

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended **June 30, 2025**

or

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

For the Transition Period from _____ to _____

Commission File No. 001-32260

Westlake Corporation

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

76-0346924
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification Number)

2801 Post Oak Boulevard, Suite 600
Houston, Texas 77056
(Address of principal executive offices, including zip code)

(713) 960-9111
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

| Title of each class | Trading Symbol(s) | Name of each exchange on which registered |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|---|
| Common Stock, \$0.01 par value | WLK | The New York Stock Exchange |
| 1.625% Senior Notes due 2029 | WLK29 | The New York Stock Exchange |

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

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

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

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Large accelerated filer | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Accelerated filer | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Non-accelerated filer | <input type="checkbox"/> | Smaller reporting company | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | | Emerging growth company | <input type="checkbox"/> |

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

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

The number of shares outstanding of the registrant's sole class of common stock as of July 30, 2025 was 128,246,266.

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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

WESTLAKE CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(Unaudited)

| | June 30, 2025 | December 31, 2024 |
|---|--|----------------------|
| | (in millions of dollars, except par values and share amounts) | |
| ASSETS | | |
| Current assets | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | \$ 2,085 | \$ 2,919 |
| Available-for-sale securities | 192 | — |
| Accounts receivable, net | 1,832 | 1,483 |
| Inventories | 1,731 | 1,697 |
| Prepaid expenses and other current assets | 106 | 115 |
| Total current assets | 5,946 | 6,214 |
| Property, plant and equipment, net | 8,827 | 8,633 |
| Operating lease right-of-use assets | 824 | 801 |
| Goodwill | 2,044 | 2,031 |
| Customer relationships, net | 785 | 820 |
| Other intangible assets, net | 454 | 462 |
| Equity method investments | 1,074 | 1,081 |
| Other assets, net | 852 | 708 |
| Total assets | \$ 20,806 | \$ 20,750 |
| LIABILITIES AND EQUITY | | |
| Current liabilities | | |
| Accounts payable | \$ 926 | \$ 851 |
| Accrued and other liabilities | 1,477 | 1,368 |
| Total current liabilities | 2,403 | 2,219 |
| Long-term debt, net | 4,654 | 4,556 |
| Deferred income taxes | 1,524 | 1,553 |
| Pension and other post-retirement benefits | 325 | 304 |
| Operating lease liabilities | 731 | 713 |
| Other liabilities | 378 | 362 |
| Total liabilities | 10,015 | 9,707 |
| Commitments and contingencies (Note 13) | | |
| Stockholders' equity | | |
| Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value, 50,000,000 shares authorized; no shares issued and outstanding | — | — |
| Common stock, \$0.01 par value, 300,000,000 shares authorized; 134,651,380 and 134,651,380 shares issued at June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively | 1 | 1 |
| Common stock, held in treasury, at cost; 6,412,294 and 6,424,366 shares at June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively | (484) | (467) |
| Additional paid-in capital | 662 | 656 |
| Retained earnings | 10,163 | 10,481 |
| Accumulated other comprehensive loss | (64) | (144) |
| Total Westlake Corporation stockholders' equity | 10,278 | 10,527 |
| Noncontrolling interests | 513 | 516 |
| Total equity | 10,791 | 11,043 |
| Total liabilities and equity | \$ 20,806 | \$ 20,750 |

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

WESTLAKE CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(Unaudited)

| | Three Months Ended June 30, | | Six Months Ended June 30, | |
|--|---|---------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| | 2025 | 2024 | 2025 | 2024 |
| | (in millions of dollars, except per share data and share amounts) | | | |
| Net sales | \$ 2,953 | \$ 3,207 | \$ 5,799 | \$ 6,182 |
| Cost of sales | 2,695 | 2,543 | 5,309 | 5,052 |
| Gross profit | 258 | 664 | 490 | 1,130 |
| Selling, general and administrative expenses | 221 | 224 | 448 | 433 |
| Amortization of intangibles | 31 | 30 | 61 | 60 |
| Restructuring, transaction and integration-related costs | 115 | 4 | 122 | 8 |
| Income (loss) from operations | (109) | 406 | (141) | 629 |
| Other income (expense) | | | | |
| Interest expense | (40) | (41) | (79) | (81) |
| Other income, net | 24 | 59 | 61 | 109 |
| Income (loss) before income taxes | (125) | 424 | (159) | 657 |
| Provision for income taxes | 6 | 101 | 7 | 149 |
| Net income (loss) | (131) | 323 | (166) | 508 |
| Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests | 11 | 10 | 16 | 21 |
| Net income (loss) attributable to Westlake Corporation | \$ (142) | \$ 313 | \$ (182) | \$ 487 |
| Earnings (loss) per common share attributable to Westlake Corporation: | | | | |
| Basic | \$ (1.11) | \$ 2.42 | \$ (1.42) | \$ 3.77 |
| Diluted | \$ (1.11) | \$ 2.40 | \$ (1.42) | \$ 3.75 |
| Weighted average common shares outstanding: | | | | |
| Basic | 128,238,514 | 128,576,735 | 128,273,332 | 128,468,359 |
| Diluted | 128,238,514 | 129,350,720 | 128,273,332 | 129,185,545 |

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

WESTLAKE CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(Unaudited)

| | Three Months Ended June 30, | | Six Months Ended June 30, | |
|---|-----------------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------|
| | 2025 | 2024 | 2025 | 2024 |
| | (in millions of dollars) | | | |
| Net income (loss) | \$ (131) | \$ 323 | \$ (166) | \$ 508 |
| Other comprehensive income (loss), net of income taxes | | | | |
| Pension and other post-retirement benefits liability | | | | |
| Pension and other post-retirement benefits reserves adjustment | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Foreign currency translation adjustments | | | | |
| Foreign currency translation | 51 | (17) | 57 | (50) |
| Income tax (provision) benefit on foreign currency translation | 18 | (2) | 26 | (6) |
| Other comprehensive income (loss), net of income taxes | 70 | (18) | 84 | (54) |
| Comprehensive income (loss) | (61) | 305 | (82) | 454 |
| Comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests, net of tax of \$0 and \$1 for the three months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024; and net of tax of \$1 and \$2 for the six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively | 15 | 9 | 20 | 18 |
| Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to Westlake Corporation | \$ (76) | \$ 296 | \$ (102) | \$ 436 |

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

WESTLAKE CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
(Unaudited)

| | Common Stock | | Common Stock, Held in Treasury | | Additional Paid-in Capital | Retained Earnings | Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) | Noncontrolling Interests | Total |
|---|--|--------|--------------------------------|----------|----------------------------|-------------------|---|--------------------------|-----------|
| | Number of Shares | Amount | Number of Shares | At Cost | | | | | |
| | (in millions of dollars, except share amounts) | | | | | | | | |
| Balances at December 31, 2024 | 134,651,380 | \$ 1 | 6,424,366 | \$ (467) | \$ 656 | \$ 10,481 | \$ (144) | \$ 516 | \$ 11,043 |
| Net income (loss) | — | — | — | — | — | (40) | — | 5 | (35) |
| Other comprehensive income | — | — | — | — | — | — | 14 | — | 14 |
| Common stock repurchased | — | — | 279,771 | (30) | — | — | — | — | (30) |
| Shares issued—stock-based compensation | — | — | (290,126) | 13 | (13) | — | — | — | — |
| Stock-based compensation | — | — | — | — | 7 | — | — | — | 7 |
| Dividends declared | — | — | — | — | — | (68) | — | — | (68) |
| Distributions to noncontrolling interests | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | (10) | (10) |
| Balances at March 31, 2025 | 134,651,380 | \$ 1 | 6,414,011 | \$ (484) | \$ 650 | \$ 10,373 | \$ (130) | \$ 511 | \$ 10,921 |
| Net income (loss) | — | — | — | — | — | (142) | — | 11 | (131) |
| Other comprehensive income | — | — | — | — | — | — | 66 | 4 | 70 |
| Shares issued—stock-based compensation | — | — | (1,717) | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Stock-based compensation | — | — | — | — | 12 | — | — | — | 12 |
| Dividends declared | — | — | — | — | — | (68) | — | — | (68) |
| Distributions to noncontrolling interests | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | (13) | (13) |
| Balances at June 30, 2025 | 134,651,380 | \$ 1 | 6,412,294 | \$ (484) | \$ 662 | \$ 10,163 | \$ (64) | \$ 513 | \$ 10,791 |

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

WESTLAKE CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
(Unaudited)

| | Common Stock | | Common Stock, Held in Treasury | | Additional Paid-in Capital | Retained Earnings | Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss | Noncontrolling Interests | Total |
|---|--|--------|--------------------------------|----------|----------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------|
| | Number of Shares | Amount | Number of Shares | At Cost | | | | | |
| | (in millions of dollars, except share amounts) | | | | | | | | |
| Balances at December 31, 2023 | 134,651,380 | \$ 1 | 6,439,289 | \$ (435) | \$ 630 | \$ 10,143 | \$ (98) | \$ 523 | \$ 10,764 |
| Net income | — | — | — | — | — | 174 | — | 11 | 185 |
| Other comprehensive loss | — | — | — | — | — | — | (34) | (2) | (36) |
| Shares issued—stock-based compensation | — | — | (357,118) | 21 | (14) | — | — | — | 7 |
| Stock-based compensation | — | — | — | — | 8 | — | — | — | 8 |
| Dividends declared | — | — | — | — | — | (65) | — | — | (65) |
| Distributions to noncontrolling interests | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | (10) | (10) |
| Balances at March 31, 2024 | 134,651,380 | \$ 1 | 6,082,171 | \$ (414) | \$ 624 | \$ 10,252 | \$ (132) | \$ 522 | \$ 10,853 |
| Net income | — | — | — | — | — | 313 | — | 10 | 323 |
| Other comprehensive loss | — | — | — | — | — | — | (17) | (1) | (18) |
| Shares issued—stock-based compensation | — | — | (14,158) | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Stock-based compensation | — | — | — | — | 11 | — | — | — | 11 |
| Dividends declared | — | — | — | — | — | (65) | — | — | (65) |
| Distributions to noncontrolling interests | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | (11) | (11) |
| Balances at June 30, 2024 | 134,651,380 | \$ 1 | 6,068,013 | \$ (413) | \$ 635 | \$ 10,500 | \$ (149) | \$ 520 | \$ 11,094 |

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

WESTLAKE CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Unaudited)

| | Six Months Ended June 30, | |
|--|---------------------------|-----------------|
| | 2025 | 2024 |
| (in millions of dollars) | | |
| Cash flows from operating activities | | |
| Net income (loss) | \$ (166) | \$ 508 |
| Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities | | |
| Depreciation and amortization | 578 | 552 |
| Stock-based compensation expense | 19 | 20 |
| Loss from disposition and write-off of property, plant and equipment | 16 | 13 |
| Deferred income taxes | (19) | (58) |
| Other gains, net | 20 | (9) |
| Changes in operating assets and liabilities | | |
| Accounts receivable | (308) | (224) |
| Inventories | (15) | (74) |
| Prepaid expenses and other current assets | 12 | 10 |
| Accounts payable | 92 | 53 |
| Accrued and other liabilities | 78 | (218) |
| Other, net | (249) | (167) |
| Net cash provided by operating activities | <u>58</u> | <u>406</u> |
| Cash flows from investing activities | | |
| Additions to investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries | (22) | (1) |
| Additions to property, plant and equipment | (515) | (503) |
| Purchase of available-for-sale securities | (192) | — |
| Other, net | 3 | 9 |
| Net cash used for investing activities | <u>(726)</u> | <u>(495)</u> |
| Cash flows from financing activities | | |
| Distributions to noncontrolling interests | (23) | (21) |
| Dividends paid | (136) | (130) |
| Repurchase of common stock for treasury | (30) | — |
| Other, net | (8) | 5 |
| Net cash used for financing activities | <u>(197)</u> | <u>(146)</u> |
| Effect of exchange rate changes on cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash | 30 | (26) |
| Net decrease in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash | (835) | (261) |
| Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at beginning of period | 2,935 | 3,319 |
| Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at end of period | <u>\$ 2,100</u> | <u>\$ 3,058</u> |

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

WESTLAKE CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)
(in millions of dollars, except share amounts and per share data)

1. Basis of Financial Statements

The accompanying unaudited consolidated interim financial statements were prepared in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") for interim periods. Accordingly, certain information and footnotes required for complete financial statements under generally accepted accounting principles in the United States ("U.S. GAAP") have not been included. These interim consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto of Westlake Corporation (the "Company"), included in the annual report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024 (the "2024 Form 10-K"), filed with the SEC on February 25, 2025. These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in conformity with the accounting principles and practices as disclosed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements of the Company for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024. The Company operates as an integrated global manufacturer and marketer of performance and essential materials and housing and infrastructure products. These products include some of the most widely used materials in the world, which are fundamental to many diverse consumer and industrial markets, including residential construction, flexible and rigid packaging, automotive products, healthcare products, materials used in turbines to generate wind energy, water treatment, coatings as well as other durable and non-durable goods. The Company's customers range from large chemical processors and plastics fabricators to small construction contractors, municipalities and supply warehouses throughout North America, Europe and Asia.

In the opinion of the Company's management, the accompanying unaudited consolidated interim financial statements reflect all adjustments (consisting only of normal recurring adjustments) that are necessary for a fair statement of the Company's financial position as of June 30, 2025, its results of operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, and the changes in its cash position for the six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024.

Results of operations and changes in cash position for the interim periods presented are not necessarily indicative of the results that will be realized for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2025 or any other interim period. The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Prior period current portion of long-term debt balance has been reclassified to accrued and other liabilities to conform to the current year presentation on the consolidated balance sheet.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

Disaggregation of Income Statement Expenses (ASU 2024-03)

In November 2024, the FASB issued an accounting standards update to improve the disclosures about a public business entity's expenses and address requests from investors for more detailed information about the types of expenses in commonly presented expense captions (such as cost of sales; selling, general, and administrative expenses; and research and development). The amendments require that an entity disclose detailed amounts for inventory purchases, employee compensation, depreciation, amortization of intangible assets, and depletion expenses, categorizing them under appropriate income statement captions. Additionally, they should provide a qualitative description for amounts not disaggregated and disclose total selling expenses along with their definition in annual reports. The amendments in this ASU are effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2026, and are to be applied on a prospective basis. Retrospective application is also permitted. The Company is in the process of evaluating the impact of this standard on the disclosures in the Company's financial statements.

WESTLAKE CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—Continued
(Unaudited)
(in millions of dollars, except share amounts and per share data)

Income Taxes (Topic 740): Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures (ASU No.2023-09)

In December 2023, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued accounting standards update No. 2023-09 to enhance the transparency and decision-usefulness of income tax disclosures and to provide information to better assess how an entity's operations and related tax risks and tax planning and operational opportunities affect its tax rate and prospects for future cash flows. For public business entities, the amendments in this update are effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2024, with early adoption permitted. The amendments should be applied prospectively; however, retrospective application is permitted. The Company is currently evaluating this standard and does not expect the adoption to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements. The Company expects the adoption of this standard to result in additional disclosures.

Recently Adopted Accounting Pronouncements

Segment Reporting (Topic 280): Improvements to Reportable Segment Disclosures (ASU 2023-07)

In November 2023, the FASB issued accounting standards update requiring public entities to disclose, on an annual and interim basis, significant segment expenses that are regularly provided to the chief operating decision maker ("CODM"), and on an annual basis, the title and position of the CODM and an explanation of how the CODM uses the reported measure(s) of segment profit or loss in assessing segment performance and deciding how to allocate resources. The amendments in this update are effective for public entities in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2023, and interim periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2024 and are to be applied retrospectively to all prior periods presented in the financial statements. The Company adopted this accounting standard effective for the annual 2024 financial statements and interim periods financial statements thereafter, and the adoption resulted in additional segment disclosures (see Note 14).

Business Combinations—Joint Venture Formations (Subtopic 805-60): Recognition and Initial Measurement (ASU 2023-05)

In August 2023, the FASB issued accounting standards update No. 2023-05 to address the accounting for contributions made to a joint venture, upon formation, in a joint venture's financial statements, and to (1) provide decision-useful information to investors and other allocators of capital (collectively, investors) in a joint venture's financial statements and (2) reduce diversity in practice. Under the ASU, upon formation, a joint venture should recognize and initially measure its assets and liabilities at fair value (with exceptions to fair value measurement that are consistent with guidance for business combinations). The amendments in this update become effective for all joint venture formations with a formation date on or after January 1, 2025. Additionally, a joint venture that was formed before January 1, 2025 may elect to apply the amendments retrospectively if it has sufficient information. Early adoption is permitted in any interim or annual period in which financial statements have not yet been issued (or made available for issuance), either prospectively or retrospectively. The Company adopted this accounting standard effective January 1, 2025 and the adoption did not have an impact on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

2. Financial Instruments

Cash Equivalents

The Company had \$2 and \$1,009 of held-to-maturity securities with original maturities of three months or less, primarily consisting of corporate debt securities, classified as cash equivalents at June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively. Due to the short-term nature of such securities, the Company's investments in held-to-maturity securities were held at amortized cost, which approximates fair value.

Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company had restricted cash and cash equivalents of \$15 and \$16 at June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively. The Company's restricted cash and cash equivalents are primarily related to balances that are restricted for payment of distributions to certain of the Company's current and former employees and are reflected primarily in other assets, net in the consolidated balance sheets.

WESTLAKE CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—Continued
(Unaudited)
(in millions of dollars, except share amounts and per share data)

Available-for-Sale Securities

Investments portfolio in securities are classified as available-for-sale. The Company views its available-for-sale securities as available for use in current operations. Accordingly, the Company classifies its investments as current assets, irrespective of the maturity date. Available-for-sale securities are carried at estimated fair value with unrealized gains and losses recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), which is a separate component of stockholders' equity. Realized gains and losses and amounts reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) are recorded in other income in the consolidated statement of operations. The Company periodically reviews its available-for-sale securities for other-than-temporary declines in fair value below the cost basis, and when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value of an asset may not be recoverable, the investment is written down to fair value, establishing a new cost basis. The Company periodically reviews available-for-sale securities to assess for credit losses based on historical experience, current conditions, investment type and other relevant market data.

The Company had no available-for-sale securities at December 31, 2024. Investments in securities at June 30, 2025 consisted of available-for-sale debt securities.

| | June 30, 2025 | December 31, 2024 |
|-------------------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| Available-for-sale securities | \$ 192 | \$ — |

The cost, fair value and fair value levels of the Company's available-for-sale debt securities were as follows:

| | June 30, 2025 | | |
|--|---------------|------------|------------------|
| | Cost | Fair Value | Fair Value Level |
| Debt securities | | | |
| Corporate bonds | \$ 82 | \$ 82 | Level 2 |
| U.S. government treasury securities | 52 | 52 | Level 2 |
| U.S. federal agency securities | 16 | 16 | Level 2 |
| Asset-backed securities | 34 | 34 | Level 2 |
| Supranational securities | 8 | 8 | Level 2 |
| Available-for-sale debt securities | \$ 192 | \$ 192 | |
| Contractual maturities of debt securities | | | |
| Within one year | \$ 61 | \$ 61 | |
| One to five years | 123 | 123 | |
| After ten years | 8 | 8 | |
| Available-for-sale debt securities | \$ 192 | \$ 192 | |

The fair value of the available-for-sale debt securities are determined based on observable market-based inputs, such as quotes from financial reporting services. Unrealized and realized gains and losses, and accrued interest on available-for-sale debt securities for the six months ended June 30, 2025 were immaterial. As of June 30, 2025, no allowance for credit losses was recorded for these investments.

WESTLAKE CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—Continued
(Unaudited)
(in millions of dollars, except share amounts and per share data)

3. Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable consist of the following:

| | June 30, 2025 | December 31, 2024 |
|-----------------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| Trade customers | \$ 1,608 | \$ 1,339 |
| Related parties | 5 | 3 |
| Allowance for credit losses | (27) | (27) |
| | 1,586 | 1,315 |
| Federal and state taxes | 122 | 68 |
| Other | 124 | 100 |
| Accounts receivable, net | <u>\$ 1,832</u> | <u>\$ 1,483</u> |

4. Inventories

Inventories consist of the following:

| | June 30, 2025 | December 31, 2024 |
|---|------------------|----------------------|
| Finished products | \$ 1,058 | \$ 1,047 |
| Feedstock, additives, chemicals and other raw materials | 418 | 395 |
| Materials and supplies | 255 | 255 |
| Inventories | <u>\$ 1,731</u> | <u>\$ 1,697</u> |

5. Goodwill

The carrying amounts and changes in the carrying amount of goodwill for the six months ended June 30, 2025 were as follows:

| | Performance and Essential Materials Segment | Housing and Infrastructure Products Segment | Total |
|--|---|---|-----------------|
| Balances at December 31, 2024 | \$ 893 | \$ 1,138 | \$ 2,031 |
| Effects of changes in foreign exchange rates | 6 | 7 | 13 |
| Balances at June 30, 2025 | <u>\$ 899</u> | <u>\$ 1,145</u> | <u>\$ 2,044</u> |

Goodwill is evaluated for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the fair value of a reporting unit with goodwill has been reduced below its carrying amount, and otherwise at least annually. There were no impairments of goodwill for the six months ended June 30, 2025. However, it is possible that future changes in the macroeconomic environment and related long-term forecast estimates could require the Company to record non-cash impairment charges.

6. Accounts Payable

Accounts payable consist of the following:

| | June 30, 2025 | December 31, 2024 |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| Accounts payable—third parties | \$ 886 | \$ 806 |
| Accounts payable to related parties | 16 | 16 |
| Notes payable | 24 | 29 |
| Accounts payable | <u>\$ 926</u> | <u>\$ 851</u> |

WESTLAKE CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—Continued
(Unaudited)
(in millions of dollars, except share amounts and per share data)

7. Long-Term Debt

Long-term debt consist of the following:

| | June 30, 2025 | December 31, 2024 |
|--|------------------|----------------------|
| 3.60% senior notes due 2026 | \$ 750 | \$ 750 |
| Loan related to tax-exempt waste disposal revenue bonds due 2027 | 11 | 11 |
| 1.625% €700 million senior notes due 2029 | 822 | 727 |
| 3.375% senior notes due 2030 | 300 | 300 |
| 3.50% senior notes due 2032 | 250 | 250 |
| 2.875% senior notes due 2041 | 350 | 350 |
| 5.00% senior notes due 2046 | 700 | 700 |
| 4.375% senior notes due 2047 | 500 | 500 |
| 3.125% senior notes due 2051 | 600 | 600 |
| 3.375% senior notes due 2061 | 450 | 450 |
| Term loans due 2026 | 5 | 7 |
| Total long-term debt, principal amount | 4,738 | 4,645 |
| Less: | | |
| Unamortized discount and debt issuance costs | 81 | 83 |
| Long-term debt, carrying value | 4,657 | 4,562 |
| Less current portion: | | |
| Current portion of long-term debt | 3 | 6 |
| Long-term debt, carrying value, net of current portion | \$ 4,654 | \$ 4,556 |

Unamortized debt issuance costs on long-term debt were \$30 and \$32 at June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively. As of June 30, 2025, the Company was in compliance with all of its long-term debt covenants.

Credit Agreement

On June 9, 2022, the Company entered into a new \$1,500 revolving credit facility that is scheduled to mature on June 9, 2027 (the "Credit Agreement") and, in connection therewith, terminated the Company's then existing revolving credit agreement. The Credit Agreement bears interest at either (a) Adjusted Term Secured Overnight Financing Rate (as defined in the Credit Agreement) plus a margin ranging from 1.00% to 1.625% per annum or (b) Alternate Base Rate (as defined in the Credit Agreement) plus a margin ranging from 0.00% to 0.625% per annum, in each case depending on the credit rating of the Company. The Credit Agreement contains certain affirmative and negative covenants, including a quarterly total leverage ratio financial maintenance covenant. As of June 30, 2025, the Company was in compliance with the total leverage ratio financial maintenance covenant. The Credit Agreement also contains certain events of default and, if and for so long as certain events of default have occurred and are continuing, any overdue amounts outstanding under the Credit Agreement will accrue interest at an increased rate, the lenders can terminate their commitments to lend thereunder and payments of any outstanding amounts thereunder could be accelerated by the lenders. None of the Company's subsidiaries are required to guarantee the obligations of the Company under the Credit Agreement.

The Credit Agreement includes a \$150 sub-limit for letters of credit, and any outstanding letters of credit will be deducted from availability under the facility. The Credit Agreement also provides for a discretionary \$50 commitment for swingline loans to be provided on a same-day basis. The Company may also increase the size of the facility, in increments of at least \$25, up to a maximum of \$500, subject to certain conditions and if certain lenders agree to commit to such an increase.

As of June 30, 2025, the Company had no borrowings and no letters of credit outstanding, and had borrowing availability of \$1,500, under the Credit Agreement.

WESTLAKE CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—Continued
(Unaudited)
(in millions of dollars, except share amounts and per share data)

8. Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Changes in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) by component for the six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024 were as follows:

| | Pension and Other Post-Retirement Benefits Liability, Net of Tax | Cumulative Foreign Currency Exchange, Net of Tax | Total |
|--|---|--|-----------------|
| Balances at December 31, 2024 | \$ 54 | \$ (198) | \$ (144) |
| Net other comprehensive income attributable to Westlake Corporation | 1 | 79 | 80 |
| Balances at June 30, 2025 | <u>\$ 55</u> | <u>\$ (119)</u> | <u>\$ (64)</u> |
| Balances at December 31, 2023 | \$ 4 | \$ (102) | \$ (98) |
| Net other comprehensive income (loss) attributable to Westlake Corporation | 2 | (53) | (51) |
| Balances at June 30, 2024 | <u>\$ 6</u> | <u>\$ (155)</u> | <u>\$ (149)</u> |

9. Fair Value Measurements

The Company reports certain assets and liabilities at fair value, which is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date (exit price). Under the accounting guidance for fair value measurements, inputs used to measure fair value are classified in one of three levels:

Level 1: Quoted market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Observable market-based inputs or unobservable inputs that are corroborated by market data.

Level 3: Unobservable inputs that are not corroborated by market data.

The Company has financial assets and liabilities subject to fair value measures. These financial assets and liabilities include cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, net, accounts payable and long-term debt, all of which are recorded at carrying value. The amounts reported in the consolidated balance sheets for cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, net and accounts payable approximate their fair value due to the short maturities of these instruments. See Note 2 to the unaudited consolidated financial statements in this Form 10-Q for a discussion of the Company's investments in available-for-sale securities.

The majority of the Company's long-term debt instruments are publicly-traded. A market approach, based upon quotes from financial reporting services, is used to measure the fair value of the Company's long-term debt. Because the Company's long-term debt instruments may not be actively traded, the inputs used to measure the fair value of the Company's long-term debt are classified as Level 2 inputs within the fair value hierarchy.

The carrying and fair values of the Company's total long-term debt are summarized below:

| | June 30, 2025 | | December 31, 2024 | |
|----------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|
| | Carrying Value | Fair Value | Carrying Value | Fair Value |
| Long-term debt | \$ 4,657 | \$ 3,932 | \$ 4,562 | \$ 3,836 |

WESTLAKE CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—Continued
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10. Income Taxes

The effective income tax rate was (4.8)% for the three months ended June 30, 2025 as compared to 23.8% for the three months ended June 30, 2024. The effective income tax rate for the three months ended June 30, 2025 of (4.8)% was below the statutory rate of 21.0% primarily due to a valuation allowance recorded against Westlake Epoxy Netherlands's net operating loss, for which no tax benefit can be recognized, U.S. federal research and development credits available to the Company, state tax benefits and income attributable to noncontrolling interests, partially offset by an increase in reserves for uncertain tax positions and foreign taxes, and the impact of earnings mix across jurisdictions. These adjustments had an inflated impact on the effective income tax rate due to the pre-tax loss for the three months ended June 30, 2025. The effective income tax rate for the three months ended June 30, 2024 was above the statutory rate of 21.0% primarily due to state and foreign taxes partially offset by U.S. federal research and development credits available to the Company.

The effective income tax rate was (4.4)% for the six months ended June 30, 2025 as compared to 22.7% for the six months ended June 30, 2024. The effective income tax rate for the six months ended June 30, 2025 was below the statutory rate of 21.0% primarily due to a valuation allowance recorded against Westlake Epoxy Netherlands's net operating loss, for which no tax benefit can be recognized, U.S. federal research and development credits available to the Company, state tax benefits and income attributable to noncontrolling interests, partially offset by an increase in reserves for uncertain tax positions and foreign taxes and the impact of earnings mix across jurisdictions. These adjustments had an inflated impact on the effective income tax rate due to the pre-tax loss for the six months ended June 30, 2025. The effective income tax rate for the six months ended June 30, 2024 was above the statutory rate of 21.0% primarily due to state and foreign taxes partially offset by U.S. federal research and development credits available to the Company.

On October 8, 2021, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (the "OECD")/G20 Inclusive Framework on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting released a statement indicating that its members had agreed to a Two Pillar Solution to Address the Tax Challenges Arising from the Digitalisation of the Economy. Pillar One aims to reallocate a taxpayer's residual profits to the market jurisdictions with which the taxpayer has a nexus. Pillar One targets multinational companies with global annual revenue exceeding €20 billion and profit-to-revenue ratio of more than 10%. Based on the current threshold requirements, the Company does not expect to be subject to Pillar One. Pillar Two aims to establish a minimum global tax rate of 15%, assessed through a top-up tax imposed on a country-by-country basis. The impacts of Pillar Two have been recorded since 2024, the first year in which the rules took effect and are immaterial to the Company. The Company will however continue to closely monitor and evaluate Pillar Two developments, including recent statements made at the G7 in June 2025 that would exempt U.S. parented groups from Pillar Two by recognizing existing U.S. minimum tax rules and allowing the U.S. system and Pillar Two system to coexist.

On July 4, 2025, President Trump signed into law the legislation commonly referred to as the One Big Beautiful Bill Act ("OBBBA"), which includes a broad range of tax reform provisions affecting corporations. The OBBBA, among other changes, permanently reinstates the "bonus" depreciation provisions that allow for the immediate expensing of 100% of the cost of certain qualified property acquired and placed in service after January 19, 2025, permanently reinstates the elective immediate expensing of domestic research and experimental expenditures paid or incurred in tax years beginning after December 31, 2024 (with a special transition rule that allows accelerated deduction of the remaining unamortized balance of capitalized domestic research and experimental expenditures), and permanently relaxes the limitation on the deductibility of business interest effective for tax years beginning after December 31, 2024. The OBBBA also modifies certain international tax provisions effective for tax years beginning after December 31, 2025. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of these tax law changes and will recognize the income tax effects in the consolidated financial statements beginning in the period in which the OBBBA was signed into law. At this time, the Company expects these tax law changes to reduce its cash tax without materially impacting its effective income tax rate.

WESTLAKE CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—Continued
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11. Earnings (Loss) and Dividends per Share

Earnings (Loss) per Share

The Company has invested restricted stock units outstanding that are considered participating securities and, therefore, computes basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share under the two-class method. Basic earnings (loss) per share for the periods are based upon the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding during each period. Diluted earnings per share include the effects of certain stock options and performance stock units. Diluted loss per share exclude the effects of certain stock options and performance stock units because the effect of including them would have been antidilutive.

| | Three Months Ended June 30, | | Six Months Ended June 30, | |
|--|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| | 2025 | 2024 | 2025 | 2024 |
| Net income (loss) attributable to Westlake Corporation | \$ (142) | \$ 313 | \$ (182) | \$ 487 |
| Less: | | | | |
| Net loss (income) attributable to participating securities | 1 | (2) | 1 | (2) |
| Net income (loss) attributable to common stockholders | <u>\$ (141)</u> | <u>\$ 311</u> | <u>\$ (181)</u> | <u>\$ 485</u> |

The following table reconciles the denominator for the basic and diluted earnings per share computations shown in the consolidated statements of operations:

| | Three Months Ended June 30, | | Six Months Ended June 30, | |
|--|-----------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| | 2025 | 2024 | 2025 | 2024 |
| Weighted average common shares—basic | 128,238,514 | 128,576,735 | 128,273,332 | 128,468,359 |
| Plus incremental shares from: | | | | |
| Assumed exercise of options and vesting of performance stock units | — | 773,985 | — | 717,186 |
| Weighted average common shares—diluted | <u>128,238,514</u> | <u>129,350,720</u> | <u>128,273,332</u> | <u>129,185,545</u> |
| Earnings (loss) per common share attributable to Westlake Corporation: | | | | |
| Basic | \$ (1.11) | \$ 2.42 | \$ (1.42) | \$ 3.77 |
| Diluted | <u>\$ (1.11)</u> | <u>\$ 2.40</u> | <u>\$ (1.42)</u> | <u>\$ 3.75</u> |

Excluded from the computation of diluted earnings per share are options to purchase 1,007,138 and 171,487 shares of common stock for the three months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively, and 769,646 and 216,105 shares of common stock for the six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively. Performance stock units assumed vesting of 168,724 and 191,441 for the three and six months ended June 30, 2025, respectively, are also excluded. These options and performance stock units were outstanding during the periods reported but were excluded because the effect of including them would have been antidilutive.

Dividends per Share

Dividends declared per common share for the three and six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024 were as follows:

| | Three Months Ended June 30, | | Six Months Ended June 30, | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| | 2025 | 2024 | 2025 | 2024 |
| Dividends per common share | <u>\$ 0.5250</u> | <u>\$ 0.5000</u> | <u>\$ 1.0500</u> | <u>\$ 1.0000</u> |

WESTLAKE CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—Continued
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12. Supplemental Information**Equity Method Investments***LACC, LLC Joint Venture*

As of June 30, 2025, the Company owned an aggregate 50% membership interest in LACC, LLC ("LACC"). The Company accounts for its investment in LACC under the equity method of accounting and the change for the six months ended June 30, 2025 was as follows:

| | Investment in LACC |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Balance at December 31, 2024 | \$ 1,018 |
| Cash contributions | 21 |
| Depreciation and amortization | (29) |
| Balance at June 30, 2025 | \$ 1,010 |

Other Assets, Net

Other assets, net were \$852 and \$708 at June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively. Deferred turnaround costs, net of accumulated amortization, included in other assets, net were \$481 and \$352 at June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively.

Accrued and Other Liabilities

Accrued and other liabilities were \$1,477 and \$1,368 at June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively. Accrued rebates and current portion of operating lease liabilities, which are components of accrued and other liabilities, were \$208 and \$136, respectively, at June 30, 2025 and \$232 and \$128, respectively, at December 31, 2024. No other component of accrued and other liabilities was more than five percent of total current liabilities. Accrued liabilities with related parties were \$31 and \$26 at June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively.

Restructuring, Transaction and Integration-Related Costs

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2025, the restructuring, transaction and integration-related expenses of \$115, and \$122, respectively, were primarily related to the closure of the Company's Pernis facility discussed below and the temporary cessation of operations of one of the production units at the Company's 95% owned joint venture located in China, which resulted in a charge of \$7, included in the Performance and Essential Materials segment. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2024 the restructuring, transaction and integration-related expenses were \$4 and \$8, respectively.

Pernis Facility Closure

In July 2024, the Company approved a plan to mothball the allyl chloride ("AC") and epichlorohydrin ("ECH") units at the Company's site in Pernis, the Netherlands and recognized charges of approximately \$75 related to mothballing of the AC and ECH units in the third quarter of 2024. The Company continued to operate the liquid epoxy resin ("LER") and bisphenol A ("BPA") units at the Pernis facility through June 2025. In June 2025, due to the continued deterioration of the Company's business in Europe, the Company revised the original mothballing plan and approved a plan to close and cease all the remaining operations at its Pernis facility including the LER and BPA units. The Company ceased the BPA unit operations in June 2025 and expects to cease the LER unit operations in the second half of 2025. In June 2025, the Company notified the affected employees at the Pernis facility of the Company's revised plan.

In addition to the previous charges related to the July 2024 mothballing, the Company recognized expected costs of \$123 in the three months ended June 30, 2025 related to the closure of the Pernis facility. The additional costs recognized consist of charges for asset retirement obligations of \$76, other plant shutdown related costs of \$19 and employee severance and separation costs of \$13, that are included in the restructuring, transaction and integration-related costs, and the write-down of inventory of \$15, that is included as a component of cost of sales in the Company's consolidated statement of operations. The other plant shutdown costs include costs for contract termination, costs for services without future economic benefits, leases, and other costs associated with the plant shut down. The Company expects to recognize additional charges related to other plant shut down costs of approximately \$64 and severance and separation costs of \$14 in future periods in connection with the closure of the LER unit and other future events. The Company expects to complete the closure plan in 2030.

WESTLAKE CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—Continued
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The following table sets forth the inventory write-downs and the accrual activity related to the closure of the Pernis facility included in accrued and other liabilities, and other liabilities in the Company's consolidated balance sheets and the cumulative charges recognized:

| | Asset Write-offs | Asset Retirement Obligations | Severance and Separation Costs | Other Plant Shutdown Costs | Total |
|---|------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|--------|
| Balances at December 31, 2024 | \$ — | \$ 23 | \$ 4 | \$ 44 | \$ 71 |
| 2025 charges and change in estimates | — | (7) | — | 14 | 7 |
| Cash paid | — | (1) | (1) | (2) | (4) |
| Foreign currency translation | — | 1 | — | 2 | 3 |
| Balances at March 31, 2025 | \$ — | \$ 16 | \$ 3 | \$ 58 | \$ 77 |
| 2025 charges | 15 | 76 | 13 | 19 | 123 |
| Cash paid | — | (1) | — | (7) | (8) |
| Inventory write-downs | (15) | — | — | — | (15) |
| Foreign currency translation | — | 2 | 1 | 5 | 8 |
| Balances at June 30, 2025 | \$ — | \$ 93 | \$ 17 | \$ 75 | \$ 185 |
| Cumulative charges recognized as of June 30, 2025 | \$ 15 | \$ 93 | \$ 17 | \$ 80 | \$ 205 |

Non-cash Investing Activities

Capital expenditure related liabilities, included in accounts payable and accrued and other liabilities, were \$111 and \$109 at June 30, 2025 and June 30, 2024, respectively.

Other Income, Net

The other income, net of \$24 for the three months ended June 30, 2025 included interest income of \$25, and other income, net of \$59 for the three months ended June 30, 2024 included interest income and insurance recoveries of \$39 and \$10, respectively. Other income, net of \$61 for the six months ended June 30, 2025 included interest income of \$54, and other income, net of \$109 for the six months ended June 30, 2024 included interest income and insurance recoveries of \$79 and \$10, respectively.

Supplemental Cash Flow Information

| | Six Months Ended June 30, | |
|--|---------------------------|--------|
| | 2025 | 2024 |
| Cash paid for: | | |
| Interest | \$ 75 | \$ 71 |
| Income taxes, net of refunds | 79 | 241 |
| Operating lease information: | | |
| Right-of-use assets obtained in exchange for operating lease obligations | \$ 90 | \$ 151 |

WESTLAKE CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—Continued
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13. Commitments and Contingencies

The Company is involved in a number of legal and regulatory matters that are incidental to the normal conduct of its business, including lawsuits, investigations and claims. The outcome of these matters are inherently unpredictable. The Company believes that, in the aggregate, the outcome of all known legal and regulatory matters will not have a material adverse effect on its consolidated financial statements; however, under certain circumstances, if required to recognize costs in a specific period, when combined with other factors, outcomes with respect to such matters may be material to the Company's consolidated statements of operations in such period. The Company's assessment of the potential impact of environmental matters, in particular, is subject to uncertainty due to the complex, ongoing and evolving process of investigation and remediation of such environmental matters, and the potential for technological and regulatory developments. In addition, the impact of evolving claims and programs, such as natural resource damage claims, industrial site reuse initiatives and state remediation programs creates further uncertainty of the ultimate resolution of these matters. The Company anticipates that the resolution of many legal and regulatory matters, and in particular environmental matters, will occur over an extended period of time.

Caustic Soda Antitrust. The Company and other caustic soda producers were named as defendants in multiple purported class action civil lawsuits filed since March 2019 in the U.S. District Court for the Western District of New York. The lawsuits allege the defendants conspired to fix, raise, maintain and stabilize the price of caustic soda, restrict domestic (U.S.) supply of caustic soda and allocate caustic soda customers. Each of the lawsuits is filed on behalf of the respective named plaintiff or plaintiffs and a putative class comprised of either direct purchasers or indirect purchasers of caustic soda in the United States. The plaintiffs in the putative class for such direct purchasers sought \$861 in single damages from the defendants, in addition to treble damages and attorney's fees. The plaintiffs in the putative class for such indirect purchasers sought approximately \$500 in single damages from the defendants, in addition to treble damages and injunctive relief. The District Court has denied or rejected class certification for both the direct and indirect purchaser plaintiffs and the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit denied the direct and indirect purchaser plaintiffs' petitions for leave to appeal in February and April 2025, respectively. Beginning in October 2020, similar class action proceedings were also filed in Canada before the Superior Court of Québec as well as before the Federal Court. These proceedings seek the certification or authorization of a class action on behalf of all residents of Canada who purchased caustic soda (including, in one of the cases, those who merely purchased products containing caustic soda) from October 1, 2015 through the present or such date deemed appropriate by the court. In December 2021, the Superior Court of Québec stayed its proceedings until after a final certification decision is released in the Federal Court proceedings. At this time, the Company is not able to estimate the impact, if any, that these lawsuits could have on the Company's consolidated financial statements either in the current period or in future periods.

Ethylene Antitrust. The Company and other ethylene consumers were the subject of a decision issued by the European Commission (Decision AT.40410 – Ethylene) on July 14, 2020 relating to the exchange of certain commercial and pricing-related information and in fixing a price element related to certain purchases of ethylene between December 2011 and March 2017 (the "European Commission Decision"). Following the decision, the Company and other ethylene consumers were named as defendants in a series of similar lawsuits, which generally allege that the defendants (i) conspired to lower the purchase price for ethylene and ethylene derivatives during the specified period by manipulating the monthly contract price and thus (ii) caused a cartel-induced undercharge for certain ethylene and/or ethylene derivative (in particular polyethylene) sales to the defendants and other third parties during the period identified in the European Commission Decision and for 24 months thereafter. Please see the 2024 Form 10-K and the Company's quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2025 for a description of the lawsuits filed prior to May 1, 2025 (the "Existing Ethylene Antitrust Litigation"). The following additional lawsuits were filed on or after May 1, 2025:

- OMV Aktiengesellschaft and certain of its affiliates (together "OMV") filed a lawsuit in May 2025 in the District Court of Amsterdam, the Netherlands, seeking a declaratory judgment establishing that the Company and other defendants are jointly and severally liable for an unspecified amount of damages.
- Borealis GmbH ("Borealis") filed a lawsuit in July 2025 in the District Court of Amsterdam, the Netherlands, seeking a declaratory judgment establishing that the Company and other defendants are jointly and severally liable for an unspecified amount of damages.
- LyondellBasell Industries N.V. and certain of its affiliates (together "LBI") filed a lawsuit in July 2025 in the District Court of Amsterdam, the Netherlands, seeking alleged damages of €1,637 million from the defendants, plus statutory interest accruing from the date of each relevant transaction, as well as reimbursement of costs related to the proceeding.

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At this time, the Company is not able to estimate the impact, if any, that the Existing Ethylene Antitrust Litigation, the OMV lawsuit, the Borealis lawsuit and/or the LBI lawsuit could have on the Company's consolidated financial statements either in the current period or in future periods.

PVC Pipe Antitrust. The Company, certain of its subsidiaries and other manufacturers of PVC pipe have been named as defendants in ten putative class action civil lawsuits (collectively, the "PVC Pipe Antitrust Lawsuits"), all filed in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Illinois between August 2024 and June 2025. The plaintiffs in three originally separately filed lawsuits filed a single consolidated amended complaint in October 2024 on behalf of a putative class of non-converter seller purchasers and allege that PVC pipe manufacturers conspired with each other, an industry publication (OPIS), and certain PVC pipe distributors to fix, raise, maintain and stabilize the domestic prices of PVC pipe, resulting in the plaintiffs paying artificially high prices for PVC pipe purchased from non-manufacturer pipe sellers. These plaintiffs assert various claims under Section 1 of the Sherman Act and the competition laws of multiple states, and seek injunctive relief, treble damages of undisclosed amounts, and equitable relief, plus attorneys' fees and costs. The plaintiffs in two other suits purport to represent direct purchasers of PVC pipe from pipe manufacturers and allege the manufacturers conspired with each other and OPIS to fix, raise, maintain and stabilize the domestic prices of PVC pipe, resulting in the direct purchasers paying artificially high prices for PVC pipe. These plaintiffs assert claims under Section 1 and/or Section 3 of the Sherman Act, and seek injunctive relief, treble damages of undisclosed amounts, and equitable relief, plus attorneys' fees and costs. The plaintiffs in the remaining lawsuits allege the same general conspiracy as the other plaintiffs and purport to represent end user classes of indirect purchasers, asserting claims under Section 1 and/or Section 3 of the Sherman Act and violations of various state competition and consumer protection laws, and seek injunctive relief, treble damages of undisclosed amounts, equitable relief, attorneys' fees and costs. At this time, the Company is not able to estimate the impact, if any, that the PVC Pipe Antitrust Lawsuits could have on the Company's consolidated financial statements either in the current period or in future periods.

Triad Hunter. In April 2018, Triad Hunter, LLC ("Triad Hunter") filed suit against the Company and certain of its subsidiaries in the Court of Common Pleas in Monroe County, Ohio seeking injunctive relief and alleging negligence and trespass at the Natrium Plant with respect to Triad Hunter's well drilling activities in Ohio. On October 27, 2022, the jury returned a verdict finding that the Company had committed trespass and was negligent in conducting salt mining operations at the Natrium Plant. The court subsequently denied Triad Hunter's request to enjoin further solution mining from one of the brine fields at the Natrium Plant. On September 12, 2023, final judgment was entered in the amount of \$70 with interest accruing at the rate of 5% from the date the judgment was rendered, as provided by law. Following the Company's appeal, the intermediate appellate court affirmed the trial court's judgment and the Ohio Supreme Court subsequently denied the Company's petition for review. As of June 30, 2025, the Company had reserved approximately \$76 for the damages awarded to Triad Hunter and has paid such award in the third quarter of 2025.

Brazilian Contractual Indemnification Lawsuit. In July 2012, PPG Industries, Inc. ("PPG") entered into an agreement to separate various assets and liabilities of its commodity chemicals business, which were transferred to a subsidiary of Eagle Spinco, Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of PPG ("Eagle Spinco"). The separation and the post separation contractual relationship between PPG and Eagle Spinco are generally set forth in that certain Separation Agreement dated as of July 18, 2012, by and between PPG and Eagle Spinco (the "Separation Agreement"). In January 2013, Eagle Spinco merged with Georgia Gulf Corporation to create Axiall Corporation ("Axiall"), which the Company later acquired in August 2016. Eagle Spinco is currently a wholly owned indirect subsidiary of the Company.

In May 2024, a trial court in Manaus, Brazil issued a decision awarding damages to Brazilian company Di Gregorio Navegacao, Ltda ("Di Gregorio") in a lawsuit filed by Di Gregorio against PPG relating to an explosion on November 9, 1998 that destroyed the M/V DG Harmony and her cargo, which included PPG-owned calcium hypochlorite (the "Di Gregorio Lawsuit"). The decision awarded damages to Di Gregorio in the approximate amount of R\$550 million (Brazilian real), plus a monetary adjustment and interest (based on SELIC) accruing from April 3, 2006, as well as 20% for legal fees and a small procedural fine. The parties to the Di Gregorio Lawsuit are waiting on the trial court's Accounting Department to release the aggregate judgment amount. PPG appealed the trial court's decision and the Amazonas Court of Appeals issued a decision affirming in part the trial court's decision. PPG is expected to appeal to the Brazilian Superior Court of Justice. PPG asserts that the Company and certain of its subsidiaries are responsible for any judgment in the Di Gregorio Lawsuit.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—Continued
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(in millions of dollars, except share amounts and per share data)

On June 13, 2024, PPG filed a lawsuit against the Company, Axiall and Eagle Spinco in Delaware Chancery Court, and later amended its petition and added Westlake US 2 LLC as a defendant. In this lawsuit, PPG generally asks the court to find that the defendants: (1) breached the Separation Agreement; (2) may not abandon the defense of the Di Gregorio Lawsuit; (3) must acknowledge that they are solely responsible for the liabilities and defense costs of the Di Gregorio Lawsuit; (4) must handle and resolve the Di Gregorio Lawsuit without access to PPG's insurance rights; and (5) must take all steps necessary to protect PPG and its affiliates from any enforcement action or harm brought by the Di Gregorio Lawsuit. The Company is defending the Delaware litigation and has asserted counterclaims against PPG seeking a declaration that the Di Gregorio Lawsuit is indemnifiable and that if PPG seeks reimbursement for any losses related to the Di Gregorio Lawsuit, it must assign to Eagle Spinco its rights to relevant insurance proceeds.

At this time, the Company is not able to estimate the impact that the Delaware lawsuit and Eagle Spinco's contractual obligations related to the lawsuit could have on the Company's consolidated financial statements either in the current period or in future periods.

Environmental Contingencies. As of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the Company had reserves for environmental contingencies totaling approximately \$67 and \$72, respectively, most of which was classified as noncurrent liabilities. The Company's assessment of the potential impact of these environmental contingencies is subject to considerable uncertainty due to the complex, ongoing and evolving process of investigation and, if necessary, remediation, of such environmental contingencies, and the potential for technological and regulatory developments.

Calvert City Proceedings. As the current owner of the Calvert City, Kentucky facility, the Company was named by the Environmental Protection Agency (the "EPA") as a potentially responsible party ("PRP") pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 along with Goodrich Corporation ("Goodrich") and its successor-in-interest, Avient Corporation (formerly known as PolyOne Corporation) ("Avient"). In October 2019, the PRPs received special notice letters for the remedial action phase of work at the site. In September 2020, the EPA and the Department of Justice filed a proposed consent decree for the remedial action with the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Kentucky. In November 2020, the Department of Justice filed a motion to approve and enter the consent decree. In January 2021, the Court granted the unopposed motion to enter the consent decree, which became effective the same day. The allocation of liability for remedial and operation and maintenance costs at the Calvert City site is governed by a series of agreements between the Company, Goodrich and Avient. In March 2022, the Company filed a demand for arbitration seeking reimbursement for certain allocable costs incurred during the applicable period since May 2017, and which Avient has failed to pay or disputed under these agreements. In April 2022, Avient filed a complaint in the federal district court for the Western District of Kentucky disputing the enforceability of one of the agreements and seeking to enjoin arbitration. Avient claims that the allocable costs at issue are up to \$22, for which Avient claims the Company is totally liable. In September 2023, the court granted the Company's request for summary judgment, but the arbitration proceeding remains stayed pending the resolution of Avient's appeal and Avient sought an appeal. In July 2025, the appeal court affirmed the district court decision and the stayed arbitration proceeding will now resume. The Company disputes Avient's claims and believes it is unlikely that any remediation costs allocable to it would result in material expenditures in any individual reporting period.

Sulphur Mines Dome. The Company owns salt solution-mining caverns at the Sulphur Mines Dome in Sulphur, Louisiana. The Louisiana Department of Energy and Natural Resources ("LDENR") issued Compliance Order No. IMD 2022-027 and several supplements to that order, the latest in October 2023, in response to pressure anomaly events in two of the Company's brine caverns. The compliance order and supplements thereto have required the Company to undertake various activities related to response planning, monitoring, investigation and mitigation of potential impacts in the event of future cavern pressure anomalies or failures. In June 2024, the Company's cavern experienced a pressure event, requiring increased rates of brine injection to maintain cavern stability. Following the pressure event, LDENR ordered the Company to take certain additional measures at the brine caverns, including the construction of a dome-wide containment structure. The capital costs and expenditures required to comply with the compliance orders and supplements have been and will continue to be incurred. In response to these orders, the Company reserved approximately \$32 in connection with monitoring wells and other remedial activities. At this time, the Company is unable to estimate the impact, if any, that other ongoing expenditures or future injunctive relief ordered by the government could have on the Company's consolidated financial statements either in the current period or in future periods.

WESTLAKE CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—Continued
(Unaudited)
(in millions of dollars, except share amounts and per share data)

In April 2023, Yellow Rock LLC ("Yellow Rock") filed a petition in the 14th Judicial District Court of Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana alleging that the Company improperly withdrew and sold oil belonging to Yellow Rock. In November 2024, Yellow Rock filed an amended petition, which alleged negligence and breach of duties related to the operations and maintenance of caverns at the Sulphur Mines Dome. The amended petition also named additional defendants, including PPG, Lonquist & Co. LLC and Lonquist Field Services, LLC, and asserted additional allegations that the defendants' operations of assets at the Sulphur Mines Dome interfered with and prevented Yellow Rock's development of oil and gas assets including alleged damages in excess of \$100. At this time, the Company is not able to estimate the impact that this lawsuit could have on the Company's consolidated financial statements either in the current period or in future periods.

Environmental Remediation: Reasonably Possible Matters. The Company's assessment of the potential impact of environmental contingencies is subject to considerable uncertainty due to the complex, ongoing and evolving process of investigation and remediation, if necessary, of such environmental contingencies, and the potential for technological and regulatory developments. As such, in addition to the amounts currently reserved for contingencies that are probable and reasonably estimable as discussed above, the Company may be subject to reasonably possible loss contingencies related to environmental matters in the range of \$100 to \$170.

WESTLAKE CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—Continued
(Unaudited)
(in millions of dollars, except share amounts and per share data)

14. Segment Information

The Company operates in two principal operating segments, which are the Company's reportable segments, Performance and Essential Materials and Housing and Infrastructure Products. These segments are strategic business units that offer a variety of different materials and products. The Company manages each segment separately as each business requires different technology and marketing strategies.

| | Three Months Ended June 30, | | Six Months Ended June 30, | |
|--|-----------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|-----------------|
| | 2025 | 2024 | 2025 | 2024 |
| Net external sales | | | | |
| Performance and Essential Materials | | | | |
| Performance Materials | \$ 1,022 | \$ 1,177 | \$ 2,078 | \$ 2,341 |
| Essential Materials | 771 | 836 | 1,565 | 1,603 |
| Total Performance and Essential Materials | <u>1,793</u> | <u>2,013</u> | <u>3,643</u> | <u>3,944</u> |
| Housing and Infrastructure Products | | | | |
| Housing Products | 980 | 1,010 | 1,818 | 1,889 |
| Infrastructure Products | 180 | 184 | 338 | 349 |
| Total Housing and Infrastructure Products | <u>1,160</u> | <u>1,194</u> | <u>2,156</u> | <u>2,238</u> |
| Total reportable segments and consolidated | <u>\$ 2,953</u> | <u>\$ 3,207</u> | <u>\$ 5,799</u> | <u>\$ 6,182</u> |
| Intersegment sales | | | | |
| Performance and Essential Materials | \$ 117 | \$ 149 | \$ 225 | \$ 260 |
| Housing and Infrastructure Products | — | — | — | — |
| Total reportable segments | <u>\$ 117</u> | <u>\$ 149</u> | <u>\$ 225</u> | <u>\$ 260</u> |
| Significant segment expenses | | | | |
| Performance and Essential Materials | | | | |
| Raw material, energy, manufacturing and logistics costs | \$ 1,776 | \$ 1,677 | \$ 3,560 | \$ 3,385 |
| Depreciation and amortization | 223 | 210 | 437 | 416 |
| Total cost of sales | <u>\$ 1,999</u> | <u>\$ 1,887</u> | <u>\$ 3,997</u> | <u>\$ 3,801</u> |
| Selling, general and administrative expenses | 101 | 101 | 204 | 193 |
| Depreciation and amortization | 13 | 14 | 26 | 28 |
| Restructuring, transaction and integration-related costs | 115 | 3 | 122 | 3 |
| Total selling, general and administrative expenses | <u>\$ 229</u> | <u>\$ 118</u> | <u>\$ 352</u> | <u>\$ 224</u> |
| Housing and Infrastructure Products | | | | |
| Raw material, energy, manufacturing and logistics costs | \$ 778 | \$ 767 | \$ 1,465 | \$ 1,443 |
| Depreciation and amortization | 36 | 35 | 71 | 67 |
| Total cost of sales | <u>\$ 814</u> | <u>\$ 802</u> | <u>\$ 1,536</u> | <u>\$ 1,510</u> |
| Selling, general and administrative expenses | 105 | 107 | 213 | 211 |
| Depreciation and amortization | 19 | 18 | 37 | 36 |
| Restructuring, transaction and integration-related costs | — | 1 | — | 5 |
| Total selling, general and administrative expenses | <u>\$ 124</u> | <u>\$ 126</u> | <u>\$ 250</u> | <u>\$ 252</u> |

WESTLAKE CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—Continued
(Unaudited)
(in millions of dollars, except share amounts and per share data)

| | Three Months Ended June 30, | | Six Months Ended June 30, | |
|--|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| | 2025 | 2024 | 2025 | 2024 |
| Income (loss) from operations | | | | |
| Performance and Essential Materials | \$ (318) | \$ 157 | \$ (481) | \$ 179 |
| Housing and Infrastructure Products | 222 | 266 | 370 | 476 |
| Total reportable segments | <u>\$ (96)</u> | <u>\$ 423</u> | <u>\$ (111)</u> | <u>\$ 655</u> |
| Depreciation and amortization | | | | |
| Performance and Essential Materials | \$ 236 | \$ 224 | \$ 463 | \$ 444 |
| Housing and Infrastructure Products | 55 | 53 | 108 | 103 |
| Total reportable segments | <u>291</u> | <u>277</u> | <u>571</u> | <u>547</u> |
| Corporate and other | 4 | 2 | 7 | 5 |
| Consolidated | <u>\$ 295</u> | <u>\$ 279</u> | <u>\$ 578</u> | <u>\$ 552</u> |
| Other income (loss), net | | | | |
| Performance and Essential Materials | \$ 4 | \$ 10 | \$ 13 | \$ 21 |
| Housing and Infrastructure Products | (2) | 17 | — | 21 |
| Total reportable segments | <u>2</u> | <u>27</u> | <u>13</u> | <u>42</u> |
| Corporate and other | 22 | 32 | 48 | 67 |
| Consolidated | <u>\$ 24</u> | <u>\$ 59</u> | <u>\$ 61</u> | <u>\$ 109</u> |
| Provision for (benefit from) income taxes | | | | |
| Performance and Essential Materials | \$ 3 | \$ 19 | \$ (33) | \$ 8 |
| Housing and Infrastructure Products | 4 | 78 | 37 | 134 |
| Total reportable segments | <u>7</u> | <u>97</u> | <u>4</u> | <u>142</u> |
| Corporate and other | (1) | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| Consolidated | <u>\$ 6</u> | <u>\$ 101</u> | <u>\$ 7</u> | <u>\$ 149</u> |
| Capital expenditures | | | | |
| Performance and Essential Materials | \$ 224 | \$ 189 | \$ 436 | \$ 419 |
| Housing and Infrastructure Products | 42 | 42 | 76 | 79 |
| Total reportable segments | <u>266</u> | <u>231</u> | <u>512</u> | <u>498</u> |
| Corporate and other | 1 | — | 3 | 5 |
| Consolidated | <u>\$ 267</u> | <u>\$ 231</u> | <u>\$ 515</u> | <u>\$ 503</u> |

WESTLAKE CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—Continued
(Unaudited)
(in millions of dollars, except share amounts and per share data)

A reconciliation of total reportable segments income from operations to consolidated income before income taxes is as follows:

| | Three Months Ended June 30, | | Six Months Ended June 30, | |
|---|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| | 2025 | 2024 | 2025 | 2024 |
| Total reportable segments income (loss) from operations | \$ (96) | \$ 423 | \$ (111) | \$ 655 |
| Corporate and other loss from operations | (13) | (17) | (30) | (26) |
| Interest expense | (40) | (41) | (79) | (81) |
| Other income, net | 24 | 59 | 61 | 109 |
| Income (loss) before income taxes | <u>\$ (125)</u> | <u>\$ 424</u> | <u>\$ (159)</u> | <u>\$ 657</u> |

| | June 30, 2025 | December 31, 2024 |
|--|------------------|----------------------|
| Total assets | | |
| Performance and Essential Materials ⁽¹⁾ | \$ 13,464 | \$ 13,151 |
| Housing and Infrastructure Products | <u>5,157</u> | <u>4,855</u> |
| Total reportable segments | 18,621 | 18,006 |
| Corporate and other | <u>2,185</u> | <u>2,744</u> |
| Consolidated | <u>\$ 20,806</u> | <u>\$ 20,750</u> |

(1) Includes equity method investments of \$1,074 and \$1,081 as of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively.

15. Westlake Chemical Partners LP

In 2014, the Company formed Westlake Chemical Partners LP ("Westlake Partners") to operate, acquire and develop ethylene production facilities and related assets. Also in 2014, Westlake Partners completed its initial public offering of 12,937,500 common units.

As of June 30, 2025, Westlake Partners had a 22.8% limited partner interest in Westlake Chemical OpCo LP ("OpCo"), and the Company retained a 77.2% limited partner interest in OpCo and a significant interest in Westlake Partners through the Company's ownership of Westlake Partners' general partner, 40.1% of the limited partner interests (consisting of 14,122,230 common units) and incentive distribution rights.

On October 4, 2018, Westlake Partners and Westlake Chemical Partners GP LLC, the general partner of Westlake Partners, entered into an Equity Distribution Agreement with UBS Securities LLC, Barclays Capital Inc., Citigroup Global Markets Inc., Deutsche Bank Securities Inc., RBC Capital Markets, LLC, Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated and Wells Fargo Securities, LLC to offer and sell Westlake Partners' common units, from time to time, up to an aggregate offering amount of \$50. This Equity Distribution Agreement was amended on February 28, 2020 to reference a new shelf registration and subsequent renewals thereof for utilization under this agreement. No common units were issued under this program as of June 30, 2025.

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

This discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with information contained in the accompanying unaudited consolidated interim financial statements of Westlake Corporation and the notes thereto and the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto of Westlake Corporation included in Westlake Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024 (the "2024 Form 10-K"). Unless otherwise indicated, references in this report to "we," "our," "us" or like terms refer to Westlake Corporation ("Westlake" or the "Company"). The following discussion contains forward-looking statements. Please read "Forward-Looking Statements" for a discussion of limitations inherent in such statements.

Overview

We are a vertically integrated global manufacturer and marketer of performance and essential materials and housing and infrastructure products. We operate in two principal operating segments, Performance and Essential Materials and Housing and Infrastructure Products. The Performance and Essential Materials segment includes Westlake North American Vinyls, Westlake North American Chlor-alkali & Derivatives, Westlake European & Asian Chlorovinyls, Westlake Olefins, Westlake Polyethylene and Westlake Epoxy. The Housing and Infrastructure Products segment includes Westlake Royal Building Products, Westlake Pipe & Fittings, Westlake Global Compounds and Westlake Dimex. We are highly integrated along our materials chain with significant downstream integration from ethylene and chlor-alkali (chlorine and caustic soda) into vinyls, polyethylene, epoxy and styrene monomer. We also have substantial downstream integration from polyvinyl chloride ("PVC") into our building products, PVC pipes and fittings and PVC compounds in our Housing and Infrastructure Products segment.

Since 2022, our European and North American businesses have been impacted by reduced demand and lower prices due to macroeconomic conditions such as the war in Ukraine, volatility in energy prices, slower GDP growth, inflation and higher interest rates. Furthermore, the lower-than-expected demand for performance and essential materials in Asia amid capacity build-up over the years have also impacted most of our product prices and demand in Europe and North America. In the near term, we expect that the uncertainty in import tariff regimes and trading relationships across the world, volatility in energy prices, inflation and other macroeconomic conditions will continue to impact margins and demand for most of our products.

Recent Developments

One Big Beautiful Bill Act

On July 4, 2025, President Trump signed into law the legislation commonly referred to as the One Big Beautiful Bill Act ("OBBBA"), which includes a broad range of tax reform provisions affecting corporations. The OBBBA, among other changes, permanently reinstates the "bonus" depreciation provisions that allow for the immediate expensing of 100% of the cost of certain qualified property acquired and placed in service after January 19, 2025, permanently reinstates the elective immediate expensing of domestic research and experimental expenditures paid or incurred in tax years beginning after December 31, 2024 (with a special transition rule that allows accelerated deduction of the remaining unamortized balance of capitalized domestic research and experimental expenditures), and permanently relaxes the limitation on the deductibility of business interest effective for tax years beginning after December 31, 2024. The OBBBA also modifies certain international tax provisions effective for tax years beginning after December 31, 2025. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of these tax law changes and will recognize the income tax effects in the consolidated financial statements beginning in the period in which the OBBBA was signed into law. At this time, we expect these tax law changes to reduce our cash tax without materially impacting our effective income tax rate.

Pernis Facilities Closure

In July 2024, the Company approved a plan to mothball the allyl chloride ("AC") and epichlorohydrin ("ECH") units at the Company's site in Pernis, the Netherlands and recognized charges of approximately \$75 million related to mothballing of the AC and ECH units in the third quarter of 2024. The Company continued to operate the liquid epoxy resin ("LER") and bisphenol A ("BPA") units at the Pernis facility through June 2025. In June 2025, due to the continued deterioration of the Company's business in Europe, the Company revised the original mothballing plan and approved a plan to close and cease all the remaining operations at its Pernis facility including the LER and BPA units. In connection therewith, the Company plans to continue supplying customers from its LER and BPA production capacity at its Deer Park, Texas facility. The anticipated closure of the entire Pernis facility would take place after the conclusion of the consultations with local works councils and unions. The Company ceased the BPA unit operations in June 2025 and expects to cease the LER unit operations in the second half of 2025. In June 2025, the Company notified the affected employees at the Pernis facility of the Company's revised plan.

In addition to the previous charges related to the July 2024 mothballing, the Company recognized expected costs of \$123 million in the three months ended June 30, 2025 related to the closure of the Pernis facility. The additional costs recognized consist of charges for asset retirement obligations of \$76 million, other plant shutdown related costs of \$19 million and employee severance and separation costs of \$13 million, that are included in the restructuring, transaction and integration-related costs, and the write-down of inventory of \$15 million, that is included as a component of cost of sales in the Company's consolidated statement of operations. The Company expects to recognize additional charges related to other plant shut down costs of approximately \$64 million and severance and separation costs of \$14 million in future periods in connection with the closure of the LER unit and other future events. The Company expects to complete the closure plan in 2030.

Suzhou Huasu Plastics PVC Resin Unit Temporary Cessation of Operations

In June 2025, the Company's 95% owned joint venture Suzhou Huasu Plastics plant located in Suzhou, Jiangsu, China temporarily ceased operations of its polyvinyl chloride ("PVC") resin unit. The decision was driven by the unit's lack of long-term economic viability. Westlake will continue to operate the PVC calendar products unit at Suzhou Huasu Plastics facility. The Company recognized expenses of \$7 million in the second quarter of 2025 associated with the temporary cessation of operations of the unit.

Tariffs and Trading Relationships

In 2025, the U.S. government has threatened and announced the imposition of new and expanded tariffs on products imported from other countries, with an emphasis on the countries with which the United States has the largest trade deficits, including China. Increased tariffs by the United States have led and may continue to lead to the imposition of retaliatory tariffs by foreign jurisdictions. Additionally, the U.S. government has announced and modified, delayed or rescinded multiple tariffs on several foreign jurisdictions, which has increased uncertainty regarding the ultimate effect of the tariffs on economic conditions. Current uncertainties about tariffs and their effects on trading relationships may affect the costs for and availability of raw materials or contribute to inflation in the markets in which we operate. Although we are continuing to monitor the economic effects of such announcements, as well as opportunities to mitigate their related impacts, costs and other effects associated with the tariffs remain uncertain.

Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Investigations

In April 2024, the U.S. Epoxy Resin Producers Ad Hoc Coalition (the "Coalition"), of which we are a member, filed petitions with the U.S. Department of Commerce and the U.S. International Trade Commission requesting the initiation of antidumping investigations regarding imports of certain epoxy resins from China, India, South Korea, Taiwan, and Thailand and countervailing duty investigations regarding imports of the same products from China, India, South Korea, and Taiwan. The U.S. Department of Commerce made its final determinations in March 2025. The U.S. International Trade Commission concluded its investigation in April 2025. In May 2025, the U.S. Department of Commerce imposed antidumping and countervailing duty orders on imports of epoxy resins from South Korea and Taiwan and an antidumping order on imports of epoxy resins from Thailand.

In June 2024, the Coalition confidentially lodged an antidumping complaint with the European Commission requesting the initiation of an antidumping investigation concerning imports of epoxy resins into the European Union market originating in China, South Korea, Taiwan and Thailand. In July 2024, the European Commission published in the EU Official Journal a notice initiating an antidumping investigation concerning imports of epoxy resins originating in China, South Korea, Taiwan, and Thailand. In October 2024, the European Commission published a regulation requiring registration of imports subject to the investigation. The European Commission imposed provisional duties in late February 2025 on imports of epoxy resins from China, Taiwan, and Thailand and is expected to conclude the investigation by late August 2025.

Our Operations and Outlook

Performance and Essential Materials

Our performance and essential materials such as ethylene, PVC, polyethylene, epoxy and caustic soda are some of the most widely used materials in the world and are upgraded into a wide variety of higher value-added products used in many end-markets. Westlake is the second-largest chlor-alkali producer and the second-largest PVC producer in the world, which makes Westlake a leading global chlorovinyls producer. Our performance and essential materials are used by customers in PVC pipe applications; housing and construction products; food and specialty packaging; industrial and consumer packaging; renewable wind energy; coatings; consumer durables; medical health applications; and mobility and transportation. Chlor-alkali and petrochemicals are typically manufactured globally in large volume by a number of different producers using widely available technologies. The chlor-alkali and petrochemical industries exhibit cyclical commodity characteristics, and margins are influenced by changes in the balance between global supply and demand and the resulting operating rates, the level of general economic activity and the price of raw materials. Due to the significant size of new plants, capacity additions are built in large increments and typically require several years of demand growth to be absorbed. The cycle is generally characterized by periods of tight supply, leading to high operating rates and margins, followed by a decline in operating rates and margins primarily as a result of excess new capacity additions. Westlake is a leading supplier of liquid and solid epoxy resins that are used in a wide variety of industrial coating applications. We are also one of the leading producers of epoxy specialty resins, modifiers and curing agents in Europe, the United States and Asia with a global reach to our end markets. Epoxy resins are the fundamental component of many types of materials and are often used in the automotive, construction, wind energy, aerospace and electronics industries due to their superior adhesion, strength and durability.

Since 2022, we have continued to experience lower prices and weak demand for most of our performance and essential materials products globally. The ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine since Russia's invasion of Ukraine in 2022, the conflict in the Middle East, slow economic growth in China and Europe, increases in bisphenol-A, epichlorohydrin and base epoxy resin exports out of Asia into European and North American markets, disruption of trade flows due to enactment of duties and tariffs and related uncertainties, overcapacity in all the regions of PVC resin, polyethylene, chlor-alkali and epoxy, and volatility in natural gas, electricity and crude oil prices could have a continuing negative impact on the performance of Performance and Essential Materials businesses.

Housing and Infrastructure Products

Our Housing and Infrastructure Products segment is primarily comprised of residential building products, PVC pipes and fittings and PVC compound products. Our sales are affected by new home constructions and home repair and remodeling as well as the decisions of distributors and dealers on the levels of inventory they carry, their views on product demand, their financial condition and the manner in which they choose to manage inventory risk. A significant portion of our performance in this segment is driven by the activities in the residential construction and repair and remodeling markets in North America, which began to decline at the end of the second quarter of 2022 primarily due to the negative effect that rising mortgage rates in the United States had on buyer sentiment. Since the beginning of 2024, with the stabilization of interest rates and the possibility of interest rate cuts by the U.S. Federal Reserve in the near term, we have seen improvement in the demand for housing products. Performance of our housing and infrastructure products businesses over time are generally reflective of the trends of building permits and housing starts in the New Residential Construction Survey by the U.S. Census Bureau and the Repair and Remodeling Index (RRI) provided by the National Association of Home Builders (the "NAHB") among others. Although we ultimately expect that the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act of 2021 and historically low residential housing construction that has resulted in an undersupply of existing housing may have a favorable long-term impact on our Housing and Infrastructure Products segment, the current inflationary environment impacting consumer spending and priorities and decade-high mortgage interest rates impacting consumer affordability are expected to have an unfavorable impact on the demand for housing construction in the near term and, as a result, our products produced by this segment.

Factors that have caused volatility in our raw material prices, energy costs and other production costs in the past, and which may do so in the future, include significant fluctuation in prices of these raw materials in response to, among other things, variable worldwide supply and demand across different industries, speculation in commodities futures, general economic, business or environmental conditions, labor costs, competition, import duties impacting our cross-border trades within North America, enactment of tariffs and related uncertainties, worldwide currency fluctuations, freight, inflationary pressures, regulatory costs, and product and process evolutions that impact demand for the same materials. Increasing raw material prices directly impact our cost of sales and our ability to maintain margins depends on implementing price increases in response to increasing raw material costs. The market for our products may or may not accept price increases, and as such, our future financial condition, results of operations or cash flows could be materially impacted.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

The body of accounting principles generally accepted in the United States is commonly referred to as "GAAP." For this purpose, a non-GAAP financial measure is generally defined by the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") as one that purports to measure historical or future financial performance, financial position or cash flows that (1) excludes amounts, or is subject to adjustments that have the effect of excluding amounts, that are included in the most directly comparable measure calculated and presented in accordance with GAAP in the statement of income, balance sheet or statement of cash flows (or equivalent statements) of the registrant; or (2) includes amounts, or is subject to adjustments that have the effect of including amounts, that are excluded from the most directly comparable measure so calculated and presented. In this report, we disclose non-GAAP financial measures, primarily earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization ("EBITDA") and Free Cash Flow. We define EBITDA as net income before interest expense, income taxes, depreciation and amortization. We define Free Cash Flow as net cash provided by operating activities less additions to property, plant and equipment. The non-GAAP financial measures described in this Form 10-Q are not substitutes for the GAAP measures of earnings and cash flows.

EBITDA is included in this Form 10-Q because our management considers it an important supplemental measure of our performance and believes that it is frequently used by securities analysts, investors and other interested parties in the evaluation of companies in our industry, some of which present EBITDA when reporting their results. We regularly evaluate our performance as compared to other companies in our industry that have different financing and capital structures and/or tax rates by using EBITDA. In addition, we utilize EBITDA in evaluating acquisition targets. Management also believes that EBITDA is a useful tool for measuring our ability to meet our future debt service and satisfy capital expenditure and working capital requirements, and EBITDA is commonly used by us and our investors to measure our ability to service indebtedness.

Free Cash Flow is included in this Form 10-Q because our management considers it an important supplemental measure of our performance and believes that it is frequently used by securities analysts, investors and other interested parties in the evaluation of companies in our industry, some of which present Free Cash Flow when reporting their results. We regularly evaluate our performance as compared to other companies in our industry that have different financing and capital structures and/or tax rates by using Free Cash Flow. Management also believes that Free Cash Flow is useful to investors and securities analysts to evaluate our liquidity, evaluate strategic investment, evaluate our stock buyback plan and measure our ability to meet our future debt service.

EBITDA and Free Cash Flow are not substitutes for the GAAP measures of net income, income from operations and net cash provided by operating activities and are not necessarily measures of our ability to fund our cash needs. In addition, companies calculate EBITDA and Free Cash Flow differently and, therefore, EBITDA and Free Cash Flow as presented for us may not be comparable to EBITDA and Free Cash Flow reported by other companies. EBITDA has material limitations as a performance measure because it excludes interest expense, depreciation and amortization and income taxes. Free Cash Flow has material limitations as a performance measure because it only considers net cash provided by operating activities, and not net income or income from operations. For instance, it applies the entire cost of capital expenditure in the period in which the property or equipment is acquired, rather than spreading it over several periods as is the case with net income and income from operations.

Reconciliations of EBITDA to net income, income from operations and net cash provided by operating activities, and Free Cash Flow to net cash provided by operating activities are included in the "Results of Operations" section below.

Results of Operations

Segment Data

The table below and descriptions that follow represent the consolidated results of operations of the Company for the three and six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024.

Net External Sales

The table below presents net external sales on a disaggregated basis for our two principal operating segments. Performance Materials net external sales primarily consist of sales of PVC, polyethylene and epoxy. Essential Materials net external sales primarily consist of sales of caustic soda, chlorine, styrene, and related derivative materials. Housing Products net external sales primarily consist of sales of housing exterior and interior products, residential pipes and fittings and residential products utilizing PVC compounds. Infrastructure Products net external sales primarily consist of sales of infrastructure related pipes and fittings and infrastructure products utilizing PVC compounds.

| | Three Months Ended June 30, | | Six Months Ended June 30, | |
|--|-----------------------------|----------|---------------------------|----------|
| | 2025 | 2024 | 2025 | 2024 |
| (in millions of dollars, except per share data) | | | | |
| Net external sales | | | | |
| Performance and Essential Materials | | | | |
| Performance Materials | \$ 1,022 | \$ 1,177 | \$ 2,078 | \$ 2,341 |
| Essential Materials | 771 | 836 | 1,565 | 1,603 |
| Total Performance and Essential Materials | 1,793 | 2,013 | 3,643 | 3,944 |
| Housing and Infrastructure Products | | | | |
| Housing Products | 980 | 1,010 | 1,818 | 1,889 |
| Infrastructure Products | 180 | 184 | 338 | 349 |
| Total Housing and Infrastructure Products | 1,160 | 1,194 | 2,156 | 2,238 |
| | \$ 2,953 | \$ 3,207 | \$ 5,799 | \$ 6,182 |
| Income (loss) from operations | | | | |
| Performance and Essential Materials | \$ (318) | \$ 157 | \$ (481) | \$ 179 |
| Housing and Infrastructure Products | 222 | 266 | 370 | 476 |
| Corporate and other | (13) | (17) | (30) | (26) |
| Total income (loss) from operations | (109) | 406 | (141) | 629 |
| Interest expense | (40) | (41) | (79) | (81) |
| Other income, net | 24 | 59 | 61 | 109 |
| Provision for income taxes | 6 | 101 | 7 | 149 |
| Net income (loss) | (131) | 323 | (166) | 508 |
| Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests | 11 | 10 | 16 | 21 |
| Net income (loss) attributable to Westlake Corporation | \$ (142) | \$ 313 | \$ (182) | \$ 487 |
| Diluted earnings (loss) per share | \$ (1.11) | \$ 2.40 | \$ (1.42) | \$ 3.75 |
| EBITDA ⁽¹⁾ | \$ 210 | \$ 744 | \$ 498 | \$ 1,290 |
| Free Cash Flow ⁽²⁾ | \$ (132) | \$ 6 | \$ (457) | \$ (97) |

(1) See above for discussions on non-GAAP financial measures. See "Reconciliation of EBITDA to Net Income, Income from Operations and Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities" below.

(2) See above for discussions on non-GAAP financial measures. See "Reconciliation of Free Cash Flow to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities" below.

| | Three Months Ended June 30, 2025 | | Six Months Ended June 30, 2025 | |
|---|----------------------------------|--------|--------------------------------|--------|
| | Average Sales Price | Volume | Average Sales Price | Volume |
| Net sales percentage change from prior-year period due to average sales price and volume | | | | |
| Performance and Essential Materials | -2 % | -9 % | -1 % | -6 % |
| Housing and Infrastructure Products | -1 % | -2 % | -2 % | -2 % |
| Company average | -1 % | -7 % | -2 % | -5 % |

| | Three Months Ended June 30, 2025 | Six Months Ended June 30, 2025 |
|--|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Domestic US prices percentage change from prior-year period for fuel cost and feedstock | | |
| Fuel cost (Natural Gas) | +80 % | +68 % |
| Feedstock (Ethane) | +25 % | +34 % |

Reconciliation of EBITDA to Net Income, Income from Operations and Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities

The following table presents the reconciliation of EBITDA to net income, income from operations and net cash provided by operating activities, the most directly comparable GAAP financial measures, for each of the periods indicated.

| | Three Months Ended June 30, | | Six Months Ended June 30, | |
|---|-----------------------------|--------|---------------------------|----------|
| | 2025 | 2024 | 2025 | 2024 |
| | (in millions of dollars) | | | |
| Net cash provided by operating activities | \$ 135 | \$ 237 | \$ 58 | \$ 406 |
| Changes in operating assets and liabilities and other | (284) | 50 | (243) | 44 |
| Deferred income taxes | 18 | 36 | 19 | 58 |
| Net income (loss) | (131) | 323 | (166) | 508 |
| Less: | | | | |
| Other income, net | 24 | 59 | 61 | 109 |
| Interest expense | (40) | (41) | (79) | (81) |
| Provision for income taxes | (6) | (101) | (7) | (149) |
| Income (loss) from operations | (109) | 406 | (141) | 629 |
| Add: | | | | |
| Depreciation and amortization | 295 | 279 | 578 | 552 |
| Other income, net | 24 | 59 | 61 | 109 |
| EBITDA | \$ 210 | \$ 744 | \$ 498 | \$ 1,290 |

Reconciliation of Free Cash Flow to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities

The following table presents the reconciliation of Free Cash Flow to net cash provided by operating activities, the most directly comparable GAAP financial measure, for each of the periods indicated.

| | Three Months Ended June 30, | | Six Months Ended June 30, | |
|--|-----------------------------|--------|---------------------------|---------|
| | 2025 | 2024 | 2025 | 2024 |
| | (in millions of dollars) | | | |
| Net cash provided by operating activities | \$ 135 | \$ 237 | \$ 58 | \$ 406 |
| Less: | | | | |
| Additions to property, plant and equipment | 267 | 231 | 515 | 503 |
| Free cash flow | \$ (132) | \$ 6 | \$ (457) | \$ (97) |

Summary

For the quarter ended June 30, 2025, Westlake Corporation incurred a net loss of \$142 million, or \$(1.11) per diluted share, on net sales of \$2,953 million. This represents a decrease in net income attributable to Westlake Corporation of \$455 million, or \$3.51 per diluted share, compared to the quarter ended June 30, 2024 net income attributable to Westlake Corporation of \$313 million, or \$2.40 per diluted share, on net sales of \$3,207 million. Loss from operations was \$109 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2025, as compared to income from operations of \$406 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2024, a decrease of \$515 million. The decrease in net income and income from operations was primarily due to lower sales prices for many of our products across both segments, including PVC resin and pipe and fittings, lower sales volumes for polyethylene, chlorine, caustic soda, PVC resin, and building products, and higher energy and feedstock costs, as well as unplanned plant outages and planned turnarounds in the second quarter of 2025. The lower sales prices and demand resulted from continuing weak global industrial and manufacturing activity. The decrease in net income and income from operations was also due to the recognition of charges of \$115 million in the quarter ended June 30, 2025, related to the closure of the Pernis facility located in the Netherlands and the temporary cessation of operations of the PVC resin unit at the Suzhou Huasu Plastics plant located in China, under the Performance and Essential Materials Segment. These decreases were slightly offset by higher caustic soda sales prices and higher pipe and fittings sales volumes. Net sales decreased by \$254 million to \$2,953 million in the quarter ended June 30, 2025 from \$3,207 million in the quarter ended June 30, 2024, primarily due to lower sales prices for PVC resin and pipe and fittings and lower sales volumes for polyethylene, chlorine, caustic soda, PVC resin and building products, which were partially offset by higher caustic soda sales prices and higher pipe and fittings sales volumes.

For the six months ended June 30, 2025, Westlake Corporation incurred a net loss of \$182 million, or \$(1.42) per diluted share, on net sales of \$5,799 million. This represents a decrease in net income attributable to Westlake Corporation of \$669 million, or \$5.17 per diluted share, compared to the six months ended June 30, 2024 net income attributable to Westlake Corporation of \$487 million, or \$3.75 per diluted share, on net sales of \$6,182 million. Loss from operations was \$141 million for the six months ended June 30, 2025, as compared to income of \$629 million from operations for the six months ended June 30, 2024, a decrease of \$770 million in income from operations. The decrease in net income and income from operations was primarily due to lower sales prices for many of our products across both segments, including PVC resin, chlorine and pipe and fittings, lower sales volumes for polyethylene, caustic soda, PVC resin and building products and higher energy and feedstock costs, as well as unplanned plant outages and planned turnarounds in the six months ended June 30, 2025. The lower sales prices and demand resulted from continuing weak global industrial and manufacturing activity. The decrease in net income and income from operations was also due to the recognition of charges of \$115 million in the six months ended June 30, 2025, related to the closure of the Pernis facility located in the Netherlands and the temporary cessation of operations of the PVC resin unit at the Suzhou Huasu Plastics plant located in China, under the Performance and Essential Materials Segment. These decreases were slightly offset by higher caustic soda sales prices and higher pipe and fittings sales volumes. Net sales decreased by \$383 million to \$5,799 million in the six months ended June 30, 2025 from \$6,182 million in the six months ended June 30, 2024, primarily due to lower sales prices for chlorine, PVC resin and pipe and fittings, and lower sales volumes for polyethylene, caustic soda, PVC resin and building products, which were partially offset by slightly higher caustic soda sales prices and pipe and fittings sales volumes.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Second Quarter 2025 Compared with Second Quarter 2024

Net Sales. Net sales decreased by \$254 million, or 8%, to \$2,953 million in the second quarter of 2025 from \$3,207 million in the second quarter of 2024. Sales volumes decreased by 7% in the second quarter of 2025 as compared to the second quarter of 2024, due to lower sales volumes for polyethylene, chlorine, caustic soda, PVC resin and building products, which were partially offset by higher pipe and fittings sales volumes. Average sales prices for the second quarter of 2025 decreased by 1% as compared to the second quarter of 2024 as a result of lower sales prices for many of our products across both segments, including PVC resin and pipe and fittings, which were partially offset by higher caustic soda sales prices.

Gross Profit. Gross profit margin was 9% in the second quarter of 2025 as compared to 21% in the second quarter of 2024. The decrease in gross profit margin was primarily due to lower sales volumes and prices for most of our major products across both segments and higher energy and feedstock costs, as well as unplanned plant outages and planned turnarounds in the second quarter of 2025.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. Selling, general and administrative expenses decreased by \$3 million to \$221 million in the second quarter of 2025 from \$224 million in the second quarter of 2024. This decrease was mainly due to lower payroll and related benefit costs that were partially offset by higher technology related expenses.

Amortization of Intangibles. Amortization expense in the second quarter of 2025 was consistent with the second quarter of 2024.

Restructuring, Transaction and Integration-related Costs. Restructuring, transaction and integration-related costs were \$115 million in the second quarter of 2025 compared to \$4 million in the second quarter of 2024. The restructuring, transaction and integration-related costs in the second quarter of 2025 comprised of \$108 million related to the closure of Pernis facility located in the Netherlands and of \$7 million related to the temporary cessation of the PVC resin unit at the Suzhou Huasu Plastics plant located in China, under the Performance and Essential Materials Segment.

Interest Expense. Interest expense in the second quarter of 2025 was comparable to the second quarter of 2024.

Other Income, Net. Other income, net decreased by \$35 million to \$24 million in the second quarter of 2025 from \$59 million in the second quarter of 2024, primarily due to lower interest income resulting from the lower average cash and cash equivalent balances and lower interest rates in the second quarter of 2025 as compared to the second quarter of 2024 and also due to the recognition of higher insurance recovery in the second quarter of 2024 as compared to the second quarter of 2025.

Income Taxes. The effective income tax rate was (4.8)% for the second quarter of 2025 as compared to 23.8% for the second quarter of 2024. The effective tax rate in the second quarter of 2025 was lower compared to the second quarter of 2024 primarily due to an increase in the valuation allowance recorded against Westlake Epoxy Netherlands's net operating loss for which no tax benefit can be recognized, U.S. federal research and development credits available to the Company, state tax benefits and income attributable to noncontrolling interests, partially offset by an increase in reserves for uncertain tax positions and foreign taxes and the impact of earnings mix across jurisdictions associated with the pre-tax loss in the second quarter of 2025.

Performance and Essential Materials Segment

Net Sales. Net sales for the Performance and Essential Materials segment decreased by \$220 million, or 11%, to \$1,793 million in the second quarter of 2025 from \$2,013 million in the second quarter of 2024. Sales volumes for the Performance and Essential Materials segment decreased by 9% in the second quarter of 2025 as compared to the second quarter of 2024, primarily due to lower polyethylene, chlorine, caustic soda and PVC resin sales volumes. Average sales prices for the Performance and Essential Materials segment decreased by 2% in the second quarter of 2025 as compared to the second quarter of 2024. Lower Performance Materials sales prices were primarily due to lower PVC resin and polyethylene sales prices, partially offset by slightly higher Essential Materials sales prices driven by caustic soda.

Income from Operations. Income from operations for the Performance and Essential Materials segment decreased by \$475 million to a loss of \$318 million in the second quarter of 2025 from income of \$157 million in the second quarter of 2024. This decrease in income from operations in the second quarter of 2025, as compared to the second quarter of 2024 was primarily due to lower PVC resin and polyethylene sales prices, and higher natural gas and feedstock costs, as well as unplanned plant outages and planned turnarounds in the second quarter of 2025. This decrease in income from operations was also due to the recognition of charges of \$115 million in the quarter ended June 30, 2025 related to the closure of Pernis facility located in the Netherlands and the temporary cessation of the PVC resin unit at the Suzhou Huasu Plastics plant located in China. These decreases were partially offset by higher sales prices for caustic soda.

Housing and Infrastructure Products Segment

Net Sales. Net sales for the Housing and Infrastructure Products segment decreased by \$34 million, or 3%, to \$1,160 million in the second quarter of 2025 from \$1,194 million in the second quarter of 2024. Sales volumes for the Housing and Infrastructure Products segment decreased by 2% in the second quarter of 2025 as compared to the second quarter of 2024 primarily due to lower demand for our building products, partially offset by an increase in sales volumes for pipe and fittings. Average sales prices for the Housing and Infrastructure Products segment decreased by 1% in the second quarter of 2025 as compared to the second quarter of 2024, primarily due to lower sales prices for pipe and fittings.

Income from Operations. Income from operations for the Housing and Infrastructure Products segment decreased by \$44 million to \$222 million in the second quarter of 2025 from \$266 million in the second quarter of 2024. This decrease in income from operations in the second quarter of 2025, as compared to the second quarter of 2024, was primarily due to lower sales prices and margins for pipe and fittings and lower sales volumes for our building products.

Six Months Ended June 30, 2025 Compared with Six Months Ended June 30, 2024

Net Sales. Net sales decreased by \$383 million, or 6%, to \$5,799 million in the six months ended June 30, 2025 from \$6,182 million in the six months ended June 30, 2024. Sales volumes decreased by 5% in the six months ended June 30, 2025 as compared to the six months ended June 30, 2024, due to lower sales volumes for polyethylene, caustic soda, PVC resin and building products, which were partially offset by higher pipe and fittings sales volumes. Average sales prices for the six months ended June 30, 2025 decreased by 2% as compared to the six months ended June 30, 2024 as a result of lower sales prices for chlorine, PVC resin and pipe and fittings, which were partially offset by slightly higher caustic soda sales prices.

Gross Profit. Gross profit margin was 8% in the six months ended June 30, 2025 as compared to 18% in the six months ended June 30, 2024. The decrease in gross profit margin was primarily due to lower sales volumes and prices for most of our products across both segments and higher energy and feedstock costs, as well as unplanned plant outages and planned turnarounds in the six months ended June 30, 2025.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. Selling, general and administrative expenses increased by \$15 million to \$448 million in the six months ended June 30, 2025 from \$433 million in the six months ended June 30, 2024. This increase was mainly due to higher legal and other consulting costs and higher technology related expenses, partially offset by lower payroll and related benefit costs.

Amortization of Intangibles. Amortization expense in the six months ended June 30, 2025 was consistent with the six months ended June 30, 2024.

Restructuring, Transaction and Integration-related Costs. Restructuring, transaction and integration-related costs were \$122 million in the six months ended June 30, 2025 compared to \$8 million in the six months ended June 30, 2024. The costs in the six months ended June 30, 2025 primarily comprised of \$108 million related to the closure of Pernis facility located in the Netherlands and \$7 million related to the temporary cessation of the PVC resin unit at the Suzhou Huasu Plastics plant located in China, under the Performance and Essential Materials Segment.

Interest Expense. Interest expense in the six months ended June 30, 2025 was comparable to the six months ended June 30, 2024.

Other Income, Net. Other income, net decreased by \$48 million to \$61 million in the six months ended June 30, 2025 from \$109 million in the six months ended June 30, 2024, primarily due to lower interest income resulting from the lower average cash and cash equivalent balances and lower interest rates in the six months ended June 30, 2025 as compared to the six months ended June 30, 2024 and also due to the recognition of higher insurance recoveries in the six months ended June 30, 2024 as compared to the six months ended June 30, 2025.

Income Taxes. The effective income tax rate was (4.4)% for the six months ended June 30, 2025 as compared to 22.7% for the six months ended June 30, 2024. The effective tax rate in the six months ended June 30, 2025 was lower compared to the six months ended June 30, 2024 primarily due to an increase in the valuation allowance recorded against Westlake Epoxy Netherlands's net operating loss for which no tax benefit can be recognized, U.S. federal research and development credits available to the Company, state tax benefits and income attributable to noncontrolling interests, partially offset by an increase in reserves for uncertain tax positions and foreign taxes, and the impact of earnings mix across jurisdictions associated with the pre-tax loss for the six months ended June 30, 2025.

Performance and Essential Materials Segment

Net Sales. Net sales for the Performance and Essential Materials segment decreased by \$301 million, or 8%, to \$3,643 million in the six months ended June 30, 2025 from \$3,944 million in the six months ended June 30, 2024. Average sales prices for the Performance and Essential Materials segment decreased by 1% in the six months ended June 30, 2025 as compared to the six months ended June 30, 2024. Sales volumes for the Performance and Essential Materials segment decreased by 6% in the six months ended June 30, 2025 as compared to the six months ended June 30, 2024, primarily due to lower polyethylene, caustic soda and PVC resin sales volumes. Lower Performance Materials sales prices were primarily due to lower PVC resin sales prices. Lower Essential Materials sales prices for chlorine was offset by higher caustic soda sales prices.

Income from Operations. Income from operations for the Performance and Essential Materials segment decreased by \$660 million to a loss of \$481 million in the six months ended June 30, 2025 from income of \$179 million in the six months ended June 30, 2024. This decrease in income from operations in the six months ended June 30, 2025, as compared to the six months ended June 30, 2024, was primarily due to lower sales prices for most of our major products in this segment, particularly chlorine and PVC resin, lower sales volumes for polyethylene, caustic soda and PVC resin, the impact of Petro 1 and other planned turnaround activities and unplanned outages in the six months ended June 30, 2025, and higher natural gas and feedstock costs. This decrease in income from operations was also due to the recognition of charges of \$115 million in the quarter ended June 30, 2025 related to the closure of Pernis facility located in the Netherlands and the temporary cessation of the PVC resin unit at the Suzhou Huasu Plastics plant located in China. These decreases were partially offset by higher sales prices for caustic soda.

Housing and Infrastructure Products Segment

Net Sales. Net sales for the Housing and Infrastructure Products segment decreased by \$82 million, or 4%, to \$2,156 million in the six months ended June 30, 2025 from \$2,238 million in the six months ended June 30, 2024. Average sales prices for the Housing and Infrastructure Products segment decreased by 2% in the six months ended June 30, 2025 as compared to the six months ended June 30, 2024, primarily due to lower sales prices for pipe and fittings. Sales volumes for the Housing and Infrastructure Products segment decreased by 2% in the six months ended June 30, 2025 as compared to the six months ended June 30, 2024 primarily due to lower prices for our building products, partially offset by higher pipe and fittings sales volumes.

Income from Operations. Income from operations for the Housing and Infrastructure Products segment decreased by \$106 million to an income of \$370 million in the six months ended June 30, 2025 from income of \$476 million in the six months ended June 30, 2024. This decrease in income from operations in the six months ended June 30, 2025, as compared to the six months ended June 30, 2024, was primarily due to lower sales volumes, particularly for building products, and lower sales prices for pipe and fittings, partially offset by higher pipe and fittings sales volumes.

CASH FLOW DISCUSSION FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2025 AND 2024

Cash Flows

Operating Activities

Operating activities provided cash of \$58 million in the first six months of 2025 compared to cash provided by operating activities of \$406 million in the first six months of 2024. The \$348 million decrease in cash flows from operating activities was mainly due to lower prices and demand for most of our products and cash used in connection with the turnaround of the Petro 1 ethylene facility in Lake Charles, partially offset by a favorable change in working capital in the six months ended June 30, 2025. Changes in components of working capital, which we define for purposes of this cash flow discussion as accounts receivable, inventories, prepaid expenses and other current assets, less accounts payable and accrued and other liabilities, used cash of \$141 million in the first six months of 2025, compared to \$453 million of cash used in the first six months of 2024, a favorable change of \$312 million. The favorable change in the first six months of 2025 was substantially driven by the higher accounts payable and accrued and other liabilities which were due to the accrual of Pernis facility closure costs, and higher feedstock and energy costs during the six months ended June 30, 2025.

Investing Activities

Net cash used for investing activities in the first six months of 2025 was \$726 million as compared to net cash used for investing activities of \$495 million in the first six months of 2024. The increase in cash used for investing activities in the first six months of 2025 as compared to the first six months of 2024 was primarily related to the purchase of \$192 million of investments comprising corporate bonds and U.S. government debt securities, among others. Capital expenditures were \$515 million in the first six months of 2025 as compared to \$503 million in the first six months of 2024. Capital expenditures in the first six months of 2025 and 2024 were primarily related to projects to increase production capacity or reduce costs, maintenance and safety projects and environmental projects at our various facilities.

Financing Activities

Net cash used for financing activities during the first six months of 2025 was \$197 million as compared to net cash used for financing activities of \$146 million in the first six months of 2024. The financing activities during the first six months of 2025 included the payment of \$136 million of cash dividends, the repurchase of \$30 million of our outstanding common stock for treasury and \$23 million of cash distributions to noncontrolling interests. The financing activities in the first six months of 2024 included the payment of \$130 million of cash dividends and \$21 million of cash distributions to noncontrolling interests.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Liquidity and Financing Arrangements

Our principal sources of liquidity are from cash and cash equivalents, available-for-sale securities, cash from operations, short-term borrowings under our credit agreement and our long-term financing.

In November 2014, our Board of Directors authorized a \$250 million stock repurchase program (the "2014 Program"). In November 2015, our Board of Directors approved the expansion of the 2014 Program by an additional \$150 million. In August 2018, our Board of Directors approved the further expansion of the existing 2014 Program by an additional \$150 million. In August 2022, our Board of Directors approved the further expansion of the existing 2014 Program by an additional \$500 million. There were no repurchases of common stock under the 2014 Program during the three months ended June 30, 2025. As of June 30, 2025, we had repurchased 9,482,402 shares of our common stock for an aggregate purchase price of approximately \$664 million under the 2014 Program. Purchases under the 2014 Program may be made either through the open market or in privately negotiated transactions. Decisions regarding the amount and the timing of purchases under the 2014 Program will be influenced by our cash on hand, our cash flows from operations, general market conditions and other factors. The 2014 Program may be discontinued by our Board of Directors at any time.

On October 4, 2018, Westlake Chemical Partners LP ("Westlake Partners") and Westlake Chemical Partners GP LLC, the general partner of Westlake Partners, entered into an Equity Distribution Agreement with UBS Securities LLC, Barclays Capital Inc., Citigroup Global Markets Inc., Deutsche Bank Securities Inc., RBC Capital Markets, LLC, Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated and Wells Fargo Securities, LLC to offer and sell Westlake Partners common units, from time to time, up to an aggregate offering amount of \$50 million. This Equity Distribution Agreement was amended on February 28, 2020 to reference a new shelf registration and subsequent renewals thereof for utilization under this agreement. No common units have been issued under this program as of June 30, 2025.

We believe that our sources of liquidity as described above are adequate to fund our normal operations and ongoing capital expenditures and turnaround activities. We commenced the planned maintenance turnaround at our Petro 1 ethylene facility in the first quarter of 2025, which concluded in April 2025. Funding of any potential large expansions such as our recent acquisitions or potential future acquisitions or the redemption of debt may likely necessitate, and therefore depend on, our ability to obtain additional financing in the future. We may not be able to access additional liquidity at favorable interest rates due to volatility of the commercial credit markets.

Cash and Cash Equivalents and Available-For-Sale Securities

As of June 30, 2025, our cash and cash equivalents totaled \$2,085 million.

As of June 30, 2025, our available-for-sale securities totaled \$192 million. See Note 2 to the unaudited consolidated financial statements appearing elsewhere in this Form 10-Q for a discussion of our available-for-sale securities.

In addition to our cash and cash equivalents, our credit agreement is available to provide liquidity as needed, as described under "Debt" below.

Debt

As of June 30, 2025, the carrying value of our indebtedness totaled \$4,657 million. See Note 7 to the unaudited consolidated financial statements appearing elsewhere in this Form 10-Q for a discussion of our long-term indebtedness.

Our ability to make payments on our indebtedness and to fund planned capital expenditure will depend on our ability to generate cash in the future, which is subject to general economic, financial, competitive, legislative, regulatory and other factors that are beyond our control. Based on our current level of operations and unless we were to undertake a new expansion or large acquisition, we believe our cash flows from operations, available cash and available borrowings under our credit agreement will be adequate to meet our normal operating needs for the foreseeable future. In order to reduce future cash interest payments, as well as future amounts due at maturity or upon redemption, we or our affiliates may from time to time seek to redeem, repurchase or otherwise acquire our outstanding debt securities through open market purchases, privately negotiated transactions, tender offers or pursuant to the terms of such securities. Such acquisitions, if any, will be upon such terms and at such prices as we may determine, and will depend on prevailing market conditions, our liquidity requirements, contractual restrictions and other factors. The amounts involved in any such transactions, individually or in the aggregate, may be material.

Our long-term debt consisted of the following as of June 30, 2025:

| | Principal Amount (in millions of dollars) | Debt Issuance Date | Maturity Date | Par Call Date | Optional Redemption Terms and Other Matters |
|--|--|--------------------|---------------|-------------------|--|
| 3.60% senior notes due 2026 (the "3.60% 2026 Senior Notes") | \$ 750 | August 2016 | August 2026 | May 15, 2026 | (1) (4) |
| Loan related to tax-exempt waste disposal revenue bonds due 2027 | 11 | December 1997 | December 2027 | | (6) |
| 1.625% €700 million senior notes due 2029 (the "1.625% 2029 Senior Notes") | 822 | July 2019 | July 2029 | April 17, 2029 | (1) (2) |
| 3.375% senior notes due 2030 (the "3.375% 2030 Senior Notes") | 300 | June 2020 | June 2030 | March 15, 2030 | (1) (3) |
| 3.50% senior notes due 2032 (the "3.50% 2032 tax-exempt GO Zone Refunding Senior Notes") | 250 | November 2017 | November 2032 | November 1, 2027 | (5) |
| 2.875% senior notes due 2041 (the "2.875% 2041 Senior Notes") | 350 | August 2021 | August 2041 | February 15, 2041 | (1) (3) |
| 5.00% senior notes due 2046 (the "5.00% 2046 Senior Notes") | 700 | August 2016 | August 2046 | February 15, 2046 | (1) (4) |
| 4.375% senior notes due 2047 (the "4.375% 2047 Senior Notes") | 500 | November 2017 | November 2047 | May 15, 2047 | (1) (3) |
| 3.125% senior notes due 2051 (the "3.125% 2051 Senior Notes") | 600 | August 2021 | August 2051 | February 15, 2051 | (1) (3) |
| 3.375% senior notes due 2061 (the "3.375% 2061 Senior Notes") | 450 | August 2021 | August 2061 | February 15, 2061 | (1) (3) |
| Term loan 2026 (the "2026 Term Loan") | 5 | March 2021 | March 2026 | | (7) |
| Total long-term debt | <u>\$ 4,738</u> | | | | |

- (1) At our option, we may redeem the notes at any time on or after the specified par call date at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the notes being redeemed plus accrued and unpaid interest.
- (2) At our option, we may redeem the notes at any time prior to the specified par call date at a redemption price equal to the greater of (i) 100% of the principal amount of the notes being redeemed plus accrued and unpaid interest and (ii) the sum of the present values of the remaining scheduled payments on the notes being redeemed that would be due if the notes matured on the specified par call date (not including any portion of such payments of interest accrued as of the redemption date), discounted to the redemption date on an annual basis at the applicable comparable government bond rate plus 30 basis points plus accrued and unpaid interest.
- (3) At our option, we may redeem the notes at any time prior to the specified par call date at a redemption price equal to the greater of (i) 100% of the principal amount of the notes being redeemed plus accrued and unpaid interest and (ii) the sum of the present values of the remaining scheduled payments on the notes being redeemed that would be due if the notes matured on the specified par call date (excluding accrued and unpaid interest to the redemption date), discounted to the redemption date on a semi-annual basis at the treasury rate plus 20 to 40 basis points plus accrued and unpaid interest.

- (4) At our option, we may redeem the notes at any time prior to the specified par call date at a redemption price equal to the greater of (i) 100% of the principal amount of the notes being redeemed plus accrued and unpaid interest and (ii) the sum of the present values of the remaining scheduled payments on the notes being redeemed (excluding accrued and unpaid interest to the redemption date), discounted to the redemption date on a semi-annual basis at the treasury rate plus 35 to 45 basis points, plus accrued and unpaid interest.
- (5) In the event of a redemption of certain bonds (the "GO Zone Bonds") issued by the Louisiana Local Government Environmental Facility and Development Authority (the "Authority") in 2017, we will redeem notes equal in principal amount to the GO Zone Bonds to be redeemed at a redemption price equal to the redemption price of the GO Zone Bonds to be redeemed, plus accrued interest to the redemption date. The GO Zone Bonds are subject to optional redemption by the Authority upon the direction of the Company at any time on or after November 1, 2027, for 100% of the principal amount plus accrued interest to the redemption date.
- (6) The waste disposal revenue bonds expire in December 2027 and are subject to redemption and mandatory tender for purchase prior to maturity under certain conditions. Interest on the waste disposal revenue bonds accrues at a rate determined by a remarketing agent and is payable quarterly. The interest rate on the waste disposal revenue bonds at June 30, 2025 was 1.95%.
- (7) The 2026 Term Loan has a 5-year maturity and includes a government rate subsidy. The interest rate on the 2026 Term Loan as of June 30, 2025 was 1.08%.

The holders of the 3.60% 2026 Senior Notes, the 1.625% 2029 Senior Notes, the 3.375% 2030 Senior Notes, the 3.50% 2032 tax-exempt GO Zone Refunding Senior Notes, the 2.875% 2041 Senior Notes, the 5.00% 2046 Senior Notes, the 4.375% 2047 Senior Notes, the 3.125% 2051 Senior Notes and the 3.375% 2061 Senior Notes may require us to repurchase the notes at a price equal to 101% of their principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest to, but not including, the date of repurchase, upon the occurrence of both a "change of control" and, within 60 days of such change of control, a "below investment grade rating event" (as such terms are defined in the respective indentures governing these notes).

The indenture governing the 3.60% 2026 Senior Notes, the 1.625% 2029 Senior Notes, the 3.375% 2030 Senior Notes, the 3.50% 2032 tax-exempt GO Zone Refunding Senior Notes, the 2.875% 2041 Senior Notes, the 5.00% 2046 Senior Notes, the 4.375% 2047 Senior Notes, the 3.125% 2051 Senior Notes, and the 3.375% 2061 Senior Notes contains customary events of default and covenants that, among other things and subject to certain exceptions, restrict us and certain of our subsidiaries' ability to (1) incur certain secured indebtedness, (2) engage in certain sale and leaseback transactions and (3) consolidate, merge or transfer all or substantially all of our assets.

As of June 30, 2025, we were in compliance with all of our long-term debt covenants.

Credit Agreement

On June 9, 2022, we entered into a new \$1.5 billion revolving credit facility that is scheduled to mature on June 9, 2027 (the "Credit Agreement") and, in connection therewith, terminated our then existing revolving credit agreement. The Credit Agreement bears interest at either (a) Adjusted Term SOFR (as defined in the Credit Agreement) plus a margin ranging from 1.00% to 1.625% per annum or (b) Alternate Base Rate (as defined in the Credit Agreement) plus a margin ranging from 0.00% to 0.625% per annum, in each case depending on the credit rating of the Company. The Credit Agreement contains certain affirmative and negative covenants, including a quarterly total leverage ratio financial maintenance covenant. As of June 30, 2025, we were in compliance with the total leverage ratio financial maintenance covenant.

The Credit Agreement also contains certain events of default and, if and for so long as certain events of default have occurred and are continuing, any overdue amounts outstanding under the Credit Agreement will accrue interest at an increased rate, the lenders can terminate their commitments to lend thereunder and payments of any outstanding amounts thereunder could be accelerated by the lenders. None of our subsidiaries are required to guarantee our obligations under the Credit Agreement.

The Credit Agreement includes a \$150 million sub-limit for letters of credit, and any outstanding letters of credit will be deducted from availability under the facility. The Credit Agreement also provides for a discretionary \$50 million commitment for swingline loans to be provided on a same-day basis. We may also increase the size of the facility, in increments of at least \$25 million, up to a maximum of \$500 million, subject to certain conditions and if certain lenders agree to commit to such an increase.

Westlake Chemical Partners LP Credit Arrangements

Our subsidiary, Westlake Chemical Finance Corporation, is the lender party to a \$600 million revolving credit facility with Westlake Chemical Partners LP ("Westlake Partners") (the "MLP Revolver") that is scheduled to mature on July 12, 2027. As of June 30, 2025, outstanding borrowings under the credit facility totaled \$377 million and bore interest at Secured Overnight Financing Rate, as administered by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York ("SOFR") plus the Applicable Margin plus a 0.10% credit spread adjustment. On July 12, 2022, Westlake Partners entered into the Fourth Amendment (the "MLP Revolver Amendment") to the MLP Revolver. The MLP Revolver Amendment, among other things, extended the maturity date to July 12, 2027 and provided for the replacement of LIBOR with SOFR. Borrowings under the MLP Revolver now bear interest at a variable rate of either (a) SOFR plus the Applicable Margin plus a 0.10% credit spread adjustment or, if SOFR is no longer available, (b) the Alternate Base Rate plus the Applicable Margin minus 1.0%. The Applicable Margin under the MLP Revolver varies between 1.75% and 2.75%, depending on the Partnership's Consolidated Leverage Ratio.

Our subsidiary, Westlake Polymers LLC, is the administrative agent to a \$600 million revolving credit facility with Westlake Chemical OpCo LP ("OpCo") (the "OpCo Revolver") that is scheduled to mature on July 12, 2027. As of June 30, 2025, outstanding borrowings under the credit facility totaled \$23 million and bore interest at SOFR plus the Applicable Margin of 1.75% plus a 0.10% credit spread adjustment. On July 12, 2022, OpCo entered into the Second Amendment (the "OpCo Revolver Amendment") to the OpCo Revolver. The OpCo Revolver Amendment, among other things, extended the maturity date to July 12, 2027, and provided for the replacement of LIBOR with SOFR. Borrowings under the OpCo Revolver now bear interest at a variable rate of either (a) SOFR plus the Applicable Margin plus a 0.10% credit spread adjustment or, if SOFR is no longer available, (b) the Alternate Base Rate plus the Applicable Margin minus 1.0%. The Applicable Margin under the OpCo Revolver is 1.75%.

We consolidate Westlake Partners and OpCo for financial reporting purposes as we have a controlling financial interest. As such, the revolving credit facilities described above between our subsidiaries and Westlake Partners and OpCo are eliminated from the financial statements upon consolidation.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

None.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

See Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements included in Item 1 of this Form 10-Q for a full description of recent accounting pronouncements, including expected date of adoption and estimated effect on results of operations and financial condition.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

The Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 provides safe harbor provisions for forward-looking information. Certain of the statements contained in this report are forward-looking statements. All statements, other than statements of historical facts, included in this report that address activities, events or developments that we expect, project, believe or anticipate will or may occur in the future are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of words such as "believes," "intends," "may," "should," "could," "anticipates," "expected" or comparable terminology, or by discussions of strategies or trends. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are reasonable, we cannot give any assurances that these expectations will prove to be correct. Forward-looking statements relate to matters such as:

- the ultimate timing, outcome and results of integrating the operations of any acquisitions and the ultimate outcome of our operating efficiencies applied to the products and services; the effects of any such acquisition, including the combined company's future financial condition, results of operations, strategy and plans; and expected synergies and other benefits from any such acquisition and our ability to realize such synergies and other benefits;
- future operating rates, margins, cash flows and demand for our products;
- industry market outlook, including the price of crude oil, natural gas, ethane, housing starts and repair and remodeling activity;
- macroeconomic outlook, including elevated interest rates, inflation and possible recession;
- widespread outbreak of an illness or any other communicable disease, or any other public health crisis;
- production capacities;
- the impact of ongoing conflicts in the Middle East and between Russia and Ukraine;
- currency devaluation;
- our ability to borrow under our credit agreement;
- our ability to meet our liquidity needs;
- our ability to meet debt obligations under our debt instruments;
- our intended quarterly dividends;
- future capacity additions and expansions in the industries in which we compete;
- timing, funding and results of capital projects;
- pension plan obligations, funding requirements and investment policies;
- compliance with present and future environmental regulations and costs associated with environmentally related penalties, capital expenditures, remedial actions and proceedings, including any new laws, regulations or treaties that may come into force to limit or control carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gas emissions or to address other issues of climate change;
- recovery of losses under our insurance policies;
- effects of pending legal proceedings and settlements;
- timing of and amount of capital expenditures;
- increased costs and other effects of tariffs imposed by the U.S. government, and any effects on trading relationships among the United States and other countries; and
- results of the closure of the Pernis, Netherlands facility and temporary cessation of operations of the PVC resin unit at the Suzhou Huasu Plastics plant located in China (such as timing and amount of recognition of related costs and our expectations regarding our financial performance following such closure and temporary cessation).

We have based these statements on assumptions and analyses in light of our experience and perception of historical trends, current conditions, expected future developments and other factors we believe were appropriate in the circumstances when the statements were made. Forward-looking statements by their nature involve substantial risks and uncertainties that could significantly impact expected results, and actual future results could differ materially from those described in such statements. While it is not possible to identify all factors, we continue to face many risks and uncertainties. Among the factors that could cause actual future results to differ materially are the risks and uncertainties discussed under "Risk Factors" in the 2024 Form 10-K and those described from time to time in our other filings with the SEC including, but not limited to, the following:

- general economic and business conditions, including inflation, interest rates and possible recession;
- the cyclical nature of the chemical and building products industries;
- the availability, cost and volatility of raw materials and energy;
- uncertainties associated with the United States, European and worldwide economies, including those due to political tensions and conflict in the Middle East, Russia and Ukraine and elsewhere;
- uncertainties associated with pandemic infectious diseases;
- uncertainties associated with climate change;
- the potential impact on demand for ethylene, polyethylene and polyvinyl chloride due to initiatives such as recycling and customers seeking alternatives to polymers;
- current and potential governmental regulatory actions in the United States and other countries;
- industry production capacity and operating rates;
- the supply/demand balance for our products;
- competitive products and pricing pressures;
- instability in the credit and financial markets;
- access to capital markets;
- terrorist acts;
- operating interruptions (including leaks, explosions, fires, weather-related incidents, mechanical failure, unscheduled downtime, delays in turnaround activities, labor difficulties, transportation interruptions, spills and releases and other environmental risks);
- changes in laws or regulations, including trade policies and tariffs imposed on or by foreign jurisdictions;
- disruptions in global trade, including as a result of tariffs, trade restrictions, retaliatory trade measures or the effect of such actions on trading relationships between the United States and other countries;
- technological developments;
- information systems failures and cyberattacks;
- foreign currency exchange risks;
- our ability to implement our business strategies; and
- creditworthiness of our customers.

Many of such factors are beyond our ability to control or predict. Any of the factors, or a combination of these factors, could materially affect our future results of operations and the ultimate accuracy of the forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are not guarantees of our future performance, and our actual results and future developments may differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements. Management cautions against putting undue reliance on forward-looking statements or projecting any future results based on such statements or present or prior earnings levels. Every forward-looking statement speaks only as of the date of the particular statement, and we undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

Commodity Price Risk

A substantial portion of our products and raw materials are commodities whose prices fluctuate as market supply and demand fundamentals change. Accordingly, product margins and the level of our profitability tend to fluctuate with changes in the business cycle. We try to protect against such instability through various business strategies. Our strategies include ethylene product feedstock flexibility and moving downstream into our other products where pricing is more stable. We use derivative instruments (including commodity swaps, futures, forwards and options) in certain instances to reduce price volatility risk on feedstocks and products. Based on our open derivative positions at June 30, 2025, a hypothetical \$0.10 increase in the price of a gallon of ethane and a hypothetical \$0.10 increase in the price of a million British thermal units of natural gas would not have a material impact on the loss before income taxes.

Interest Rate Risk

We are exposed to interest rate risk with respect to fixed and variable rate debt. At June 30, 2025, we had \$4,722 million aggregate principal amount of fixed rate debt. We are subject to the risk of higher interest cost if and when this debt is refinanced. If interest rates were 1.0% higher at the time of refinancing, our annual interest expense would increase by approximately \$47 million. Also, at June 30, 2025, we had \$16 million principal amount of variable rate debt outstanding, which represents the term loans due 2026 and the tax-exempt waste disposal revenue bonds due 2027. We do not currently hedge our variable interest rate debt, but we may do so in the future. The weighted average variable interest rate for our variable rate debt of \$16 million as of June 30, 2025 was 1.68%. A hypothetical 100 basis point increase in the average interest rate on our variable rate debt would not result in a material change in the interest expense.

Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR") is used as a reference rate for borrowings under our revolving line of credit. We did not have any SOFR-based borrowings outstanding at June 30, 2025.

Foreign Currency Exchange Rate Risk

We are exposed to foreign currency exchange rate risk associated with our international operations. However, the effect of fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates caused by our international operations has not had a material impact on our overall operating results. We may engage in activities to mitigate our exposure to foreign currency exchange risk in certain instances through the use of currency exchange derivative instruments, including forward exchange contracts, cross-currency swaps or spot purchases. A forward exchange contract obligates us to exchange predetermined amounts of specified currencies at a stated exchange rate on a stated date. A cross-currency swap obligates us to make periodic payments in the local currency and receive periodic payments in our functional currency based on the notional amount of the instrument. In January 2018, we entered into foreign exchange hedging contracts designated as net investment hedges with an aggregate notional value of €220 million designed to reduce the volatility in stockholders' equity from changes in currency exchange rates associated with our net investments in foreign operations. In July 2019, we terminated a portion of the foreign exchange hedging contract with a notional value of €70 million. The notional value of the remaining net investment hedges was €150 million at June 30, 2025. The arrangement is scheduled to settle in 2026.

In July 2019, we completed the registered public offering of €700 million aggregate principal amount of the 1.625% 2029 Senior Notes. We designated this euro-denominated debt as a non-derivative net investment hedge of a portion of our net investments in euro functional-currency denominated subsidiaries to offset foreign currency fluctuations.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

We carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our President and Chief Executive Officer and our Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures pursuant to Rules 13a-15 or 15d-15 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based upon that evaluation, our President and Chief Executive Officer and our Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures are effective with respect to (i) the accumulation and communication to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer, of information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we submit under the Exchange Act, and (ii) the recording, processing, summarizing and reporting of such information within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms.

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the three months ended June 30, 2025 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

The 2024 Form 10-K, filed on February 25, 2025, contained a description of various legal proceedings in which we are involved. See Note 13 to the unaudited consolidated financial statements within this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for an updated description of certain of those proceedings, which information is incorporated by reference herein.

From time to time, we receive notices or inquiries from government entities regarding alleged violations of environmental laws and regulations pertaining to, among other things, the disposal, emission and storage of chemical substances, including hazardous wastes. For a description of certain environmental matters involving a governmental authority as a party to the proceedings and potential monetary sanctions that we believe could exceed \$1 million (which is less than one percent of our current assets on a consolidated basis as of June 30, 2025), please see the 2024 Form 10-K and Note 13 to the unaudited consolidated financial statements within this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, in addition to the following:

- *Natrium Facility Discharge Investigation.* To resolve alleged violations associated with exceedances of discharge limits under the Natrium facility's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System ("NPDES") permit effective August 2020, we have entered into enforcement negotiations with the West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection ("WVDEP"). The resolution of this matter may involve a penalty in excess of \$1 million.

In addition to the matters described above, we are also involved in other legal proceedings incidental to the conduct of our business. From time to time, we receive notices or inquiries from government entities regarding alleged violations of environmental laws and regulations pertaining to, among other things, the disposal, emission and storage of chemical substances, including hazardous wastes. We do not believe that any of these legal proceedings will have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

For a discussion of risk factors, please read Item 1A, "Risk Factors" in the 2024 Form 10-K. The risks described in the report and in other documents that we file from time to time with the Securities and Exchange Commission could materially and adversely affect our business, results of operations, cash flow, liquidity or financial condition.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

The following table provides information on our purchases of our common stock during the quarter ended June 30, 2025.

| Period | Total Number of Shares Purchased ⁽¹⁾ | Average Price Paid Per Share | Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs ⁽²⁾ | Maximum Number (or Approximate Dollar Value) of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs ⁽²⁾ |
|------------|---|------------------------------|---|---|
| April 2025 | 400 | \$ 92.64 | — | \$ 386,178,956 |
| May 2025 | — | — | — | 386,178,956 |
| June 2025 | 380 | 75.78 | — | 386,178,956 |
| | <u>780</u> | <u>\$ 84.42</u> | <u>—</u> | |

- (1) Includes 400 and 380 shares withheld in April 2025 and June 2025, respectively, in satisfaction of withholding taxes due upon the vesting of restricted stock units granted to our employees under the 2013 Omnibus Incentive Plan (as amended and restated effective May 11, 2023).
- (2) In November 2014, our Board of Directors authorized a \$250 million stock repurchase program (the "2014 Program"). In November 2015, our Board of Directors approved the expansion of the 2014 Program by an additional \$150 million. In August 2018, our Board of Directors approved the further expansion of the existing 2014 Program by an additional \$150 million. In August 2022, our Board of Directors approved the further expansion of the existing 2014 Program by an additional \$500 million. There were no repurchases of common stock under the 2014 Program during the three months ended June 30, 2025. As of June 30, 2025, 9,482,402 shares of our common stock had been acquired at an aggregate purchase price of approximately \$664 million under the 2014 Program. Transaction fees and commissions are not reported in the average price paid per share in the table above. Decisions regarding the amount and the timing of purchases under the 2014 Program will be influenced by our cash on hand, our cash flows from operations, general market conditions and other factors. The 2014 Program may be discontinued by our Board of Directors at any time.

Item 5. Other Information

Rule 10b5-1 Trading Arrangements. During the three months ended June 30, 2025, no director or officer of the Company adopted or terminated a "Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement" or "non-Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement," as each term is defined in Item 408 of Regulation S-K.

Item 6. Exhibits

| <u>Exhibit No.</u> | <u>Exhibit Index</u> |
|--------------------|---|
| 3.1 | Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Westlake as filed with the Delaware Secretary of State on February 20, 2024 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to Westlake's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2023 filed on February 22, 2024, File No. 001-32260). |
| 3.2 | Amended and Restated Bylaws of Westlake (incorporated by reference to Westlake's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on February 18, 2022, File No. 001-32260). |
| 31.1† | Rule 13a – 14(a) / 15d – 14(a) Certification (Principal Executive Officer). |
| 31.2† | Rule 13a – 14(a) / 15d – 14(a) Certification (Principal Financial Officer). |
| 32.1# | Section 1350 Certification (Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer). |
| 101.INS† | Inline XBRL Instance Document - The instance document does not appear in the Interactive Data File because its XBRL tags are embedded within the Inline XBRL document |
| 101.SCH† | Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document |
| 101.CAL† | Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document |
| 101.DEF† | Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document |
| 101.LAB† | Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document |
| 101.PRE† | Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document |
| 104 | Cover Page Interactive Data File - The cover page interactive data file does not appear in the Interactive Data File because its XBRL tags are embedded within the Inline XBRL document and contained in Exhibit 101 |

† Filed herewith.

Furnished herewith.

CERTIFICATIONS

I, Jean-Marc Gilson, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Westlake Corporation (the "registrant");
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b) designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c) evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d) disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a) all significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: August 6, 2025

/s/ JEAN-MARC GILSON

Jean-Marc Gilson
President and Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

CERTIFICATIONS

I, M. Steven Bender, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Westlake Corporation (the "registrant");
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b) designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c) evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d) disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a) all significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: August 6, 2025

/s/ M. STEVEN BENDER

M. Steven Bender
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with the Quarterly Report of Westlake Corporation (the "Company") on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended June 30, 2025 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Jean-Marc Gilson, President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company, and I, M. Steven Bender, Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of the Company, certify, to the best of our knowledge, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §1350, as adopted pursuant to §906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

- (1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
- (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material aspects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: August 6, 2025

/s/ JEAN-MARC GILSON

Jean-Marc Gilson
President and Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

Date: August 6, 2025

/s/ M. STEVEN BENDER

M. Steven Bender
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)