.
- Metrics for Waterfront Shipping are provided separately on page 91, with a qualitative discussion on pages 32 and 41 (emissions performance), page 61 (product stewardship) and pages 45–46 (pollution to water and soil).
- We report shipping-related emissions using two methods: operational control and financial ownership. For operational control, we include 100 per cent of the GHG emissions associated with the 33 vessels in the fleet, regardless of financial ownership. For financial ownership, we include 50 per cent of the GHG emissions associated with our equity in the five vessels we own, which is then adjusted for MOL's 40 per cent financial ownership in Waterfront Shipping.

While we have not included metrics from our upstream and downstream value chain in this report, when determining our impacts, risks, and opportunities, we have made efforts to identify impacts that affect our downstream value chain and the communities that are or could be impacted by our operations.

BP-2

Reporting frameworks

In 2024, we began to align our sustainability report with the European Union Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD), which requires companies to report using the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS). Methanex's subsidiary in Belgium is in scope in 2026 under the current version of CSRD, and as Methanex reports on its sustainability metrics and activities globally, we were planning to comply with this requirement through a Methanex group consolidated report. As a first step, this year's report is structured as a 'transition' report for ESRS reporting requirements and notes when information is linked to ESRS-required disclosure. A full list of the ESRS disclosure requirements that we have met fully or partially is available on pages 92–94. We are also monitoring the EU Omnibus proposal, which was published on February 26, 2025 and will adjust our reporting approach as appropriate.

We also cross-reference our disclosures against the following recognized reporting frameworks:

- Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) for the chemical and marine transportation sectors (indexes on pages 94 and 96).
- Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) (see Climate disclosures index on page 97).

Sustainability approach
— continued

IRO-1

Materiality assessment

Our previous materiality assessment was conducted in 2023. At that time, we defined material sustainability topics as environmental, social and governance (ESG)-related topics that can significantly impact our ability to create value and are of interest to our key stakeholders. To prepare for the transition to the CSRD, we worked with a third party to conduct a double materiality assessment (DMA) in late 2024. A double materiality assessment requires companies to assess sustainability matters from an inside-out perspective (considering our company's *impacts* on people and the environment) and an outside-in perspective (sustainability *risks* or *opportunities* that affect or could reasonably affect our financial position, financial performance, cash flow, access to capital or cost of capital). Our DMA was conducted based on our interpretation of the standards set by the CSRD and the guidance published by its governing body, the European Financial Reporting Advisory Group.

TOPICS INCLUDED IN THIS REPORT

The content in this report reflects our 2023 materiality assessment. We are reporting on all topics previously defined as material and are using the relevant ESRS standard to guide disclosures. For readers' ease, to the right is a mapping of topics found in our 2023 Sustainability Report to their name and location in our 2024 Sustainability Report.

MAPPING OF SUSTAINABILITY TOPICS TO ESRS STANDARDS

	2023 REPORT TOPIC NAME	2024 REPORT TOPIC NAME	RELEVANT ESRS STANDARD
	Corporate governance	Corporate governance	General disclosures
	Governance for sustainability matters	Governance for sustainability matters	General disclosures
	Risk management	Integration with enterprise risk management	General disclosures
ENVIRONMENT TOPICS	GHG emissions	Climate change	E1 – Climate change
	Transition to a low-carbon economy		
	Water	Water	E3 – Water and marine resources
	Waste	Waste	E5 – Circular economy
	Air quality	Pollution of air, water and soil	E2 – Pollution
	Spills and releases		
	Ecological impacts of shipping		
SOCIAL TOPICS	Employee and contractor safety	Employee and contractor safety	S1 – Own workforce
	Process safety	Process safety	N/A – Own topic
	Product safety	Product stewardship	N/A – Own topic
	Transportation safety		
	Equity, diversity, and inclusion	People practices	S1 – Own workforce
	People practices		
	Communities and indigenous relations	Affected communities	S3 – Affected communities
GOVERNANCE TOPICS	Business ethics	Business conduct	G1 – Business conduct
	Tax transparency		
	Responsible procurement		
	Cybersecurity	Cybersecurity	N/A – Own topic

Sustainability approach
— continued

IRO-1

Integration with enterprise risk management

We use our enterprise risk management (ERM) process, led by our Chief Financial Officer (CFO) and our Director, Risk to identify, monitor, evaluate and address important enterprise-wide strategic and business risks, including climate-related risks. As part of the ERM process, we conduct a full review of our strategic and enterprise-wide risks, the significance of these risks and our risk mitigation strategies annually. We also identify who is responsible for overseeing mitigation strategies for each risk. This results in our Enterprise Risk Register, which is provided to the full Board as part of the annual corporate strategy process. The Audit, Finance and Risk Committee also considers and approves the ERM process annually, and reviews the Enterprise Risk Register and any new emerging risks quarterly. Our current enterprise-risk process includes:

RISK IDENTIFICATION

Our risk identification process starts at the regional level. Leaders in each of our marketing and logistics and manufacturing regions identify risks in the following categories:

- **Operational risks** relate to business processes, policies, systems or events that could disrupt operations and can include business disruption, damage to physical assets, health and safety, impact on the environment, people, corruption, cybersecurity, and others.
- **Strategic risks** impact the ability to achieve our short- and long-term business objectives and can include risks related to reputation, shareholder expectations, strategic pillars such as industry leadership, gas availability and pricing, and climate.
- **Regulatory risks** refer to regulatory sanctions or fines, license to operate, breaches in contractual obligations and other compliance-related risks.
- **Financial risks** refer to the financial impact of any of the above risks as well as those risks with a purely financial impact (e.g., credit risk).

To ensure climate risks are considered uniformly across regions, we specifically request that senior leaders consider climate-related risks, as defined by TCFD, as part of the four risk categories.

RISK ASSESSMENT

When assessing each risk, we take into account:

- The potential impact of the risk on our financial position, reputation, environment, or strategy.
- The likelihood of the risk occurring.
- The time horizon of when the impact might occur. We have expanded the time horizon to include longer-term risks, like climate.
- The speed of onset, which refers to the time in which it takes a risk event to start, to the impact being felt.
- Our tolerance for different types of risks.

In each region, the management teams for our manufacturing sites, marketing and logistics regions, and functional teams (e.g., HR, IT) use the elements described above to create a risk register that captures the assessments of the risks to our business. In 2024, our manufacturing teams began using a consolidated data platform to enter their risks, allowing all Methanex risks to exist in one location without requiring an additional step of the input of regional risks at the corporate level. This consolidation allows us to reassess, escalate and communicate risks through the organization more rapidly. The CFO, the Director, Risk, and the Executive Leadership Team agree on enterprise-level risks and plot them on a risk matrix, which form the Enterprise Risk Register.

Sustainability approach
— continued

How we engage with stakeholders

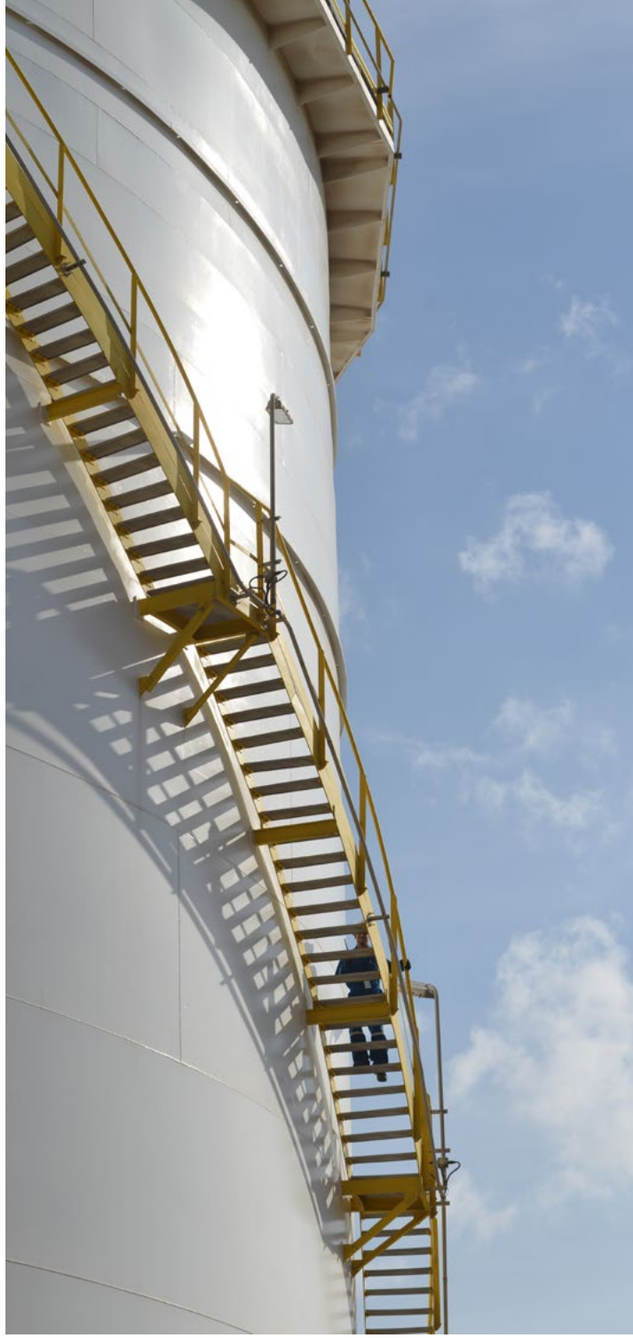
SBM-2

We are committed to ongoing dialogue with internal and external stakeholders who may be impacted by our operations. We believe that continuous engagement is important to inform our sustainability approach and identify areas of improvement for our operations. Below are some of the ways we engage with stakeholders and how their views have informed our sustainability approach.

	HOW WE ENGAGE:	ENGAGEMENT FOCUS AREAS:	EXAMPLES OF ENGAGEMENT OUTCOMES:
EMPLOYEES	– Employee Resources Groups (ERGs) – Town halls – Joint health and safety committees – Ethics and compliance training – Intranet site – Employee culture surveys	– Diversity and inclusion – Health and safety – Business ethics – Business updates – Business performance – Work/life balance	– Policy updates – Action plans – Company-wide initiatives and events – Training and development opportunities
CUSTOMERS	– Meetings and discussions – Safe handling web page – Safety data sheets – Safe handling information and videos, webinars, and seminars – Low-carbon methanol education and commercial meetings	– Customer needs – Safe handling – Sustainability – Supply availability – Low-carbon methanol requirements – Methanol bunkering requirements for marine customers	– Execution of low-carbon methanol contracts for conventional and marine customers – Delivery of methanol to marine customers – Transportation logistics improvements – Shared learnings to improve safety performance
INVESTORS AND FINANCERS	– Calls, emails and in-person meetings – Investor presentations – Quarterly earnings calls – Annual general meeting – Governance meetings with the Board – Investor Days	– Governance – Capital allocation – Financial performance – Growth opportunities – Sustainability and decarbonization strategy – Low-carbon solutions activities – Natural gas strategy	– Transparency and trust with investors and analysts, building a more positive company reputation – Enhanced access to capital – Investment in the company from sustainability-focused funds and longer-term investors – Increased awareness of and alignment with investor expectations – Support from shareholders for company initiatives through the proxy voting process
SUPPLIERS	– Calls and emails – In-person and virtual meetings – Feedback surveys – Sharing of best practices	– Procurement of materials and services – Supply chain and logistics – Performance and quality assurance – Contract negotiations and management – Risk management – Sustainability	– Contractual commitments – Cost savings – Safe execution of services – On-time material delivery – Collaborative and stronger partnerships – Reliable delivery of feedstocks

Sustainability approach
— continued

	HOW WE ENGAGE:	ENGAGEMENT FOCUS AREAS:	EXAMPLES OF ENGAGEMENT OUTCOMES:
LOCAL COMMUNITIES	– Community Advisory Panels – Open houses – Emergency response exercises – Community surveys – Meetings – Social media	– Noise and traffic management – Public safety and emergency preparedness – Community investment opportunities – Build community awareness on topics including Responsible Care, HSE performance and the safe transportation, storage and use of methanol	– Build and maintain a positive, trusting relationship between the company and the community – Maintain channels for continuing dialogue and information exchange between Methanex and key stakeholders in the community – Greater understanding of community perceptions and concerns around our operations and needs of the community – Community donations
INDIGENOUS PEOPLES	– Open houses and event hosting – Dedicated position on Community Advisory Panel – Te Haerenga ki te Kotahitanga (New Zealand employee group)	– Traditional land use – Agreements to engage in mutual understanding – Community investment opportunities – Educational opportunities for employees	– Build and maintain a positive, trusting relationship – Advance reconciliation – Maintain channels for continuing dialogue and information exchange – Informed consent for development projects in New Zealand – Memorandums of understanding for land access and utilization in New Zealand – Participation in cultural celebrations and education opportunities – Community donations – Internal Indigenous-focused wellness initiatives
GOVERNMENTS AND REGULATORY BODIES	– Direct engagement with policymakers – Written policy positions and feedback in consultation processes – Indirect engagement through Industry Associations	– Natural gas supply – Climate policy (read more on page 78)	– Development of safety standards for handling of methanol – Improved access to natural gas in some regions, as well as natural gas diversions for community natural gas needs in others – Recognition of methanol as part of International Maritime Organization (IMO) compliance options – The IMO's development of a consistent to low-carbon fuel certification
INDUSTRY ASSOCIATIONS	– Representation on boards, committees and working groups – Meetings	– Industry positions – Education	– Development of methanol bunkering handbook with another industry association – Contribution to the development of new Responsible Care codes
NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS	– Calls and emails – Meetings – Volunteering – Grant applications – Dedicated fundraisers	– Program support and donations – Understanding of community needs	– Formal grant agreements – Financial donations – Employee volunteer commitments – Refinements to our community investment program's focus, based on community needs



GENERAL DISCLOSURES

Sustainability oversight

Sustainability is integrated into our corporate governance, corporate strategy, and risk management processes and is embedded at the highest levels of our organization.

GOV-1

Corporate governance

We believe good corporate governance is critical for the effective, efficient, and prudent operation of our company. Methanex's Board Mandate and Corporate Governance Principles establish a framework for good corporate governance, outlining Board and management responsibilities and accountabilities.

BOARD STRUCTURE

The Board's primary goal is to act in the best interests of the company to enhance long-term value, while considering the interests of Methanex's shareholders and other stakeholders. It is with these principles in mind that the Board provides oversight of and guidance to management.

Methanex's Board of Directors is led by the Chair of the Board, a role separate from the CEO of Methanex. Our Chair is an independent board member.

The Board executes its mandate through four standing committees: Audit, Finance, and Risk; Corporate Governance; Human Resources; and Responsible Care. Only independent directors chair or sit on our committees.

BOARD RENEWAL

The Board is committed to maintaining an appropriate balance between director retention and renewal. The Company believes that continuity on the Board is an asset and is essential to an effective and well-functioning Board. Due to the number of years it takes to acquire sufficient Company-specific knowledge and the cyclical nature of the chemical industry, the Company places great value on longer-serving directors' experience.

At the same time, we value board renewal and believe it is critical to ensuring that we have a high performing board over the long-term. Board renewal provides an opportunity to enhance diversity of perspectives and adds significant value through the ongoing input of fresh ideas and new knowledge. The Company's Director Tenure Policy does not include term limits for directors nor mandatory retirement age provisions. Instead, the Policy outlines other processes that the Board has adopted to effectively manage board renewal. Read more in our Information Circular, dated March 6, 2025.

BOARD DIVERSITY

GOV-1

We recognize the importance of diversity, including gender diversity, at all levels of Methanex, starting with the Board. Board diversity promotes the inclusion of different perspectives and ideas, improving our decision-making, which makes for better corporate governance.

Our Board Diversity Policy includes a target that at least 40 per cent of independent directors to be women, Aboriginal Peoples, persons with disabilities, visible minorities, or LGBTQ+ (underrepresented groups). The Board also maintains a composition in which women and men each comprise at least 30 per cent of the independent directors. These diversity targets, along with age, education, business experience, professional expertise, personal character and interests, stakeholder perspectives, and geographic background, are factored into the recruitment and decision-making process for new Board member appointments. Fifty-two per cent of our directors identify as being from unrepresented groups. Forty-two per cent of our independent directors are women.

Sustainability oversight
— continued

Governance for sustainability matters

Methanex delivers on our sustainability commitments through a well-informed board and an engaged Executive Leadership Team, supported by strategic teams. To hold ourselves accountable to our sustainability goals, our compensation is tied to our performance in managing sustainability matters.

1. BOARD SUSTAINABILITY COMPETENCY

GOV-1

The Board has identified a list of Director skills and experiences that are most valuable in supporting Methanex's strategic direction. Annually, the Corporate Governance Committee reviews the current Directors' skills and experiences against that list and creates a skills matrix.

When assessing potential nominees, the Corporate Governance Committee considers potential gaps in the skills matrix (current or anticipated through retirement) as well as our diversity targets. For more details on our Board structure and nomination process, see our Information Circular.

Methanex's Board members understand the increasing importance of sustainability matters to the long-term success of Methanex. Nine of our twelve independent directors have experience in managing an organization or business unit with significant health, safety, or environmental issues or have knowledge and experience with ESG/sustainability initiatives.

To support their decision-making, our Board members participate in learning opportunities to develop their ESG competencies and enhance their knowledge of Methanex-specific ESG activities at the Board and Board committee level. In 2024, our Board received a presentation low-carbon methanol demand and our strategy, including demand drivers in the marine sector, and our Responsible Care Committee received presentations on Process Safety Fundamentals and our Industrial Hygiene Program.

AREAS OF DIRECTOR SKILLS AND EXPERIENCE*†

Leadership	7
Industry	9
Operations	5
Finance	4
Government and public affairs	3
Board experience	8
Health/safety/environment/sustainability	9
International perspective	10
Energy	7
Natural gas	8
China	1
Large capital project execution	8
Growth strategies and risks	10

GOVERNANCE INFORMATION*

SHAREHOLDER RIGHTS	
Ability to call a special meeting	Yes
Say on pay advisory vote	Yes
SHAREHOLDING	
Share ownership requirements for Directors	Yes
Share ownership requirements for Executive Officers and management	Yes
ETHICS	
Code of Conduct for directors, officers, and employees	Yes
Policy on share trading and hedging	Yes
BOARD COMPOSITION AND INDEPENDENCE	
Number of employees on Board	1 (CEO)
Comprehensive Board and committee assessment process	Yes
Average meeting attendance	100%
BOARD DIVERSITY AND RENEWAL	
Annual election of Directors	Yes
Majority voting**	Yes
Average age of Directors	63
Mandatory retirement age	No
Average (independent) Director tenure	6 years
Gender diversity of Board (women: men)	5:8

12
Number of independent directors (13 members total)

42%
Women Board members (independent)

25%
Visible minority Board members (independent)

7
Board meetings held in 2024

* Information as of December 31, 2024
** The *Canadian Business Corporations Act* now provides for mandatory majority voting, which replaces our Policy.
† For definitions of these skills, please see our Information Circular.

Sustainability oversight
— continued

2. BOARD AND COMMITTEE OVERSIGHT OF SUSTAINABILITY

GOV-1

Methanex's Board has oversight of Methanex's approach to ESG issues and is responsible for understanding emerging trends, regulations, risks and opportunities, including the impact they can have on the methanol industry, our business and our stakeholders. Specifically, the Board oversees Methanex's approach to sustainability, ESG reporting, risk management for safety, health, and the environment (including climate change), monitoring the Company's diversity, equity inclusion initiatives, and the management of material sustainability topics.

The Board recognizes the increasing importance of ESG issues and their ability to impact Methanex's strategy and retains oversight of material sustainability topics that have been identified as being of strategic importance to Methanex. The Board provides primary oversight of Methanex's approach to the transition to a low-carbon economy and GHG emissions and energy use as these topics cut across the Company's operations. The Responsible Care Committee oversees employee and contractor safety and process safety. Each Board committee has a formal mandate identifying the topics for which it provides guidance to management and recommendations to the Board as a whole, including the specific ESG matters outlined in the table to the right. For more information regarding our Board and committee structure, please refer to our Information Circular, Committee Mandates and Board Mandate and Corporate Governance Principles.

BOARD/BOARD COMMITTEE	KEY RESPONSIBILITIES	PROVIDES OVERSIGHT FOR…		
	For details, see our Information Circular.	Note: blue items are climate related matters.		
Board of Directors Mandate	Strategic planning, risk management, material ESG matters (including climate), corporate governance, communications, human resource management	– Business strategy – Transition to a low-carbon economy – GHG emissions and energy use	– Employee and contractor safety – Process safety	– Equity, diversity, and inclusion
Audit, Finance and Risk Committee Mandate	Financial statements and disclosure, financing plans, risk management and internal controls, external and internal audits, ethics and compliance	– Enterprise risk management – Tax transparency	– Cybersecurity – Ethics compliance	
Corporate Governance Committee Mandate	Board selection, composition, evaluation; committee election, composition and evaluation; corporate governance	– Corporate governance, including Board governance for ESG matters – Board diversity	– Ethics policies/ Code of Business Conduct	– Prevention of forced and child labour
Human Resources Committee Mandate	Compensation programs, policies and practices (including executive performance and compensation), pension plans, talent management, succession planning, and equity, diversity, and inclusion	– Equity, diversity, and inclusion – Executive compensation	– CEO's goals and performance – Employee engagement	
Responsible Care Committee Mandate	Policies, management systems and performance related to: health, safety, environment, physical security, crisis management and communications, product stewardship and social responsibility	– GHG emissions and energy use – Employee and contractor safety – Process safety – Product safety	– Water – Spills and releases – Transportation/ distribution safety – Community and Indigenous rights	– Air quality – Physical security – Crisis management

Where there is duplication of a topic between Board and committee oversight, the Board may partially delegate its oversight responsibility to a committee or supplement the committee's work by considering the topic from a strategic perspective.

3. MANAGEMENT'S ROLE IN MANAGING SUSTAINABILITY

GOV-1

Methanex delivers on our sustainability commitments and manages our impacts through our Executive Leadership Team (ELT) and senior-level sustainability roles and teams. Their work is underpinned by our culture of Responsible Care and sustainability and implemented through our Global Integrated Management System (read more on page 47).

Although the Board provides the highest level of oversight, our ELT has overall responsibility for ensuring our material sustainability topics are being effectively evaluated and managed. These include climate-related risks and opportunities associated with our GHG emissions and the transition to a low-carbon economy. The ELT incorporates these topics into our strategic and business planning activities to support the long-term sustainability of our business. For details managing climate-related risks, see pages 38–40.

Methanex has embedded sustainability across its business with all functions accountable for various aspects of sustainability, as well as assigning select senior leadership roles with sustainability as part of their mandate: Senior Vice President (SVP), Low Carbon Solutions; SVP, Finance & Chief Financial Officer; SVP, Manufacturing; Vice President (VP), Responsible Care; and Director, Sustainability. These individuals play a pivotal role in further integrating sustainability throughout Methanex. In addition, our VP, Manufacturing, Projects and Turnarounds is responsible for evaluating and implementing GHG reduction and efficiency projects within our operations to reduce our GHG emissions intensity.

Sustainability oversight
— continued

4. GOVERNANCE FOR TRANSITION ACTIONS AND PLANS

E-1-1

Our ELT is responsible for setting strategic initiatives each year as part of the annual strategy process, which includes transition-related activities, such as the consideration of energy-transition scenarios (see page 41), activities to progress towards our GHG emissions reduction target (see page 41) and key activities to develop low-carbon demand and supply opportunities. The SVP, Low Carbon Solutions is specifically responsible for recommending low-carbon supply opportunities, such as carbon capture, utilization, and storage (CCUS), biomethanol, and e-methanol for consideration by the ELT and, in some cases, the Board. In addition, Low Carbon Solutions activities are included in regular ELT and Board updates and are a key consideration in our annual corporate strategy review process.

5. REPORTING TO THE BOARD ON SUSTAINABILITY MATTERS

GOV-2

To keep the Board updated on our progress in managing sustainability matters, the Board receives written updates six times per year on our sustainability activities prior to each scheduled meeting. This includes updates on risk management, progress made on targets, operations, safety and new developments on our approach to a low-carbon economy.

6. COMPENSATION FOR SUSTAINABILITY PERFORMANCE AND CLIMATE OBJECTIVES

GOV-3

Methanex's short-term incentive plan is based on corporate and individual performance. All employees, including executive officers, have annual individual performance goals that are aligned with the company's overall strategic goals, including goals related to our sustainability performance.

Thirty per cent of the CEO's and named executive officers' annual short-term incentive awards are tied directly to individual performance goals that align with Methanex's strategic and operational goals. In 2024, the CEO's individual goals related to sustainability factors that affected compensation included:

- Recordable injury frequency rate of 0.35 or less and zero Severe Injury or Fatalities (SIF).
- One or fewer environmental major incidents and zero Tier 1 Process Safety incidents.
- Ensure cyber resilience by continuing to invest in people, processes, and technology to manage risk and keep our data, network, and people safe from cyber threats.
- Progress equity, diversity, and inclusion (EDI) actions and continue to build leadership accountability and commitment for EDI.
- Strengthen and enhance our One Team culture through developing diverse and inclusive leaders, supporting team members' access to learning and development and enhancing our people practices to be reliable, equitable and adaptable to meet future workforce needs.

Climate-related objectives included in compensation are:

- Deliver on CO_2 emission reduction projects and progress our commitment to reduce our CO_2 emission intensity by 2030.
- Determine Scope 3 emissions and evaluate options to improve.
- Progress our low-carbon methanol supply strategy by advancing at least one project into pre-FEED in 2024 and continuing to evaluate low-carbon production pathways.
- Provide direction regarding sustainability activities to meet stakeholder expectations and evolving regulatory requirements.
- Actively engage with our business partners on product stewardship throughout the methanol lifecycle and supply chain.

Executive compensation is also closely tied to Methanex's financial performance. Since 2011, we have included an advisory "say on pay" vote at our annual meetings. In addition, the Chair of the Board solicits feedback during annual meetings with institutional shareholders. From mid-March to June 30 of each year, we also provide a link on the Investor Relations page of our website to enable such feedback. For details on executive compensation outcomes for 2024, see our Information Circular.

Compensation for Board members consists of cash and share-based long-term incentives. Board compensation is not tied specifically to any sustainability- or climate-related factor, but more generally to long-term share performance to align with long-term shareholder interests. For further details on Board compensation for 2024, see our Information Circular.

02

Environment

We are committed to conducting our operations in a responsible manner and exploring opportunities to reduce our impact on the environment. Through new technologies and the adoption of best practices, we aim to reduce our impact on land, air, and water.

New Plymouth, New Zealand

NEW PLYMOUTH, NEW ZEALAND

Methanex is New Zealand's only methanol manufacturer. Approximately 95 per cent of our production in New Zealand is exported to customers in the Asia Pacific region.

ESRS E1

Climate change

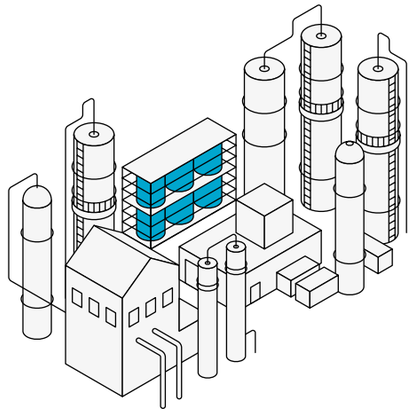
At Methanex, we are committed to continuing to operate and invest in our manufacturing assets to achieve greenhouse gas intensity reductions and position us for success in years to come. As part of our planning processes, we take time to understand how climate change and the energy transition may impact our business and develop action plans to mitigate risks or allow us to take advantage of opportunities.

ACTIONS | E1-1, E1-3

We are committed to playing an active role in the transition to a low-carbon economy by leveraging our existing production assets and collaborating with government and industry. Our objective is to drive solutions that can meet the growing demand for our product in ways that support the environmental commitments of our company, industry, and customers.

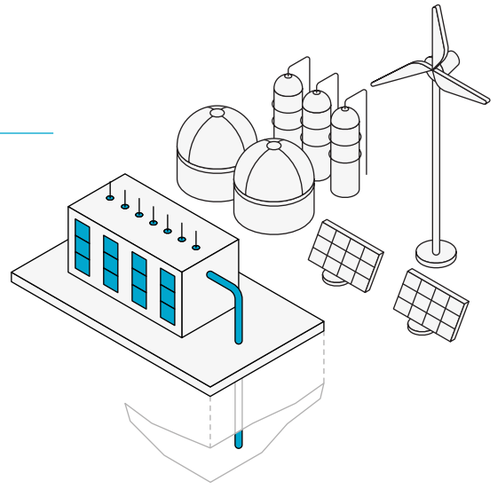
Our approach to the transition to a low-carbon economy

Although we do not have a formal transition plan, we continue to take a pragmatic approach to emissions reductions and consider the speed of the energy transition on our business strategy. Three pillars guide our approach to the transition to a low-carbon economy: I. reducing emissions from our operations, II. progressing low-carbon solutions, and III. growing demand for methanol (read more on the following pages).



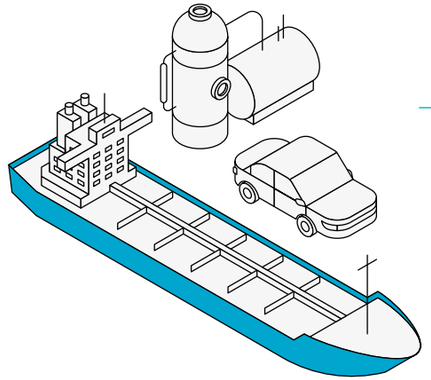
I. REDUCING EMISSIONS FROM OUR OPERATIONS

1. Operational improvements in our manufacturing sites
2. Best-in-class technology for growth projects
3. Reducing emissions from shipping



II. PROGRESSING LOW-CARBON SOLUTIONS

1. Carbon capture
2. Biomethanol production
3. E-methanol production
4. Other commercial strategies



III. GROWING DEMAND FOR METHANOL

1. Marine fuel
2. Vehicle fuel and fuel additives
3. Thermal applications
4. Low-carbon methanol as a feedstock for chemical applications

Climate change
— continued

I. Reducing emissions from our operations

The first pillar in our approach is to invest in projects and technologies that reduce the emissions from our manufacturing and shipping operations.

1. OPERATIONAL IMPROVEMENTS IN OUR MANUFACTURING SITES

We have a systematic approach to identifying, evaluating, and implementing efficiency enhancements and emissions reduction projects that considers the estimated emissions reductions, cost and timing of implementation (e.g., whether they require a plant turnaround[17] to complete). Between 2022 and 2024, we completed six of these projects, estimated to help us achieve a reduction of up to approximately 77,000 tonnes of CO_2e per year depending on gas availability.

We have several further projects identified for 2025–2027 with estimated reductions of up to 25,000 tonnes of CO_2e per year, depending on gas availability. We are currently working on one of those projects at our Egypt site. The project involves the addition of a natural gas bypass heat exchanger, which increases the temperature of the natural gas before it goes into the autothermal reformer. The increased temperature has the potential to decrease the amount of oxygen required for the process, which then results in a reduction of the amount of natural gas fuel required for the same level of methanol production, improving efficiency, and reducing associated emissions. This project is anticipated to be complete in 2026.

Maintaining plant reliability is one of the ways we reduce emissions from our manufacturing facilities. Reliability measures the time a plant is in operation without unplanned shutdowns (excluding days lost for third-party business-related reasons, such as interruptions in utility supply or lack of feedstock). Lower reliability levels as a result of many plant start-ups and shutdowns increases emissions because the safe start-up and shutdown of methanol production facilities requires the flaring of some natural gas and reformed gas from the system.

To maintain high reliability, we focus on preventative maintenance, condition monitoring for critical assets and risk-based inspection for static equipment. We are also focused on reducing the number of unplanned downtime events per plant and have been able to reduce them by approximately 36 per cent from 2022 to 2024. Maintaining reliability and reducing downtime events can have a direct contribution to our emissions intensity.

In 2024, our reliability was 94.8 per cent, which is below our target of 97 per cent. This was largely due to an outage that we experienced in Egypt in late 2023 that carried through to early 2024, and some shutdowns of G3 that were necessary to inspect and calibrate equipment to ensure future reliability.

Another way we can reduce emissions is by optimizing chemical processes through the use of advanced catalysts[18]. Our Medicine Hat facility is currently operating with a new methanol synthesis catalyst. This catalyst's lower deactivation rate has improved overall efficiency, resulting in lower emissions intensity, and potentially optimizing the timing of our plant turnaround cycles. We are evaluating the potential for application at other sites.

To reduce emissions associated with purchased electricity, we entered into a renewable electricity contract, backed by Renewable Energy Certificates, in Geismar to cover 25 to 30 per cent of one plant's electricity requirements starting in late 2024. Under this agreement with Entergy, we secured access to 12.4 MW of capacity across two solar projects. We have the opportunity to increase our capacity reservation to 100 MW as Entergy expands its solar facilities.

2. BEST-IN-CLASS TECHNOLOGY FOR GROWTH PROJECTS

We look for opportunities to simultaneously grow production and reduce GHG intensity by using our existing assets in innovative ways. Our G3 project in Geismar is adjacent to our existing G1 and G2 plants and uses shared infrastructure that creates material capital and operating cost advantages. G3 has one of the lowest CO_2e emissions intensity profiles in the methanol industry, primarily due to the use of excess hydrogen from our G1 and G2 plants, combined with efficient autothermal reforming (ATR) technology. The facility also has a third-party supply of oxygen, which also reduces Scope 1 emissions from the facility when compared to producing oxygen on-site, as these emissions are included in our Scope 3 emissions. Now in full operation, G3 is capable of producing 1.8 million tonnes of methanol annually while generating less than 0.3 tonnes of CO_2e per tonne of methanol. Compared to the carbon intensity of other conventional methanol plants (approximately 0.64 tonnes of CO_2e), producing the same amount of methanol at G3 results in more than 500,000 tonnes of avoided emissions.

[17] A turnaround is a planned outage at a manufacturing plant to conduct major maintenance, replace equipment and change catalysts.
[18] The chemical reaction process to produce methanol requires the use of catalysts. Catalysts degrade over time and, depending on the technology, need to be changed every four years on average.

Climate change
— continued

3. REDUCING EMISSIONS FROM SHIPPING

Waterfront Shipping works to reduce CO_2 emissions from shipping in three ways:

Methanol-fuelled vessels that exceed stringent emissions regulations

As part of our ongoing vessel replacement program, we regularly replace older vessels with newer, more fuel-efficient vessels. As society transitions to a low-carbon economy, we are also prioritizing innovation in methanol as marine fuel. As of December 31, 2024, Waterfront Shipping's fleet includes 19 dual-fuel vessels that can run on either diesel or methanol. This means that more than 57 per cent of Waterfront Shipping's vessel fleet can now be powered by methanol.

Optimized shipping by carrying backhaul cargo

After delivering methanol to its intended destination, our ships can also carry "backhaul" cargo (e.g., petroleum products such as gasoline or diesel) on their return voyage, rather than returning empty. By carrying cargo on both legs of the voyage and using fuel as efficiently as possible, we can reduce Waterfront Shipping's CO_2 emissions intensity (tonne of cargo/tonne of CO_2).

Ship modifications or improvements

We also employ the following strategies to reduce emissions generated by our shipping activity:

Propeller boss cap fins

A small propeller is installed on the cap of the ship's large propeller, which increases efficiency while providing the same power. A 2023 study concluded that a three per cent improvement in fuel efficiency was achieved due to the installation of the propeller boss cap fins. A total of 23 Waterfront vessels have this technology installed (as at the end of 2024). We are now recommending that our other time charter vessel operators install this technology.

Speed reductions

We reduce vessel speed, when possible, to improve fuel efficiency and reduce emissions.

II. Progressing low-carbon solutions

Our manufacturing facilities have a lifespan of several decades, and many parts of the process to make methanol remain the same regardless of feedstock used. For these reasons, we are evaluating the possibility of modifying existing assets to produce low-carbon methanol in the near- to medium-term. This approach is more cost effective and can have a lower environmental impact than building new facilities due to reduced need for construction materials and equipment. In addition, pursuing staged investments allows us to adjust production based on product demand and feedstock availability. We are currently evaluating the following decarbonization levers:

1. CARBON CAPTURE

Carbon capture technology holds the greatest near-term potential to materially reduce emissions from the production of methanol as it can reduce an estimated 75 per cent of Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions of a given site. In 2023, we confirmed the technical feasibility of carbon capture at our Medicine Hat and Geismar sites—the most promising locations for implementing this technology due to government incentives and the availability of geological storage for the captured carbon. We have identified technology licensors, defined the plant plot plans and key equipment size requirements, refined capital cost estimates, and advanced discussions with third-party service providers for carbon transportation and storage. The status of these two projects is detailed below:

Medicine Hat

In 2024, we moved to the next stage of this project and entered into an agreement with Entropy Inc. (Entropy) to conduct a Preliminary Front-End Engineering and Design (Pre-FEED) study for carbon capture, utilization, and sequestration (CCUS) deployment. The Pre-FEED will evaluate the economic viability of the project including assessing access to underground storage space, carbon offtake agreements, municipal alignment, and funding from both Provincial and Federal carbon reduction programs. Through this collaboration we will be able to use Entropy's proprietary modular post-combustion carbon capture technology. In its initial design, this project is estimated to capture 136,000 tonnes of CO_2 and produce approximately 50,000 tonnes annually of low-carbon methanol. We are also evaluating ways to increase the scope of the project to capture additional emissions.

If the project moves forward, it is intended that Entropy will construct and own the capture equipment adjacent to our facility and we will supply the utilities, build the tie-ins to its facility, and operate and maintain the capture equipment once commissioned.

Geismar

Geismar has attractive characteristics that also make it suitable for carbon capture: existing CO_2 pipeline infrastructure and suitable geology for the transport and storage of CO_2, and the expanded tax credit for carbon capture and storage contained in the U.S. *Inflation Reduction Act*. We continue to monitor this opportunity and are striving to create blue methanol demand to support the project.

Despite technical feasibility for both projects, project economics require continued government incentives. We continue to gauge customer interest and work with local, provincial, state, and federal governments to build support for these projects.

We moved to the next stage of our CCUS project at Medicine Hat with a Pre-FEED study in 2024.

Climate change
— continued

2. BIOMETHANOL PRODUCTION

Using renewable natural gas in a conventional methanol process or in biomass gasification to produce biogenic syngas results in a form of green methanol called biomethanol. Many feedstocks can be used to produce biomethanol, such as renewable natural gas (from landfills, sewage plants, or animal farms) or waste biomass (from forestry and agricultural waste/byproducts, municipal solid waste, or black liquor from the pulp and paper industry). Using renewable natural gas produced from landfill gas, instead of conventional natural gas, allows for a reduction in GHG intensity (tonnes CO_2e/tonne of methanol) of at least 65 per cent on a lifecycle basis. The use of dairy manure to produce renewable natural gas results in biomethanol that is carbon negative on a lifecycle basis[19]. We have taken the following steps to enhance our readiness to produce biomethanol:

Certification

In order to achieve commercial readiness, low-carbon methanol must be certified to be used under the appropriate regulatory schemes, allowing our customers to realize its lower-emissions benefits. Our Geismar, U.S. site and our commercial offices in Dallas, Brussels, Korea, Hong Kong, and Japan are certified with the International Sustainability and Carbon Certification (ISCC) to produce and sell biomethanol. The ISCC process certifies the origin of the product and the chain of custody to support traceability and transparency in supply chains.

This certification enables sales of biomethanol in multiple locations across the globe to chemical customers, enabling them to produce low-carbon products like bio-based polymers, and to European fuel customers under the Renewable Energy Directive II (RED II). However, this production pathway is being challenged by more stringent regulations in Europe that may exclude biomethanol produced from renewable natural gas outside of Europe.

RNG supply contract for Geismar

Securing a steady supply of renewable natural gas to produce biomethanol at prices that customers are willing to pay remains one of the largest challenges in advancing biomethanol production. In 2024, we executed a multi-year renewable natural gas contract that will allow us to produce 40,000–60,000 tonnes of low carbon methanol from 2025–2028 at our Geismar facility. This renewable natural gas comes from a landfill.

Evaluating a biogas facility in Medicine Hat

We are examining the possibility of co-locating a biomass-based biogas facility next to our Medicine Hat facility. The biogas facility would use a biodigester to transform crop residues from local growers (primarily cereal straw) into heat, renewable natural gas and biogenic CO_2. We would be able to use those three inputs to produce methanol. The project would have an additional circularity component by returning a nutrient-rich byproduct back to the land, enhancing soil health and supporting local agriculture. Similar to other low-carbon methanol projects, this project requires significant government support to be commercially viable.

Exploring other locations and feedstocks

Demand for renewable natural gas continues to be high in North America. We continue to explore alternative sources of renewable natural gas that can be procured at a lower cost, including in regions outside of North America where we have operations.

While renewable natural gas costs significantly more than conventional natural gas feedstock, making biomethanol more expensive to produce, this process generally requires no significant capital investments to our manufacturing facilities. Our Geismar plant remains positioned to respond to customer demand and produce additional volumes of biomethanol using renewable natural gas as demand rises.

3. E-METHANOL PRODUCTION

E-methanol can be produced in several different ways (see illustration on page 18), including using different combinations of renewable electricity or green hydrogen and sources of captured CO_2 (biogenic or anthropogenic). In the near term, we are evaluating the potential to produce e-methanol at existing facilities, by adding electrolyzers to produce green hydrogen and take advantage of excess capacity in our methanol synthesis, distillation, and logistics. Producing low-carbon methanol alongside conventional methanol is more cost effective and would allow us to match our production to the growing market demand for low-carbon methanol.

E-methanol feasibility study

In 2023, we conducted a technical and economic feasibility study of incorporating electrolyzers (to produce hydrogen from renewable power) at our existing plants. The study focused on evaluating technologies and critical requirements for the economic viability of producing e-methanol, rather than the feasibility at a particular site. We evaluated different technologies and equipment vendors, outlined steps required to partially convert a conventional plant to produce e-methanol, and identified potential sources of CO_2. The study also considered the commercial viability of integrating this technology, including operating and capital costs, access to renewable feedstocks at a competitive price, potential regulatory support, and government incentives. Even with available government incentives in some jurisdictions, material price premiums would be required, and we are not seeing sufficient appetite from customers to pay premiums needed to support this renewable production technology at the moment.

We continue to monitor market developments, including the confirmation of government incentives and customers' appetite, to identify the necessary conditions for these projects.

[19] Methanol Institute (2022). 'Carbon footprint of methanol'. Available at https://www.studiogearup.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/02/2022_sGU-for-MI_Methanol-carbon-footprint-DEF-1.pdf

Climate change
— continued

4. OTHER COMMERCIAL STRATEGIES

We continue to explore other promising technology and opportunities that support the production of low-carbon methanol, in step with our customers' interests. Some of our commercial strategies include:

Support for e-methanol technology developers

Methanex was a pioneering investor in green e-methanol technology developer Carbon Recycling International (CRI) based in Iceland, in 2013. The CRI demonstration plant was used to prove their emissions-to-liquids (ETL) technology, recycling CO_2 from a nearby geothermal power plant and using renewable electricity to produce e-methanol. In the last couple of years, CRI's technology has been adopted by other producers for commercial production with the start-up of a project in China and the announcement of projects in other countries. Methanex continues to be a meaningful shareholder in CRI and has representation on its Board or Directors.

Contracts and offtakes

Methanex continues to evaluate the economic feasibility of low-carbon methanol projects, discuss the green premium (the difference between the price of conventional methanol and the price of low-carbon methanol due to the higher cost to produce low-carbon methanol) with customers, and seeks to secure agreements to procure or produce low-carbon methanol. Our work also includes evaluation of green methanol offtakes to meet customer interest as this demand grows.

III. Growing demand for methanol

As an essential chemical building block and transition-ready fuel, we believe there are substantial opportunities for methanol. Our commitment to growing demand for methanol is a key pillar in our approach to the transition to a low-carbon economy. We continue to advocate for the use of low-carbon methanol and leverage our investments and existing assets to continue growing the demand for conventional and low-carbon methanol both as a fuel and a chemical feedstock.

1. MARINE FUEL

The market for methanol as a marine fuel is a significant opportunity for Methanex. With maritime fuel regulations focused on lowering the GHG emissions, shipping companies are actively pursuing decarbonization pathways and the demand for fuels with multiple decarbonization pathways is expected to continue to grow. Read more about recent developments and positive demand drivers on pages 34-37 of this report.

Some of our concrete actions in support of methanol as marine fuel are:

Being an early adopter of dual-fuel technology

Waterfront Shipping's early adoption and demonstration of the flexibility of dual-fuel methanol ships has been critical in proving the benefits of this technology for other shipping companies. Waterfront Shipping began supporting MAN Energy Solutions' development of dual-fuel methanol engine technology in 2013 and has been operating methanol dual-fuel ships since 2016, accumulating more than 245,000 operating hours while running on methanol. By the end of 2024, more than 57 per cent (19 vessels) of our operating fleet were dual-fuel vessels.

Collaborating with our value chain and participating in regulatory advocacy

Methanex currently holds the Chair of the Board of the Methanol Institute (MI), an industry advocacy group. In this role and through its representatives on various MI committees and working groups, Methanex is actively contributing to the work of MI. The MI obtained consultative status at the International Maritime Organization (IMO), the global shipping industry regulator.

Through that involvement, Methanex is taking a more active role in the IMO discussions about alternative fuels to meet IMO regulations and advocating for the benefits of methanol as well as advocating for regulatory principles that support decarbonization, such as:

- Ensuring regulation makes decarbonization financially rational by bridging the gap between the cost to produce low-carbon and conventional fuels. This can be achieved through economic regulatory measures, and by embracing compliance flexibility measures such as vessel pooling.
- Taking a regulatory approach that considers fuels on a GHG well-to-wake basis (lifecycle basis).
- Supporting regulation that is both enforceable and enforced to ensure fair competition and decarbonization progress.

In 2023, we joined the Maersk Mc-Kinney Moller Center for Zero Carbon Shipping as a Mission Ambassador. The Center is a collaborative effort across the shipping value chain to drive decarbonization of the maritime industry by 2050. An example of our recent collaboration with the Center was our participation in a fuel producers' roundtable that focused on the main barriers to making a financial investment on low-emissions fuel upstream investments.

Climate change
— continued

Supporting safe methanol logistics

While methanol is available at several ports, regulations are still being developed to support bunkering and additional methanol fuelling infrastructure is required at many ports. To explore solutions, we continue to:

Demonstrate safe methanol bunkering

Since 2016, Waterfront Shipping has been bunkering methanol from most of our production sites, and we continue to demonstrate methanol bunkering in an increasing number of ports. We plan to continue this work in 2025 by establishing bunkering partnerships for methanol in at least two ports. Read about our approach on the next page and our most recent demonstration in the sidebar.

Help develop safety guidelines

We work with several organizations around the world to develop methanol safety guidelines. In China, we participated in a review panel for Interim Rules on Technology and Inspection of Methanol/Ethanol Powered Ships published by the Chinese Maritime Safety Administration in 2023 and partnered with the China Classification Society to support the development of several safety guidelines including Guidelines for Bunkering of Methanol Fuel for Ships and Guidelines for Construction of Methanol Bunkering Vessels.

We participated in a Society for Gas as a Marine Fuel Methanol Bunkering working group in Copenhagen, Denmark in July 2024, alongside representatives of the Methanol Institute. The working group developed bunkering guidelines for value chain stakeholders, including shipowners and operators, suppliers of methanol as a marine fuel, maritime administrators, port authorities and terminal or site operators where bunkering takes place.

Collaborate across the industry

In Trinidad and Tobago, Methanex has partnered with the National Energy Corporation on a feasibility study and demonstration project of methanol as a cleaner[3] marine and vehicle fuel for the region. The study, which began in 2021, has demonstrated the technical feasibility and potential benefits of using methanol as an alternative fuel, including the successful use of an M15 fuel blend. In China, we are working with the China Waterborne Transport Research Institute on a study to support the use of methanol in inland vessels (boats, ferries and barges that navigate rivers). In Europe, Methanex was a partner in FASTWATER, a consortium of 14 organizations advancing the use of methanol in waterborne transportation. The project concluded successfully in May 2024, demonstrating the feasibility of methanol as a clean fuel for various types of vessels. As a Mission Ambassador for the Maersk Mc-Kinney Moller Center for Zero Carbon Shipping, we work to increase collaboration across the value chain to drive decarbonization of the maritime industry by 2050.

STORY

Ship-to-ship methanol bunkering in Trinidad and Tobago

In 2024, Methanex and Waterfront Shipping completed a ship-to-ship bunkering demonstration in the Caribbean at the Port of Point Lisas in Trinidad and Tobago.

The Seymour Sun—a methanol-powered vessel operated by Waterfront Shipping and owned by NYK Bulkship (Asia)—was fuelled by the Alsia Swan, a vessel operated by Uni-Tankers. The Seymour Sun is the first vessel in the region to be fuelled via ship-to-ship bunkering.

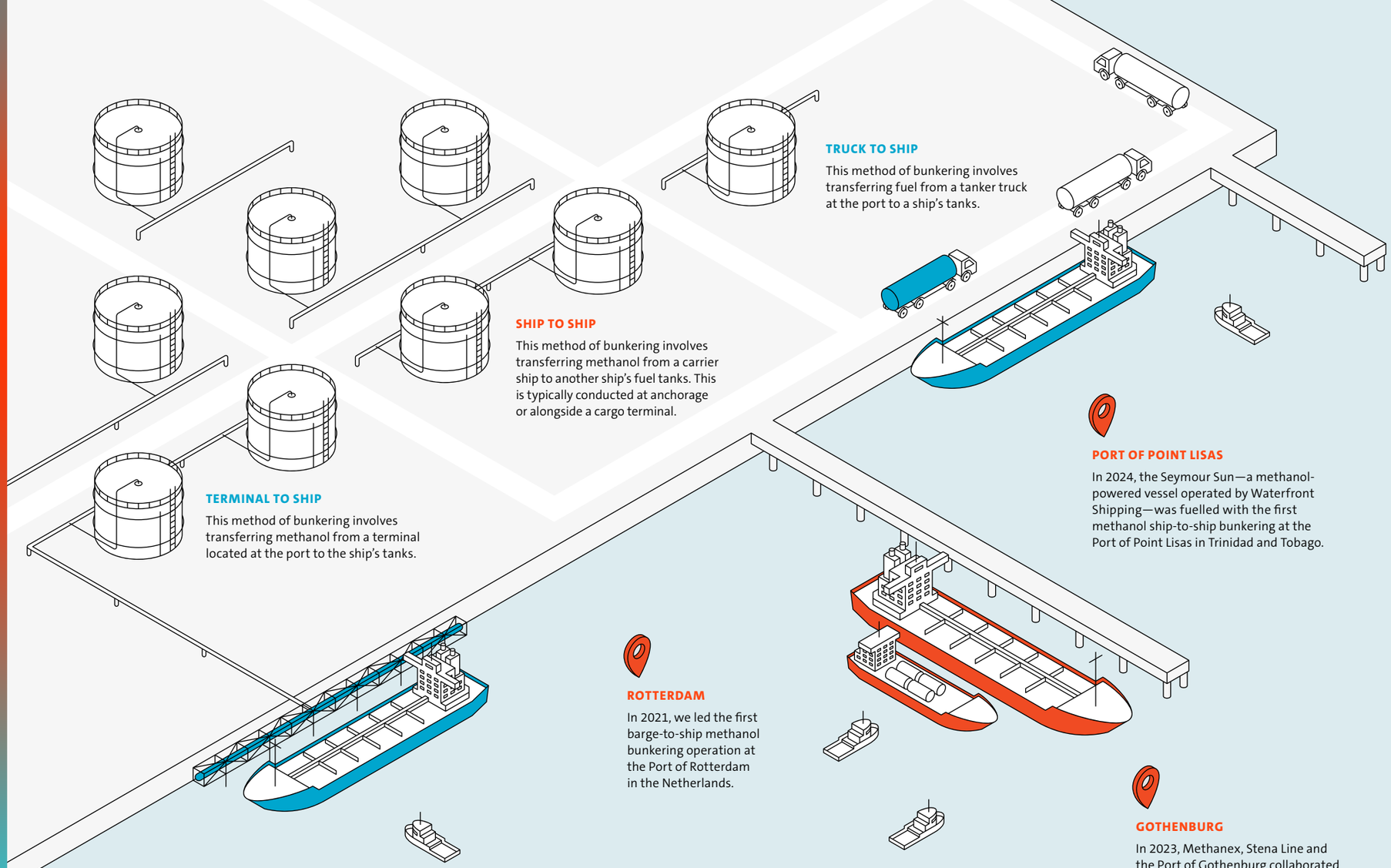
This achievement was made possible through our collaboration with the National Energy Corporation of Trinidad and Tobago, Paria Fuel Trading Company, NYK, Green Marine, Bunker Holding, Uni-Tankers and Dan Bunkering.

SPOTLIGHT

Demonstrating safe methanol bunkering

Bunkering is the supplying of fuel for use by ships including the logistics of loading and distributing the fuel among available shipboard tanks.

Although global regulations for methanol bunkering are still being developed, we continue to prove that methanol is safe to ship, store, handle, and bunker using procedures similar to those used for conventional marine fuels. There are three types of bunkering but over the last few years, we have focused on demonstrating ship-to-ship bunkering.



TERMINAL TO SHIP

This method of bunkering involves transferring methanol from a terminal located at the port to the ship's tanks.

SHIP TO SHIP

This method of bunkering involves transferring methanol from a carrier ship to another ship's fuel tanks. This is typically conducted at anchorage or alongside a cargo terminal.

TRUCK TO SHIP

This method of bunkering involves transferring fuel from a tanker truck at the port to a ship's tanks.

PORT OF POINT LISAS

In 2024, the Seymour Sun—a methanol-powered vessel operated by Waterfront Shipping—was fuelled with the first methanol ship-to-ship bunkering at the Port of Point Lisas in Trinidad and Tobago.

ROTTERDAM

In 2021, we led the first barge-to-ship methanol bunkering operation at the Port of Rotterdam in the Netherlands.

GOTHENBURG

In 2023, Methanex, Stena Line and the Port of Gothenburg collaborated to successfully complete the first non-tanker ship-to-ship fuelling operation by bunkering the world's first methanol ferry, the Stena Germanica.

WHAT HAVE WE DONE?

Since 2016, Waterfront Shipping has been bunkering methanol from most of our production sites.

We focus on demonstrating ship-to-ship bunkering because it provides the highest degree of refuelling flexibility to shipping companies. Ship-to-ship bunkering is the primary way ships receive their fuel.

We continue to demonstrate methanol bunkering in an increasing number of ports that have methanol infrastructure. For example, we have delivered methanol as a fuel at our terminals in Ulsan, Korea; Shanghai and Taicang, China; Amsterdam-Rotterdam-Antwerp in Europe; and Houston, U.S., and demonstrated methanol bunkering with a chemical barge or vessel in Rotterdam, NL, Gothenburg, SE, and Point Lisas anchorage in Trinidad and Tobago.

Climate change
— continued

2. VEHICLE FUEL AND FUEL ADDITIVES
Methanol is an affordable substitute for gasoline and diesel in countries looking to transition away from fuels that contribute to high levels of local air pollution.

3. THERMAL APPLICATIONS
Methanol can be used as a fuel for thermal applications, including industrial boilers, kilns, heating furnaces and cooking fuel. When used in thermal applications, it has significantly lower local air pollutant emissions (i.e., NO_x, SO_x and particulate matter) than coal or other fossil fuels. Methanex recently worked with industry partners to register the revision of the mandatory standard for alcohol-based liquid fuels in China (GB 16663), which is expected to be published in 2025. This standard will be an important reference for government agencies in supervising the use of methanol as a fuel for cooking stoves. We have previously supported similar efforts in the development of standards for industrial boilers and kilns.

4. LOW-CARBON METHANOL AS A FEEDSTOCK FOR CHEMICAL APPLICATIONS
Low-carbon methanol can also support decarbonization goals of downstream chemical producers and help produce lower-carbon consumer and industrial products. One of our low-carbon supply agreements, which started in 2023, is with a key customer for use in their low-carbon product line. Using biomethanol in the production reduces the CO_2 intensity of the end product.

We believe that demand for low-carbon methanol for use in chemical applications will increase as customers advance their renewable input goals. We continue to look for similar opportunities.

Financial resources allocated to action plans

E1-1, E1-3

Over the past few years, we have allocated resources to projects that have environmental and economic benefits, or that we believe will set us up for success in the future, including:

Energy efficiency
To date, we have invested $18 million (a combination of CapEx and OpEx) into energy efficiency and reliability projects with GHG reduction benefits at existing sites (read about those projects on page 31). We have budgeted to further invest approximately $30 million in additional energy efficiency projects between 2025 and 2027.

Carbon capture
In 2023, we invested $1 million to evaluate the feasibility of carbon capture for our North American assets. If there is a positive investment decision for our carbon capture project in partnership with Entropy (page 32), Entropy will construct and own the capture equipment adjacent to Methanex's facility, providing the majority of the expected investment of more than $100 million, and Methanex will supply the utilities, build the tie-ins to its facility and operate the capture equipment once commissioned.

Methanex takes a disciplined approach to capital allocation, and we will follow our existing capital project processes to support any investment decision related to carbon capture in Medicine Hat or Geismar. This includes ensuring that critical conditions are met at each stage of our capital project process before moving forward for increased engineering and commercial definition.

Going forward, the achievement of our targets and action plans is dependent on our ability to allocate financial resources to them. Many of our projects also depend on government incentives for economic feasibility. For example, the Medicine Hat carbon capture project is dependent on the 30 per cent refundable Clean Technology Investment Tax Credit (CTITC) in Canada and the Alberta Carbon Capture Incentive Program. The potential co-location of a biogas facility in Medicine Hat will also require support from CTITC, and further studies/investments in carbon capture at Geismar depend on the incentives provided by the *Inflation Reduction Act* in the U.S.

IMPACTS, RISKS, AND OPPORTUNITIES

Impacts

E1.SBM-3

Our Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions are generated from our methanol manufacturing facilities and our operationally controlled subsidiary Waterfront Shipping. For our manufacturing facilities, the primary source of GHG emissions from our operations is from natural gas combustion in the reforming stage during manufacturing.

Specifically, the chemical reactions required to produce methanol require energy and high temperature, up to approximately 900°C to 1,000°C. For Waterfront Shipping, when marine vessels transport methanol to our customers worldwide the vessel engines combust fuel, which generates CO_2 emissions. Waterfront Shipping transports approximately 85 per cent of Methanex's produced methanol to customers around the world and is a key component of our integrated global supply chain.

Risk and opportunities

E1.SBM-3, E1.IRO-1

We believe that effectively identifying and managing climate-related risks and opportunities contributes to value creation today and in the future. In this section we describe the key climate-related opportunities we are pursuing and the risks we are monitoring and mitigating. The following pages contain a combination of material and non-material risks and opportunities. Our material climate-related risks are fully described in the Risk Factors section of our MD&A in our Annual Report.

Climate change
— continued

CLIMATE-RELATED PHYSICAL RISKS

1 | Drought drives limits to water use in certain communities which can jeopardize our ability to access water and can therefore impact production.
The use of water for steam and cooling is essential in the methanol production process. Fresh water shortages could restrict the amount of methanol we produce. Four of our six manufacturing sites use fresh water, and two sites use desalinated water in the methanol production process. Sites that utilize desalinated seawater face a lower risk of water shortages.

2 | Water scarcity could impact our ability to build new manufacturing sites in some locations.
Access to water is critical to the methanol production process. Water scarcity could limit our ability to procure permits and could impede our ability to build new manufacturing sites in certain areas.

3 | High and low river levels can result in logistics delays when we are exporting methanol from a production site or delivering methanol by vessel or barge to customers.
We primarily transport methanol on vessels, shipping our product from our production sites to customers around the world. We have at times experienced logistics delays in our supply chain due to high and low river levels when we are exporting methanol from a production site or delivering methanol by vessel or barge to customers.

4 | More severe and frequent storms and weather events could negatively impact our operating capacity.
More severe and frequent storms and weather events could require site evacuation and impact our production for hours or days. These events could also damage buildings or equipment. Specifically, tropical storms could impact our plants in Geismar and Trinidad and Tobago. Our Medicine Hat site has also experienced rain storms and flooding, as well as winter storms, in the past.

5 | More severe and frequent storms and weather events could negatively impact our supply chain.
Other extreme weather events can impact rail or marine shipping transportation, delaying our ability to procure essential supplies or to get our product to customers.

Climate adaptation actions

E1-3

The physical impacts of climate change pose a number of potential risks that may negatively impact our operations, suppliers and/or customers. We focus on acute physical risks, recognizing that chronic risks such as temperature change could exacerbate the impact of such risks. While our current adaptation actions are behavioural, we may invest in infrastructural solutions should the need arise. Some of the actions we undertake include:

Conducting water risk assessments
To better understand water risks, we have assessed our water sources using the World Resources Institute's Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas. In 2024, the portion of our water withdrawn from areas with high or extremely high-water stress baseline was four per cent of our total water withdrawal.

Focusing on water efficiency for existing plants
We maintain our focus on water optimization at all sites through our Water Stewardship Standard (read more on page 49), which outlines our water reduction initiatives to mitigate water scarcity risks. In Trinidad and Tobago and Chile, we desalinate seawater to produce methanol, reducing our reliance on fresh and municipal water sources which can be impacted by drought.

Taking into account water scarcity for growth
We integrate water scarcity considerations into the evaluation of potential growth projects and as part of the maturation of our production technology.

Managing supply chain disruptions
We are able to purchase methanol produced by others under methanol offtake contracts and on the spot market. This gives us flexibility in managing supply chain disruptions while continuing to meet our customers' needs.

Preparing for extreme weather events
As part of our emergency response plans, we have integrated processes to respond to extreme weather events.

Climate change
— continued

TRANSITION-RELATED RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES	RISK OR OPPORTUNITY	WHAT ARE WE DOING?
POLICY AND LEGAL		
1 | Carbon pricing (either existing pricing becoming more stringent or pricing set in new jurisdictions) can increase the cost of production. Under the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement, many of the countries we operate in have agreed to reduce GHG emissions and/or impose carbon taxes. We are currently subject to GHG regulations in Canada, New Zealand, and Chile, and Waterfront Shipping is subject to the EU's Emissions Trading System (ETS). There is the potential for increased cost of production and shipping to: – Continued asymmetric carbon tax/trading schemes (Canada, New Zealand, Chile) that could impact us and/or our natural gas providers versus competitors and could therefore erode our profitability. – A reduction in CO_2 emissions allowance/cap for us or our natural gas providers. – Carbon border adjustment mechanisms that could impact the efficient management of our global supply chain.	**Risk** Opportunity	We continue to implement GHG emissions reduction projects to reduce our carbon tax burden. We have moved our carbon capture project at our Medicine Hat facility to the Pre-FEED stage. We consistently seek to maintain high reliability at our manufacturing plants to help reduce our emissions and advocate for reliable supply of natural gas in our operating regions to facilitate reliability. We advocate for government policies that incentivize low-carbon investments and ensure fair treatment of emissions intensive and trade-exposed industries.
2 | Regulations that reduce absolute GHG emissions, fuel GHG intensity, and the uptake of zero and near zero fuels will increase demand for low-carbon methanol. *IMO regulations:* In 2023, the International Maritime Organization (IMO) revised their GHG strategy to include a common ambition to reach net-zero emissions from shipping by 2050, and at least 20 per cent emissions reduction by 2030 compared to 2008, as well as an average 40 per cent emissions intensity reduction across international shipping by 2030 compared to 2008. The IMO is anticipated to adopt a lifecycle emissions approach, and to introduce 'midterm' technical and economic GHG reduction regulations which are expected to come into force in 2027. Stringent regulations are also in place that limit SO_x and NO_x, with a corresponding reduction of PM from vessels. *EU regulations:* The EU Emission Trading System (ETS), a 'cap and trade' system, has been in place since 2005 but started covering emissions from maritime sector in 2024, applying to CO_2 emissions from vessels calling at European ports (taxed at 40 per cent in 2024, 70 per cent in 2025 and 100 per cent in 2026). *FuelEU Maritime:* This regulation came into effect in 2025 and aims to increase the uptake of renewable and low-carbon fuels in the fuel mix of international maritime transport within the EU. It regulates the lifecycle intensity of fuels. *Clean fuel regulations:* Jurisdictions targeting reductions in the lifecycle emissions of fuels have introduced regulations such as the Clean Fuel Regulation (Canada), the Renewable Energy Directive II (EU), the Renewable Fuel Standard (U.S.), and the Renewable/Low Carbon Fuel Standard (California, British Columbia, and Alberta).	Risk **Opportunity**	Low-carbon methanol is one of the few fuels that can meet some of these stringent regulations (specifically FuelEU Maritime) in the long term, which creates an important opportunity for methanol to be a marine fuel of choice for the future. We believe the EU regulation and the IMO regulations under development will help create the confidence needed to invest in scaling up production for low-carbon methanol, and we continue to promote and support the use of low-carbon methanol in the shipping industry. To effectively reduce greenhouse gas emissions from shipping globally requires a corresponding binding regulatory requirement from the IMO. We are leading a working group with the Methanol Institute to support the development of fair, transparent, and effective IMO regulations on low-carbon fuels. Read more about our efforts to grow demand for methanol.
3 | Carbon pricing and low-carbon fuel requirements imposed on vessels increases shipping cost. The European Parliament and Council have agreed to stringent new fuel requirements for ships travelling within, from, and to the EU, including GHG intensity limits for maritime fuels and requirements for ship owners to use an increasing percentage of renewable fuels over time. In addition, with the ETS, there is an associated increase in methanol shipping costs to comply with these regulations.	**Risk** Opportunity	We are evaluating different options to select the most cost-effective means to achieve compliance with FuelEU Maritime and are budgeting for projected costs related to EU ETS.
4 | Regulations that provide incentives for carbon capture or green hydrogen production can reduce our capital cost or future taxes. The benefits outlined in recent regulations are improving the economics of carbon capture and e-methanol production in the U.S. and Canada. The *U.S. Inflation Reduction Act* provides tax credits to incentivize investment in carbon capture and storage and clean hydrogen production, which can be used as a feedstock to produce e-methanol. In 2022, the Section 45Q tax credit for carbon capture was raised from $50 to $85 per tonne for permanently stored CO_2. Canada's CCUS Investment Tax Credit (ITC) is a refundable tax credit for capital invested in capturing, transporting, or storing captured carbon. Alberta's carbon capture incentive program is expected to provide a similar incentive structure as Canada's ITC. This incentive is in final draft and is expected to be enacted in the coming months to support the province's commitment to speed up investments in CCUS.	Risk **Opportunity**	Read more about our carbon capture projects being evaluated in Medicine Hat and Geismar. We continue to monitor the availability of incentives for green hydrogen production and evaluate how these would improve the economics of the e-methanol pathway.
5 | Governments have inconsistent policies on requirements for low-carbon fuels, making it hard to align supply with demand. Different policy approaches for the certification of low-carbon fuels can result in mismatches between low-carbon fuel supply and demand. There is currently a risk that more stringent regulations in Europe may exclude biomethanol produced from renewable natural gas outside of Europe.	**Risk** Opportunity	Through our participation with the Methanol Institute, we advocate for globally consistent approaches to the development and certification of low-carbon fuels, including allowing for transparent book and claim systems.

Climate change
— continued

TRANSITION-RELATED RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES	RISK OR OPPORTUNITY	WHAT ARE WE DOING?
MARKET		
6 | Price expectations for low-carbon methanol is insufficient to underpin the investment in low-carbon methanol production. There is a risk that price expectations for low-carbon methanol will not support investments in low-carbon methanol production. Most low-carbon methanol demand is developing in the marine space where regulations are driving shipping companies to look for opportunities to decarbonize their fuels. Despite the regulatory driver to decarbonize, there is a risk that pricing does not support the increased cost to produce low-carbon methanol (i.e., the green premium), which is needed to underpin investment in low-carbon methanol projects.	**Risk** Opportunity	We continue to evaluate opportunities to produce low-carbon methanol, speak with shipping companies about their needs and seek government incentives to de-risk investments in order to develop economic supply opportunities. Methanex, through the Methanol Institute, is also taking a more active role in the IMO discussions about alternative fuels to meet IMO regulations and advocating for the benefits of low-carbon methanol and the regulations that support decarbonization investments. Read more about Growing Demand for Methanol, carbon capture, biomethanol, and e-methanol.
7 | An insufficient supply of low-carbon methanol to meet marine demand may cause customers to seek alternatives fuels. Low-carbon methanol is one of several low-carbon fuel options for the shipping sector, creating the risk that maritime customers may prefer another available low-carbon fuel such as ammonia, liquefied natural gas, hydrogen, or renewable diesel/biodiesel. Should insufficient volumes of low-carbon methanol be produced, new vessel orders may adopt alternative fuel technologies and dual-fuel methanol vessels may use renewable diesel/biodiesel instead of low-carbon methanol.	**Risk** Opportunity	While demand for low-carbon methanol is expected to increase, a strong supply that could meet the forecasted demand is not yet available. We continue to evaluate opportunities to produce low-carbon methanol and seek government incentives to de-risk investments in order to develop economic supply opportunities. We are taking a staged approach to evaluate technologies that can be implemented alongside our current operations, including contracting for additional renewable natural gas and pursuing potential offtake opportunities to increase near term supply of low-carbon methanol. Read more about carbon capture, biomethanol and e-methanol.
TECHNOLOGY		
8 | Significant capital required for new technology increases the cost of production for low-carbon methanol. Significant capital is required for new technologies (e.g., carbon capture or electrolyzers). There may be delays in finding and/or implementing new technology. One of the risks related to scaling biomethanol production is securing access to renewable natural gas (RNG) as a feedstock. In the U.S., we are competing with buyers who pay a premium to purchase RNG for utilities or in compressed form for vehicle fuel. E-methanol production currently has high capital and operational costs and requires access to renewable power and biogenic CO_2 sources to produce green methanol, creating a risk that we are unable to meet the demand for green methanol.	**Risk** Opportunity	We are taking a staged approach to evaluate technologies that can be implemented alongside our current operations. Read more about carbon capture, biomethanol, and e-methanol.
9 | After choosing a technology, there is the possibility that more cost-effective technologies will be developed in the future and early adoption can result in less competitive production in the future. Technology to reduce GHG emissions is advancing and changing rapidly. If we adopt an emissions-reducing technology and a subsequent, lower-cost technology becomes available afterwards that is adopted by our competitors, our ability to remain competitive may be impacted.	**Risk** Opportunity	We continue to evaluate multiple technologies and stay on top of technology trends. We also advocate for financial instruments and incentives that support the adoption of emissions-reducing technology and reduce adoption risk. We are also collaborating with potential customers to secure long-term commitments to underpin larger investments.
REPUTATION		
10 | Reputation loss (due to perception of emissions-intensive industries) can result in decreased investor confidence, lower stock price or higher capital costs. Reputation loss may result in decreased access to and/or higher cost of capital and insurance coverage, decreased investor confidence, challenges with team member retention and talent attraction, impede our overall ability to advance our projects, obtain permits, or increased challenges in maintaining our social license to operate, which could have an adverse impact on our results of operations and financial condition.	**Risk** Opportunity	Our commitment to Responsible Care means working to meet or exceed letter and the spirit of law—to do the right thing and be seen to do the right thing. We continue to communicate transparently with our stakeholders about the challenges we face and how we are addressing them.

Climate change
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Scenario analysis

E1.IRO-1, E1-4

To improve decision making and evaluate organizational risks and opportunities under different plausible futures, we started incorporating scenario planning into our strategy development process. As part of our strategic planning in 2024, we developed three distinct future scenarios, tailored to our business, to help frame and guide decision making in an increasingly uncertain external environment. We used a dynamic general equilibrium energy model to assess the potential implications to energy markets (including methanol) across various scenarios. These scenarios varied based on two key dimensions: the pace of the energy transition, and trade and politics. For the pace of the energy transition, each scenario assumed a different percentage of emissions reduction by 2050, ranging from significant to minimal reductions. To achieve the global CO_2 emissions reduction targets within each scenario, we examined the necessary global changes in policy, technology investment, and market price signals that were needed. The other key dimension considered was trade and politics, where we explored different levels of cooperation and interconnectedness between countries as related to global trade, with different levels of nationalistic policies, tariffs, and trade occurring between countries. We have developed a set of sign posts to monitor these scenarios and moving forward we will test strategic alternatives, such as low-carbon supply opportunities, against this scenario planning framework. At this point, we are not using climate-related scenarios developed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) or International Energy Agency (IEA). However, the model used in our scenario development has been calibrated against several recognized scenarios from organizations including the IEA, the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), and the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA).

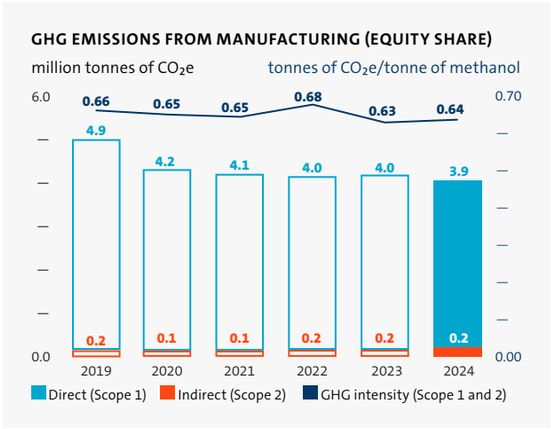
METRICS AND TARGETS | E1-4

SCOPE 1 AND 2 EMISSIONS

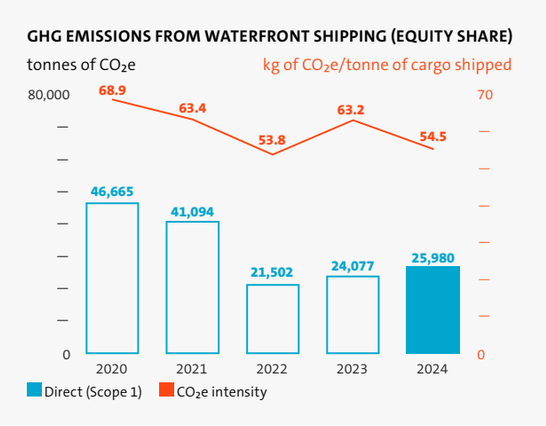
We have decreased our GHG intensity by 3.7 per cent since 2019 (towards our target of 10 per cent by 2030). The decrease in 2024 is primarily driven by efficiency improvements.

One of our sites has selective catalytic reduction (SCR) units to reduce NO_x emissions. As noted in our Sustainability Report last year, in 2023, we noticed nitrous oxide (N_2O) emissions (a greenhouse gas) from the SCR as a result of an unexpected chemical reaction. We initiated an in-depth investigation and determined the source of the emissions to be primarily caused by chromium deposits on the SCR catalyst, which promote the unintended oxidation of ammonia into N_2O. Factors such as high flue gas temperatures due to reformer convection section fouling, higher ammonia concentrations, and the specific formulation of the catalyst significantly influence N_2O formation. To address this, we are currently exploring engineering solutions that will reduce the formation of N_2O as well as improve operational efficiency. To reflect this emissions source, we have restated our GHG emissions for the years 2019 to 2023, which has adjusted our baseline for our intensity target from 0.64 to 0.66 million tonnes of CO_2e per tonne of methanol.

We have decreased our GHG intensity by 3.7 per cent since 2019 (towards our target of 10 per cent by 2030). This decrease is largely driven by efficiency improvements, balanced against some changes in our plant mix. We anticipate further reductions in 2025 with a full year of production from our G3. For visual purposes, the graphic below shows emissions intensity values to two decimal points. The 3.7 per cent reduction in emissions intensity statistic is calculated using the figures 0.6643 tonnes of CO_2e/tonnes of methanol (2019 base year) and 0.6396 tonnes of CO_2e/tonnes of methanol (2024).



For Waterfront Shipping, the intensity in 2024 is largely due to the volume of total cargo transported, which was the highest level since 2021. The significant change from 2021 to 2022 was due to changes in WFS's fleet and because MOL acquired 40 per cent of Waterfront Shipping in 2022, impacting our equity share of emissions.



We have decreased our GHG intensity by 3.7 per cent since 2019 (towards our target of 10 per cent by 2030).

Climate change
— continued

PERFORMANCE TARGETS FOR 2025 AND BEYOND

- → Reduce Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions intensity from manufacturing by 10 per cent by 2030 from 2019 levels*.
- → Continue to refine our Scope 3 emissions data for material sources.
- → Target 97 per cent or higher average overall reliability of our plants in operation.
- → Advance at least one low-carbon project into FEED (Front-End Engineering and Design) in 2025.
- → Execute at least one RNG contract and one offtake agreement for low carbon methanol during 2025.
- → Sign low-carbon methanol sales contracts for at least 25,000 tonnes during 2025, with at least 10,000 tonnes of low-carbon methanol sales in 2025.

Each of our six targets is focused on helping us reduce climate-related risks or take advantage of climate-related opportunities.

*SETTING GHG REDUCTION TARGETS

We chose 2019 as the baseline year for our GHG emissions reduction target because during that year all of our manufacturing plants were in operation for the majority of the year. Our GHG reduction target only covers our manufacturing facilities, is based on equity interest and includes Scope 1 and 2 emissions because those represent our most material impacts and the impacts over which we have the greatest degree of influence. Our target does not currently conform to the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) aligned with the Paris Agreement goals as the technology to produce methanol at scale today does not currently provide a commercially viable pathway for a net-zero target.

E1-6

GHG accounting policies

We measure our Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions using the GHG Protocol corporate standard,

GWP factors used

We use the Global Warming Potential (GWP) values published by the IPCC in its Sixth Assessment based on a 100-year time horizon to calculate CO_2-eq emissions of non-CO_2 gases. Our emissions from manufacturing include emissions of CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, and HFCs. The emissions from Waterfront Shipping only include CO_2 emissions since these are the most significant source of GHG emissions.

Reporting approach

We account for GHG emissions from our methanol manufacturing facilities based on financial ownership (equity). We report using the equity approach because we believe it better represents the risks and rewards of our economic interests. Equity share emissions include 50 per cent of the emissions from our Damietta plant in Egypt and 63.1 per cent from our Atlas plant in Trinidad and Tobago.

We report shipping-related emissions using two methods: operational control and financial ownership. For operational control, we include 100 per cent of the GHG emissions associated with the 33 vessels in the fleet, regardless of financial ownership. For financial ownership, we include 50 per cent of the GHG emissions associated with the five vessels we own.

Scope 2 location-based and market-based

For many years, we have reported location-based Scope 2 emissions, which means they are calculated using the average emissions intensity of the local grid where we source power. This year, we are now reporting our market-based Scope 2 emissions, which are calculated based on a specific purchase contract or agreement for energy. In 2024, we entered into a renewable electricity contract, backed by Renewable Energy Certificates, in Geismar to cover 25-30 per cent of one plant's electricity, starting in late 2024. Read more on page 31.

Notable changes/developments

We estimated the N_2O emission source described on page 41 through stack tests and engineering studies in 2024 and it has been included in our 2024 Scope 1 GHG emissions. We have estimated previous years' emissions from this source using our 2024 data and studies and have restated our 2019–2023 emissions to reflect this source. This restatement has adjusted our 2019 baseline for our GHG intensity target from 0.64 to 0.66 tonnes CO_2e/tonne of methanol.

Notes on GHG intensity

Although we disclose emissions on an absolute basis, we focus our target on the GHG intensity per tonne of methanol produced. We believe that this directs our reduction activities towards efficiency while not inhibiting production growth.

Scope 1 and 2 GHG intensity of manufacturing

The majority of the methanol industry today uses natural gas or coal, in the case of Chinese production, as its energy source. Methanex only uses natural gas in our production process, which generates a Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions intensity (CO_2e per tonne of methanol) that is, on average, approximately five times lower than methanol produced with coal. Multiple factors determine the emissions intensity of our manufacturing process from year to year. These include reforming technology, process efficiency, fuel composition, age of catalyst, natural gas supply, the source of purchased electricity and steam, and the age, design, and reliability of our facilities.

Waterfront Shipping carbon intensity

Marine transport carbon intensity (CO_2 emissions per tonne of cargo shipped) is influenced by numerous factors, including the distance of trade routes for our methanol cargo, as well as ship technology and operating efficiency. For details on how we work to reduce emissions from shipping, see page 32.

Climate change
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SCOPE 3 CATEGORIES THAT ARE RELEVANT TO METHANEX	RELEVANCE	EXAMPLES OF ITEMS BEING EVALUATED IN THIS CATEGORY
Category 1 | Purchased Goods and Services	✓	Purchase of third-party methanol; Upstream emissions from the production of natural gas or other industrial gases such as oxygen (as feedstock).
Category 2 | Capital Goods	✓	Equipment, machinery, buildings, vehicles
Category 3 | Fuel- and Energy-related Activities	✓	Natural gas (combusted), upstream emissions from purchased steam and electricity, and marine fuels
Category 4 | Upstream Transportation and Distribution	✓	Transportation of purchased products via rail, truck, marine
Category 5 | Waste Generated in Operations	—	
Category 6 | Business Travel	—	
Category 7 | Employee Commuting	—	
Category 8 | Upstream Leased Assets	—	
Category 9 | Downstream Transportation and Distribution	✓	Transportation of methanol via rail, truck, barge and marine
Category 10 | Processing of Sold Goods	✓	Chemical processing of methanol into other chemicals
Category 11 | Use of Sold Products	✓	Emissions from methanol combustion when used as fuel
Category 12 | End-of-Life Treatment of Sold Products	—	
Category 13 | Downstream Leased Assets	—	
Category 14 | Franchises	—	
Category 15 | Investments	—	

SCOPE 3 EMISSIONS

We completed a preliminary estimate of our Scope 3 emissions. We identified seven out of the 15 categories to be the most relevant to our business. For this estimate, we used a Tier 1 approach, which means we estimated emissions using quantities of natural gas and third-party methanol purchased, estimates of customer end use, Waterfront Shipping emissions and distance travelled by rail, truck and barge, and dollars spent for goods or services and other, multiplied by emissions factors. In the future, we plan to refine our estimates and engage key vendors to request more accurate data. In our preliminary estimate, categories 1, 3, 4, 9, 10, and 11 represent our most material categories.

POLICIES | E1-2

In support of Responsible Care principles and in alignment with our Global Integrated Management System, both of which guide all of our environmental policies and procedures (read more on page 47), our GHG Management Standard outlines our approach to the management of GHG emissions including our aspirations to reduce our emissions, improve energy efficiency and evaluate the use of renewable energy sources. This standard also requires each business unit to establish reduction targets based on our GHG emissions inventory that are aligned with our internal commitments and industry best practices. This policy is supported by our Health, Safety, Security, Environment and Quality (HSSEQ) Policy Statement.

This standard applies to all Methanex operated business units, sites, and regions, but also requires Methanex business units to collaborate with key suppliers (i.e., raw material, energy and transportation and logistics suppliers) to encourage energy-efficient practices to reduce GHG emissions, where possible. Our business units also engage with other stakeholders (employees, customers, and local communities) to gather feedback and align strategies to address GHG emissions. Our GHG Management Standard focuses on climate mitigation.

To verify the effectiveness of this Standard, we conduct regular monitoring of our GHG emissions, data analysis and reviews of our GHG management practices and performance to identify areas of improvement. We also conduct energy reviews, optimize process conditions and use technology to minimize energy consumption.

Some climate change adaptation actions are covered in our emergency response procedures, which include responding to extreme weather events (read more on page 38), and in our Water Stewardship Standard (read more on page 49), which outlines our water reduction initiatives to mitigate water scarcity risks.

ESRS E2

Pollution to air, water, and soil

Minimizing our environmental impact on air, water, and soil is a critical component of the safe production and transportation of methanol, and an important part of our commitment to Responsible Care.

ACTIONS | E2-2

We align with local laws and regulations regarding the pollution of air, water and soil, and we evaluate technologies and projects that may reduce our impacts on the environment.

Pollution to air

Good air quality is fundamental to human health and well-being. Air quality is measured by the concentration of pollutants in the air, including nitrogen oxides (NO_x), sulphur oxides (SO_x) and volatile organic compounds (VOCs) such as methanol vapours. We follow local regulations, and we aim to reduce emissions associated with our manufacturing operations and our Waterfront Shipping division that could impact local air quality and our neighbouring communities.

REDUCING EMISSIONS FROM MANUFACTURING

We monitor the emission of pollutants in the air, including NO_x, SO_x, VOCs.

NO_x

Our primary source of NO_x emissions occurs as a byproduct of natural gas combustion during the manufacturing process, primarily from the steam-methane reforming process. A smaller amount is emitted from the use of boilers to generate steam.

Over the past two decades, we have been able to reduce our overall NO_x emissions from our plants through the use of technology:

- Our plants with newer combined reforming technology emit significantly lower levels of NO_x emissions compared to plants with older reforming technology.
- Lower-NO_x burners can prevent the formation of NO_x in the burner. Three plant sites use newer technology with lower NO_x burners.
- A selective catalytic reduction (SCR) process removes approximately 97 per cent of NO_x from the baseline case. This technology is used at one of our plant sites located in an area with strict NO_x emission regulations due to existing local air quality issues.

VOCs

Methanol storage tanks and some processing equipment can release methanol vapour, a type of VOC. To reduce the amount of VOCs that are released into the atmosphere, we have installed floating roof storage tanks and VOC scrubbers at some of our locations. Leak detection technology and repair programs for pipe fittings, flanges, seals, and other connections where VOCs can escape enable us to minimize the emission of methanol vapours and methane at our plants.

SO_x

Methanex emits very low levels of SO_x from the combustion of natural gas. This is because the natural gas supply we use to produce methanol has low sulphur content. We also remove the sulphur content from the fuel stream before combustion in four of our plants.

In 2023, we completed a site-by-site evaluation to reexamine and standardize our calculations for NO_x, VOCs, and SO_x. The evaluation also explored each site's sources of emissions, the controls and technologies in place, and examined best practices and opportunities to apply air quality improvement projects. In 2024, we assessed the feasibility of implementing the identified projects and viable projects will be included in capital budgets as appropriate.

REDUCING EMISSIONS FROM WATERFRONT SHIPPING

NO_x, SO_x, and particulate matter are byproducts of the combustion of fuel from ship engines and sources of air pollution in heavily trafficked shipping lanes. In addition to methanol, Waterfront Shipping primarily uses low sulfur fuel oil (LSFO) and marine gas oil, which both have lower sulfur content than heavy fuel oils, resulting in low levels of SO_x and particulate matter. Methanol combustion does not produce SO_x or particulate matter, though there is a small impact from the pilot fuel (LSFO or marine gas oil) required for ignition. While the use of methanol reduces NO_x emissions compared to conventional marine fuels, ships must meet increasingly stringent air emissions regulations established by the International Maritime Organization (IMO), including Tier III NO_x control requirements. To meet these requirements, an innovative process allows ships to blend water with methanol or diesel, reducing their NO_x emissions with no significant loss of power. We have eight ships in our fleet designed to run their engines on a water/fuel blend.

Pollution to air, water, and soil
— continued

Pollution to water and soil

We have programs in place to minimize any negative impacts to water and soil associated with our manufacturing and Waterfront Shipping operations. By preventing spills and managing water discharges, we work to minimize the effects that our operations have on the environment and the communities around us.

ADDRESSING POTENTIAL POLLUTION FROM MANUFACTURING

Through water discharge monitoring and spill prevention and response readiness, we aim to minimize our impact on the surrounding environment.

Water discharge monitoring

Our manufacturing sites use water in several stages of the production process. Wastewater generated from production is treated in accordance with local requirements and analyzed before we safely discharge it back into the environment or to municipal services. The majority of our discharged water comes from cooling processes and process water used in various stages of methanol production. Cooling water circulates through pipes and heat exchangers and does not contain environmental contaminants, so it requires minimal treatment before being released. Process water is managed and treated to remove any deleterious contaminants before it is discharged. We have water quality monitoring systems in place to verify that all water discharged after use is done in accordance with local laws and regulations.

Spill prevention and response readiness

Given the nature of our operations, the potential for impacts to water or soil is related to accidental spills from our manufacturing facilities including spills of methanol, water treatment chemicals or petroleum fuels and lubricants for machinery on-site. To prevent releases, we have controls and containment measures in place, along with a comprehensive spill monitoring and prevention program. We are committed to rapid response and remediation in the event of a release that could impact the water or soil. Our strategies for spill prevention include:

Environmental Critical Equipment

All sites must comply with our internal Environment Critical Equipment (ECE) standard, which applies to equipment that, in the case of failure, may result in environmental consequences to air, land or water. This standard guides the identification of critical systems or parts of systems, directs risk-based maintenance and inspection, and informs performance monitoring of critical equipment to make sure it is operating correctly and within regulatory limits.

Maintenance and inspection

The goal of maintenance and inspection is primary containment or “keeping it in the pipe.” As part of our regular facility maintenance program, we have a detailed inspection process for storage tanks, pipes, flanges, and connectors to identify and repair any potential flaws or damaged equipment.

Management programs and training

We train our team members in environmental management and implement process safety management programs (see more in the Process Safety section on pages 57 through 59). One of the key goals of our process safety program is to ensure the safe containment of substances that are harmful to human health, safety and the environment. In the event of a spill, we have spill containment berms (i.e., secondary containment barriers) around storage tanks to prevent the spill from reaching soil or water. We use monitoring wells across our facilities to periodically track both soil and groundwater conditions. This allows us to monitor potential pathways to water sources and plan our response in the event of a spill. Our sites have emergency spill and release plans, and we conduct training exercises for spill response.

Reporting and learning

In addition to major and serious spills, Methanex records all spills and releases that could impact the environment or process safety, known as loss of primary containment (LOPC) incidents. Methanex records and tracks all spills and releases, including major incidents and those with the potential to impact the environment or process safety. These events are categorized and recorded to ensure comprehensive monitoring and proactive risk management. We categorize LOPC incidents based on the quantity released and the type of material. Our teams analyze LOPC data regularly to identify trends that could give us greater insights into the causes of spills and releases and inform our maintenance programs and spill prevention initiatives. Data is reviewed monthly by our sites, and annually by the ELT and Responsible Care Committee of the Board.

REDUCING POLLUTION FROM WATERFRONT SHIPPING

Through spill prevention measures, managing our water discharges, and making efforts to reduce our impacts on marine life, we responsibly operate our Waterfront Shipping vessels.

Spill prevention

In the unlikely event of an accident, all Waterfront Shipping vessels have double hulls and secondary deck containment to help prevent product from reaching the environment and marine life. We have strict vessel loading guidelines and use best practices to prevent spills during loading and discharging.

Ballast water management

When an empty ship is en route to a loading destination, it uses significant amounts of ballast water to provide stability and maneuverability. This ballast water is then discharged during loading operations. However, ballast water contains biological materials (e.g., bacteria, microbes) from the region in which it originated. When ballast water is discharged at a different location, these foreign materials can adversely impact the local aquatic ecosystem. All vessels in the Waterfront Shipping fleet have ballast water exchange plans that significantly reduce the risk of harmful aquatic organisms or pathogens. To comply with the International Maritime Organization’s ballast water management convention, the vessels in our fleet completed the retrofitting of our ballast water treatment systems in 2021, well before the 2024 compliance deadline. During our safety visits to each vessel, we check the working condition of the ballast water system including the ship’s on-board inventory of critical spare parts (such as the UV light lamp that is used to sterilize the water).

Pollution to air, water, and soil
— continued

Low-sulphur fuel
Many marine vessels use technology known as scrubbers to capture SO_x emissions from the combustion of heavy fuel oil. This prevents the discharge of SO_x into the atmosphere where it would contribute to local air pollution. While scrubber technologies keep pollutants out of the air, the water used to remove SO_x is often disposed of into the ocean as scrubber wastewater, which can contribute to acidification of the ocean and related negative impacts on sea life. Waterfront Shipping uses low-sulphur fuel (including methanol) in 97 per cent of its vessel hours.

Tank cleaning practices
All of our dual-fuel ships use methanol for tank cleaning (a standard practice to remove any previous cargo from the tanks). Running methanol through the tank cleaning equipment replaces the need to use bleach or other solvents and reduces tank entries by workers, which improves safety, and the resulting methanol can still be used as fuel in the engine.

STORY

Reducing our impact on marine life

We recognize that the presence of vessels can have a negative impact on local marine life. To reduce our impact, we employ noise reduction and hull cleaning practices across our Waterfront Shipping vessels.

Noise reduction
We have been installing propeller boss cap fins since 2016 to help reduce fuel consumption (see page 32). These have the added benefit of noise reduction, which reduces disturbance to marine life.

Managing biofouling
When vessels stay at anchor for longer periods of time (~20 days or longer), marine life, such as plants, algae or small animals, can accumulate on the hull, which can reduce speed and increase fuel consumption and associated emissions. This buildup of marine life is referred to as ‘biofouling’. Biofouling on the hull can also transfer invasive aquatic species from one area to another when the vessel transits.

To mitigate these impacts, we require ship owners to have an active hull cleaning plan, including regular underwater cleanings and underwater inspections every six months.

We place additional rigour on vessels that transit to more ecologically sensitive areas, such as Australia and New Zealand.

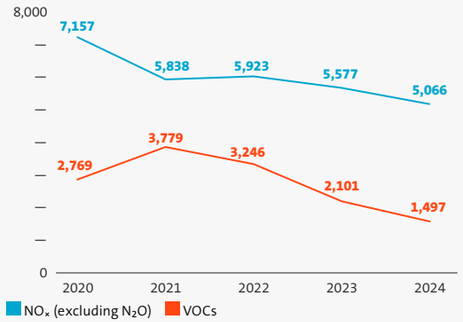
Pollution to air, water, and soil
— continued

METRICS AND TARGETS | E2-3

Overall, NO_x emissions have decreased over the last five years, largely due to the installation of lower-NO_x burners at one of our plants with older reforming technology. Lower production from natural gas supply constraints, has also contributed to a reduction of our NO_x emission in 2023 and 2024. The decrease in VOC emissions in 2024 is due to reduced production at a site that usually has higher VOC emissions. Our SO_x emissions are very low and are reported in the performance table on page 86.

AIR EMISSIONS

tonnes



In 2024, we achieved zero significant (major or serious) environmental spills.

SPILLS

count	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Methanol spill (serious)	0	0	0	0	**0**
Methanol spill (major)	0	0	0	0	**0**
Other spill – petroleum products or treatment chemicals (serious)	0	0	0	0	**0**
Other spill – petroleum products or treatment chemicals (major)	0	0	0	0	**0**

PERFORMANCE TARGETS FOR 2025 AND BEYOND

→ Achieve zero significant (major or serious) environmental spills annually. We define "major or serious" as spills that impact the ecosystem with moderate or greater levels of contamination with costly or challenging treatment or remediation. This target applies to Methanex's owned and operated sites.

Since accidental spills have the greatest potential for negative environmental impact on soil or water, we focus our targets on reducing significant spills.

POLICIES | E2-1

Responsible Care

The Responsible Care Ethic and Principles for Sustainability are foundational to everything we do in the manufacturing, transport, and distribution of methanol. This United Nations recognized chemical industry initiative informs the governance and management of our environmental and social matters. Our commitment to Responsible Care means working to meet or exceed letter and the spirit of law—to do the right thing and be seen to do the right thing. The Responsible Care Codes guide our actions to continual improvement of environmental protection (including GHG emissions), health and safety (occupational and process safety), physical security and product stewardship, business continuity and crisis management, accountability to our stakeholders, and our social responsibility program (community investment and engagement).

Global Integrated Management System

Methanex's Global Integrated Management System (GIMS) allows us to embed our commitment to Responsible Care into our operations and business activities All our operating sites and regional offices are required to operate in accordance with GIMS. It outlines requirements for all our operations and offices, and defines expectations for the leadership and accountability, competency, environment, occupational safety, process safety, reliability, emergency preparedness, crisis management, product stewardship, stakeholder engagement, social responsibility, quality, and security.

Our commitment to Responsible Care guides our actions to manage relevant environmental and social topics and our management system formalizes many of the policies and behaviours that apply to the majority of relevant environmental and social topics and therefore they are both cross-referenced throughout this report. These two overarching requirements are supported by individual policies, standards, or procedures mentioned for each topic.

Policies to manage pollution of air, water and soil

Our Health, Safety, Security, Environment and Quality (HSSEQ) Policy Statement outlines our commitment to preventing the pollution of air, water, and soil. This Policy Statement applies to all Methanex owned and operated sites, and is supported by:

- The Standard for Wastewater Management Systems, which outlines our approach to the design and function of water treatment systems.
- The VOC Management Standard, which outlines the requirements and procedures for measuring, monitoring, and controlling VOC releases.
- The Standard for Atmospheric Storage Tanks, which outlines VOC reduction and suppression systems for storage tanks.
- The Standard for Hydrocarbon Loading/Unloading Facilities, which outlines VOC reduction and suppression systems for loading.

Our Board of Directors holds the highest level of authority for the HSSEQ Policy Statement, and Methanex's President and CEO is accountable for its application. Our VP of Responsible Care holds accountability for the supporting standards. Our HSSEQ Policy Statement, and all its policies, standards, and guidelines available to all employees via our intranet.

ESRS E3

Water

We depend on water for our operations and share this vital resource with the communities where we operate. Through our water stewardship program, we focus on minimizing our water use and protecting water quality in our areas of operation.

ACTIONS | E3-2

While water is crucial to the production of methanol, we understand the importance of good water stewardship programs that focus on minimizing the use of water across our manufacturing facilities.

Water use in manufacturing

Most of the water used in our manufacturing is used in cooling systems to remove heat, but a portion is also used to heat processes and is consumed as steam during the manufacturing process. Approximately 80 per cent of the water we withdraw is seawater from two sites (Chile and Trinidad and Tobago). Our other four sites that rely solely on fresh water have designs that minimize water withdrawals and help us conserve fresh water. By working to understand water risks, optimizing chemical use, and improving water efficiency, we aim to optimize our water consumption at each of our manufacturing locations.

FOCUSING ON HIGHER RISK AREAS

Our goal is to optimize the use of water resources, particularly in regions facing significant water scarcity challenges. To assess and understand the water-related risks at each of our facilities, we used the World Resources Institute's (WRI) Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas. This tool evaluates water stress, considering both Methanex and other regional demands. Notably, 96 per cent of our water consumption occurs in areas identified as having low baseline water stress, meaning these areas withdraw less than 10 per cent of their available renewable water supplies.

The remaining usage takes place in Egypt, which WRI classifies as an area with extremely high baseline water stress. This classification indicates that water withdrawals exceed 80 per cent of the region's available renewable water supplies. In addition to focusing on water efficiency at our plant in Damietta, Egypt, we provide clean effluent water to irrigate community gardens in New Damietta, Egypt. This innovative project is a partnership between Methanex Egypt and the New Damietta Development Authority to help the community conserve water from the Nile River. We are working to expand both the capacity of the pipe system for this project, and the pumping system. In 2024, more than 50 per cent of our water discharges from Damietta were directed to this irrigation system.

We are working to further understand water-related risks across our manufacturing locations, including risks associated not only with drought, but also identify areas that are susceptible to flooding. In 2024, our sites completed an updated water risk assessment, using WRI as a starting point for the analysis. This assessment will help us plan actions to address the water-related risks identified and we plan to develop key performance indicators to help us improve water efficiency. We are currently in the process of reviewing and evaluating these assessments, and plan to share our findings in 2025.

OPTIMIZING CHEMICAL USE

Chemical optimization refers to the customization of chemicals added to treat the water we use, to keep the water in the production cycle for as long as possible. The longer water stays in use, the less water needs to be withdrawn to replace it. Chemical optimization also reduces the cost of purchasing fresh water and costs associated with chemical purchase, storage, and transport.

We work to reduce our water withdrawals across all our locations, but especially at our manufacturing facility in Egypt. All water that is used in our cooling process must be treated to eliminate any biological materials. By adding sodium bromide to our chloride-based treatment at our Egypt facility, we reduced chloride content in the cooling water. This enables us to increase the number of cycles the water can be used, allowing us to save an estimated 100,000 m^3 of water per year at this location.

In 2024, we began using a new anti-scalant chemical at our Trinidad and Tobago facility in our seawater cooling system. As water in the cooling system is cycled and evaporated, scaling accumulates, resulting in the need to blowdown cooling water on a continuous basis (i.e., replacing the cooling water with fresh water). The use of this new anti-scalant chemical reduces the water that needs to be replaced in the system from 8,760,000 m^3/year to 4,790,000 m^3/year.

Water
— continued

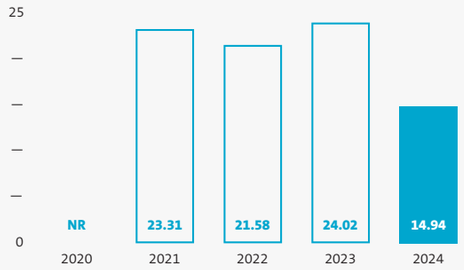
IMPROVING WATER EFFICIENCY

Because fresh water is a shared natural resource with our communities and the environment, we put the bulk of our water stewardship efforts into conserving and protecting fresh water sources. This is particularly important in regions with potential for fresh water scarcity. To maximize efficiency and return as much water to the environment as possible, our facilities have water conservation procedures to minimize, reuse and recycle water. For example, almost all our production facilities reuse process condensate in different phases of the production process, and over half of our sites reuse the wastewater from distillation columns, reducing the overall volume of water we need to withdraw. The New Zealand distillation columns debottleneck project completed in 2023 is also expected to reduce an estimated 100,000 m³ of fresh water withdrawal per year during a two plant operation. This water was previously used to produce demineralised water for boilers and for cooling water make up.

METRICS AND TARGETS | E3-3, E3-4

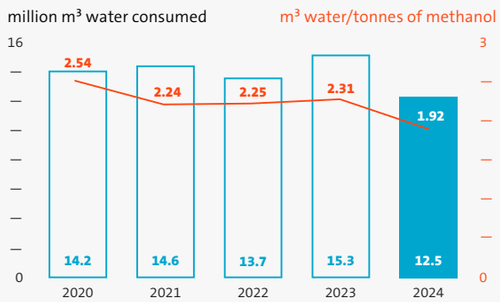
We report water consumption in alignment with GRI 305-5, which measures water that "is no longer available for use by the ecosystem or local community". Data for 2020 is not available as the methodology is not comparable to years 2021–2024. Water consumption in 2024 is lower than 2023 due to the Atlas plant shutting down in September, and the idling of Motunui 1, and reduced Motunui 2 production.

TOTAL WATER CONSUMPTION



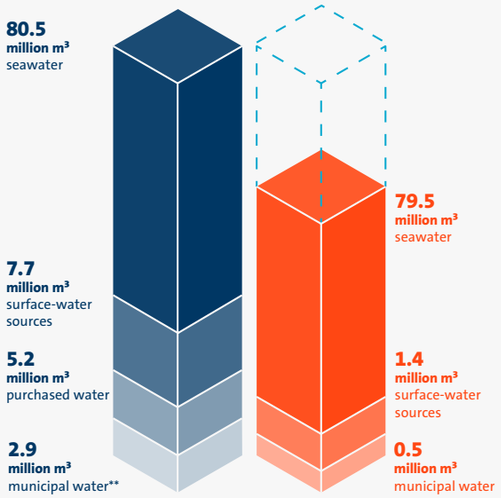
Fresh water consumption is primarily affected by production volumes in a year. Our fresh water consumption and intensity decreased relative to 2023 due to lower production in 2024.

FRESH WATER CONSUMPTION



Most of the water we withdraw is returned to the environment.

2024 WATER USE*



* Graphic not to scale
** Municipal water includes desalinated water and fresh water

PERFORMANCE TARGETS FOR 2025 AND BEYOND

No targets have been set for this topic.

POLICIES | E3-1

Our Water Stewardship Standard outlines our approach to the efficient use and conservation of water and details how we address water-related risks, conserve and protect water resources, monitor water use and quality, and invest in community water stewardship. This standard applies to all Methanex owned and/or operated production facilities.

This standard supports our HSSEQ Policy Statement. While it does not explicitly address water stewardship specific to areas with high water stress, we continue to take a generalized approach to responsible water stewardship across our operations, promoting water use minimization, reuse, and recycling, where possible.

Methanex's VP of Responsible Care is assigned overall oversight for the Standard, and each Manufacturing Director is responsible for verifying that appropriate practices and future plans for water stewardship are in place. Each site environmental coordinator/advisor is responsible for including results of water management procedures and practices evaluations in their management system reviews. This standard is available to all employees via our intranet.

ESRS E5

Waste

Responsible and safe management of waste streams is essential to being a responsible company. At Methanex, we strive to minimize waste at the source and recycle or reuse where possible.

ACTIONS | E5-2

We remain committed to minimizing the environmental impact of our operations following the principles of Responsible Care and continue to review and improve our waste management practices.

Waste reduction

We work to reduce the waste during our regular operations and during major projects, such as turnarounds. We place particular emphasis on the safe and responsible management of hazardous waste.

MANAGING WASTE FROM MANUFACTURING

Our manufacturing facilities produce minimal waste during regular operations, because the major raw material needed to produce methanol (natural gas or other feedstock) is consumed. All waste that is produced is monitored for volume and where possible, sent for recycling or reclamation.

Hazardous waste from normal operations includes mostly chemicals and oils that are non-recyclable and are treated and disposed of in an environmentally safe manner by approved disposal companies.

MANAGING WASTE FROM TURNAROUNDS

Most of our waste volume is generated during major maintenance turnarounds, plant refurbishments and servicing work. These waste sources include construction-related materials such as scrap metal, wood waste, piping, and vessel insulation. We have strict procedures in place to verify that the waste is properly segregated, classified and the correct disposal options are established.

We choose off-site disposal whenever possible and use qualified waste management companies for waste transport, recycling, or disposal. Our contracts or letters of agreement specify the method of disposal and responsibilities so that waste is disposed of, treated, or destroyed in a responsible manner and we regularly audit our waste disposal companies.

We prioritize the safe, responsible management of our hazardous waste, which is predominantly spent catalyst. Catalysts (small, metal-containing pellets that help promote the chemical reactions required to manufacture methanol) become less efficient over time (meaning they are “spent”) and eventually need to be replaced. We work to ensure that the material is safely handled, packaged and shipped to facilities equipped to manage it responsibly, recycling the metal remaining in the spent catalysts.

STORY

Managing turnaround waste in Chile

Turnarounds account for the majority of the waste generated at Methanex. Our Chile plants completed their most recent turnarounds in 2023 and 2024.

Waste diversion, that is, redirecting waste that would otherwise be sent to the landfill, has historically been challenging in Chile. There are limited appropriate recycling facilities in the region, shipping the waste to other regions can be expensive, and regulations prohibit the transportation of some waste through neighbouring countries.

The Methanex team in Chile developed a plan to divert as much waste as possible from turnarounds and accumulated waste from past projects away from the landfill. This involved shipping waste, e.g., copper cables, reformer refractory bricks, and scrap metal, to locations where it could be recycled or reused. 275 tonnes of waste were diverted from the landfill, representing 26 per cent of total waste generated.

Increased production at our Chile facilities means that there will be additional projects and another turnaround needed to achieve higher production rates, which will increase the amount of waste generated. The Chile team will continue to divert as much waste as possible, with the aim of increasing recycling.

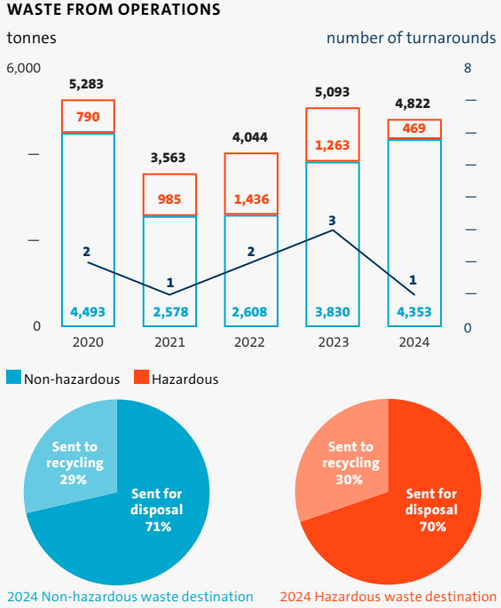
Waste
— continued

METRICS AND TARGETS | E5-3, E5-5

Our annual volumes of hazardous and non-hazardous waste are influenced by the number of turnarounds we undertake each year.

Most of our hazardous waste is spent catalyst, which is sent to approved facilities for metals recovery. Other hazardous waste includes lubricants.

WASTE FROM OPERATIONS



2024 Non-hazardous waste destination

2024 Hazardous waste destination

PERFORMANCE TARGETS FOR 2025 AND BEYOND

No targets have been set for this topic.

POLICIES | E5-1

Our Waste Management Standard outlines our procedures focused on eliminating or reducing waste, or where not practicable, recycling or reusing waste at Methanex facilities. This standard, which supports our HSSEQ Policy Statement, covers our procedures related to internal waste management systems, adherence to legislative requirements, waste classification, waste disposal, and waste tracking.

Methanex's VP of Responsible Care is accountable for this standard. Plant managers are responsible for verifying that sites are in compliance with this standard and that appropriate systems and resources are in place for responsible waste management. This standard is available to all employees via our intranet.

Our Waste Management Standard outlines our focus on eliminating, reducing, or recycling waste at our manufacturing facilities.

03

Social

We are committed to fostering a safe and positive work environment and to building relationships with local communities.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Our Titan plant in Trinidad and Tobago is ideally located to supply customers globally. Our team's dedication to sustainability has earned Methanex in Trinidad and Tobago numerous national awards.

ESRS S1

Employee and contractor safety

Safety is critical across our business, particularly at our manufacturing sites, where more than 75 per cent of our employees work. Our number one priority is ensuring every team member gets home safely every day.

We take a unified approach to employee and contractor safety. Contractors are responsible for more than 50 per cent of total worked hours due to their role in turnarounds, large capital projects and ongoing activities. Our goal to be a zero-harm workplace is only achievable with their active participation. Through employee and contractor engagement, maintaining a focus on hazardous and critical activities and focusing on occupational and industrial hygiene, we work to uphold high safety standards across all our worksites.

ACTIONS | S1-4

We work every day to protect the safety of our team members and contractors. Our goal is to do the right thing, the right way, every time. We believe that everyone at our sites has a key role to play in maintaining a safe working environment and we deliver tailored, dynamic safety programs to keep all team members engaged and focused on safety.

Employee and contractor safety

We invest considerable effort and resources to pursue safety excellence across all regions. Through focusing on critical activities and empowering workers to speak up and take an active role in safe work, we work to protect the well-being of workers at our sites.

FOCUSING ON CRITICAL ACTIVITIES

We continue to use the Life Saving Rules across our manufacturing sites, which are designed to address the hazards that present the greatest risk to workers, and the actions required to work safely and avoid significant injuries. Each manufacturing site incorporates the Life Saving Rules into onboarding training that employees and contractors must take when they join the site. Refresher training is offered at least every three years. Our Life Saving Rules cover eight activities: hot work (such as welding), energy isolation, mechanical lifting, confined space entry, high-voltage electrical work, work at heights, excavation and guarding of openings (focused on safety around areas where gratings, handrails or manhole covers have been removed).

PROMOTING A STRONG SAFETY CULTURE THROUGH TRAINING

Our “Switch On” to Responsible Care program is our foundational safety training and a driving force in our safety culture, connecting the reasons that motivate our employees to work safely (such as going home to loved ones) with conscious efforts to behave safely. It encourages employees to take steps to stay “switched on” and prevent autopilot, by talking through their tasks, performing regular risk assessments, asking questions and having courageous conversations when they see something that does not look quite right. Read more about our Responsible Care program on page 47.

New manufacturing employees participate in a Switch On to Responsible Care workshop after joining the company and employees receive regular refresher sessions. We have now provided this training at all our manufacturing sites, marketing and logistics offices, and our corporate office, and our Executive Leadership Team has participated in the training.

We recognize that local communities are keenly interested in our safety culture and that being transparent about our practices helps us build trust. In 2024, at our Medicine Hat site, we provided a high-level version of our Switch On training to our Community Advisory Panel (read more on page 69) to help community members understand the importance and breadth of the training.

ENGAGING WITH OUR EMPLOYEES AND CONTRACTORS ON SAFETY

S1-2

We believe that a safe worksite relies on creating communication channels where employees feel empowered to voice concerns and share their ideas to make their workplace safer. We promote two-way communication between our team members and Methanex management through formal and informal means.

Each of our manufacturing sites has a health and safety committee made up of manufacturing front-line workers and operations, human resources, finance, and information and technology staff, with the aim of connecting workers and management to address health and safety concerns at the worksite. In marketing and logistics regions and at our corporate office, we have health and safety committees that focus on office safety and health and wellness initiatives for our office-based employees.

To facilitate safety communication between contractors and management, some of our sites use a unique scorecard that enables contractors to provide two-way feedback, and we are considering ways to expand the use of this program.

Employee and contractor safety
— continued

LISTENING TO EMPLOYEE CONCERNS

S1-3

We encourage our team members to speak up about their health and safety concerns and take action to stop potentially unsafe work. We promote the use of the "stop work authorization" across our operations, which gives our team members the right to halt work that they feel is unsafe or that they have concerns about. No work is to proceed until all team members feel comfortable about the task they are undertaking.

We also encourage employees and contractors to actively participate in the hazard identification process. Job hazard awareness is one aspect of our work safety control system at our manufacturing facilities. The work supervisor and the work team together conduct job hazard assessments to identify and mitigate all hazards associated with the job and the work environment. We also reinforce hazard awareness during our Toolbox Talks (short safety conversations) and encourage intervention on any safety concerns. We continue to encourage safety observations and hazard identification at our manufacturing sites and, as a result, are seeing an increase in engagement and identification of hazards, which supports our safety culture.

We track all safety observations and hazard identifications by inputting them into our incident management system. Where hazards cannot immediately be resolved, corrective actions are assigned to an individual for completion. Reporting employees can monitor the progress in the incident management system and view the steps taken to remedy their concern. Where appropriate, we follow up with team members who have raised concerns or have suggested improvements to let them know their feedback is valuable and helps support our health and safety activities. We also monitor our hazard observations to identify any hazard trends and investigate whether additional procedures are needed to prevent the hazard or manage the associated risk.

If a team member does not feel comfortable raising a health and safety concern in person or through our safety observations and hazard identification process, they may do so anonymously through on-site feedback drop boxes or by using our confidential hotline (read more on page 77).

All our manufacturing sites have a safety recognition program to encourage and incentivize team members to speak up about safety, identify positive or negative safety behaviours, and to intervene to stop potentially unsafe work.

STORY

Safety excellence in Trinidad and Tobago and Chile

In 2024, our Trinidad and Tobago manufacturing site was awarded the 'Excellence in Health, Safety and Environment (HSE) Award' at the 14th Annual American Chamber of Commerce in Trinidad and Tobago's National Excellence in HSE Awards Ceremony.

This award recognizes businesses that prioritize HSE within their operations, have a validated process to measure the performance of HSE systems, and share HSE lessons.

In 2024, Methanex Chile was recognized by the Chemical Industrial Association of Chile for our commitment to Responsible Care. Methanex has supported Responsible Care since its inception in Chile 30 years ago.

Employee and contractor safety
— continued

Occupational and industrial hygiene

We are committed to the health and well-being of our team members and prevention of work-related injuries and illnesses. In alignment with our Occupational Hygiene Standards and Industrial Hygiene Standards, we work to address fatigue management, noise reduction and hearing conservation, and take measures to minimize workers' exposure to hazardous substances like methanol, welding fumes and refractory fibres.

In 2024, we conducted industrial hygiene monitoring at our Geismar facility which included regular exposure assessments for substances such as methanol, ammonia, sulfuric acid, welding fumes and hexavalent chromium across key operational areas (G1, G2, and G3). Specific activities, such as SCR cleaning and catalyst loading, were monitored for exposure to chromium, aluminum, and total dust, and administrative areas were evaluated for mold. At our New Zealand facility, workers were provided with educational webinars on the risks of hexavalent chromium and we also conducted testing to better understand and mitigate hexavalent chromium behaviour under various conditions.

As part of our proactive health monitoring program in Medicine Hat, we conducted biological monitoring for methanol exposure in 24 workers to assess exposure levels and identify potential health risks. In Trinidad and Tobago, we conducted personal noise level monitoring at our Atlas Plant and its Air Separation Unit, an Indoor Environmental assessment at our main control building and sound and heat contour mapping at our Titan plant.

We also continued to focus on ergonomics. In 2024, our G1, G2, and G3 board operators underwent ergonomic evaluations to support healthy posture, comfort, and reduce strain at their workstations. In Medicine Hat, all new employees or those who have changed offices continue to undergo ergonomic assessments and discomfort surveys as needed. We also completed virtual ergonomic assessments for home office setups.

We work to minimize our employees' exposure to hazardous substances across our operations.

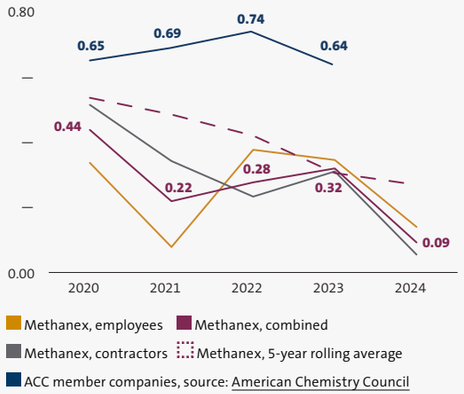
Employee and contractor safety
— continued

METRICS AND TARGETS | S1-5

We have seen a significant drop in our recordable injury rates which we attribute to continuous focus on promoting constant hazard awareness and regular engagement in In 2024, we had zero Severe Injury or Fatality (SIF) incidents.

RECORDABLE INJURY RATE VS INDUSTRY BENCHMARK

Injuries per 200,000 hours worked



Our 2024 recordable injury frequency rate was our lowest occupational injury rate on record.

We continue to focus on leading indicators and proactive safety behaviours to help us achieve our goal of zero harm. We consider near-misses—events that did not have a negative outcome but could have—to be learning opportunities that help prevent future incidents. The significant increase in our behaviour-based observations in 2022 and 2023 reflects a significant increase in the number of contractors, workhours, and shifts for our G3 construction project.

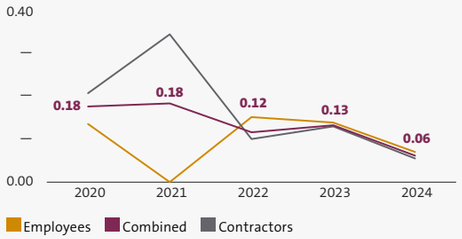
LEADING INDICATORS

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Near misses	982	669	1,183	1,724	**1,403**
Hazard identifications	2,143	4,521	7,348	10,387	**12,320**
Behaviour-based safety observations	9,843	11,214	84,410	71,559	**11,294**

Our combined days away from work rate has dropped in the past five years, although our contractors had an increase in 2021. Read more about contractor management on page 53.

DAYS AWAY FROM WORK RATE

Injuries per 200,000 hours worked



PERFORMANCE TARGETS FOR 2025 AND BEYOND

- → Continually lower our five-year rolling average recordable injury rate.
- → Achieve zero Severe Injury or Fatality (SIF) incidents annually.

POLICIES | S1-1

In support of Responsible Care principles and in alignment with our Global Integrated Management System, both of which guide our safety, product stewardship, and community relations policies and procedures (read more on page 47), our Health, Safety, Security, Environment and Quality (HSSEQ) Policy Statement, and our RC Purpose and Values outlines our commitment to providing a safe and healthy work environment and preventing work-related injuries and illnesses across all Methanex business units.

In addition, the following policies and guidelines support our approach to managing employee and contractor health and safety:

- Our various Global HSSEQ Standards, which cover our expectations of all manufacturing sites and regional marketing and logistics offices, outline expected safe working practices on topics such as scaffolding, office health and safety standards, and occupational hygiene standards to prevent workplace injuries, illnesses, and accidents.
- Our Manufacturing Contractor Management Standard outlines our expectations of contractors on our locations and covers areas such as selection and onboarding, on-site supervision, and risk management, offboarding, and performance reviews.
- To guide safe work on our more high-risk activities such as major projects and turnarounds, we have developed a suite of specific standards and guidelines, such as our Turnaround Management Standard, our Turnarounds and Major Project HSSEQ Standard, and our Catalyst Health, Safety, and Environment Management Guideline.

Methanex's President and CEO is accountable for the HSSEQ Policy Statement's application. Our VP of Responsible Care holds accountability for the supporting standards. The HSSEQ Policy Statement and its related policies, standards, and guidelines are available to all employees via our intranet.

NON-ESRS TOPIC

Process safety

We work every day to put our values and safe practices into action to ensure the safety of the employees, contractors, visitors, and communities near our operations.

Like many chemicals and fuels, methanol has inherent hazards. The process we use to manufacture methanol is also hazardous, requiring the containment of gases and steam at elevated pressures and temperatures and the use of chemicals, flammable fuels, gas-fired furnaces, and heavy machinery rotating at high speeds. We protect our communities by situating our manufacturing sites in rural or low-density industrial locations and through our process safety practices, which focus on high-potential hazards that could lead to fires, explosions or toxic releases. Our process safety programs are designed to prevent catastrophic events and protect our employees, contractors and communities.

ACTIONS | MDR-A

We recognize that our operations could have a potential impact on not only our team members, but the communities near our operations.

Process safety management

Process safety management is designed to prevent incidents from occurring by using both technical engineering controls and operations management, maintenance programs and the management of change to contain process-related hazards safely and reliably. We contain our process safety risks through a combination of risk reduction measures known as “safeguards.” These safeguards take the form of safe, well-designed and maintained physical infrastructure, programs and management systems, the competence of our team members and a culture devoted to continuous improvement.

DESIGNING SAFE PLANTS AND PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

One of our objectives for new plants and upgrades is inherently safe design in which we aim to eliminate or minimize inherent process hazards. When a process hazard cannot be eliminated, we design our equipment and technology (i.e., physical infrastructure) with layers of protection to minimize the potential for harm.

For instance, if there are inherent risks associated with an aspect of the manufacturing process, we physically isolate workers from these risks and protect them via automated pressure-relief equipment and shutdown systems.

MAINTAINING AND OPERATING OUR ASSETS

We aim to maintain and operate our assets to support high performance. Our process safety management system includes:

- An asset integrity management program centered on risk-based inspections, defect elimination and root cause analysis.
- Site-level major accident hazard reviews every five years to identify risks of major accidents and evaluate whether existing safeguards are adequate.
- Separate tracking, inspection, maintenance, and routine testing of our safety-critical equipment.
- A management of change process, to identify how potential changes might influence our operating risks.
- Emergency response plans, to address specific emergency scenarios that could occur at our sites.
- Formal monitoring of our process safety performance, with briefings on any significant process safety incidents, including investigation findings.
- Quarterly risk review meetings for each of our manufacturing locations with senior plant staff and Methanex senior management (read more on page 58).
- Quarterly meetings with the Methanex Board to review our Responsible Care Performance.

ASSESSING THE COMPETENCY OF OUR WORKERS AND LEADERS

Our competency assurance programs (for our operators, technicians, engineers and other technical roles) strengthen skills at the front-line for team members that are making daily decisions on how we conduct, maintain and improve our operations. These decisions directly impact process safety on a daily basis.

In addition to our competency assurance program for front-line team members, we have competency assurance programs for plant managers and global technical experts that are designed to enhance these leaders’ knowledge of process safety. In 2024, we expanded our competency assurance program to include our plant manager’s direct reports. This program will be operationalized in 2025 and will become a feature of our learning and development offerings for leaders in manufacturing. Read more on page 65.

Process safety
— continued

FOSTERING A CULTURE OF CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT

A key part of our culture is our willingness to learn and improve our processes, which is particularly important when it comes to process safety events. As part of this commitment, we conduct thorough incident investigations and conduct targeted process safety campaigns.

Incident reviews

Due to their potential for catastrophic impacts, we report all process safety near misses and events. All serious and major process safety events (incidents that have the most severe negative impacts on people, the environment, or to our business or reputation) undergo a full root cause analysis. We then complete an incident investigation with corrective actions and a lessons learned report is developed. The incident investigation and corrective actions are reviewed with the regional and global manufacturing leadership. After a process safety event occurs, we monitor the implementation of improvement actions to verify that they are completed. Lessons learned from process safety events are shared with senior leaders, including the regional vice president or managing director, plant manager and the Senior Vice President of Manufacturing, before being shared across the wider manufacturing business. Where appropriate, we share the lessons learned report with our marketing and logistics offices to share with customers and distributors.

We had zero Tier 1 process safety incidents in 2024, resulting in our lowest Tier 1 incident rate in the previous seven years.

A Tier 1 incident is an unplanned or uncontrolled release of any material that results in a “days away from work” injury or fatality, a fire or explosion causing significant damage, a discharge to a potentially unsafe location, public protective measures, or a release of material greater than a specific threshold. This target applies to all our owned and operated facilities.

We recognize that it is not only our front-line team members who play a key role in managing process safety. To emphasize the importance of process safety at the leadership level, in 2024, we began performing quarterly risk reviews for each of our manufacturing locations with the site’s country manager, plant manager, the Senior Vice President of Manufacturing, the Vice President of Manufacturing, and the Vice President of Responsible Care. In these reviews, we examine the key risks each location faces from a process safety and reliability perspective and verify that appropriate controls are in place.

Process safety fundamentals

All team members are required to maintain a perspective of “chronic unease”—state of unrelenting watchfulness and healthy skepticism about what people see and do—to protect themselves and those around them. To place a renewed focus on looking critically at basic activities, in 2024, we conducted a year-long Process Safety Fundamentals campaign for all staff at our manufacturing sites focused on measures to reduce the likelihood of process safety events.

Process Safety Fundamentals, originally developed by the International Association of Oil and Gas Producers, is a back-to-basics approach focused on preventing high-potential incidents that have the potential to escalate into catastrophic events that could impact our people, our sites, and the communities around them. This campaign reached more than 1,400 employees and contractors. Through regular conversations, monthly quizzes to test worker knowledge, and town halls, we emphasized the importance of ten principles for front-line workers, supervisors and managers that are designed to prevent fatalities. These principles include identifying process safety hazards, completing routine tasks according to procedure and with a critical eye, managing changes, staying within safe operating limits, walking the line, and maintaining critical barriers. The campaign was branded “Connecting the Dots to Protect Lives” and was delivered in sessions that focused on engagement and sharing of experience, especially where workers have seen or been involved in process safety events in the past.

PREPARING FOR EMERGENCIES

Our ability to respond effectively to disruptions is essential for safe, continuous operations during a crisis or disaster.

Crisis management

We have crisis management plans and crisis management teams in all regions. Our crisis management plans cover many scenarios including extreme weather events, pandemics and process safety events. Our regional teams collaborate with our Corporate Crisis Management Team to support business continuity during a crisis or disaster.

Our Corporate Crisis Management Plan guides our global and regional activities during a crisis, provides clarity around roles and responsibilities, defines when and how crises are escalated, and describes how individual sites work together with our corporate office to ensure business continuity. The Corporate Crisis Management Team conducts annual exercises that incorporate regional crises or current high-risk scenarios to maintain competency. Our Business Continuity Planning Standard provides the overarching structure for how sites should identify and plan for various natural and man-made crises that could impact business continuity.

Emergency preparedness

We have emergency response procedures and plans for our manufacturing sites to ensure the safe operation of facilities and provide a timely response to uncontrolled emergency situations. Our plans and procedures cover protecting life safety, incident stabilization, environment/property preservation, and business continuity. Each Methanex manufacturing site has its own site-specific emergency response plan to address the unique hazards and risks at each site. Our Emergency Response Training Standard outlines the minimum requirements for training, tabletop and full-scale exercises and our Emergency Response Equipment Standard defines the emergency response equipment that needs to be maintained at manufacturing locations.

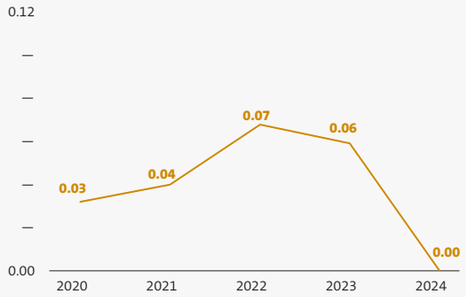
Process safety
— continued

METRICS AND TARGETS | MDR-M, MDR-T

Our focus on hazard prevention and high-quality incident reviews by leadership has helped us maintain a low rate of process safety incidents in the last five years. We had zero Tier 1 process safety events in 2024.

PROCESS SAFETY INCIDENT TIER 1 RATE

Tier 1 incidents per 200,000 hours worked



PERFORMANCE TARGETS FOR 2025 AND BEYOND

- Achieve zero major incidents for process safety (i.e., Tier 1) annually.
- Conduct corporate Responsible Care and Operational Excellence audits at each of our manufacturing locations and marketing and logistics regions on a three year cycle.

Responsible Care and Operational Excellence audits evaluate aspects of our global integrated management systems, including areas such as leadership and commitment, health and safety, environmental management, management of change, crisis and emergency management, asset integrity, and transportation and distribution of our product.

POLICIES | MDR-P

Our HSSEQ Policy Statement and global HSSEQ Standards outline our commitment to safe work practices. Our process safety management program is informed by the Center for Chemical Process Safety's Guidelines for Risk Based Process Safety. These Guidelines provide recommendations for industries that manufacture, consume, or handle chemicals, by focusing on new ways to design, correct or improve process safety management practices.

In 2024, we carried out a year-long Process Safety Fundamentals campaign, a back-to-basics approach focused on preventing high-potential incidents.

We conduct Responsible Care and Operational Excellence audits at each of our manufacturing locations and marketing and logistics regions on a three-year cycle.

NON-ESRS TOPIC

Product stewardship

Product stewardship involves managing human health and environmental risks throughout the lifecycle of a product. This includes the safe handling and transportation of methanol. Like many other chemicals and fuels, methanol is flammable and can be toxic if swallowed or inhaled. To keep people and the environment safe, appropriate safety precautions must be taken when using, handling, or working around methanol.

ACTIONS | MDR-A

In 2024, we sold approximately 10.5 million tonnes of methanol, of which we produced nearly 6.1 million tonnes. As our manufacturing facilities solely produce methanol, we have a vested interest in raising awareness on best practices for working with or around methanol, not only in our operations but in our downstream value chain. By guiding our workers on safe handling practices, assessing terminals for safety, working with our transportation partners and educating our customers and distributors on best practices, we aim to protect the health and safety of people and the environment.

Product stewardship at our sites and terminals

Our commitment to product stewardship encompasses both safe handling by our own workers and verifying that high safety standards are in place at distribution sites.

PROMOTING SAFE HANDLING BY WORKERS

At our manufacturing sites, methanol is stored in tanks and transported via pipelines into marine vessels or loaded into railcars or trucks. For this reason, very few workers have contact with methanol. The only people who directly handle methanol are individuals who conduct quality testing (e.g., in our labs) or other procedures. These individuals are required to undergo specialized training, wear adequate personal protective equipment and participate in industrial hygiene monitoring programs. Although our product handlers (truck and rail loading, as well as distillation operators) do not handle methanol directly, because of the risk of exposure associated with their work, they undergo the same training, wear the same personal protective equipment and participate in the same industrial hygiene monitoring as the workers who perform quality testing.

To verify that workers and handlers of methanol have the information they need to stay safe and meet our hazard communication requirements, we provide Safety Data Sheets (SDSs), which are available in 25 different languages and in two formats: Globally Harmonized System (GHS) for use around the globe, and Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restrictions of Chemicals (REACH) for countries in the European Union (EU) and in the United Kingdom. SDSs provide information on the hazards of methanol and contain advice about safety precautions, including the minimum personal protective equipment to operate facilities and provide emergency response.

ASSESSING TERMINALS FOR SAFETY

As part of our marketing and logistics service, we load and distribute methanol by vessel at 117 terminals around the world (five at our manufacturing sites, 30 leased terminals and 82 at customer or third-party locations). Guided by our commitment to Responsible Care (read more on page 47), we assess the quality, health, safety, security, and environmental practices of these terminals on an ongoing basis.

We reassess our leased/contracted terminals using the Chemical Distribution Institute's Terminal inspection (CDI-T) on a three-year cycle. Where applicable, we work with terminals to make required changes. In 2024, we assessed 26 per cent of our leased/contracted terminals, utilizing CDI-T. For our own terminals at our manufacturing sites, we have integrated terminal assessments into our three-year internal audit cycle.

Product stewardship
— continued

Transportation safety

We believe it is essential that we use our leadership position to promote methanol safety best practices and set high safety standards for our suppliers. Approximately 85 per cent of our product is transported by our subsidiary Waterfront Shipping. Methanex also transports product using railcars, trucks, pipelines or barges.

PROMOTING SAFE PRACTICES FOR MARINE TRANSPORTATION

To achieve reliable transport and safe operations, WFS works closely with ship owners and ship management companies, which are responsible for the technical operation of Waterfront Shipping vessels. These technical operations include all crew-related matters (e.g., hiring, training, assigning to vessels, well-being), vessel maintenance (e.g., dry docks, repairs, upgrades) and compliance with applicable regulations.

We conduct regular internal and external assessments to determine the safety of Waterfront Shipping vessels and their crews including:

SIRE/CDI

We require all vessels to undergo an annual Chemical Distribution Institute (CDI) – Marine inspection, which is designed to assess the safety of chemical and gas tankers. In 2024, all 33 vessels in the Waterfront Shipping fleet underwent the CDI inspection.

Additionally, we review ship inspection reports using SIRE (Ship Inspection Report programme), a database of vessel inspection reports from major international oil and gas companies. We access the database throughout the year to verify that vessels are maintained and managed in a safe manner that will allow us to commercially operate the vessels without restrictions.

Training

In addition to safety training required by ship management companies, we provide targeted training programs for crews on Waterfront Shipping vessels, including training on key safety hazards. These programs reinforce ship worker knowledge through regular training on and off the vessels.

Twice per year, crews receive training on the safe handling of methanol and nitrogen. Nitrogen is used on board to remove the risk of fire and explosion in the cargo tank and carries a risk of asphyxiation. This safety training includes a safe handling video and a presentation with a Q&A session. The training is delivered in an online format that allows us to modify or supplement the training as needed and provides seafarers with the flexibility to take the training at a pace that promotes their learning and retention.

To verify that crew members fully understand the safe handling of methanol and nitrogen, including the risks, they must take a test. Waterfront Shipping, along with the vessel's technical managers, review individual test scores instead of vessel-wide results. This enables vessel managers to review the safety performance of individual crew members and provide targeted support as needed.

Safety visits

Waterfront Shipping has been conducting annual safety visits of vessels for more than 10 years. These visits are intended to validate that ship owners' programs are translating into a culture of safety and fostering a positive experience for those working aboard the vessels. Safety visit findings for individual vessels are shared with the vessel and owners; owners are required to track all corrective actions. Fleet findings are consolidated to produce a fleet safety rating that serves as a benchmark for continual improvement efforts. To extend the same safety culture to all vessels we use, we conduct safety visits on select spot and Contract of Affreightment (COA) vessels.

Office visits

We conduct office visits every two years with time-charter ship owners and technical managers of Waterfront Shipping vessels. This supports the alignment of safety information and expectations between ships and offices and strengthens working relations between Waterfront Shipping and our ship owners and managers.

PROMOTING SAFE PRACTICES FOR RAIL TRANSPORTATION

In addition to or in lieu of transportation by ship, approximately 40 per cent of the methanol we sell is transported by rail. Of this, the majority is shipped using Methanex's approximately 1,225 leased, operated, and maintained railcars.

In addition to regulatory inspections of those railcars every 10 years, our railcar preventative maintenance program in North America requires Methanex inspections of railcars every five years. Inspections verify that all equipment meets legislated and Methanex standards. As part of each inspection, we carefully examine the car to look for any defects, replace or repair the bottom outlet valve, replace all gaskets, repair any other defects identified, give the car a cleaning, and perform a leak test.

Transportation incidents such as the Lac-Megantic, Quebec derailment in 2013 and the East Palestine, Ohio derailment in 2023 have prompted regulators to enhance transportation standards. The United States Federal Railroad Administration and Transport Canada require all tank railcars to be transitioned to an upgraded railcar design by June 2025 in Canada and May 2029 in the U.S. These upgrades increase the tank shell thickness and thermal protection and require improved fitting and valves. We have now transitioned approximately 90 per cent of our leased fleet and are on track to fully transition our fleet ahead of the Canadian deadline in May 2025.

We received the Grand Slam Award for our rail transportation safety performance for the ninth year in a row. However, in 2024, seven rail cars leased by Methanex were impacted by a derailment in North Dakota, while being operated by one of our rail providers.

Product stewardship
— continued

PROMOTING SAFE PRACTICES FOR TRUCKS AND BARGES

In addition to vessels and railcars, our regional offices also contract barges or trucks and conduct assessments appropriate for their jurisdiction. These assessments, which are conducted on a three- to five-year cycle, include criteria to evaluate quality, safety, security, and environmental practices. In China, we use a barge inspection questionnaire for vendor selection that is based on in-house shipping experience. Our office in Europe has been directly arranging methanol transport by truck for more than 26 years and shared best practices with our other regional offices regarding trucking supplier selection, product stewardship, route risk assessments, unloading site assessments, emergency response, and fuel trends.

Distributors, customers, and our industry

We promote safe handling practices for our methanol in our downstream value chain. Through ongoing engagement and training opportunities for distributors, customers, carriers, and emergency service providers, we share the expertise and knowledge we've developed over more than 30 years of methanol production and handling.

DISTRIBUTORS

We use distributors globally to transport and sell a portion of our methanol to the end consumer. We regularly assess the performance of our distributors, as outlined in our Distributor Responsible Care Program. Where areas for improvements are identified, our marketing and logistics regions use a roadmap for engagement to support distributors as they improve their performance.

CUSTOMERS

Our regional teams deliver timely, high quality compliance documents to our customers. We also proactively share a Methanol Safe Handling brochure with customers and distributors. This brochure includes safe handling information aligned with the GHS and is available in multiple languages.

EXTERNAL TRAINING

We regularly share best practices on methanol safe handling and loading procedures. We offer methanol-handling safety seminars, webinars, and workshops to stakeholders throughout our value chain, including partners, customers, terminals, surveyors, distributors, carriers, and emergency service providers, as well as local and/or regional authorities in all regions where we have sales activities. In 2024, we held 47 safety webinars and seminars, reaching 616 organizations and 1,822 people. We continue to provide technical and safety information about methanol in multiple languages on our website, including material SDSs (as noted above) and a methanol safe handling guide and video.

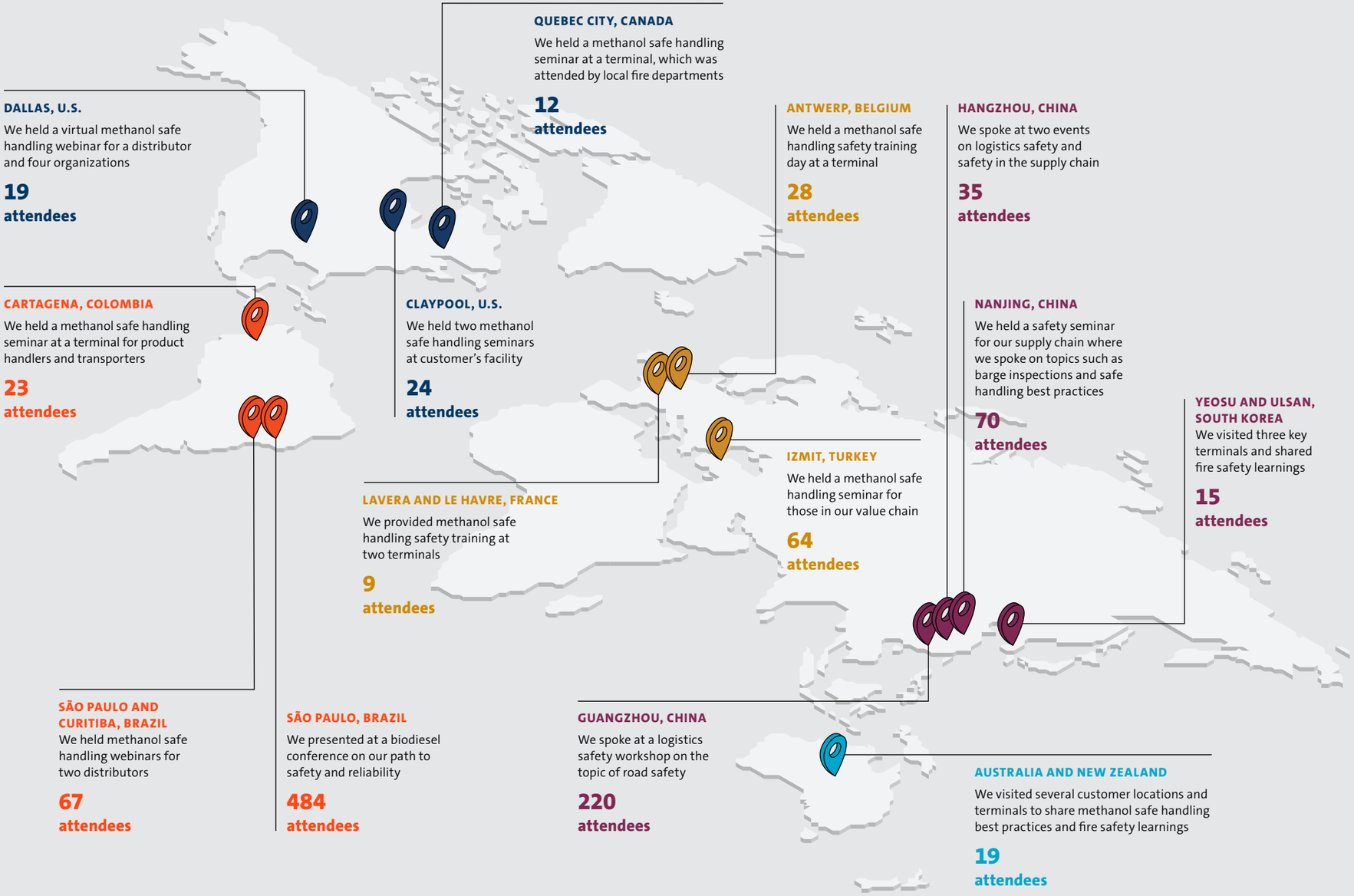
We support the safe handling and transportation of methanol by holding Responsible Care webinars and seminars for our value chain members.

SPOTLIGHT

Promoting methanol safety

We promote safe handling practices for methanol not only in our organization, but externally across the globe.

We use our decades of experience to help educate value chain stakeholders on topics such as barge inspections, emergency response, fire safety, and road safety. Here are some of the ways we engaged in 2024:



QUEBEC CITY, CANADA
We held a methanol safe handling seminar at a terminal, which was attended by local fire departments
12 attendees

DALLAS, U.S.
We held a virtual methanol safe handling webinar for a distributor and four organizations
19 attendees

ANTWERP, BELGIUM
We held a methanol safe handling safety training day at a terminal
28 attendees

HANGZHOU, CHINA
We spoke at two events on logistics safety and safety in the supply chain
35 attendees

CARTAGENA, COLOMBIA
We held a methanol safe handling seminar at a terminal for product handlers and transporters
23 attendees

CLAYPOOL, U.S.
We held two methanol safe handling seminars at customer's facility
24 attendees

NANJING, CHINA
We held a safety seminar for our supply chain where we spoke on topics such as barge inspections and safe handling best practices
70 attendees

YEOSU AND ULSAN, SOUTH KOREA
We visited three key terminals and shared fire safety learnings
15 attendees

IZMIT, TURKEY
We held a methanol safe handling seminar for those in our value chain
64 attendees

LAVERA AND LE HAVRE, FRANCE
We provided methanol safe handling safety training at two terminals
9 attendees

SÃO PAULO AND CURITIBA, BRAZIL
We held methanol safe handling webinars for two distributors
67 attendees

SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL
We presented at a biodiesel conference on our path to safety and reliability
484 attendees

GUANGZHOU, CHINA
We spoke at a logistics safety workshop on the topic of road safety
220 attendees

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND
We visited several customer locations and terminals to share methanol safe handling best practices and fire safety learnings
19 attendees

Product stewardship
— continued

METRICS AND TARGETS | MDR-M, MDR-T

PRODUCT SAFETY/CHEMICALS OF CONCERN | PERCENTAGE	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Revenue from products that contain GHS Category 1 and 2 Health and Environment hazardous substances	100	100	100	100	100
GHS 1 and 2 products that have undergone a hazard assessment	100	100	100	100	100

In 2024, all of the vessels in our Waterfront Shipping fleet underwent the CDI – Marine inspection, which assesses the safety of chemical and gas tankers.

MARINE SAFETY (WFS) | COUNT	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Marine casualties	0	0	0	0	0
Percentage classified as very serious	0	0	0	0	0
Marine vessel safety visits	22	24	30	30	33
Marine vessel inspections (CDI-Marine)	29	29	30	30	34
Marine safety training sessions	160	160	182	128	108

In 2024, we had one transportation incident where seven Methanex-leased railcars were impacted by a train derailment on North Dakota. This incident did not impact our target on page 6 as this methanol was being handled by a third party.

TRANSPORTATION SAFETY | COUNT	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Reportable transport incidents	0	0	0	0	1
Non Accidental Release NARS	0	0	0	0	0
Approved terminals[20]	36	107	115	109	112
Responsible Care seminars held	35	45	30	39	47
Responsible Care seminars attendees	798	835	931	7,342	1,822
Organizations reached	144	167	192	602	616

[20] Terminals approved for use under Methanex's risk-based Type I, II, or III terminal assessment process. This definition was changed in 2022 so the previous numbers are not comparable.

PERFORMANCE TARGETS FOR 2025 AND BEYOND

- → Achieve zero reportable transport safety incidents annually for methanol that we handle.
- → Complete safety visits on 100 per cent of our time charter vessels annually.
- → Reach at least 130 organizations through our product stewardship programs.

POLICIES | MDR-P

Our Manage Logistics Policy Statement outlines our commitment to product stewardship and maintaining high safety standards across all our business units to protect people and the environment. This Policy Statement applies to Methanex owned and operated sites, but also guides our interactions with stakeholders, including our customers and end-users, logistics partners, emergency responders, industry associations, and regulators.

Our Distributor Responsible Care Standard defines the responsible distribution principles, behaviours, and practices we expect. These include effective management plans for risk, communications, legal compliance, sub-distributor management, safe handling, emergency response, performance tracking, and continuous improvement.

Methanex's Senior Vice President, Global Marketing and Logistics holds the highest level of accountability for our Manage Logistics Policy Statement and our Distributor Responsible Care Standard, both of which can be found on our intranet.

ESRS S1

People practices

Our team members are central to everything we do and help us maintain our competitive advantage in the marketplace by committing to safely and reliably producing and distributing an essential product for worldwide customers.

Our diverse geographic profile, yet relatively small headcount, provides our team members with the opportunity to make a powerful impact while working with a talented team of colleagues across the globe. We are committed to providing our team members with a positive work environment where they can grow and thrive.

ACTIONS | S1-4

We are proud of our diverse, global workforce and are committed to actions that improve our team members' experience at Methanex. By engaging with our employees, developing their skills, focusing on internal succession planning and supporting equity, diversity, and inclusion across our organization, we strengthen our culture and our company.

Employee engagement

S1-2

We believe our team members hold valuable insight into Methanex's strengths and weaknesses; therefore, we regularly conduct employee surveys to better understand how our team members experience our culture and to inform improvement efforts. Our most recent employee engagement survey conducted in 2023 drove regional activities in 2024 such as values and behaviour-based recognition programs and improvements to the way we communicate across our sites.

S1-3

Fostering a culture that incorporates our core values of trust, respect, integrity, and professionalism relies on Methanex's employees having a formal process to raise any workplace concerns about conduct that is not in line with our values. In addition to our confidential hotline (read more on page 77), we have regional processes outlining the steps our team members can take to escalate any workplace concerns with their supervisor or Human Resources.

Skills development

S1-13

We are committed to making sure our team members have the knowledge, tools, and opportunities to maximize their potential. As a learning organization, our team members are encouraged to consider their development in terms of the 70/20/10 approach: 70 per cent of development happens on-the-job; 20 per cent is from leadership coaching, mentoring, and network interactions; and 10 per cent comes from formal learning. Through on-the-job learning, coaching, mentoring, and formal development opportunities, we build internal capacity and help our team members grow professionally.

As an organization that relies on individuals with highly technical skills to safely and efficiently manufacture methanol, we place strong emphasis on the evaluation and improvement of technical capabilities (covering topics such as safe operations, engineering principles, chemical processes, operational procedures, maintenance, and monitoring standards). Our programs to support technical skills include:

OUR COMPETENCY ASSURANCE PROGRAM

Our competency assurance program identifies the required competencies for operational and safety-critical roles, and includes training materials, development activities, and knowledge assessments. The program provides visibility to employees on career progression, strengthens employee engagement, and contributes to the safe, reliable operation of our plants and business.

When competency gaps are identified through the program, a development plan is created with the support of the individual's leader to address gaps and build their knowledge, skills and capabilities. Three manufacturing sites have implemented technology to support this program, and we plan to deploy the program at our remaining manufacturing sites in 2025.

Building on the successful implementation of our competency assurance program for plant managers in 2022 and 2023, in 2024 we developed this program for plant managers' direct reports. The program focuses on the individual's operational knowledge (including process safety), people leadership (if applicable), Responsible Care attitudes, and Methanex business knowledge. This program will be operationalized in 2025 and will become a feature of our learning and development offerings for leaders in manufacturing.

OUR TECHNICAL CAREER PATHWAYS SITE

To support those in technical roles, we have a Technical Career Pathways site that brings together the various learning and development support we have available, such as competency assurance program information and the tools and ways the company can support educational opportunities. We also have a professional development program which offers six-to-nine-month global technical assignments, allowing our team members to gain diverse experience and build their global knowledge of Methanex and our operations.

People practices
— continued

Succession planning and leadership development

We recognize that our employees hold valuable institutional knowledge, and we are committed to helping our team members build their careers at Methanex. Our succession and talent management program builds internal capabilities and minimizes succession risks. We proactively identify, assess, and develop talent at all leadership levels of the organization and tailor developmental plans accordingly.

Our in-house Global Leadership Programs—combined with on-the-job experiences, assignments, and projects—help our senior team members deliver on our strategy. This program includes:

- **Methanex Leadership Essentials:** Foundational modules to support participants to develop the capabilities to lead others.
- **Global Mobility Program:** Provides the opportunity for team members to work in another geographic region to gain additional experience and accelerate their development.
- **Center for Creative Leadership:** Provides cross-functional/cross-regional exposure to support development into future leadership roles.
- **Courageous Leadership Program:** Enables experienced leaders to develop the capabilities to lead other managers and/or a function.
- **Executive Leadership Program:** An opportunity for senior leaders to explore the challenges of leading a global organization.
- **High-IMPACT Coaching Program:** Enables leaders to develop the capabilities to coach team members and create a coaching culture.

In 2024, 588 employees[21] participated in the above programs. We aim to provide all our team members with an equal opportunity to grow and develop in the company, therefore we post career opportunities internally and encourage all qualified team members to apply. Our ability to effectively draw from a strong pool of internal talent demonstrates the value of our ongoing succession planning and development efforts.

Forty Methanex HR professionals received training in 2024 on how to mitigate bias and enhance inclusivity in the recruitment process.

Equity, diversity, and inclusion

At Methanex, we strive to provide an equitable and inclusive work environment where diversity is valued, and all global team members are encouraged and supported to reach their full potential. Valuing equity, diversity, and inclusion (EDI) means embracing our differences as strengths and recognizing how this contributes to our competitive advantage. We believe this approach helps us attract and retain the best people, leading to better decision making and increased innovation. This, in turn, leads to a more successful company.

Our Vision, Guiding Principles, and Strategic Priorities together outline our aspirational future state, our non-negotiable commitments to equity, diversity, and inclusion and guides the actions we take at Methanex. Our activities in 2024 focused on:

PROMOTING INCLUSIVE RECRUITMENT

We recognize that fostering an equitable, diverse, and inclusive workplace starts with good hiring practices. In 2024, we developed a Guide to Inclusive and Equitable Recruitment that includes recommendations to mitigate bias and enhance inclusivity in the recruitment process, such as having a diverse interviewing panel and using inclusive language in job postings. In 2024, we provided training to 40 HR professionals on the guide. We plan to provide further training on inclusive recruitment to leaders by embedding the learnings into our Global Leadership Program.

FOCUSING ON EQUITABLE SUCCESSION PLANNING

As part of succession planning, we regularly identify key competencies necessary for our success and business continuity and individuals with those competencies. Our Guide to Equitable Succession Planning is used throughout our regional and global talent management processes. The guide is a tool for leaders to help mitigate bias in our succession planning, supporting more objective decision making and enhancing the visibility of diverse talent.

PROVIDING EDI TRAINING

Ignite Inclusion is a two-hour foundational learning module designed to foster a more inclusive culture through awareness and by encouraging sharing and self-reflection. All regions have now completed this module, and we continue to offer it as part of the onboarding process for new Methanex employees around the globe.

[21] This number excludes participants of our Global Mobility Program.

SUPPORTING EMPLOYEE RESOURCE GROUPS

Employee Resource Groups (ERGs) are voluntary, employee-led groups that bring together employees who share an interest in a specific dimension of diversity, with the aim of supporting groups that have been historically disadvantaged. To support our ERGs, we have developed an ERG toolkit, which creates a consistent approach for ERGs, provides guidance on forming and maintaining an ERG, and outlines ERG roles and responsibilities, including leadership involvement. Methanex supports each ERG with a leadership sponsor, a budget, and time (during work hours) to plan and host events. We have three ERGs at Methanex:

Ascend Women

Ascend Women aims to support women personally and professionally at all stages of their lives and careers. Ascend Women has chapters in Trinidad and Tobago, Geismar, New Zealand, and Egypt. In 2024, our newest chapter, Ascend Egypt, hosted guest speaker Nevin El Gendy, a certified life and leadership coach, who led the group in a sharing circle focused on embracing vulnerability and recognizing shared experiences and challenges.

The Asian Professional Network

The Asian Professional Network is Methanex's first global ERG. This ERG aims to celebrate and highlight the rich diversity of Asian cultures. Fifty Methanex employees attended the Asian Professional Network launch in 2024, where participants spoke about the challenges they have faced in their careers and provided support to one another.

Methanex Pride

Methanex Pride is our newest ERG and aims to create a safe space for LGBTQIA+ employees to be their true selves without fear of judgment or discrimination. Methanex Pride launched in late 2024, where members of Methanex's Executive Leadership Team provided statements demonstrating their support and commitment for the ERG.

We aim to support employees and promote inclusion through our three Methanex ERGs: Ascend Women, the Asian Professional Network, and Methanex Pride.

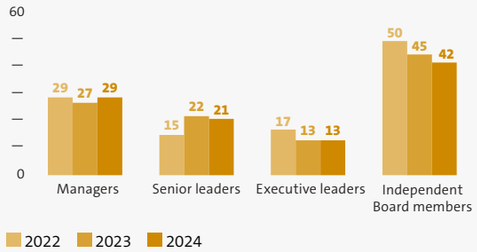
People practices
— continued

METRICS AND TARGETS | S1-9, S1-5

For more information about diversity on Methanex's Board of Directors, see the Corporate Governance section, page 25.

WOMEN AT VARIOUS LEVELS

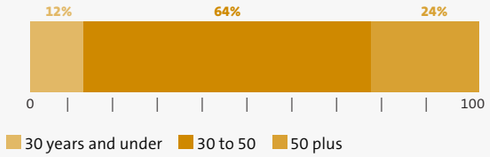
per cent



Our age-diverse workforce helps contribute to diversity of thought, which we believe makes Methanex stronger.

TEAM MEMBERS BY AGE

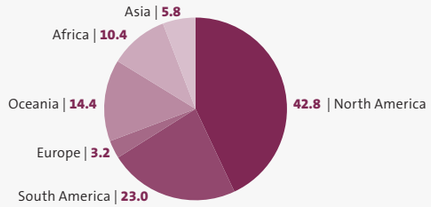
per cent



Our team members span 11 countries, speak different languages, represent different cultures, and have different backgrounds, experiences, and perspectives.

TEAM MEMBERS BY LOCATION

per cent



For other workforce-related metrics, see our performance table on page 86.

PERFORMANCE TARGETS FOR 2025 AND BEYOND

- → Further integrate inclusive and equitable recruitment processes and upskill leaders.
- → Progress the development of a consistent approach in reviewing diversity metrics.
- → Build engagement and momentum of new and existing ERGs.

POLICIES | S1-1

Our primary people practices policy, our Human Resources Policy Statement, outlines our commitment to providing a safe, inclusive and respectful workplace for all our employees. It also outlines our focus on four key areas of human resources management: talent acquisition, remuneration and benefits, learning, development and succession and employee well-being.

This policy statement is supported by our:
- Equity, Diversity, and Inclusion (EDI) Policy Statement
- Anti-Harassment Standard
- Human Rights Policy Statement
- Code of Business Conduct

Together, these five policies and standards address our commitment to eliminate discrimination, harassment, provide equal opportunities and advance diversity and inclusion across our operations. These policies and standards prohibit discrimination based on race, gender, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, disability, genetic information, pregnancy, or any other protected characteristic.

Our EDI Policy Statement outlines the mandate of our Global EDI Council, which works to develop and drive our EDI strategy across our organization. Our initiatives are focused on groups at particular risk of vulnerability, such as women, visible minorities, or workers with disabilities.

Our Human Rights Policy Statement also outlines the fundamental rights of our employees, which includes the right to associate with employee organizations, unions, works councils or similar groups without fear of reprisal, intimidation or harassment.

Our Human Rights Policy Statement also prohibits the use of child or forced labour, slavery, or human trafficking in any of our global operations or facilities. We expect our suppliers and contractors to uphold the same standards. We provide a confidential hotline for workers, contractors, and suppliers to report suspected human rights violations or general misconduct (read more on page 77).

Our Human Rights Policy Statement has been informed by: the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights, the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights, the core conventions of the International Labour Organization, the United Nation's (UN) Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the UN's Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and the UN Convention of the Rights of the Child.

Our Code of Business Conduct Policy details our standards for ethical and honest behaviour across our company. Read more about our Code of Business Conduct on page 75.

Methanex's Senior Vice President, Corporate Resources, is accountable for oversight of the Human Resources Policy Statement. This policy statement applies to all Methanex operations and employees. Our Human Resources Policy Statement, and all supporting policies and standards, are available to Methanex employees on our intranet.

ESRS S3

Affected communities

We strive to have a positive impact on communities near our operations by being a good neighbour and responsible corporate citizen. Through respectful engagement and collaboration, we work to support local needs and build lasting, mutually beneficial relationships.

We recognize the importance of demonstrating a commitment to Indigenous rights and culture, in keeping with the principles of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. We recognize that as stewards of the land on which we operate, we have a responsibility to foster dialogue with Indigenous Peoples for whom the land holds significance.

ACTIONS

We work to build trust in the communities in which we live and work, through open, two-way communication. In New Zealand and Canada, we pay particular attention to building positive relationships with local Indigenous communities in a manner that is respectful of their unique culture and their traditional lands on which we reside.

S3-4, S3-2

Community engagement

We continually work to understand community interests, communicate information about our product and business activities and address any community concerns. We develop working relationships to enable effective dialogue and work to address any issues or concerns in a timely and respectful manner. Through Community Advisory Panels (CAPs), open communication, joint community response exercises, and Indigenous engagement, we work to build trust with local communities.

PROMOTING OPEN COMMUNICATION

Promoting communication through a variety of forums helps us build trust with our fence-line communities. In addition to our formalized engagement through CAPs and emergency response exercises, we have local initiatives and host events to encourage two-way communication between Methanex and local community members. We do this primarily through stakeholder associations, open house days, community projects, seminars, surveys, and public meetings.

S3-3

We believe that local community members have the right to voice their concerns about the impacts our operations have, or may have, on their community and the environment. To facilitate this, we provide several ways for community members to contact us with concerns. Concerns received are acknowledged, recorded through our incident management system and resolved where necessary. The individual who made the complaint may receive follow up communication from our site management, where appropriate. Some of the communication channels used in our regions include:

- Local Facebook pages that are regularly monitored
- Direct communications via email, SMS, or phone to our stakeholder relations teams
- Meetings with our CAPs, local government, and local business associations
- Open houses
- Proactive communications to our CAPs and other neighbours regarding unusual activity that may impact community members, including advance notice of turnarounds

WORKING WITH COMMUNITY ADVISORY PANELS

CAPs at our manufacturing locations are made up of Methanex staff and community members to formally facilitate communication and transparency between Methanex and our communities, helping us build and sustain positive, ongoing relationships with our stakeholders. CAP meetings allow us to share information about plant operations and address any community questions or concerns related to our product and operations. We also ask our CAPs for feedback about our programs and involve them in identifying areas of need within their local communities. In 2024, we held 22 CAP meetings (both in person and virtually).

In 2024, our Medicine Hat CAP members received a high-level version of our Switch On to Responsible Care training (read more on page 53). Having our CAP participate in this training helps members understand how we prioritize and approach safety at our worksites.

In 2024, we held 22 CAP meetings to facilitate communication between Methanex and neighbouring communities.

Affected communities
— continued

COLLABORATING WITH COMMUNITIES ON EMERGENCY RESPONSE

We recognize that nearby communities have a vested interest in how we approach safety and, in particular, how we would respond in the event of an emergency. We hold regular exercises to test our emergency response procedures and exercises with internal and external emergency response agencies. In 2024, we held more than 200 emergency response exercises with more than 2,400 individuals. Read more about a 2024 exercise conducted at our Medicine Hat facility in 2024 in the sidebar.

INVESTING IN COMMUNITIES

Methanex is committed to supporting healthy communities in the areas where we operate. Our community investments are focused on providing financial support to areas of need within the communities near our operations as well as partnering with team members through a matching grants program. Together with our employees, in 2024 we donated nearly $2 million and 6,500 hours of employee time to community efforts around the world. Read more about our 2024 community giving initiatives on page 72.

STORY

Testing our emergency response

In 2024, we conducted a site-wide emergency response exercise at our Medicine Hat manufacturing facility in partnership with local emergency response agencies.

We simulated a methanol tank fire, and our site's emergency response team responded, along with Medicine Hat's Fire and Emergency Services and the city's Director of Emergency Management.

The exercise was successful and demonstrated how our emergency response program continues to improve.

Conducting emergency response exercises with local responders allows us to assess our internal abilities, identify opportunities to strengthen our response capabilities and helps build trust and capacity in the community in the event of a real emergency.

More than 2,400 individuals participated in emergency response exercises in 2024.

Affected communities
— continued

Relationships with Indigenous communities

We are committed to building trust and fostering positive relationships with Indigenous communities. We work near Indigenous communities only in New Zealand and Canada.

ENGAGING WITH INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES

We engage with Indigenous communities in a manner that is respectful and considers their unique history, rights, and culture, including their traditional lands and cultural heritage resources. Cultural heritage resources refer to objects, sites, or locations of cultural, historical or archaeological significance to Indigenous communities.

In **New Zealand** we have an agreement called Te Rōpū Rangapū Aronga Tahi, which means, The Group of Shared Vision. This agreement brings together tangata whenua (people of the land) from the four main hapū in the Motunui and Waitara area, where we operate. These are Ngāti Rahiri, Otaraua, Pukerangiora, and Manukorihi. The group meets quarterly to promote open communication and discussion on topics of mutual interest including environmental and water stewardship. We are currently reviewing and revising our Māori Engagement Strategy for our New Zealand operations. This updated strategy will guide our approach to consultation and relationship building with local Māori communities in the coming years.

Our Indigenous Reconciliation Action Plan for our Medicine Hat location in **Canada** is a road map for how we intend to work in partnership with Indigenous communities, businesses, and organizations. It outlines practical commitments that demonstrate our support for reconciliation, including how we plan to continue advancing our learning, support initiatives to improve the outcomes for Indigenous Peoples, and how we will engage in respectful engagement with Indigenous Peoples. The Reconciliation Action Plan is a living document that evolves as new opportunities and initiatives emerge.

RAISING MĀORI AWARENESS IN NEW ZEALAND

We work closely with local Indigenous Peoples—the hapū and iwi—to ensure that the land we operate on is respected and protected. We work to build positive relationships with local Māori peoples and deepen our understanding of Māori culture and traditions.

Well-being at work

Methanex has an approach to wellness based on Te Whare Tapa Whā, a Māori model that represents health and well-being as a wharenui (meeting house) with four walls (representing physical, spiritual, mental and emotional, and family and social health). Our approach includes a suite of resources and actions to help employees take care of each aspect of wellness. It empowers people to actively embrace their own well-being, breathes life into shared values, and supports people to thrive.

Māori celebrations

For Matariki (Māori New Year), we shared hāngi (a traditional meal cooked underground) and planted a tree on our site in memory of our ancestors. During Te Wiki o te Reo Māori (Māori language week), we distributed hoodies adorned with Māori art, learned Māori songs and games, and provided free coffee to those who ordered in Māori.

RAISING INDIGENOUS AWARENESS IN CANADA

In 2024, we continued to take steps towards reconciliation, including support for Indigenous cultural awareness and corporate acknowledgment of Canada's National Day for Truth and Reconciliation. On this day, team members in Vancouver and Medicine Hat were invited to view webinars offered by the National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation on topics such as exploring the impact of residential schools, the importance of allyship, and addressing barriers to reconciliation.

We sponsored the Medicine Hat Public School Division's (MHPSD) event, KisKihkeyimowin, which means "sharing good teachings" in Plains Cree for the second year in a row. MHPSD held the event in partnership with the Medicine Hat College and the Miywasin Friendship Centre, where students in grades four and 10 from MHPSD had the opportunity to connect with Blackfoot, Cree and Métis cultures, teachings and traditions. This event allows students to gain a deeper understanding and respect for Indigenous culture through stories, hands-on activities, and experiences. We believe supporting initiatives like this are essential to advancing Indigenous awareness in our communities and advancing reconciliation.

STORY

Supporting Māori customs and traditions

Our New Zealand site sits on land that used to hold a farm called Te Mātai Whetū. Methanex remains connected to the descendants of the family that called Te Mātai Whetū home for generations.

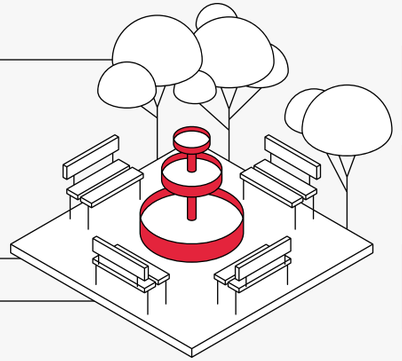
Methanex held discussions with descendants of the family that lived on Te Mātai Whetū about ways to revitalize connections to their spiritual home and having a place to bury the whenua (placenta) of babies born into the family, which is an important Māori custom that symbolically connects the baby with the land and its ancestors.

In 2019, Methanex and these descendants reached an agreement to fence off a small area of land for burial use, strengthening the relationship between the whānau (extended family) and Methanex. This burial ground continues to be used and, in 2024, Methanex hosted the whānau for a celebratory meal on their ancestral lands as a commitment of Methanex's acknowledgment of the history and importance of the family and the land.

SPOTLIGHT

Investing in communities across our operations

We strive to be a respected and valued corporate citizen by creating positive and long-term impacts in the communities where we operate. Our Community Investment Program focuses our community giving under three pillars tied to seven United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) where we believe we can create a positive impact. In 2024, these are some of the initiatives we supported:



Hong Kong participated in the Kindness Walk in support of ImpactHK, a not-for-profit that supports individuals experiencing homelessness.

Medicine Hat donated to the Root Cellar Food and Wellness Hub's Brown Bag Lunch Program, which provides lunches for children experiencing food insecurity.

Belgium participated in a charity run, raising money for La Porte Verde – Snijboontje, a social centre that aims to promote social inclusion and improve the living conditions of its users.

INCLUSIVE COMMUNITIES

SDG 1 | No Poverty

SDG 5 | Gender Equality

SDG 10 | Reduced Inequalities

We invest in programs that contribute to an open, equal, and inclusive future for communities. We aim to address issues that help to eliminate poverty, reduce overall inequalities, and promote gender equality.

Trinidad and Tobago provided scholarship funds to five students pursuing post-secondary education in engineering or environmental studies.

EDUCATION FOR THE FUTURE

SDG 4 | Quality Education

SDG 8 | Decent Work and Economic Growth

We support organizations that promote quality education, decent work, and economic growth, including training and scholarship opportunities and STEM education.

Egypt trained more than 370 people, primarily women, in Damietta in Damietta, promoting entrepreneurship and helping them secure decent jobs in the community, as part of the partnership with the International Labour Organization.

Chile sponsored a vocational guidance program where 600 students were able to visit a local college and learn about the programs offered.

Vancouver supported the Michael Cuccione Foundation's 'Kick for a Cure' event to fight childhood cancer. Methanex Vancouver has raised more than $1 million for this organization over the past 15 years.

Geismar donated 117 tonnes of office furniture and other construction materials that were no longer needed to several local not-for-profit organizations. This included eight truckloads of lumber decking and building materials that will be repurposed for development projects in the New Orleans community.

New Zealand continued to support the Taranaki Health Foundation's neonatal health unit. Methanex has committed to investing $2 million over a ten-year period to support this facility, which will provide essential care for newborns and support families in the region.

HEALTH, SAFETY, AND ENVIRONMENT

SDG 3 | Good Health and Well-Being

SDG 13 | Climate Action

We support programs that advance continued good health, safety, and well-being for individuals. Emphasis is placed on purposeful programs that empower people to achieve healthier and safer lives. In addition, we support organizations that advance environmental innovation, conservation, or awareness, to contribute to the strength of our communities.

Affected communities
— continued

METRICS AND TARGETS | S3-5

We strive to engage with and have a positive impact on the communities in which we operate.

COMMUNITY-RELATED METRICS

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Community advisory panel (CAP) meetings	16	19	21	20	**22**
Community investment (million USD)	1.74	1.29	1.32	2.02	**1.96**
Time contribution (hours)	2,383	4,240	4,305	6,686	**6,478**
Organizations receiving support	310	322	347	383	**390**
Scholarships	98	94	88	97	**88**

PERFORMANCE TARGETS FOR 2025 AND BEYOND

→ No targets have been set for this topic.

POLICIES | S3-1

Our Stakeholder Relations Policy Statement formalizes our approach to proactive engagement and building positive relationships with parties who may be affected by, or have a vested interest in, our company, including local and Indigenous communities in proximity to our operations. This Policy Statement applies to all Methanex owned and operated locations. The Policy Statement outlines our intention for fostering respectful engagement with Indigenous communities around our operations, with respect for their unique history, culture, and rights, in keeping with the principles of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples as well as with the governing treaties of regions in which we operate.

Methanex's Senior Vice President, Finance & Chief Financial Officer is accountable for this policy. Our Stakeholder Relations Policy Statement is available to all employees via our intranet and to external stakeholders via our public website.

We aim to support local needs and foster lasting, mutually beneficial relationships.

04

Governance

We are committed to working with trust, respect, integrity, and professionalism.

CHILE

Our two methanol plants in Chile supply methanol to Latin America and the Asia Pacific region. We built our first plant in the region of Magallanes more than 30 years ago.

ESRS G1

Business conduct

Ethical behaviour is essential to building trust with our stakeholders. Our commitment to principled behaviour is reinforced through our corporate policies, regular training, and our transparent approach to external relations.

GOVERNANCE

Governance for ethical matters

GOV-1, G1-3

Our Board of Directors' Audit, Finance, and Risk Committee annually reviews the Company's compliance with the Code of Business Conduct (Code) as well as the processes and procedures for the receipt, retention, and treatment of reports that involve breaches related to accounting, finance, or auditing. In addition, the Corporate Governance Committee annually reviews the Code and recommends to the Board for approval any changes to the Code. Both the Audit, Finance, and Risk, and Corporate Governance Committees annually receive a report that reviews compliance with our Code and reports on employee awareness of the Ethics Hotline so that the committees can satisfy itself that management has created a culture of integrity throughout the organization.

Among other things, the Code e-learning covers topics such as our values, avoiding insider trading, protecting human rights, and the prohibition of bribes and facilitation payments. In addition, Board members must also sign an acknowledgment of the Code annually.

POLICIES AND TRAINING | G1-1

We have a suite of procedures, policies and standards that set clear expectations for our team members on business conduct and outline the reporting avenues for our team members if they have concerns about ethical behaviour in our workplace.

Business ethics policies and training

We are committed to upholding the highest standards in ethical business conduct across our operations. Our Code of Business Conduct outlines the rules, principles, values, expectations and behaviours that all Methanex employees must follow. The Code applies to all employees of Methanex and our majority-owned subsidiaries.

The Code is supported by other internal procedures, policies and standards, including our:

- Ethics Hotline procedure
- Corrupt Payments Prevention Policy
- Corporate Gifts and Entertainment Policy
- Competition Law Policy
- Confidential Information and Trading in Securities Policy
- Anti-Harassment Standard

We provide employees with training in these policies and standards as well as others as needed to address the risks inherent in their roles. Our specific training requirements are described in more detail below.

CODE OF BUSINESS CONDUCT

G1-1

Communicating the Code and its supporting procedures, policies and standards to our team members is a key component of promoting a corporate culture that aligns with our core values. We require new and existing employees to complete annual e-training on the Code, which includes information on how to report suspected violations (read more on page 77) and a short test to ensure they understood the content. New team members must also review and acknowledge the Code as part of our hiring and onboarding process.

Methanex's Legal Department, under the oversight of our General Counsel, is responsible for administration of the Code; however, our Board of Directors holds the ultimate responsibility for our Code of Business Conduct and verifying that we operate our business according to our core values.

Business conduct
— continued

CORRUPT PAYMENTS PREVENTION POLICY

G1-3

At Methanex, we do not tolerate bribery or corruption, and we are committed to acting professionally, honourably and with integrity in all business dealings and relationships. Our Corrupt Payments Prevention Policy prohibits the negotiation, payment, or receipt of bribes, facilitation payments, or 'kickbacks' by employees, contractors or agents acting on our behalf. Our Corrupt Payments Prevention Policy also includes guidance for third-party gifts and entertainment expenditures to verify that a gift would not be viewed as a bribe, facilitation payment, or 'kickback'. Our Corporate Gifts and Entertainment Policy provides additional detail around the appropriateness of gifts and entertainment that team members may be offered.

Team members with concerns about bribery or corruption are encouraged to use our ethics reporting process (please see page 77 for more information).

Training on the Corrupt Payments Prevention Policy occurs every two years for specific team members, including senior leaders, who interact with government officials.

COMPETITION LAW POLICY

We believe it is critically important for our team members to be able to identify what is considered anti-competitive behaviour and to know how to prevent or respond to anti-competitive behaviour, real or perceived, that they may encounter. As a global company, we have many different relationships with third parties—including customers, distributors, gas suppliers and competitors—with whom we have methanol "swap" agreements, or from whom we purchase methanol. In all our relationships, we abide by the principles of fair competition and comply with all applicable antitrust and competition laws. Our Competition Law Policy outlines prohibited anti-competitive behaviours with competitors, customers or other third parties, as well as behaviours and practices to avoid inadvertent or perceived anti-competitive behaviour.

Our legal department regularly provides training (often with the support of external legal counsel) to team members who may encounter competitors through commercial negotiations, transactions, or industry associations.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION AND TRADING IN SECURITIES POLICY

As a publicly traded company, our team members must understand their obligations regarding the disclosure and use of privileged information or relevant events that may influence our share price. Our Confidential Information and Trading in Securities Policy outlines our requirements with respect to the treatment of confidential information and advises insiders as to when they may trade in Methanex shares. This policy also prohibits insiders, including all Methanex's executive officers and directors, from purchasing financial instruments designed to hedge or offset a decrease in the market value of our common shares or equity-based incentive awards that they hold. Insiders are also prohibited from short selling the company's securities, trading in put-or-call options on the company's securities or entering into equity monetization arrangements related to the company's securities.

Team members regularly receive either web-based or in-person compliance training that focuses on ethical business conduct, including the foregoing policy. In addition, employees who are considered "insiders" under Canadian securities laws have been provided with training concerning their obligations and responsibilities.

TAX TRANSPARENCY AND OUR TAX POLICY

During the course of our business activities, we contribute to local economies through employment, the purchase of goods and services, tax payments, and community investments. We believe that payment of our taxes is an important part of our obligations to the communities in which we operate. Our approach to tax compliance and tax risk is shared publicly in our Tax Policy, which outlines our principles around compliant, co-operative, transparent and ethical tax management.

We undertake tax planning in accordance with applicable local laws, and our aim is to support the development of Methanex's business in a way that reflects our legal obligations as well as our commitments to our team members, shareholders and the communities in which we operate. When determining transfer pricing, we do so in compliance with local laws and international standards, such as the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development guidelines. Our financial statements and the MD&A in our Annual Report provide detailed information on income taxes.

Business conduct
— continued

ANTI-HARASSMENT STANDARD
We are committed to providing a workplace that is free from all forms of harassment. We strictly prohibit any behaviour that has the purpose or effect of creating a hostile, intimidating, or offensive environment. Our Anti-Harassment Standard outlines our commitments to providing a positive work environment, defines the roles and responsibilities of our team members, supervisors and Human Resources in preventing harassment and details our processes for investigating and responding to allegations of harassment.

All team members, including our directors, ELT and other senior leaders, are required to annually complete our Respectful Workplace e-learning module as part of our Annual Values Refresher, which outlines our team members' responsibilities under our Anti-Harassment Standard.

PROCESSES | G1-1, G1-3

We conduct regular assessments to evaluate our internal fraud controls and use a principled approach to engaging with external parties, helping us reduce our legal and financial risk, protect our reputation, and build trusting relationships with stakeholders.

Business ethics

We reduce the risk of unethical business conduct at our company through proactive actions. This includes encouraging team members to report potential conduct violations to our Ethics Hotline, conducting annual fraud risk assessments and setting the expectation for our ship management companies (who operate the vessels that Waterfront Shipping charters) that facilitation payments are strictly prohibited.

REPORTING ETHICAL CONCERNS
Team members can report suspected violations of the Code and its supporting policies and standards to their supervisor or the Methanex Legal Department. For individuals who do not feel comfortable reporting their concern directly, we also maintain a 24-hour confidential Ethics Hotline. Reporting information for our hotline can be found on our intranet and public website.

All reports to the Ethics Hotline are received by the General Counsel and are forwarded to appropriate members of management for investigation. Concerns regarding financial or accounting-related matters are immediately reported to the Chair of the Audit, Finance, and Risk Committee, where together with the General Counsel, they determine how best to investigate the report. In the case of an alleged violation by an executive officer or director, the Chair and/or CEO and the Board of Directors are responsible for determining whether a violation has occurred and, if so, what disciplinary measures are appropriate. Employees alleged to be in violation of the Code or a related policy will be given an opportunity to present their version of events. If it is determined an employee has committed a violation, disciplinary action will be taken, up to and including termination of employment.

Retaliation against a team member who reports in good faith what they believe to be a violation of the Code or other policy or standard is strictly forbidden. This means that the employee cannot be disciplined, demoted, fired, threatened, harassed or discriminated against.

CONDUCTING FRAUD RISK ASSESSMENTS
G1-3

Each year, as part of the planning process for our Sarbanes-Oxley (SOX) compliance testing, our internal audit team conducts a global fraud risk assessment. The team evaluates fraud risks and determines if our organization has appropriate controls in place to address these risks and if additional testing is required. In particular, this assessment considers different fraud-related risks such as 'kickbacks', theft (e.g., misappropriation of inventory, petty cash, false expense claims, equipment theft, securities fraud, and creation of fictitious vendors), illegal payments/inappropriate gifts, securities fraud and conflicts of interest. We determine further actions where necessary.

REDUCING THE RISK OF FACILITATION PAYMENTS
Facilitation payments when interacting with port and/or border authorities is a topical issue in the marine shipping and logistics businesses. To address this risk, we contractually prohibit our ship management companies from accepting or offering facilitation payments in their charter contracts with us.

Business conduct
— continued

Political influence and lobbying

G1-5

We believe that methanol can play an important role in displacing fuels that have higher emissions. Consequently, our own lobbying activities have focused primarily on advocating for global support for methanol and support for technology that can help us reduce our emissions across our operations.

In 2024, we created a new position, the Director for Low-carbon Regulation and Advocacy, to centralize our advocacy efforts, who reports to the Senior Vice President, Low Carbon Solutions. Regionally, any lobbying activities are overseen by the managing directors of our manufacturing regions, each of whom reports to a member of the executive leadership team. We comply with lobbying legislation and reporting requirements in the jurisdictions in which we operate.

In 2024, our advocacy activities were focused on the following issues:

ISSUE	LOCATION	METHANEX'S POSITION ON THIS ISSUE
Inclusion for methanol in the International Maritime Organization (IMO)'s list of low-carbon fuels	International	We believe that methanol presents a practical solution for the maritime industry to meet IMO and EU decarbonization regulations. We advocate for regulations that create the confidence needed to underpin investments in low carbon fuel production and use. In particular, we support measures that ensure that decarbonization is a financially rational choice (by closing the price gap between low-carbon and conventional fuels), and by fully detailing a reduction trajectory.
Investment incentives and investment tax credits for low-carbon methanol technology, including carbon capture, utilization and storage (CCUS) and renewable hydrogen production	Canada, U.S., New Zealand	Our objective is to advocate for climate policies and regulations that support the development, deployment and financing of emissions reduction and low-carbon methanol projects such as the utilization of captured carbon or renewable hydrogen production in methanol production.
Low-carbon fuel certification	International	Through our participation with the Methanol Institute, we advocate for globally consistent approaches to the development and certification of low-carbon fuels, including allowing for transparent book and claim systems.
Low-carbon fuel standards, regulations	Canada, U.S., EU, New Zealand, China, Trinidad and Tobago	As a leading producer and supplier of methanol, we are committed to supporting the objectives of low-carbon fuel standards programs for advancing the use and production of low-carbon methanol.
Access to natural gas supply	Argentina, New Zealand, Trinidad and Tobago	We advocate for policies that support supply reliability and competitive pricing for natural gas produced in Argentina (for supply to Chile), New Zealand and Trinidad and Tobago. A reliable supply of natural gas allows us to operate our plants more efficiently, which helps reduce our GHG intensity.
Energy policy	Chile, Argentina	We advocate for policies that facilitate stable and sustainable energy trade between the two countries.
Energy security	New Zealand	We advocate for policies that support the role of natural gas in ensuring energy security in New Zealand, which has a highly renewable electricity sector dependant on hydro generation.
Emissions intensive and trade-exposed businesses	New Zealand, Canada	We advocate for policies that ensure that emissions intensive and trade-exposed businesses are not unfairly affected by the relevant carbon-pricing regimes.
Chemicals Management Plan Risk Assessment and proposed risk management of methanol	Canada	Methanex is committed to the safe handling, management and use of methanol, in compliance with government regulations, industry best practices and our internal safety standards. We recognize the potential risks associated with methanol and advocate for effective risk assessment and management strategies to ensure the health and safety of stakeholders and the environment.

To support industry positions and stay informed of policy developments, we maintain membership in industry associations such as the Methanol Institute, the American Chemistry Council (ACC), the Chemistry Industry Association of Canada (CIAC), the China Petroleum and Chemical Industry Federation, the China Nitrogen Fertilizer Industry Association and the International Methanol Producers and Consumers Association (IMPCA). Two Methanex employees are current board members of the Methanol Institute, an industry association that acts as the voice of the global methanol industry. Through our representation, we provide feedback on proposed policies, advocate for existing methanol demand, and promote the growth of emerging energy demand. Read more about the Methanol Institute's engagement and position on current and proposed legislation here.

While we may have memberships or relationships with industry organizations or groups that may be involved in political advocacy, at Methanex, we are politically agnostic and do not favour any political party, group, or individual and we do not use company funds to support political candidates or parties, directly or indirectly.

Business conduct
— continued

Responsible procurement

G1-2, G1-6

Maintaining an ethical and responsible approach to our procurement processes helps us uphold our company standards for social and labour practices, and builds resilience to events that are environmental, political or disruptive in nature. The majority of our procurement budget is used to purchase natural gas and other feedstocks, followed by the procurement of services such as transportation for our product and labour, including contractors. We seek to work with suppliers and contractors that align with Methanex's values and responsible practices.

PROVIDING PROMPT PAYMENTS

We recognize that an important part of maintaining positive relationships with top-tier suppliers and contractors who align with our values is providing them with prompt payment for services and supplies. Our standard payment terms, regardless of supplier or contractor size or category, is 30 days from the date of invoice. In 2024, approximately 90 per cent of our contracts were on 30-day net payment term.

PROCURING NATURAL GAS

Regional supply and demand of natural gas, the feedstock we use to manufacture methanol, can change over time. In the event of a supply shortfall in any region, our goal is to work with local authorities to ensure basic population needs are met while ensuring we are treated fairly alongside other industrial natural gas users in the region. For further details on the security of natural gas for our operations, please see our Annual Report.

EVALUATING CONTRACTORS AND DISTRIBUTORS

We consider a contractor's environmental, health and safety performance during the vendor qualification and selection process. We use ISNetworld or equivalent internal tools to select and screen contractors across our operations. Our selection process begins with interviews with contracting companies to evaluate their safety culture and performance. Once appointed, contractors undergo onboarding, followed by an on-site orientation. Each contractor is assigned a Methanex contractor representative that conducts regular meetings, performance, and safety discussions to support the contractor's alignment with our policies and procedures throughout the duration of the contract.

For details on how we select responsible carriers, terminals, and contractors, see Transportation Safety (page 61), and Employee and Contractor Safety (page 53).

We use distributors globally to transport and sell a portion of our methanol to the end consumer. Our global Distributor Responsible Care Standard helps distributors align their handling practices with Responsible Care and Methanex's product stewardship principles. For details, see Product Stewardship on page 60.

SUPPORTING THE FIGHT AGAINST MODERN SLAVERY

Methanex takes seriously our responsibility to respect human rights and address the risks of forced labour and child labour across our business. With the help of a third party, we have conducted a gap analysis and risk assessment of our operations and global supply chain, as outlined by Canada's *Fighting Against Forced and Child Labour in Supply Chains Act*. This work included an identification of priority risk areas and recommended mitigations. We will continue to advance our understanding of the risk of forced and child labour across our supply chain and implement mitigation actions, where appropriate. Please see our latest Report here.

METRICS AND TARGETS

PERFORMANCE TARGETS FOR 2025 AND BEYOND

- → Deliver annual antitrust training to all marketing and logistics regions.
- → All employees and Methanex Board Members must complete ethics/Code of Business Conduct and Respectful Workplace training annually.

To reinforce our commitment to principled behaviour, we provide regular training to our employees on our expectations for ethical business conduct.

BUSINESS ETHICS

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Number of employees and contractors who received ethics training	55	15	1,367	2,009	**1,917**
Percentage of senior leaders who acknowledged the Code of Business Conduct	100	100	100	100	**100**
Total amount of legal proceedings associated with bribery or corruption ($)	0	0	0	0	**0**
Fines or settlements paid in the fiscal year related to anti-competitive business practices ($)	0	0	0	0	**0**
Number of legal actions (completed or pending) for anti-competitive behavior, anti-trust, and monopoly practices	0	0	0	0	**0**

NON-ESRS TOPIC

Cybersecurity

Methanex focuses on resilience against cyberattacks to protect our data, systems, assets, and identities.

GOVERNANCE

We have a comprehensive program in place to detect potential threats, malicious activities and to guide our response in the event of a cybersecurity incident. We regularly update and evolve our program and training programs to reflect emerging cybersecurity threats. We take a proactive approach to cybersecurity by ensuring we are prepared to respond to worst-case cybersecurity incidents.

Program pillars

We tailor our cybersecurity activities and practices around three key pillars:

GOVERNANCE AND OVERSIGHT

Management reports to the Board six times per year on cybersecurity matters. Annually, the Audit, Finance and Risk Committee receives a deep-dive presentation on IT-related risk that includes cybersecurity. Our IT Security Governance Standard and Cybersecurity Strategic Plan set our requirements and expectations around: (i) roles and responsibilities, (ii) how we measure success, (iii) adherence to cyber practices and requirements, (iv) continuous training of workforce regarding cyber risks and appropriate behaviours, and (v) advanced training for high-risk roles.

PLANT SYSTEMS

We place a priority focus on plant systems and implementing practices that minimize cybersecurity risk.

TECHNICAL IMPROVEMENTS AND RISK ASSESSMENTS

We work with our business units to conduct cybersecurity reviews of global emerging threats, cyber process hazard assessments at our manufacturing sites, and threat modelling to simulate potential threats. The results inform changes to make our business processes more resilient.

PROCESSES AND TRAINING

Key cybersecurity practices

MDR-A

To maintain a proactive, mature and continually improving cybersecurity program, we focus on the following practices:

UPDATING PROCESSES

We protect our systems, information and physical assets through a cybersecurity system that aligns with the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Cybersecurity Framework (CSF), a leading global framework for managing cybersecurity. The system is internally reviewed on an annual basis and assessed by an independent third party every three years. In 2024, NIST released an updated version of their framework, called NIST CSF 2.0, which places an increased emphasis on cybersecurity governance and cybersecurity throughout the supply chain. We are currently in the process of upgrading our cybersecurity system to align with this new framework, and we plan to complete this work in 2025.

TRAINING

We provide mandatory annual cybersecurity awareness training sessions for all team members. In 2024, 100 per cent of employees completed cybersecurity training. We also provide specific training for distributed control system engineers and Finance, Human Resources, and IT team members to help them manage department-specific cybersecurity and data privacy risks. We regularly evaluate all team members' cybersecurity awareness through phishing campaigns to inform our annual cybersecurity training strategy. In 2024, we increased the complexity of these campaigns to reflect new and emerging risks around artificial intelligence-driven phishing attacks.

AWARENESS

We provide information to make team members aware of their critical role in preventing unauthorized access to our network. The Cybersecurity team publishes a quarterly blog to reinforce the importance of cyber awareness, highlight digital best practices and direct employees to resources. On our intranet, we provide a list of best practices to prevent common attacks such as phishing scams and social engineering. We also hold awareness events such as International Cybersecurity Awareness Month, where in 2024, we provided awareness training for employees focused on the risks and benefits of using artificial intelligence in the workplace.

Cybersecurity
— continued

NETWORK SEGMENTATION
Our network is divided into zones to protect our critical systems and assets from malware and malicious actors. Each zone is classified based on its function with security controls or rules to manage access and traffic flow. We protect our most critical zones, such as our plant systems, from the internet and our corporate network.

IDENTITY AND ACCESS MANAGEMENT
We use multifactor authentication, facial recognition, and best practices for password management and system access. We also use a digital risk protection platform that monitors our brand, and scans for exposure management, including our and our material vendors' public profiles and online presence to detect any potential threats.

We conduct annual disaster recovery testing for our critical systems and infrastructure.

INCIDENT RESPONSE
We aim to complete tabletop cyber emergency response exercises at our plants annually as part of the development of each plant's Incident Response Plan. During these simulations, we respond to scenario events in real time to inform and refine our emergency response. In 2024, we conducted five tabletop cyber emergency response exercises at our plants, which simulated scenarios such as ransomware on control system servers and computers and an unauthorized device connected to the network, providing a bad actor remote access to our system.

SECURITY INFORMATION AND EVENT MANAGEMENT
We use an artificial intelligence and threat modeling tool within our operational technology environment to provide visibility to anomalies and threats. The tool continuously monitors our system for abnormalities and alerts our security operations center to any suspicious activity. Our team reviews the activity and, if necessary, escalates the alert.

DISASTER RECOVERY
We conduct annual disaster recovery testing for our critical systems and infrastructure. To test our recovery response for critical systems, we simulate major events and test our ability to restore our server backups and bring our servers back online. To test our recovery response for our physical manufacturing infrastructure that relies on technology assets, we test secondary (backup) devices to verify that they work as intended, in the event of a power failure to our primary device that renders it inoperable.

METRICS AND TARGETS | MDR-M, MDR-T

Our mandatory training educates employees on company policies and procedures relating to cybersecurity and increases awareness of cybersecurity risks throughout our organization. This target applies to all Methanex employees.

CYBERSECURITY

Number	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Employees and contractors who received mandatory cybersecurity training	1,824	1,620	1,777	2,005	**1,917**

PERFORMANCE TARGETS FOR 2025 AND BEYOND

→ All Methanex employees to complete cybersecurity training annually.

POLICIES | MDR-P

Our IT Operations Standard outlines our approach to IT training and user orientations, access control and passwords, disaster recovery planning and testing, physical device security, and privacy management. The Standard applies to all IT employees, contractors, and service providers with access to Methanex IT assets and services.

This Standard is supported by our:
- Information Technology End User Standard
- IT Cybersecurity Training and Awareness Standard
- IT Change Management Standard

Methanex's Director, Technology Services, is accountable for the oversight of this standard. The standard, and all supporting standards, are available to all Methanex employees via our intranet.

05

Appendices

GEISMAR, LOUISIANA

Our facility in Geismar, Louisiana has an annual production capacity of four million tonnes of methanol. Our Geismar 3 plant has one of the lowest CO_2 emissions intensity profiles in the industry.

Our sustainability ratings profile

We believe that providing decision-useful environmental, social, and governance information to our shareholders enables informed investor decision making. We seek to continually improve our disclosure to support broader understanding of our sustainability activities and efforts.

	RATING ORGANIZATION	SCALE	2021†	2022†	2023†	2024†
	MSCI ESG Rating**	← → CCC to AAA	BBB	AA	AA	AA
	EcoVadis	Unrated → Bronze → Silver → Gold → Platinum	Silver 63	Gold 67	Silver 67	Silver 72
	Sustainalytics ESG Risk Rating***	← → 40+ (severe risk) to 0 (negligible risk)	Medium Risk 25.5	Medium Risk 24.4	Medium Risk 21.5	*
	ISS ESG Corporate Rating	← → D- to A+	C-	C	C	C
	CDP	← → D- to A+	D	C	C	*
	S&P Global Corporate Sustainability Assessment	← → 0 to 100 (best)	N/A	29	34	38****

† All ratings received as of February 15 of the following year.

* Due to the timing of the Sustainalytics and CDP rating assessments, our 2023 Sustainability Report disclosure was not rated prior to the release of this report.

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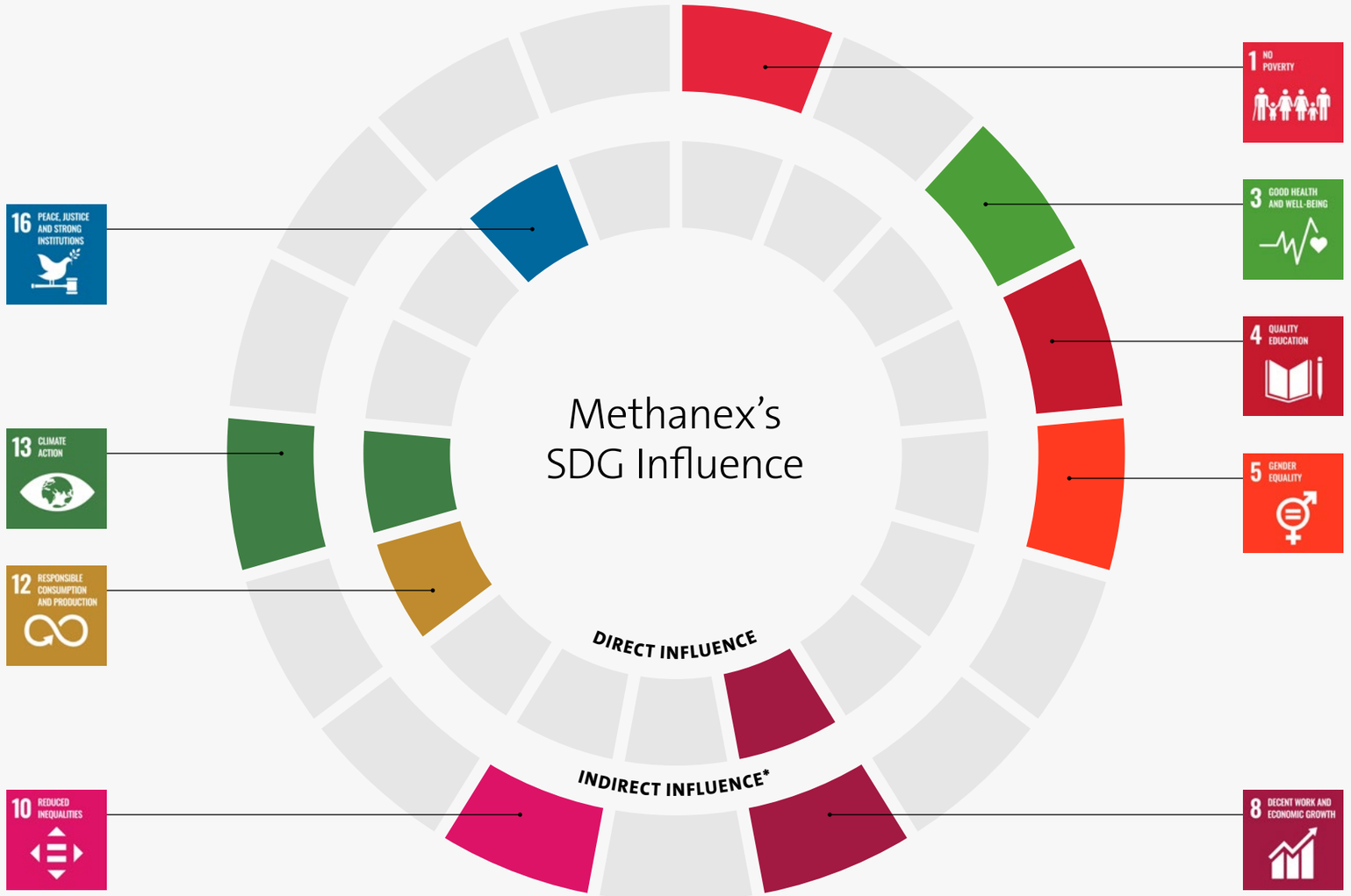
**** The chemical industry average score was 32, which puts us at in the 74th percentile for our industry.

Our contributions to the Sustainable Development Goals

We care deeply about the people and the environments in which we live, work, and play, and we believe our business should have a positive impact on people's lives. Methanex supports the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to end extreme poverty, reduce inequality, and protect the planet by 2030.

To better align our actions, we conducted an internal assessment to identify the SDGs where we have the greatest potential for positive impact. The next page shows the SDGs that we directly influence through our business, and page 72 shows the SDGs that we support indirectly through our community investments and partnerships. As we progress our sustainability efforts, we will work to maintain alignment with the SDGs in support of the global movement towards a more equitable and sustainable world.



* SDGs are indirectly influenced through community investments.

Our contributions to the Sustainable Development Goals
— continued

While we contribute to many SDGs, we report on the SDGs that we support most with Methanex activities. We have identified the following SDGs as those where we have the greatest potential for positive impact.

	SDG GOAL	PURPOSE	METHANEX'S CONTRIBUTIONS
	**Decent work and economic growth**	Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	**Fair labour practices that seek to promote safe, meaningful and inclusive work for all:** – Provide competitive wages/salaries and benefits packages – Maintain a culture with a strong focus on health and safety – Develop internal initiatives to support equity, inclusion, and diversity – Uphold human rights, including the prohibition of child labour, forced labour, and violence and harassment in the workplace – Provide training and educational opportunities to employees – Support training initiatives for entrepreneurship, young people, women, and persons with disabilities
	**Responsible consumption and production**	Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns through sound management of chemicals and wastes, reduction of releases to air, water and soil, and integration of sustainability information into reporting	**Responsible Care and product stewardship activities that promote sustainable production:** – Strive to improve environmental performance of facilities and processes – Review the value, impact, and safety of methanol and work with value-chain partners to support product stewardship and safety – Disclose our environmental and social impacts in alignment with recognized reporting frameworks (SASB and TCFD)
	**Climate action**	Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	**Investments and initiatives that support decarbonization of our company and other industries, including the global shipping industry:** – Invest in projects that can reduce GHG emissions intensity from our manufacturing process – Invest in the development of e-methanol and other technologies to produce low-carbon methanol – Advocate for the positive impact of methanol in the transition to a low-carbon economy
	**Peace, justice and strong institutions**	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	**Promote transparent and ethical behaviour of all employees and contractors:** – Provide clear expectations of all employees and contractors for transparent, respectful, and ethical behaviour, available through our Codes of Business Conduct – Make grievance and whistleblowing mechanisms accessible to employees – Train employees on anti-corruption policies and procedures – Maintain a transparent Board diversity policy and transparent executive compensation practices

Performance table

— excludes Waterfront Shipping

Includes performance metrics and historical trends for environmental, social, and governance topics.

OPERATIONS	UNITS	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
MANUFACTURING						
Methanol produced (total tonnes)	tonnes	7,666,550	7,775,484	7,077,623	7,774,879	**7,242,148**
Methanol produced (equity share)	tonnes	6,613,579	6,514,388.00	6,118,454	6,642,757	**6,358,339**

ENVIRONMENT	UNITS	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
GHG EMISSIONS (EQUITY SHARE)[1]							
Direct GHG emissions (Scope 1)	tonnes CO_2	4,879,000	4,181,000	4,071,000	4,007,000	4,038,000	**3,863,000**
Energy indirect GHG emissions (Scope 2) – location-based	tonnes CO_2	162,000	140,000	145,000	154,000	158,000	**209,000**
Energy indirect GHG emissions (Scope 2) – market-based[2]	tonnes CO_2	162,000	140,000	145,000	154,000	158,000	**204,000**
Total GHG Emissions – location-based	tonnes CO_2	5,042,000	4,383,000	4,216,000	4,161,000	4,196,000	**4,072,000**
Total GHG Emissions – market-based[2]	tonnes CO_2	5,042,000	4,383,000	4,216,000	4,161,000	4,196,000	**4,067,000**
Intensity (Scope 1)[3]	tonnes CO_2e/tonnes methanol	0.64	0.63	0.62	0.65	0.61	**0.61**
Intensity (Scope 1 + Scope 2)[3]	tonnes CO_2e/tonnes methanol	0.66	0.65	0.65	0.68	0.63	**0.64**

ENVIRONMENT	UNITS	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
ENERGY USE						
Total energy consumed from natural gas (excluding electricity)	TJ	293,100	290,100	269,400	291,000	**273,400**
Total electricity use[4]	MWh	465,200	447,700	436,000	462,200	**489,100**
Total Self-Generated Electricity	MWh	142,300	142,400	130,200	129,900	**139,200**
Self-generated electricity – non-renewable	MWh	142,300	142,400	130,200	129,900	**139,200**
Self-generated electricity – renewable	MWh	0	0	0	0	**0**
Total Purchased Electricity[5]	MWh	323,000	305,300	305,900	332,300	**349,900**
Purchased electricity – non-renewable	MWh	323,000	305,300	305,900	332,300	**344,700**
Purchased electricity – renewable	MWh	0	0	0	0	**5,200**
AIR EMISSIONS						
NO_x (excluding N_2O)[6]	tonnes	7,157	5,838	5,923	5,577	**5,066**
VOCs[7]	tonnes	2,807	3,779	3,246	2,101	**1,497**
SO_x[8]	tonnes	25	22	21	2	**2**

1 We report our GHG emissions in alignment with the ISO 14064-1 Quantification and Reporting of GHG emissions standard. We have included our 2019 GHG emissions data as 2019 is the baseline year for our target. GHG emissions for 2019–2023 have been restated due to a recalculation of N_2O. Read more on page 41.

2 In 2024, Geismar entered into an agreement to purchase renewable power to cover 25–30 per cent of one plant's electricity. As such, we are now reporting market-based emissions. Read more on page 42.

3 The decrease in intensity is driven by improved emissions intensities at all manufacturing sites. Our GHG intensities for 2019–2023 have been restated due to a recalculation of N_2O. Read more on page 41.

4 2020 electricity data has been restated due to a calculation error of purchased electricity at our Atlas facility.

5 In 2024, Methanex adjusted the definition of renewable electricity to electricity purchased as Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) or renewable power purchase agreements (PPAs). As such, the distribution of non-renewable and renewable purchased electricity has changed for the years 2020–2023.

6 2023 NO_x emissions have been restated due to a calculation error at our Atlas facility.

7 The reduction in VOC emissions is attributed to a reduction to zero tonnes of VOC being vented during the distillation process at one of our sites.

8 In 2023, a more precise method was adopted for calculating SO_x emissions, which now incorporates the sulfur content in the feed gas, and the volume combusted as fuel.

Performance table
— continued

ENVIRONMENT	UNITS	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
WATER PROTECTION AND WATER USE						
Water consumption – GRI[9]	m^3	Not reported	23,310,000	21,580,000	24,020,000	**14,940,000**
Fresh water consumption[10]	m^3	14,220,000	14,580,000	13,750,000	15,320,000	**12,460,000**
Seawater consumption	m^3	Not reported	8,740,000	7,830,000	8,710,000	**2,470,000**
Water withdrawal (by source)	m^3	115,220,000	114,800,000	96,100,000	85,450,000	**96,330,000**
Non-Fresh (sea water, saline, grey water)	m^3	96,700,000	96,650,000	78,860,000	66,300,000	**80,570,000**
Surface waters (e.g., rivers, creeks)	m^3	11,640,000	11,120,000	10,310,000	11,680,000	**7,660,000**
Purchased	m^3	4,850,000	4,490,000	4,540,000	5,010,000	**5,230,000**
Municipal System	m^3	2,040,000	2,540,000	2,390,000	2,460,000	**2,880,000**
Ground water (aquifer)	m^3	0	0	0	0	**0**
Total water discharge (by destination)	m^3	93,070,000	91,490,000	74,520,000	61,420,000	**81,400,000**
Water discharged to sea	m^3	92,050,000	90,220,000	73,090,000	59,740,000	**79,530,000**
Water discharged to rivers, creeks, etc.	m^3	610,000	820,000	1,010,000	1,280,000	**1,370,000**
Water disposed to municipal systems	m^3	400,000	450,000	420,000	410,000	**480,000**
Water disposed via third parties (for treatment)	m^3	1,365	943	4,976	1,639	**3,306**
Number of incidents of non-compliance associated with water quality permits and regulations	count	0	0	0	0	**0**

ENVIRONMENT	UNITS	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Fresh water intensity (Fresh water consumption/tonnes methanol)	m^3 water/tonnes methanol	2.54	2.24	2.25	2.31	**1.92**
SPILLS						
Methanol spill (serious)	count	0	0	0	0	**0**
Methanol spill (major)	count	0	0	0	0	**0**
Other spill – petroleum products or treatment chemicals (serious)	count	0	0	0	0	**0**
Other spill – petroleum products or treatment chemicals (major)	count	0	0	0	0	**0**
WASTE FROM OPERATIONS						
Total waste generated (excluding major capital projects)[11]		5,283	3,563	4,044	5,093	**4,822**
HAZARDOUS WASTE (EXCLUDING MAJOR CAPITAL PROJECTS)[11]						
Total generated	tonnes	790	985	1,436	1,263	**469**
Sent for disposal	tonnes	102	549	708	301	**327**
Sent to recycling	tonnes	688	436	728	962	**142**

[9] We report water consumption (defined as water withdrawn minus water discharged) in alignment with the GRI Standards. Lower water consumption in 2024 is largely due to our Atlas facility shutting down in September and limited production in New Zealand due to gas availability.

[10] Fresh water calculations align with the definition of fresh water consumption in the GRI Standards including purchased desalinated water as fresh water.

[11] 2023 waste data has been restated due a revision to the amount of hazardous waste generated at our Damietta facility.

Performance table
— continued

ENVIRONMENT	UNITS	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
NON-HAZARDOUS WASTE (EXCLUDING MAJOR CAPITAL PROJECTS						
Total generated	tonnes	4,493	2,578	2,608	3,830	**4,353**
Sent for disposal	tonnes	3,291	2,233	2,249	3,143	**3,109**
Sent to recycling	tonnes	1,188	345	359	687	**1,244**
Non-hazardous waste recycled (per cent of total waste disposed)	per cent	27	13	14	18	**29**
Hazardous waste recycled (per cent of total waste disposed)	per cent	87	44	51	76	**30**

SOCIAL	UNITS	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
SAFETY						
EMPLOYEE AND CONTRACTOR SAFETY [12]						
Recordable injury frequency rate, employees	injuries per 200k hours	0.34	0.08	0.38	0.35	**0.14**
Recordable injury frequency rate, contractors	injuries per 200k hours	0.52	0.34	0.23	0.31	**0.06**
Recordable injury frequency rate, combined	injuries per 200k hours	0.44	0.22	0.28	0.32	**0.09**
RIFR five-year rolling average, combined	injuries per 200k hours	0.54	0.49	0.42	0.31	**0.27**

[12] 2023 employee injury data has been adjusted to reflect a correction in work hours at our Geismar facility.

SOCIAL	UNITS	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
EMPLOYEE AND CONTRACTOR SAFETY (EXCLUDING MAJOR CAPITAL PROJECTS)[12,13]						
Recordable injury frequency rate, employees	injuries per 200k hours	0.35	0.08	0.39	0.38	**0.14**
Recordable injury frequency rate, contractors	injuries per 200k hours	0.60	0.42	0.30	0.50	**0.06**
Recordable injury frequency rate, combined	injuries per 200k hours	0.48	0.25	0.34	0.45	**0.10**
RIFR five-year rolling average, combined	injuries per 200k hours	0.55	0.51	0.45	0.36	**0.32**
EMPLOYEE AND CONTRACTOR SAFETY (INCLUDING MAJOR CAPITAL PROJECTS)[13]						
Days away from work rate, employees	injuries per 200k hours	0.14	0.00	0.15	0.14	**0.07**
Days away from work rate, contractors	injuries per 200k hours	0.21	0.34	0.10	0.13	**0.06**
Days away from work rate, combined	injuries per 200k hours	0.18	0.18	0.12	0.13	**0.06**
Fatalities, employees	count	0	0	0	0	**0**
Fatalities, contractors	count	0	0	0	0	**0**
LEADING INDICATORS						
Near misses	count	982	669	1,183	1,724	**1,403**
Hazard identifications	count	2,143	4,521	7,348	10,387	**12,320**
Behaviour-based safety observations[14]	count	9,843	11,214	84,410	71,559	**11,294**

[13] These injury rates exclude worked hours in major capital projects to provide better comparability year over year.
[14] The number is based on safety observations submitted by employees and contractors. This number includes major capital projects and the higher numbers in 2022 and 2023 are driven by the G3 project.

Performance table
— continued

SOCIAL	UNITS	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
PROCESS SAFETY RATES						
Process Safety Total Incident Rate (PSTIR)[15]	incidents/200k hours	0.03	0.04	0.07	0.06	**0.00**
Process Safety Incident Severity Rate (PSISR)[16]	incidents/200k hours	0.03	0.04	0.14	0.12	**0.00**
PROCESS SAFETY						
Process Safety Incidents Count (PSIC) Tier 1	count	1	1	2	2	**0**
PRODUCT SAFETY						
Percentage of products that contain GHS Classification and Labeling of Chemicals, Category 1 and 2 Health and Environmental Hazardous Substances	per cent	100	100	100	100	**100**
Percentage of such products (above) that have undergone a hazard assessment	per cent	100	100	100	100	**100**
TRANSPORTATION SAFETY						
Number of reportable transport incidents	count	0	0	0	1	**1**
Non Accidental Release NARS (for rail transportation)	count	0	0	0	1	**0**

[15] Worked hours for PSTIR include hours worked by employees, contractors and subcontractors, but exclude hours associated with major capital projects.
[16] Process Safety Incident Severity Rate (PSISR) is calculated using the American Petroleum Institute (API) recommended practice 754 from 2016. This aligns with SASB recommendations.

SOCIAL	UNITS	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
METHANEX INDICATORS						
Approved terminals[17]	count	36	107	115	109	**112**
Responsible Care seminars held	count	35	45	30	39	**47**
Responsible Care seminar attendees[18]	count	798	835	931	7,342	**1,822**
Organizations reached	count	144	167	192	602	**616**
HUMAN RESOURCES						
EMPLOYEE NUMBERS						
Total number of employees	count	1,489	1,300	1,410	1,451	**1,415**
Full-time	count	1,464	1,268	1,372	1,410	**1,365**
Part-time	count	25	32	38	41	**50**
Employees by location	count	1,489	1,300	1,410	1,451	**1,415**
North America	per cent	36.0	38.0	39.9	41.7	**42.8**
South America	per cent	27.0	24.4	23.6	22.4	**23.0**
Europe	per cent	2.0	2.8	2.8	2.8	**3.0**
Oceania	per cent	19.0	18.5	17.6	18.1	**14.4**
Africa	per cent	11.0	10.5	10.1	9.5	**10.4**
Asia	per cent	5.0	5.8	6.0	5.5	**6.4**

[17] Terminals approved for use under Methanex's risk-based Type I, II, or III terminal assessment process. This definition was changed in 2022 so the previous numbers are not comparable.
[18] Presented at two online chemical safety webinars in China in 2023 on chemical regulations, and chemical storage safety. These sessions typically have between a few hundred and a few thousand participants, resulting in high reported numbers of seminar attendees.

Performance table
— continued

SOCIAL	UNITS	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
DIVERSITY						
Percentage of Women						
Total workforce	per cent	28	28	28	28	**29**
Managers	per cent	34	32	29	27	**29**
Senior leaders	per cent	17	14	15	22	**21**
Executive leaders	per cent	17	17	17	13	**13**
Independent Board members	per cent	45	40	50	45	**42**
Employee Age Categories						
30 Years and under	per cent	12	11	11	12	**12**
30 to 50	per cent	66	66	65	64	**64**
50 plus	per cent	22	23	24	24	**24**
Length of employee service						
< 5 years	per cent	42	42	45	45	**40**
5–10 years	per cent	32	32	30	29	**31**
11–20 years	per cent	16	17	15	16	**19**
20+ years	per cent	10	9	10	10	**10**
Retention						
Turnover rate, voluntary and involuntary	per cent	7.5	19.8	10.0	7.3	**11.2**
Turnover rate, voluntary	per cent	3.6	6.5	8.6	5.4	**6.1**

SOCIAL	UNITS	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
COMMUNITY						
COMMUNITY INVESTMENT						
Total value of community investment	USD	1,740,149	1,287,681	1,315,412	1,988,314	**1,962,431**
OTHER COMMUNITY-RELATED METRICS						
Total time contribution	hours	2,383	4,240	4,305	6,742	**6,478**
Beneficiaries (# of organizations receiving our support)	count	310	322	347	381	**390**
Scholarships	count	98	94	88	97	**88**
Community advisory panel (CAP) meetings	count	16	19	21	20	**22**

GOVERNANCE	UNITS	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
CYBERSECURITY						
Employees and contractors who received mandatory cybersecurity training	number	1,824	1,620	1,777	2,005	**1,917**
ETHICS TRAINING/AWARENESS						
Number of employees and contractors who received ethics training	count	55	15	1,367	2,009	**1,917**
Percentage of senior leaders who acknowledged the Code of Business Conduct	per cent	100	100	100	100	**100**

Performance table
— continued

GOVERNANCE	UNITS	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
LEGAL ACTIONS						
Total amount of monetary losses as a result of legal proceedings associated with bribery or corruption	$	0	0	0	0	**0**
Fines or settlements paid in the fiscal year related to anti-competitive business practices	$	0	0	0	0	**0**
Number of legal actions (completed or pending) for anti-competitive behavior, anti-trust, and monopoly practices	number	0	0	0	0	**0**

Performance table – Waterfront Shipping

INDICATOR	UNITS	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
OPERATIONS						
Total distance traveled by vessels	nautical miles	2,050,638	1,816,325	1,694,327	1,776,489	**2,082,978**
Operating days	days	10,550	10,048	10,285	10,890	**12,094**
Deadweight tonnage	thousand deadweight tons	1,256	1,220	1,375	1,378	**1,470**
Number of vessels in total shipping fleet	count	29	28	30	30	**33**
Number of vessel port calls	count	1,152	1,196	1,155	1,176	**1,240**
GHG EMISSIONS (OPERATIONAL CONTROL)[1]						
Direct GHG emissions (Scope 1)	tonnes CO_2	622,866	550,200	523,536	524,474	**555,956**
Emissions intensity (marine transportation)[2]	kg of CO_2/tonne of cargo shipped	74.5	70.9	67.7	63.4	**60.3**
GHG EMISSIONS (EQUITY SHARE)[3]						
Direct GHG emissions (Scope 1)[4]	tonnes CO_2	46,665	41,094	21,502	24,077	**25,980**
Emissions intensity (marine transportation)	kg of CO_2/tonne of cargo shipped	68.9	63.4	53.8	63.2	**54.5**
SAFETY (METHANEX INDICATORS)						
Marine vessel safety visits	count	22	24	30	30	**33**
Marine vessel inspections (CDI-Marine)	count	29	29	30	30	**34**
Marine safety training sessions	count	160	160	182	128	**108**

1 Excludes non-CO_2 emissions.
2 The lower 2022 number mainly results from replacing older ships in the fleet with newer, more efficient ships, a shorter average distance per voyage sailed and the use of methanol as a fuel. The lower 2024 number results from high levels of cargo shipped during the year.
3 We report shipping-related emissions using two methods: operational control and financial ownership. For operational control, we include 100 per cent of the GHG emissions associated with the 30 vessels in the fleet, regardless of financial ownership. For financial ownership, we include 50 per cent of the GHG emissions associated with the five vessels we own.
4 In addition to changes in WFS's fleet, MOL acquired 40 per cent of Waterfront Shipping in 2022 impacting our equity share.

Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) index

The table below lists disclosure requirements and their locations in this report as we work towards full alignment with the CSRD. Read more about this work on page 20.

ESRS TAG	SECTION	PAGE(S)
ESRS 2	**General disclosures**	8–28
BP-1	General basis for the preparation of sustainability statements	20
BP-2	Disclosures in relation to specific circumstances	20
GOV-1	The role of the administrative, management and supervisory bodies	25–27, 75
GOV-2	Information provided to and sustainability matters addressed by the undertaking's administrative, management and supervisory bodies	28
GOV-3	Integration of sustainability-related performance in incentive schemes	28
GOV-4	Statement on due diligence	19
GOV-5	Risk management and internal controls over sustainability reporting	19
SBM-1	Strategy, business model and value chain	9–12
SBM-2	Interests and views of stakeholders	23–24
IRO-1	Description of the process to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities	21–22
ESRS E1	**Climate change**	30–43
E1-1	Transition plan for climate change mitigation	30, 37
SBM-3	Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model	37
IRO-1	Description of the processes to identify and assess material climate-related impacts, risks and opportunities	37–41
E1-2	Policies related to climate change mitigation and adaptation	43
E1-3	Actions and resources in relation to climate change policies	30, 37–38
E1-4	Targets related to climate change mitigation and adaptation	41–42
E1-6	Gross Scopes 1, 2, 3 and Total GHG emissions	41–43

ESRS TAG	SECTION	PAGE(S)
ESRS E2	**Pollution of air, water and soil**	44–47
E2-1	Policies related to pollution	47
E2-2	Actions and resources related to pollution	44–47
E2-3	Targets related to pollution	47
ESRS E3	**Water**	48–49
E3-1	Policies related to water and marine resources	49
E3-2	Actions and resources related to water and marine resources	48–49
E3-3	Targets related to water and marine resources	49
E3-4	Water consumption	49
ESRS E5	**Waste**	50–51
E5-1	Policies related to resource use and circular economy	51
E5-2	Actions and resources related to resource use and circular economy	50
E5-3	Targets related to resource use and circular economy	51

Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) index

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ESRS TAG	SECTION	PAGE(S)
ESRS S1	**Employee and contractor safety**	53–56
S1-1	Policies related to own workforce	56
S1-2	Processes for engaging with own workforce and workers' representatives about impacts	53
S1-3	Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for own workforce to raise concerns	54
S1-4	Taking action on material impacts on own workforce, and approaches to managing material risks and pursuing material opportunities related to own workforce, and effectiveness of those actions	53
S1-5	Targets related to managing material negative impacts, advancing positive impacts, and managing material risks and opportunities	56
S1-14	Health and safety metrics	56, 88–89
Own Topic	**Process safety**	57–59
S1-1	Policies related to own workforce	59
S1-4	Taking action on material impacts on own workforce, and approaches to managing material risks and pursuing material opportunities related to own workforce, and effectiveness of those actions	57–58
S1-5	Targets related to managing material negative impacts, advancing positive impacts, and managing material risks and opportunities	59
S1-14	Metrics in relation to material sustainability matters	59
Own Topic	**Product stewardship**	60–64
MDR-P	Policies adopted to manage material sustainability matters	64
MDR-A	Actions and resources in relation to material sustainability matters	60–64
MDR-T	Tracking effectiveness of policies and actions through targets	64
MDR-M	Metrics in relation to material sustainability matters	64

ESRS TAG	SECTION	PAGE(S)
ESRS S1	**People practices**	65–68
S1-1	Policies related to own workforce	68
S1-2	Processes for engaging with own workforce and workers' representatives about impacts	65
S1-3	Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for own workforce to raise concerns	65
S1-4	Taking action on material impacts on own workforce, and approaches to managing material risks and pursuing material opportunities related to own workforce, and effectiveness of those actions	65–67
S1-5	Targets related to managing material negative impacts, advancing positive impacts, and managing material risks and opportunities	68
S1-9	Diversity metrics	68
S1-13	Training and skills development metrics	65–66
ESRS E3	**Affected communities**	69–73
S3-1	Policies related to affected communities	73
S3-2	Processes for engaging with affected communities about impacts	69
S3-3	Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for affected communities to raise concerns	69
S3-4	Taking action on material impacts on affected communities, and approaches to managing material risks and pursuing material opportunities related to affected communities, and effectiveness of those actions	69–72
S3-5	Targets related to managing material negative impacts, advancing positive impacts, and managing material risks and opportunities	73

Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) index
— continued

ESRS TAG	SECTION	PAGE(S)
ESRS G1	**Business conduct**	75–79
GOV-1	The role of the administrative, supervisory and management bodies	75
G1-1	Business conduct policies and corporate culture	75–77
G1-2	Management of relationships with suppliers	79
G1-3	Prevention and detection of corruption and bribery	75–77
G1-4	Incidents of corruption or bribery	79
G1-5	Political influence and lobbying activities	78
G1-6	Payment practices	79
Own Topic	**Cybersecurity**	80–81
MDR-P	Policies adopted to manage material sustainability matters	81
MDR-A	Actions and resources in relation to material sustainability matters	80–81
MDR-T	Tracking effectiveness of policies and actions through targets	81
MDR-M	Metrics in relation to material sustainability matters	81

Sustainability Accounting Standard Board (SASB) index – chemical

SASB REF	SASB SUGGESTED DISCLOSURES	UNIT	2024
	ACTIVITY METRICS		
RT-CH-000.A	Methanol produced (total tonnes)	tonnes	7,242,148
RT-CH-000.A	Methanol produced (equity share)	tonnes	6,358,339
	GHG GAS EMISSIONS		
RT-CH-110a.1	Gross global Scope 1 emissions, equity share	tonnes CO_2e	3,863,000
RT-CH-110a.1	Percentage of Scope 1 emissions covered under emissions-limiting regulations		Not reported
RT-CH-110a.2	Discussion of long-term and short-term strategy or plan to manage Scope 1 emissions, emissions reduction targets, and an analysis of performance against those targets		Pages 31, 41
	AIR QUALITY		
RT-CH-110a.3	NO_x (excluding N_2O)	tonnes	5,098
RT-CH-110a.3	SO_x	tonnes	2
RT-CH-110a.3	Volatile organic compounds (VOCs)	tonnes	1,497
RT-CH-110a.3	Hazardous air pollutants (HAPs)	tonnes	Not reported
	ENERGY MANAGEMENT		
RT-CH-130a.1	Total energy consumed from natural gas (excluding electricity)	GJ	273,400,000
RT-CH-130a.1	Total purchased electricity	MWh	349,900
RT-CH-130a.1	Percentage renewable electricity purchased	per cent	1.5
RT-CH-130a.1	Self-generated electricity	MWh	139,200

Sustainability Accounting Standard Board (SASB) index – chemical

— continued

SASB REF	SASB SUGGESTED DISCLOSURES	UNIT	2024
	WATER MANAGEMENT		
RT-CH-140a.1	Total water withdrawn (fresh and seawater)	m^3	96,330,000
RT-CH-140a.1	Total water consumed	m^3	14,940,000
RT-CH-140a.1	Percentage water withdrawn in regions with high or extremely high baseline water stress	per cent	4
RT-CH-140a.1	Percentage water consumed in regions with high or extremely high baseline water stress	per cent	Not available
RT-CH-140a.2	Number of incidents of non-compliance associated with water quality permits, standards, and regulations	count	0
RT-CH-140a.3	Description of water management risks and discussion of strategies and practices to mitigate those risks		Page 48
	HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT		
RT-CH-150a.1	Amount of hazardous waste generated	tonnes	469
RT-CH-150a.1	Percentage hazardous waste recycled	per cent	30
	COMMUNITY RELATIONS		
RT-CH-210a.1	Discussion of engagement processes to manage risks and opportunities associated with community interests		Page 69
	WORKFORCE HEALTH & SAFETY		
RT-CH-320a.1	Total recordable incident rate (TRIR) employees and contractors	injuries per 200k hours	0.09
RT-CH-320a.1	Fatalities	count	0
RT-CH-320a.1	Near misses	count	1,403
RT-CH-320a.2	Description of efforts to assess, monitor, and reduce exposure of employees and contract workers to long-term (chronic) health risks		Page 55

SASB REF	SASB SUGGESTED DISCLOSURES	UNIT	2024
	PRODUCT DESIGN FOR USE-PHASE EFFICIENCY		
RT-CH-410a.1	Revenue from products designed for use-phase resource efficiency		Not reported
	SAFETY & ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP OF CHEMICALS		
RT-CH-410b.1	Percentage of revenue from products that contain Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS) Category 1 and 2 Health and Environmental Hazardous Substances	per cent	100
RT-CH-410b.1	Percentage of GHS 1 and 2 products that have undergone a hazard assessment	per cent	100
RT-CH-410b.2	Discussion of strategy to (1) manage chemicals of concern and (2) develop alternatives with reduced human and/or environmental impact		Not applicable
	GENETICALLY MODIFIED ORGANISMS		
RT-CH-410c.1	Percentage of products by revenue that contain genetically modified organisms (GMOs)		Not applicable
	MANAGEMENT OF THE LEGAL & REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT		
RT-CH-530a.1	Discussion of corporate positions related to government regulations and/or policy proposals that address environmental and social factors affecting the industry		Page 78
	OPERATIONAL SAFETY, EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS & RESPONSE		
RT-CH-540a.1	Process Safety Total Incident Rate (PSTIR)	incidents/200k hours	0.00
RT-CH-540a.1	Process Safety Incident Severity Rate (PSISR)	incidents/200k hours	0.00
RT-CH-540a.2	Number of transport incidents	count	1

SASB index – marine

SASB REF	SASB SUGGESTED DISCLOSURES	UNIT	2024
	ACTIVITY METRICS		
TR-MT-000.A	Number of shipboard employees		Not applicable
TR-MT-000.B	Total distance traveled by vessels	nautical miles	2,082,978
TR-MT-000.C	Operating days	days	12,094
TR-MT-000.D	Deadweight tonnage	thousand deadweight tons	1,470
TR-MT-000.E	Number of vessels in total shipping fleet	count	33
TR-MT-000.F	Number of vessel port calls	count	1,240
TR-MT-000.G	Twenty-foot equivalent unit (TEU) capacity		Not applicable
	GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS		
TR-MT-110a.1	Gross global Scope 1 emissions – operational control	tonnes CO_2e	555,956
TR-MT-110a.1	Gross global Scope 1 emissions – equity share	tonnes CO_2e	25,980
TR-MT-110a.2	Discussion of long-term and short-term strategy or plan to manage Scope 1 emissions, emissions reduction targets, and an analysis of performance against those targets		Pages 32, 41
TR-MT-110a.3	Total energy consumed	GJ	7,850,590
TR-MT-110a.3	Percentage heavy fuel oil	per cent	3
TR-MT-110a.3	Percentage renewable	per cent	0
TR-MT-110a.3	Percentage methanol as fuel	per cent	17
TR-MT-110a.4	Average Energy Efficiency Design Index (EEDI) for new ships	index	4.26
	AIR QUALITY		
TR-MT-120a.1	NO_x (excluding N_2O)	tonnes	14,661
TR-MT-120a.1	SO_x	tonnes	8,027
TR-MT-120a.1	Particulate matter (PM10)	tonnes	1,107
	ECOLOGICAL IMPACTS		
TR-MT-160a.1	Shipping duration in marine protected areas or areas of protected conservation status	number of travel days	3,636
TR-MT-160a.2	Percentage of fleet implementing ballast water exchange	per cent	100
TR-MT-160a.2	Percentage of fleet implementing ballast water treatment	per cent	100
TR-MT-160a.3	Number of spills and releases to the environment	count	0
TR-MT-160a.3	Aggregate volume of spills and releases to the environment	m^3	0
	EMPLOYEE HEALTH AND SAFETY		
TR-MT-320a.1.	Lost time incident rate (LTIR)		Not reported
	BUSINESS ETHICS		
TR-MT-510a.1.	Number of calls at ports in countries that have the 20 lowest rankings in Transparency International's Corruption Perception Index	count	0
TR-MT-510a.2.	Total amount of monetary losses as a result of legal proceedings associated with bribery or corruption	$	0
	ACCIDENT & SAFETY MANAGEMENT		
TR-MT-540a.1	Number of marine casualties	count	0
TR-MT-540a.1	Percentage classified as very serious	per cent	0
TR-MT-540a.2	Number of Conditions of Class or Recommendations	count	11
TR-MT-540a.3	Number of port state control deficiencies	count	82
TR-MT-540a.3	Number of port state control detentions	count	1

Climate disclosures index

We report in alignment with the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). Discussions of Methanex's climate-related governance, risks, and opportunities, and our activities that contribute to transition to a low-carbon economy, can be located using the table below.

CATEGORY	DISCLOSURE	PAGE
Governance (a)	Board oversight	26–28, Information Circular
Governance (b)	Management's role	27, Information Circular
Strategy (a)	Risk and opportunities	38–40
Strategy (b)	Impact of risks and opportunities	38–40
Strategy (c)	Resilience scenarios	Not reported
Risk Management (a)	Risk identification process	22
Risk Management (b)	Risk management process	37
Risk Management (c)	Risk integration	38
Metrics and Targets (a)	Metrics used to measure risks/opportunities	Not reported
Metrics and Targets (b)	GHG emissions (Scope 1-3)	41–43
Metrics and Targets (c)	Targets and performance	41

Waterfront Shipping index

Content that describes practices related to our subsidiary Waterfront Shipping has been incorporated throughout this report and can be found in the following pages:

TOPIC	PAGE
About Waterfront Shipping	09
GHG emissions	32, 41
Air quality	46
Safety	61
Ecological impacts of shipping	45–46
Water quality	45
Ethics	75

Forward-looking statements

This report contains forward-looking statements with respect to us and our industry. These statements relate to future events or our future performance. All statements other than statements of historical fact are forward-looking statements. Statements that include the words “believe”, “expect,” “may,” “will,” “can,” “should”, “potential,” “develop,” “estimate,” “strive,” “anticipate,” “aim,” “goal,” “target,” “plan,” “predict”, “intend” or other comparable terminology and similar statements of a future or forward-looking nature identify forward-looking statements. More particularly, and without limitation, any statements regarding the following are forward-looking statements: Methanex’s business strategies, plans, prospects, opportunities and its sustainability, climate change and ESG initiatives and strategies; expected demand for methanol (including for low-carbon, carbon neutral, biomethanol, e-methanol, or for fuel or thermal related applications, including marine fuel) and its derivatives; the ability for low-carbon, carbon neutral, biomethanol or e-methanol to become commercially viable; expectations around our ability to reduce GHG emissions emissions intensity, including the availability of new technology and our ability to invest in such technology; the reliability of our plants; our expected capital expenditures; the establishment of new fuel standards, including the ability for methanol to meet such standards; the establishment of future or increased carbon taxes in the regions where we we manufacture and sell methanol; the impacts of significant weather events; expectations regarding our ability to improve water efficiency; and expectations regarding our diversity, equity, and inclusion initiatives. All of the forward-looking statements are qualified by the assumptions that are stated or inherent in such forward-looking statements, including the assumptions referred to in the report. Although we believe that we have a reasonable basis for making such forward-looking statements, including our experience, our perception of trends, current conditions and expected future developments as well as other factors, certain material factors or assumptions were applied in drawing the conclusions or making the forecasts or projections that are included in these forward-looking statements, including, without limitation, future expectations and assumptions concerning the following: the supply of, demand for and price of methanol (including low-carbon, carbon neutral, biomethanol or e-methanol, or for fuel or thermal related applications, including marine fuel) and methanol derivatives; our ability to procure natural gas feedstock (or renewable gas feedstock) on commercially acceptable terms; operating rates of our facilities; the establishment of new fuel standards and methanol meeting those standards; the availability of committed credit facilities and other financing; the commercial viability of producing low-carbon or carbon neutral methanol (including carbon, capture, utilization and storage (CCUS), biomethanol or e-methanol technology and the capital costs thereof) and absence of a material negative impact from changes in laws or regulations, including government incentives and carbon taxes.

However, forward-looking statements, by their nature, involve risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those contemplated by the forward-looking statements. The risks and uncertainties primarily include those attendant with the ability to produce and market low-carbon, carbon neutral or biomethanol and our ability to deploy sufficient capital to fund the necessary expenditures to implement the necessary operational changes to achieve the goals, strategies and plans set out in the report, including, without limitation: conditions in the methanol and other industries including fluctuations in the demand and price for low-carbon, or carbon neutral methanol, or for fuel or thermal related applications, including marine fuel; the ability to carry out ESG initiatives and strategies; actions of competitors, suppliers and financial institutions; our ability to obtain natural gas feedstock on commercially acceptable terms to underpin current operations; conditions within the natural gas delivery systems that may prevent delivery of our natural gas supply requirements; the availability and price of renewable feedstocks; the availability and commercial viability of technology (including CCUS and electrolyzers for e-methanol) to reduce our GHG emissions intensity; actions of governments and governmental authorities, including, without limitation, implementation of policies or other measures that could impact the supply of or demand for methanol (including low-carbon, carbon neutral biomethanol, e-methanol, or for fuel or thermal related applications, including marine fuel) or its derivatives; changes in laws or regulations; worldwide economic conditions; and other risks described in our 2024 Sustainability Report and our 2024 Annual Management’s Discussion and Analysis.

Having in mind these and other factors, investors and other readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. They are not a substitute for the exercise of one’s own due diligence and judgment. The outcomes implied by forward-looking statements may not occur and we do not undertake to update forward-looking statements except as required by applicable securities laws.

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