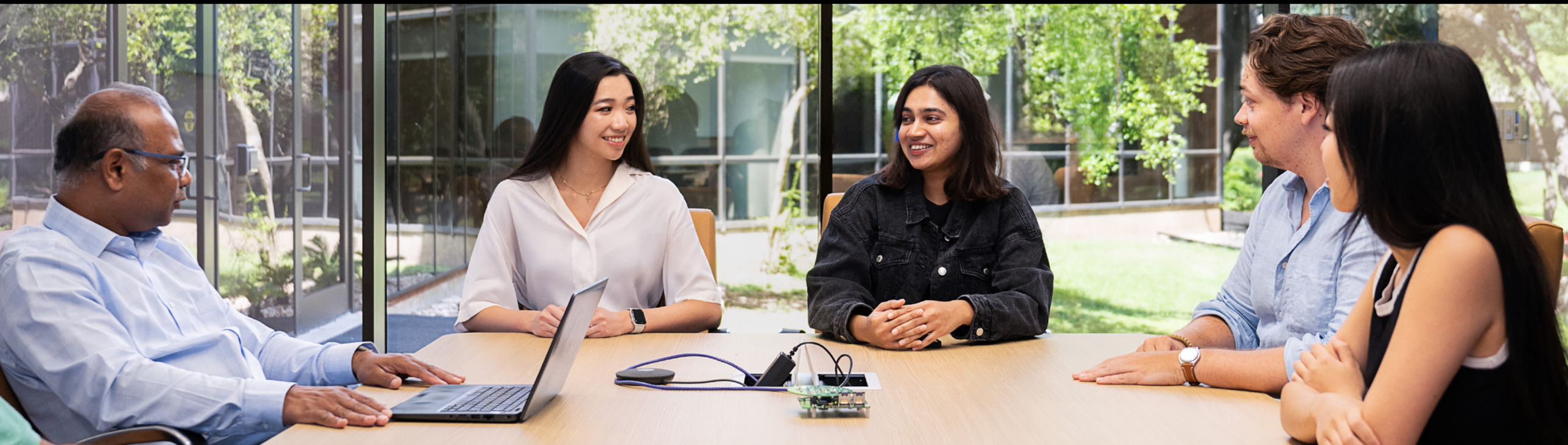
Climate Transition Plan



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Overview — from impact to action

This Climate Transition Plan underscores our commitment to transparency, accountability and decisive climate action. It presents a targeted strategy to reduce greenhouse-gas (GHG) emissions across our global footprint — prioritizing Scope 1 and 2 emissions from direct operations and addressing Scope 3 emissions linked to upstream and downstream value-chain activities.

The plan is informed by leading climate disclosure frameworks, including the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS), and serves as a core element of our broader sustainability strategy. It builds on the foundation established in our annual Corporate Sustainability Report and aligns with our validated science-based targets as well as our long-term ambition to achieve carbon neutrality in our operations.

The plan encompasses our global footprint, covering owned, controlled and leased manufacturing sites that account for the majority of our direct climate impact. Where relevant, it also includes data and actions from non-manufacturing sites and value chain partners.

Our approach is rooted in continuous improvement, and we will continue to refine our methodologies, enhance data quality and integrate climate considerations into our business strategy. We will review and update this plan every few years, as necessary.

> Our roadmap is designed to achieve emissions reductions while creating long-term value. By targeting our primary sources of emissions, these transition actions not only reduce our footprint but also enable our customers and suppliers to advance their own climate-transition goals.

Forward from our CEO

We believe that innovation and sustainability are inseparable. As demand grows for secure, energy-efficient technologies, we remain equally committed to minimizing our climate impact while bringing intelligent systems to the edge.

Semiconductor manufacturing is inherently resource-intensive, and with industry growth comes the challenge to manage and reduce emissions. We are meeting that challenge head-on through collaboration, innovation and focused action — consistently achieving substantial reductions year-over-year.

Our technologies support global sustainability goals while advancing our own. We are committed to growing responsibly. We and have set near- and mid-term reduction targets and long-term ambitions, including a 35% reduction in Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2027 and 55% by 2030; a 35% reduction in Scope 3 by 2033; and achieving carbon neutrality by 2035.

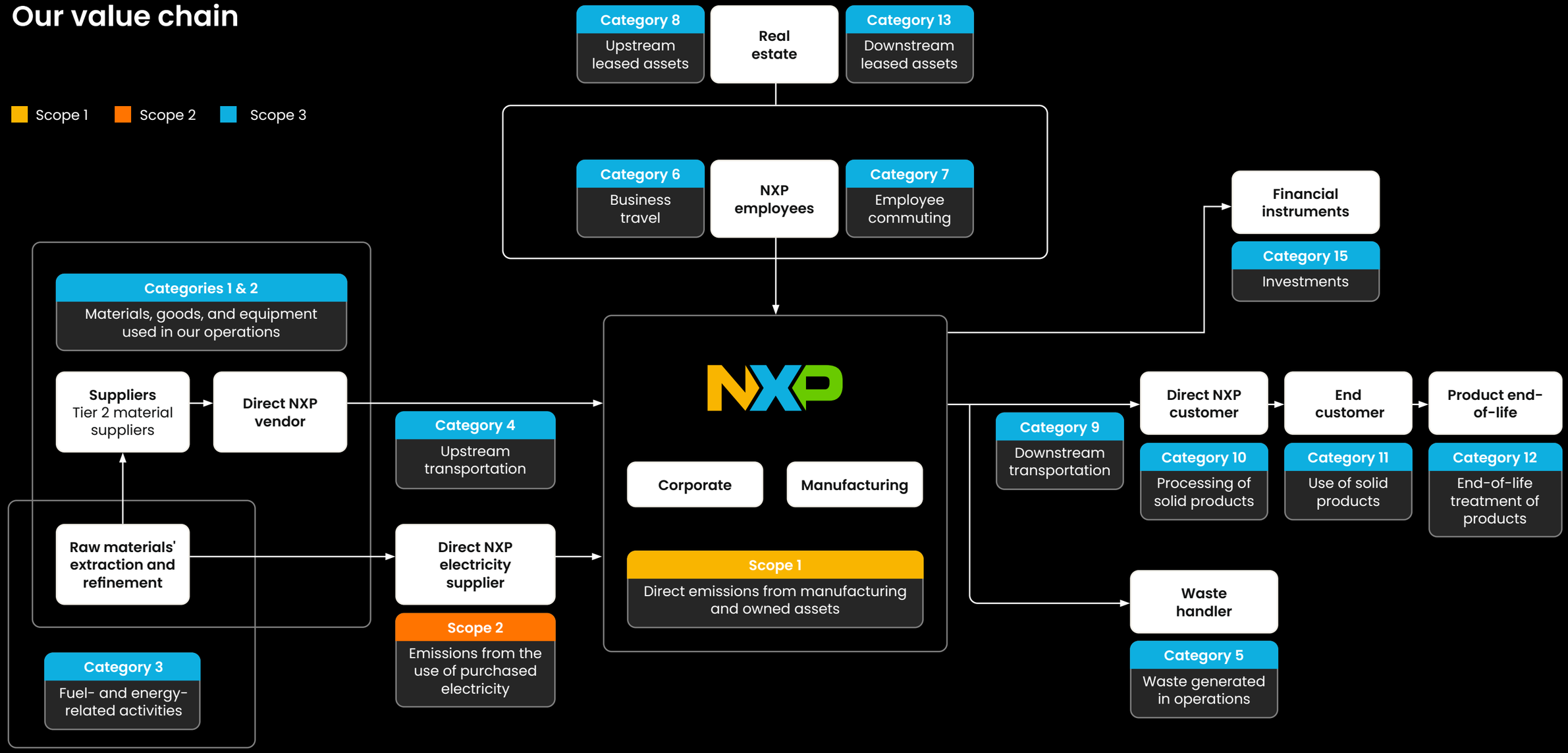
Because the use of our sold products represents the largest source of emissions, our transition efforts will not only reduce NXP's footprint but also support our customers in advancing their own climate-transition goals.

We know that more work lies ahead. Our roadmap is designed to achieve emissions reductions while creating long-term value. By targeting our primary sources of emissions, these transition actions not only reduce our footprint but also enable our customers and suppliers to advance their own climate-transition goals. I'm proud to present our inaugural Climate Transition Plan, which underscores our commitment to continuous learning, adaptability and measurable progress. Together, we can make the future brighter.

Rafael Sotomayor
President and CEO
NXP Semiconductors

March 30, 2026

Our value chain



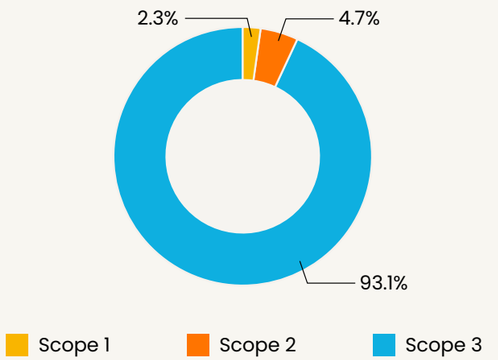
Our impact

Emissions inventory

We measure our emissions in alignment with the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol, applying the operational-control approach for Scope 1 and 2 emissions, which includes our joint venture, SSMC, and our recent acquisitions[1]. For Scope 3, we use a combination of activity-based and spend-based methodologies to ensure comprehensive coverage across our value chain.

We regularly refine our data-collection processes, enhance granularity and update methodologies to improve accuracy. This enables us to track progress against our climate targets and identify opportunities for further reduction.

2025 proportion of Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions



Scope 1

Direct emissions from sources we own or control including emissions from chemical processes used in production and from burning fuel to power manufacturing equipment

Scope 2

Indirect emissions from the generation of purchased energy including emissions produced when generating the electricity that powers our operations

Scope 3

Upstream

Indirect emissions that occur in the value chain before products or services reach us including emissions from activities such as purchased goods and services, capital goods and fuel- and energy-related activities not included in Scope 1 or 2

Downstream

Indirect emissions that occur after our products leave our operational boundary primarily from the use of sold products, as well as emissions from downstream transportation and distribution and the processing of sold products

[1] NXP's 2025 acquisitions consisted of Aviva Links, Kinara, Port GmbH and TTTech Auto.

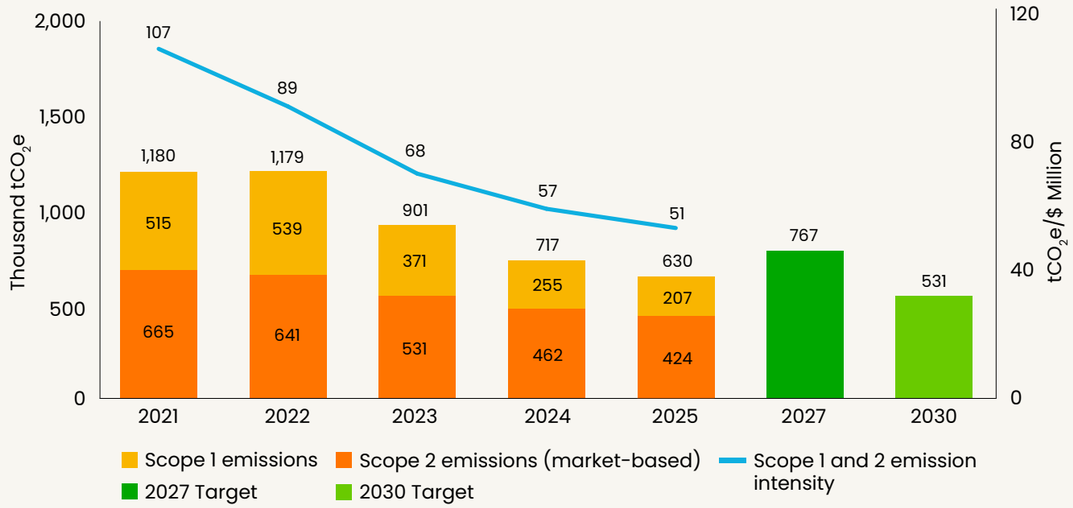
Scope 1 and 2 emissions

Our Scope 1 and 2 emissions represent the direct and indirect GHG impacts from our manufacturing operations and purchased electricity. While they account for a smaller share of our total footprint compared to Scope 3, they are critically important because they are under our operational control. These emissions are subject to rigorous internal validation and — for 2025 data — external limited assurance. For more information, please read our **2025 Independent Limited Assurance Statement**.

NXP calculates Scope 1 and 2 emissions using actual data wherever possible. For Scope 1, this includes, in order of preference, supplier website reporting, meter readings, supplier invoices and start and end inventory logs. When data is missing, a controlled and documented estimation method is used. Emission factors for both scopes are fully documented and come from recognized international sources and are updated annually utilizing review and approval processes.

Scope 2 location-based emissions use, in order of preference, supplier website reporting, meter readings and invoices, with estimates only when information is incomplete. Country level grid averages are applied and reviewed yearly. Scope 2 market-based emissions use supplier-specific data and qualifying contractual instruments, with residual mix factors applied when contracts are not available. Assumptions relate to contract validity, coverage and annual factor updates. We claim the use of renewable electricity at four of our locations in Nijmegen, Bangkok, Tianjin and Kuala Lumpur. These claims are supported by Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) sourced from hydro, biomass and biogas generation technologies.

Scope 1 and 2 emissions[2]



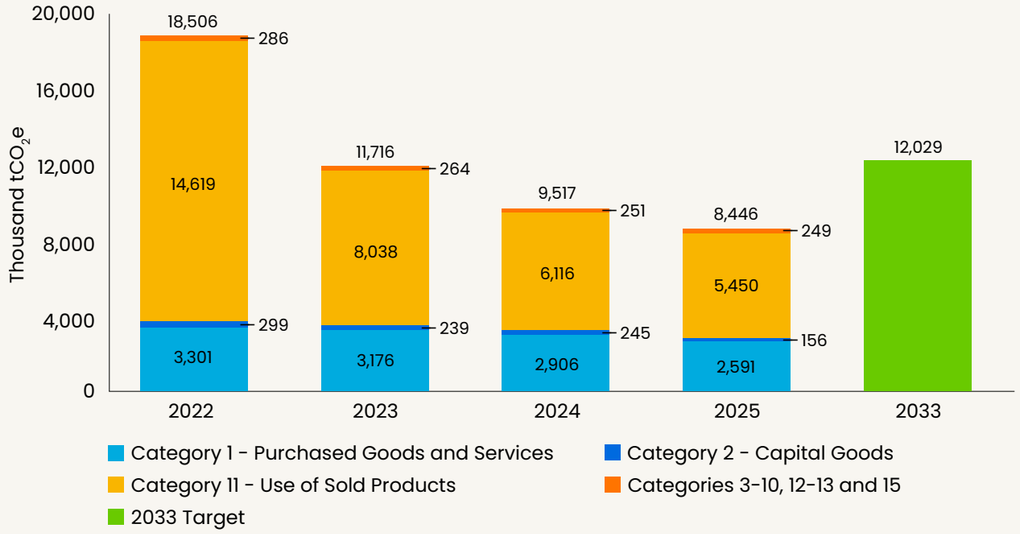
[2] Our Scope 1 emissions arise from chemical processes used in production and from burning fuel in manufacturing sites. Our Scope 2 data includes indirect emissions from the generation of purchased energy from all our manufacturing and largest non-manufacturing sites as we prioritize data collection from sites that meaningfully contribute to overall emissions. Scope 2 emissions are reported as CO_2-equivalents using supplier emission factors in line with the GHG Protocol, with CH_4 and N_2O negligible relative to CO_2.

Scope 3 emissions

Our Scope 3 emissions account for the largest share of our climate impact, reflecting the broader environmental impact of our value chain. These emissions may vary year-over-year due to shifts in business activity, factory loading and refinements in our calculation methodologies. We remain focused on improving data accuracy and prioritizing the most material categories — namely, the use of sold products, purchased goods and services and capital goods — to drive meaningful reductions and support our climate goals.

Scope 3 emissions are calculated using spend, activity-based data and modeled estimates when needed. Emission factors come from recognized category-specific databases, with assumptions focused on the use of spend based inputs and the need for modeled values where used.

Scope 3 emissions by category[3]



[3] We have restated categories 1, 2, 5, 10, 11 and 12 of our Scope 3 emissions to include additional data that became available in 2025. These updates apply to reporting years 2022 through 2024.

Locked-in emissions

NXP has started to assess locked-in emissions, which are future GHG emissions likely to result from key assets and products sold over their operating lifetimes. To support a qualitative assessment, we've identified five key categories of locked-in emissions, listed below.

1. Manufacturing and production assets
2. Facility infrastructure and energy systems
3. Transportation, logistics and corporate operations
4. Products with in-use emissions
5. Supply chain and long-term contracts

While we are working to assess and better understand the impact of these categories, we estimate that the largest impact stem from lock-in emissions from our products in use and the facility infrastructure and energy systems.

Locked-in emissions pose significant challenges to our GHG reduction goals and elevate transition risks. These emissions are shaped by several key factors. We include some of the key factors in the following list.

Technology readiness — Our progress relies on the availability and maturity of advanced abatement systems, low-global warming potential (GWP) alternatives and energy-efficient equipment.

Market and customer adoption — Emission reductions depend on widespread adoption of low-carbon products and practices, with support across the supply chain.

Infrastructure and supply chain — Slow upgrades to infrastructure and limited supplier engagement could delay adoption of low-carbon solutions, potentially impeding emissions reduction targets and increasing transition risks.

To address these risks, NXP is pursuing design enhancements, operational efficiencies and supplier collaboration to deliver more resource-efficient and low-impact solutions. Sustainability considerations — particularly product carbon footprint — are being systematically embedded across our product development, supply chain and operational decision-making processes. These efforts not only mitigate locked-in emissions but also represent strategic opportunities to innovate and lead in a rapidly evolving landscape. Our ambition is to continue assessing locked-in emissions and, to the extent necessary, consider qualitative assessments, mitigation strategies and document assumptions and limitations.

Decarbonization Roadmap

Our journey

In response to rising global demand for secure, connected and energy-efficient technologies, we anticipate our business to expand in line with our expected financial growth trajectory. This expansion will be driven by increased production volumes, expanded internal or external manufacturing capacity and the development of more advanced semiconductor technologies, each of which requires more energy and specialized materials.

We currently expect our business-as-usual emissions trajectory to lead to an estimated increase in Scope 1 and 2 emissions of 300 $ktCO_2e$ by 2035. We have considered and planned for this projected emission increase as part of our climate-transition strategy. Targeted measures — such as improving operational efficiencies, adopting advanced abatement technologies, expanding the use of renewable energy and working with suppliers — are included in our long-term sustainability roadmap to address and offset these impacts. By integrating these initiatives, we aim to responsibly manage emissions related to business growth and contribute to sustainable practices in the semiconductor industry.

As part of our climate strategy and company-specific actions, we actively participate in industry-wide initiatives to drive collective progress. This includes engagement with the Semiconductor Climate Consortium (SCC) and participation in the voluntary perfluorocarbon (PFC) reduction program led by the World Semiconductor Council. Many climate-related challenges — such as grid decarbonization, supply chain transformation and access to low-GWP alternatives — cannot be solved by individual companies alone. Through these collaborations, we work to identify scalable solutions, share best practices and influence standards that benefit the entire semiconductor industry.

Scope 1 and 2 approach, levers and actions

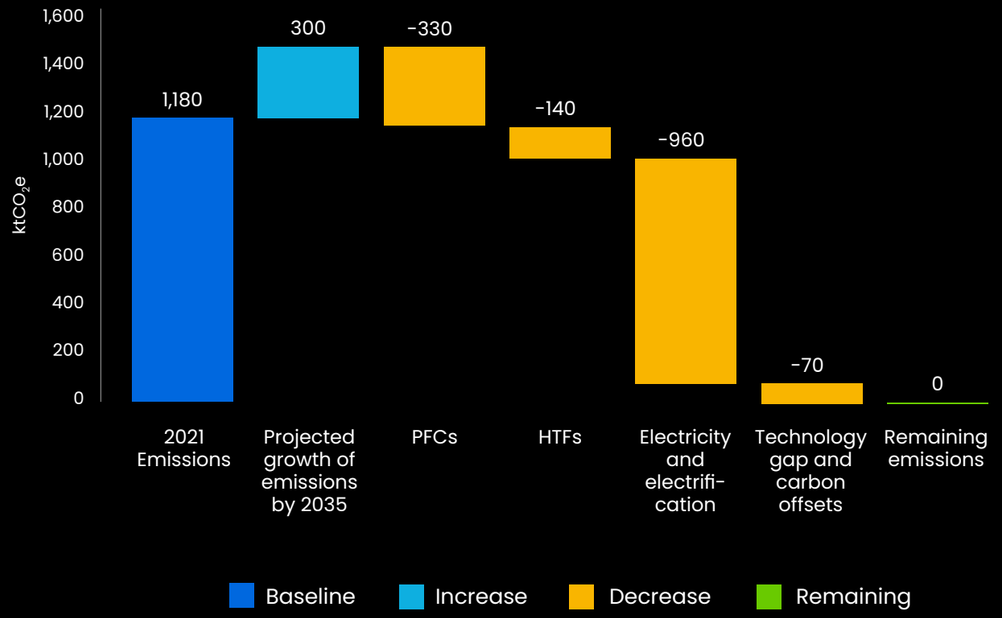
NXP takes a three-pronged approach to reducing Scope 1 and 2 emissions, embedding climate considerations across our operations and supply chain.

1. **Chemical management** — Reduce, remove or replace high-GWP substances used in manufacturing processes
2. **Energy efficiency** — Lower absolute and normalized energy consumption through process optimization and equipment upgrades
3. **Renewable energy transition** — Increase the use of renewable electricity to reduce Scope 2 emissions and move toward a carbon-free energy supply, where available

This approach supports our carbon-neutrality ambition and strengthens operational resilience while aligning environmental goals with business performance.

Scope 1 and 2 roadmap

Scope 1 and 2 emissions pathway[4]



[4] The chart illustrates the 2021–2035 roadmap, reflecting projected emissions growth and planned reductions for Scope 1 and Scope 2.

The actions below are based on NXP's past, current and planned projects to reduce emissions across in our operations.

Lever group	Lever	Actions	$ktCO_2e$ per group
Own operations – PFCs	Replace or minimize use of GHGs	To reduce emissions from the use of PFCs and high GWP process gases in our manufacturing operations, we periodically look for and evaluate alternatives with lower impact. We have already implemented remote plasma chamber cleaning for chemical vapor deposition (CVD) chambers. This efficiency improvement minimizes gas usage. We are also aiming to replace the nitrogen trifluoride (NF_3) used in a cleaning process with a lower-GWP alternative.	-330
	Install PFC-abatement equipment	The installation of abatement systems in semiconductor manufacturing significantly reduces emissions of PFCs. Abatement systems capture and break down PFCs emitted during manufacturing processes, either chemically or thermally. This breakdown prevents the direct discharge into the atmosphere, thereby mitigating their environmental impact. By installing and upgrading advanced abatement systems, we improve upon traditional models by offering higher destruction efficiencies, broader compatibility with diverse process gases and more precise control over operational parameters.	
	Optimize processes using PFCs	We seek out and implement improvements that reduce the usage and consumption of PFCs while maintaining the same manufacturing outcomes. Optimized process recipes, shorter process step times and lower gas flow rates contribute significantly to reducing PFC usage. This approach also enhances the efficiency of abatement systems, as reduced PFC volumes are easier to capture and treat effectively.	
Own operations – HTFs	Substitute chemicals to reduce HTF emissions	Replacing high-GWP HTFs in chillers with low-GWP alternatives is a critical step in reducing fugitive emissions. Traditional HTFs often have a GWP more than 8,000 times higher than CO_2. By transitioning to HTFs with GWPs below 200, the environmental footprint of a potential release is drastically reduced.	-140
	Design and purchase new equipment to prevent emissions	We continue to propagate advanced chillers designed for low-GWP HTFs or solid-state chillers that use no HTFs. These advanced chillers feature improved containment and thermal efficiency, minimizing the risk and volume of fugitive emissions. Compared to older systems, these newer models offer better integration with sustainability protocols and monitoring systems, ensuring emissions reduction that are easily tracked and managed. Redesigning product test equipment is another way to reduce fugitive emissions from HTFs. These fugitive emissions occur when HTFs escape through vapor diffusion or fluid drag-out during thermal cycling and leak- detection procedures. By reengineering components such as chip carriers and fluid-handling systems, we significantly reduce the volume of HTFs released into the atmosphere. These design changes not only lower the environmental footprint but also reduce the need for frequent fluid replenishment. Capturing vaporized solvents and recycling them into a closed loop for reuse is another option for mitigating these fugitive emissions.	
	Phase out non-critical uses of HTFs	Phasing out non-critical uses of HTFs, such as removing them from the radio frequency (RF) gas-leak test process, helps reduce direct GHG emissions by eliminating high-GWP substances from applications.	

Lever group	Lever	Actions	$ktCO_2e$ per group
Own operations - electricity and electrification	Increase percentage of renewable electricity	We source renewable electricity through local grid providers where available and supplement that with unbundled renewable energy certificates (RECs). This dual approach ensures that our electricity consumption is matched with certified renewable generation. Unbundled RECs allow us to credibly claim renewable energy use while supporting broader market demand for clean energy. Our target for 50% renewable in 2027 is based upon available renewable electricity in the countries we operate in. In addition to purchased electricity, we operate small-scale on-site solar installations, including rooftop panels and solar-powered streetlights. While these contribute only a minor portion of our total renewable energy mix, they demonstrate our commitment to distributed generation and site-level sustainability improvements.	-940
	Optimize building operations and product-testing processes	We reduce electricity consumption by optimizing building operations and product-testing processes. While maintaining operational performance we have reduced energy demand through initiatives such as adjusting temperature set points for large systems (process cooling water, heating, ventilation, and air conditioning). Additionally, shortened product-test times, where feasible, has lowered the energy required for equipment operation without compromising quality or reliability. These actions are likely to improve efficiency across facilities and labs.	
	Power down equipment when not in use	We reduce electricity consumption by automating equipment shutdown when systems are idle. This helps eliminate unnecessary energy draw, thereby improving overall facility efficiency without impacting productivity.	
	Use efficient lighting technologies and schedules	We are able to reduce electricity consumption from lighting by upgrading lighting systems and optimizing their usage. This includes replacing fluorescent fixtures with energy-efficient LEDs and installing motion detectors in non-production areas to ensure lights are only active when needed.	
	Upgrade equipment using fossil fuels	To reduce emissions of fossil fuels, we look to upgrade equipment that currently relies on natural gas or other carbon-intensive fuels. This includes transitioning to alternative energy sources such as hydrogen, which can deliver the same operational performance with significantly lower GHG emissions or to electricity-powered tools, such as forklifts. As an example, we are able to upgrade natural gas-fueled abatement systems used in our manufacturing processes to hydrogen-powered alternatives.	
Technology gap and carbon offsets		We aim to reduce its Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by 2035 by prioritizing the implementation of technically and socioeconomically feasible solutions. We intend to offset any remaining Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions in the coming years but do not currently use any carbon credits or offsets.	-70

Financial allocations for Scope 1 and 2 actions

Our Climate Transition Plan aligns environmental goals with business strategy, enhancing resilience and long-term value creation. We are integrating sustainability into product development and investment planning, with initial focus areas guiding financial and operational decisions. These priorities will evolve with technological advances, regulatory changes and future business developments.

NXP's climate transition is underpinned by enterprise-wide investments that extend beyond sustainability-specific initiatives. These include focus toward energy-efficient manufacturing, low-carbon product innovation and supply chain engagement — all of which contribute to our decarbonization efforts. On top of these broader business investments, we have consistently dedicated targeted climate-related investments since launching our decarbonization program. These focused investments — averaging approximately 4% annually of our overall manufacturing capital expenditures between 2022 and 2025 — are evaluated through established financial governance frameworks to ensure alignment with our strategic priorities and long-term climate goals. We intend to continue investing appropriately in line with our strategic priorities over the coming years to enable socio-economically and technologically feasible actions to drive progress toward our targets.

Scope 3 decarbonization approach, levers and actions

NXP recognizes that meaningful climate action extends beyond our direct operations. Our Scope 3 emissions stem from activities across the value chain — including suppliers, logistics providers and customers — and represent the largest share of our overall climate impact. Because these emissions fall outside our direct control, progress depends on collaboration, innovation and stakeholder engagement. While we can measure reductions enabled by specific levers, these outcomes cannot be solely attributed to NXP's actions. Realized and potential reductions are influenced by external factors such as market dynamics, supplier performance and technology readiness.

To drive meaningful reductions in Scope 3 emissions, NXP is focusing on four key levers.

1. Grid decarbonization

Supporting and encouraging the transition to cleaner energy sources across the value chain

2. Supplier engagement

Promoting transparency, setting ambitious climate targets and encouraging the adoption of low-carbon practices

3. Product energy efficiency

Enhancing the energy performance of our products to reduce emissions during their operational lifetime

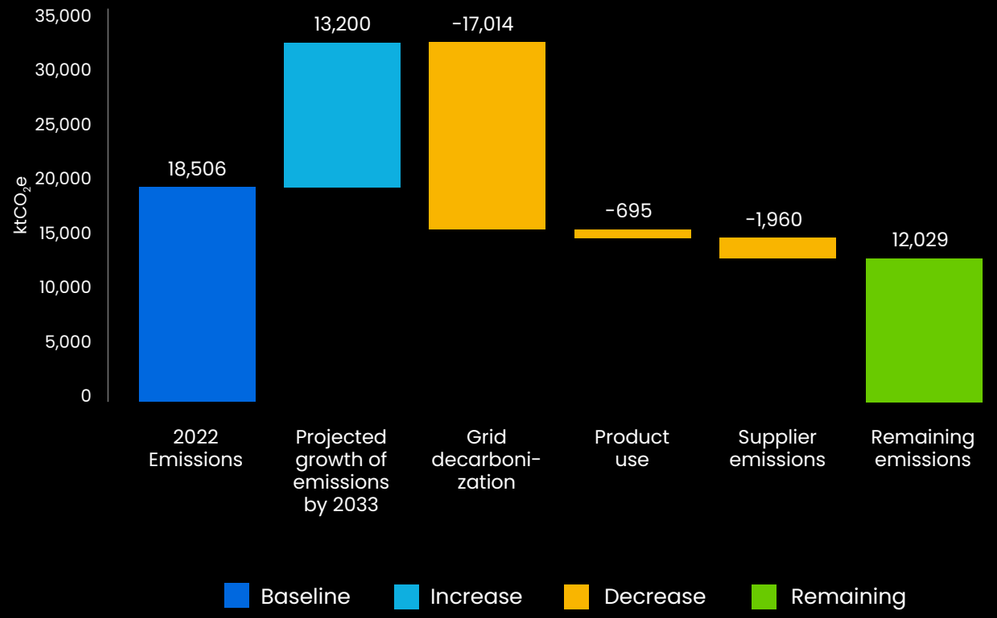
4. Operational opportunities

Identifying and pursuing emissions reduction initiatives across internal processes

[4] Note to come?

Scope 3 roadmap

Scope 3 emissions pathway[5]



[5] BAU (Business-As-Usual) refers to a scenario where the electricity grid evolves based on current policies and market trends, without additional decarbonization measures beyond those already enacted.

The levers below represent the most material opportunities for impact and are supported by targeted initiatives.

Lever group	Lever	Actions	$ktCO_2e$ per group
Value chain - grid decarbonization	Green transformation of the power grid	NXP engages suppliers to support grid decarbonization by requesting renewable energy plans and partnering to understand their targets. While these efforts contribute to emissions reductions, the outcomes are influenced by NXP's actions but cannot be solely attributed to them.	-17,014
Value chain - product use	Product performance enhancements	NXP is improving energy efficiency across key product lines, including RF, Near Field Communication (NFC), Automotive Microcontroller Units (MCUs) and Automotive Microprocessor Units (MPUs), by prioritizing high-impact innovations and engaging with customers to identify opportunities for lower power consumption. Business decisions related to our product lines might further impact this lever.	-695
Value chain - supplier emissions	Supplier engagement	We encourage all our suppliers to set ambitious climate targets and take meaningful action, while implementing procurement policies that prioritize the use of renewable electricity across the value chain. NXP's Supplier Engagement Program aims to strengthen collaboration on sustainability and reduce Scope 3 emissions. We will continue defining activities and objectives to enhance the program and drive measurable improvements across our supply chain.	-1,960
	Reducing impact of materials	NXP's Package Innovation Team actively explores lower-carbon materials to reduce the environmental footprint of packaging and component selection across our products.	

Other Scope 3 reductions — Beyond our primary Scope 3 levers, NXP pursues improvements across residual categories such as logistics, waste handling, business travel and employee commuting. While these areas contribute less to our overall footprint and are harder to quantify, they remain important to our broader climate strategy and reflect our commitment to continuous improvement across the value chain.

Financial allocations for Scope 3 actions

We are committed to supporting its Scope 3 decarbonization efforts. These investments, which align with our 2033 reduction goal, are already embedded within our broader operational expenditure and planning, and there are currently no additional financial allocations. Resources are directed toward initiatives such as supplier engagement for emissions reduction, investigating low-carbon packaging and materials and developing energy-efficient products. We recognize the importance of ongoing financial support for Scope 3 decarbonization. Future allocations will adapt to methodology maturity, value-chain needs and broader business developments. As data and measurement improve, we aim to provide more detailed projections in future disclosures to enhance transparency and strategic alignment.

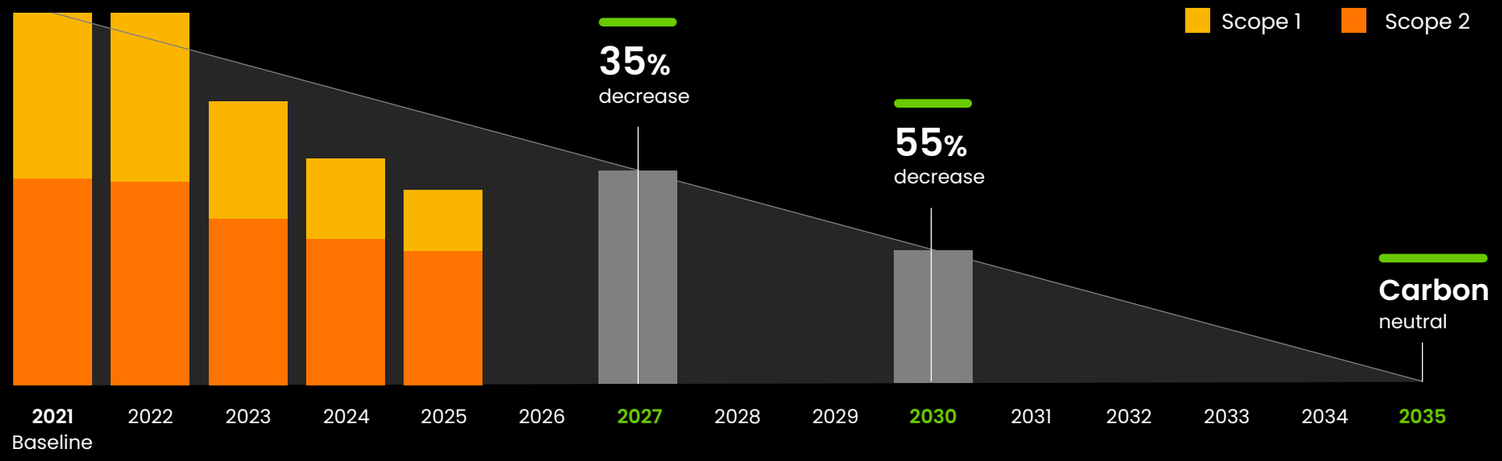
Climate ambition

We are committed to reducing absolute Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 35% by 2027 and 55% by 2030, using 2021 as baseline year to align with the launch of key operational initiatives. We expect to achieve these reductions by increasing renewable electricity use, replacing GWP gases, optimizing operations and equipment, phasing out non-critical HTFs and deploying advanced abatement technologies. For Scope 3 emissions, we aim to achieve a 35% reduction by 2033, using 2022 as the baseline year, selected for its improved data availability and enhanced methodology[6]. This target focuses on reducing upstream emissions through supplier engagement and enhancing downstream product performance to minimize energy consumption during use.

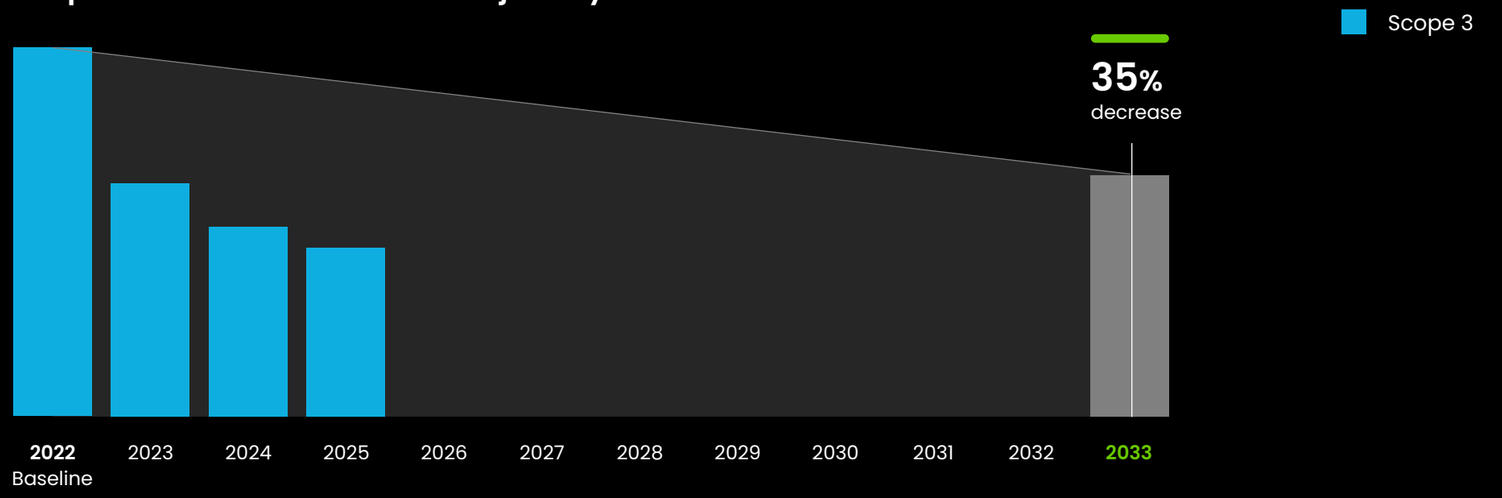
These goals have been validated by the Science Based Target initiative (SBTi) in 2024. The targeted Scope 1 and 2 reductions are aligned with a 1.5°C pathway, while Scope 3 ambitions support broader value-chain decarbonization and align with the reduction trajectories of our industry peers.

Independent of our SBTi target, NXP aspires to reach carbon neutrality for Scope 1 and 2 by 2035[7] and to achieve 50% renewable electricity by 2027.

Scope 1 and 2 emissions reduction trajectory



Scope 3 emissions reduction trajectory



[6] Scope 3 targets were benchmarked against those of industry peers reporting comparable categories, ensuring a meaningful and consistent basis for comparison. The targets use peers' terminology and are aligned with the reduction trajectories of our industry peers.

[7] NXP's approach is to reduce its Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by 2035 by prioritizing the implementation of technically and socio-economically feasible solutions. We intend to offset any remaining Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. This carbon neutrality goal is not aligned with SBTi.

Integration and accountability

Monitoring and governance

The Board of Directors has ultimate oversight over climate-related issues and sustainability program oversight is delegated to the Nominating, Governance and Sustainability Committee of the Board of Directors. The Nominating, Governance and Sustainability Committee leads on climate oversight, while other board committees contribute to climate governance within their respective mandates.

- The Nominating, Governance and Sustainability Committee leads oversight of sustainability policies, goals, disclosures and stakeholder feedback.
- The Audit Committee ensures robust financial and sustainability disclosure controls, including assurance processes and regulatory readiness.
- The Human Resources and Compensation Committee aligns sustainability goals with incentive programs and supports strategic sustainability planning and goal setting.

The Nominating, Governance and Sustainability Committee receives quarterly updates from the Sustainability Management Board, which is comprised of Management Team members and other senior leaders and, in turn, reports on these efforts in plenary meetings of NXP's Board of Directors. A monitoring dashboard of top key performance indicators (KPIs) — which includes progress against climate-related targets — is reviewed on a quarterly basis.

When relevant, the Board and committees consider climate-related issues when reviewing and guiding strategy, major plans of action, risk management policies, annual budgets and business plans as well as setting performance objectives, monitoring implementation and performance and overseeing major capital expenditures, acquisitions and divestitures. When relevant, the Board and committees also consider climate-related risks and opportunities — including physical, transition and liability risks — on a regular basis as part of its strategic oversight and enterprise risk management responsibilities.

Business model and strategy integration

At the core of our business is the development of technologies that enable a more connected, safer and secure world. We drive innovation that supports the sustainable transformation of key industries and promotes energy-efficient solutions. Our products address major global challenges — from energy efficiency to greener mobility — demonstrating how NXP's innovations can contribute to a more sustainable future.

We are continuously enhancing our assessment of the sustainability impact of our product portfolio. This informs our strategic direction and supports our ongoing efforts to reduce our climate impact and mitigate climate change. By integrating sustainability into product development and lifecycle management, we aim to accelerate progress toward our long-term climate goals.

NXP Semiconductors N.V. (NASDAQ: NXPI) is the trusted partner for innovative solutions in the automotive, industrial & IoT, mobile, and communications infrastructure markets. NXP's "Brighter Together" approach combines leading-edge technology with pioneering people to develop system solutions that make the connected world better, safer, and more secure. The company has operations in more than 30 countries and posted revenue of $12.27 billion in 2025. Find out more at nxp.com

Disclaimers

This Climate Transition Plan outlines our strategic approach to reducing greenhouse-gas (GHG) emissions and enhancing climate resilience. It includes forward-looking statements based on current assumptions, methodologies and available data. These statements are subject to change due to evolving regulations, technological advancements and market dynamics. Actual outcomes may differ materially from those projected. The plan addresses Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions, with Scope 3 covering 14 relevant categories as defined by the GHG Protocol. Given that many Scope 3 emissions arise from third-party activities, NXP does not claim exclusive responsibility for associated reductions, which may vary over time. Estimated emissions reductions presented in this plan are illustrative and based on current modeling. These figures may be updated as data quality improves and methodologies evolve. Some inputs rely on third-party sources that have not been independently verified. This document is not a legally binding commitment. It serves as a strategic guide and will be revised periodically to reflect new insights, stakeholder feedback and developments in climate science and policy. It is intended to support transparency and alignment with emerging regulatory standards. The Climate Transition Plan will be reviewed and updated in the coming years to reflect evolving climate science, regulatory developments, stakeholder expectations, improvements in data quality and methodologies as well as significant business or organizational changes that may influence our climate strategy or implementation roadmap. More information on NXP's broader sustainability program is available on the Sustainability web page and in our Corporate Sustainability Report.