

## **Avient Corporation Corporate Governance Guidelines**

The Board of Directors (the “Board”) of Avient Corporation (the “Company”) has adopted the following Corporate Governance Guidelines (the “Guidelines”). The Guidelines, together with the charters of the committees of the Board, provide the framework for the corporate governance of the Company. The Guidelines recognize the importance of maintaining the flexibility to adapt corporate governance processes to the changing requirements of the business. They are in addition to and are not intended to change or interpret any federal or state law or regulation, including the laws of the State of Ohio, the Company’s Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation or Regulations, or any committee charter reviewed and approved by the Board. The Board may modify the Guidelines from time to time and may make exceptions to them.

### **1. Qualification Standards; Composition of the Board**

#### Director Independence; Categorical Independence Standards

The Board believes that a substantial majority of the directors should be independent. For a director to be considered independent, the Board, with input and a recommendation from the Governance and Corporate Responsibility Committee, must affirmatively determine that a given director has no material relationship with the Company (either directly or as a partner, shareholder or officer of an organization that has a relationship with the Company) and is free from any business, family, or other relationship that would reasonably be expected to interfere with the exercise of independent judgment as a director. In each case, the Board, with input and a recommendation from the Governance and Corporate Responsibility Committee, shall broadly consider all relevant facts and circumstances, including a director’s commercial, industrial, banking, consulting, legal, accounting, charitable and familial relationships. The Board shall also consider such other criteria as it may determine from time to time.

In addition, the Board shall determine that a director is not independent if the director:

- A. Is or has been an employee of the Company within the past three years, or has an immediate family member who is or has been an executive officer of the Company within the past three years;
- B. Has personally received, or has an immediate family member who has received, during any twelve-month period within the last three years, more than \$120,000 in direct compensation from the Company, other than compensation for Board or Committee service (provided such compensation is not contingent in any way upon continued service) or compensation paid to an immediate family member for service as a non-executive employee of the Company;
- C. Is a current partner or employee of the Company’s internal or external auditor;
- D. Has an immediate family member who is a current partner of the Company’s internal or external auditor, or who is a current employee of the Company’s internal or external auditor and personally works on the Company’s audit;

- E. Has been, or has an immediate family member who has been, within the last three years, a partner or employee of the Company's internal or external auditor and personally worked on the Company's audit within that time;
- F. Is or has been, or has an immediate family member who is or has been, employed within the last three years as an executive officer of another company where any of the Company's current executive officers at the same time serve or served on the other company's compensation committee; or
- G. Is a current employee, or has an immediate family member who is a current executive officer of, a company that makes or has made payments to, or received payments from, the Company for property or services in an amount which, in any of the last three fiscal years, exceeds the greater of \$1 million, or 2% of the other company's consolidated gross revenues.

The following relationships will not be considered to be material relationships that would impair a director's independence:

- (i) If the director is, or has an immediate family member who is, a partner (general or limited) in, or a controlling stockholder, equity holder, executive officer, other employee, or director of, any organization to which the Company made, or from which the Company received, payments for property or services in the current or any of the past three fiscal years where the amount involved in such transaction in any such fiscal year was less than the greater of \$1 million or 2% of the organization's consolidated gross revenues for that year;
- (ii) If the director is, or has an immediate family member who is, a director or trustee of any organization to which the Company has made, or from which the Company has received payments for property or services, and the director (or his/her immediate family member) was not involved in the negotiations of the terms of the transaction, did not, to the extent applicable, provide any services directly to the Company, and did not receive any special benefits as a result of the transaction; or
- (iii) If the director, or an immediate family member of the director, serves as an officer, director or trustee of a foundation, university, charitable or other not-for-profit organization, and the Company's discretionary charitable contributions to the organization, in the aggregate are less than the greater of \$1 million or 2% of that organization's latest publicly available annual consolidated gross revenues.

When used herein, "immediate family member" includes a person's spouse, parent, children, siblings, mothers and fathers-in-law, sons and daughters-in-law, brothers and sisters-in-law, and anyone (other than domestic employees of such person) who shares such person's home.

The Company shall disclose in its annual proxy statement each director, or each director nominee, that is determined to be independent under the above standards, and any transactions by any independent director that would be considered a related-party transaction under rules established by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

### Qualification Criteria

The Governance and Corporate Responsibility Committee is responsible for reviewing and recommending nominees for election to the Board. In general, nominees are selected on the basis of the following criteria, among others: business or professional experience; knowledge and skill in certain specialty areas such as accounting and finance, international markets, physical sciences and technology, or the specialty materials industry; personal characteristics such as ethical standards, integrity, judgment, leadership, and the ability to devote sufficient time to the affairs of the Company; substantial accomplishment with demonstrated leadership capabilities; freedom from outside interests that conflict with the Company's best interests; the diversity of backgrounds and experience they will bring to the Board, including diversity with respect to race, gender, national origin, ethnicity, nationality, and sexual orientation, as well as differences in viewpoint, background and skill; and the needs of the Company from time to time. All nominees should be individuals of substantial accomplishment with demonstrated leadership capabilities. In addition, when identifying nominees for election to the Board, the Governance and Corporate Responsibility Committee will include, and will request that any search firm it engages include, qualified female and racially/ethnically diverse persons in the initial pool from which director nominees are chosen. The Governance and Corporate Responsibility Committee is responsible for reviewing with the Board additional qualifications for directors, taking into account the composition and skills of the entire Board.

### Conflicts of Interest

Directors are expected to be free of outside interests that conflict with the best interests of the Company. They are expected to act solely on behalf of the Company and not be influenced by a personal interest that may result from other individual or business concerns. No director should serve as a director, officer or employee of a competitor of the Company. Directors must disclose to other directors any potential conflicts of interest they may have concerning any matter under discussion and, if appropriate, refrain from voting on a matter in which they may have a conflict.

### Offices of Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer

The Board selects the Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer and determines from time to time whether the positions are to be combined and filled by one person or separated and filled by two persons. The Board's policy as to whether these roles should be separate is to adopt the practice that best serves the Company's needs at any particular time. The office of Chairman of the Board may or may not be an officer position.

### Lead Director

On an annual basis, the Board, upon recommendation from the Governance and Corporate Responsibility Committee, will select a Lead Director from the independent directors. The length of service as Lead Director is subject to the Board's discretion. In addition to the other duties of a director under these Guidelines, the Lead Director is responsible for coordinating the activities of the independent directors, and in that role will:

- Chair executive sessions of the non-employee directors, as described below under the caption “Executive Sessions,” and provide feedback and perspective to the CEO regarding discussions at these sessions;
- Facilitate communications between the Chairman and other members of the Board;
- Provide input from the directors to the Chairman of the Board with regard to agendas and schedules for Board meetings;
- Advise the Chairman of the Board as to the quality, quantity and timeliness of the flow of information from management to the Board and regarding the effectiveness of Board meetings;
- Interview all Board candidates, and provide the Governance and Corporate Responsibility Committee with recommendations on each candidate;
- Maintain close contact with the Chair of each standing committee and assist in ensuring communications between each committee and the Board;
- Consider the retention of advisers and consultants who report directly to the Board;
- Chair Board meetings when the Chairman of the Board is unable to do so; and
- Perform various other duties as may from time to time be determined by the Board.

#### Service on Other Boards

The Company does not have a policy restricting the number of boards of directors on which a director may serve. However, the Governance and Corporate Responsibility Committee does consider service on other boards along with the individual circumstances of each director in connection with his or her annual selection process. Directors should advise the Chairman of the Board, the Chief Executive Officer, and the Chair of the Governance and Corporate Responsibility Committee in advance of accepting an invitation to serve on the board of directors of another public company.

#### Change in Director’s Employment

The Board believes that non-employee directors who significantly change their principal business or professional responsibility outside of the Company should submit a conditional letter of resignation to the Board. The Governance and Corporate Responsibility Committee will review the continued appropriateness of Board membership under the circumstances and determine whether the resignation should be accepted.

#### Retirement Policy

The current retirement age for Board membership is 72 years. As such, non-employee directors may not stand for re-election following the date of the director’s 72<sup>nd</sup> birthday, although the Board may waive this limitation if it determines such waiver to be in the best interests of the Company. Employee directors will resign from the Board at the time they resign or retire from their employment with the Company, although the Board may waive this requirement if it determines such waiver to be in the best interests of the Company.

### Policy of the Board of Directors Relating to Majority Voting

It is a policy of the Board that any nominee for director who receives a greater number of votes “withheld” from his or her election than votes “for” his or her election (a “Majority Withheld Vote”) in an election of directors that is not a contested election is expected to tender his or her resignation as a director to the Board promptly following the certification of the election results. Neither abstentions nor broker non-votes will be deemed to be votes for or withheld from a director’s election for purposes of this policy.

The Governance and Corporate Responsibility Committee shall consider each resignation tendered under this policy and recommend to the Board whether to accept or reject it. The Board will act on each tendered resignation, taking into account the Governance and Corporate Responsibility Committee’s recommendation, within 90 days following the certification of the election results. The Governance and Corporate Responsibility Committee in making its recommendation, and the Board in making its decision, may consider any factors or other information that it considers appropriate, including, without limitation, the reasons (if any) given by shareholders as to why they withheld their votes, the qualifications of the tendering director and his or her contributions to the Board and the Company, and the results of the most recent evaluation of the tendering director’s performance by the other members of the Board. The Board will promptly disclose (a) its decision whether to accept or reject the director’s tendered resignation and (b) if applicable, the reasons for rejecting the tendered resignation.

Any director who tenders his or her resignation pursuant to this policy shall not participate in the Governance and Corporate Responsibility Committee recommendation or Board action regarding whether to accept or reject the tendered resignation. If, however, each member of the Governance and Corporate Responsibility Committee received a Majority Withheld Vote in the same election, then the Board will appoint a committee comprised solely of independent directors who did not receive a Majority Withheld Vote in that election to consider each tendered resignation and recommend to the Board whether to accept or reject it. Further, if all of the directors received a Majority Withheld Vote in the same election, then the Board will appoint a committee of independent directors to consider each tendered resignation (other than his or her own) and recommend to the Board whether to accept or reject it.

If a director’s tendered resignation is rejected by the Board, the director will continue to serve until the next annual meeting of shareholders and until his or her successor is duly elected, or his or her earlier death, resignation or removal.

If a director’s tendered resignation is accepted by the Board, then the Board, in its sole discretion, may fill any resulting vacancy or may decrease the number of directors comprising the Board, in each case pursuant to the provisions of the Company’s Code of Regulations.

The Board shall consider as candidates for nomination for election or re-election to the Board, or to fill vacancies and new directorships on the Board, only those individuals who agree to tender, promptly following their election, re-election or appointment, an irrevocable resignation that will be effective upon (a) the occurrence of a Majority

Withheld Vote for that director in his or her next election and (b) acceptance of the tendered resignation by the Board.

The Board may at any time in its sole discretion supplement or amend any provision of this policy in any respect, repeal the policy in whole or part or adopt a new policy relating to director elections with such terms as the Board determines in its sole discretion to be appropriate. The Board will have the exclusive power and authority to administer this policy, including, without limitation, the right and power to interpret the provisions of this policy and to make all determinations deemed necessary or advisable for the administration of this policy, including, without limitation, any determination as to whether any election of directors is contested. All such actions, interpretations and determinations that are done or made by the Board in good faith will be final, conclusive and binding.

## 2. **Director Responsibilities**

The members of the Board serve as representatives for and are accountable to the Company's shareholders. The Board has oversight responsibility of management. The Company's business is conducted by officers, managers and employees under the direction of the Chief Executive Officer and the oversight of the Board. The Board delegates to the Chief Executive Officer, and through him or her to other senior management, the authority and responsibility for managing the day-to-day affairs of the Company. In addition to its general oversight of management, the Board's responsibilities include the following:

### Board Meetings

Directors should demonstrate willingness and the ability to commit the time required to fully discharge Board responsibilities. Directors should regularly attend meetings of the Board and of all Board committees on which they serve. To prepare for meetings, directors should review the materials that are sent to them in advance of those meetings. Each director is expected to attend the Annual Meeting of Shareholders.

Board materials related to agenda items are provided to directors sufficiently in advance of Board meetings where necessary to allow the directors to prepare for discussion of the items at the meeting.

### Executive Sessions

Non-employee directors meet in executive session without management participation as needed. Executive sessions are included on the agenda of each regularly scheduled Board meeting. The presiding director for executive sessions is the Chairman of the Board, if a non-employee director, and otherwise is the Lead Director. The Company will disclose a method for interested parties to communicate directly with the presiding director or with the non-management directors as a group.

### Annual Performance Evaluation

The Board and each of its committees perform annual self-evaluations. The assessments focus on the Board's contribution to the Company and specifically focus on areas in which the directors believe that the Board or any of its committees could improve. The

effectiveness and contributions of individual directors are also evaluated and are considered each time a director stands for re-nomination.

#### Evaluation of Chief Executive Officer

The Board conducts an annual review of the performance and compensation of the Chief Executive Officer, according to the process determined by the Compensation Committee. The process provides for timely communication of the results of the evaluation to the Chief Executive Officer.

#### Succession Planning and Management Development

The Board regularly reviews succession planning for the Chief Executive Officer. The succession plan includes appropriate contingencies in case the Chief Executive Officer retires or is incapacitated. The Board will appoint the membership of any search committee that may be necessary to fill the office of Chief Executive Officer. Any potential candidate to the Chief Executive Officer position should have appropriate skills, experience and characteristics, assessed by the Board in the context of the perceived needs of the Company at the time, which assessment should include issues of diversity. As such, if and when the Board is conducting a search for a new Chief Executive Officer that will include candidates that are not then Company employees, directors or affiliates, the Board will include, and will request that any search firm it engages include, qualified female and racially/ethnically diverse persons in the initial pool from which Chief Executive Officer candidates are chosen. The Board also conducts succession planning meetings to discuss other appropriate senior staff.

#### Committees

The Board has an Audit Committee, a Compensation Committee, a Governance and Corporate Responsibility Committee, and an Environmental, Health and Safety Committee. These committees operate in accordance with (a) their respective charters, which are reviewed annually, (b) applicable law, and (c) applicable rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the New York Stock Exchange.

#### Oversight of Risk Management

The Board oversees a Company-wide approach to risk management that is designed to support the achievement of the Company's strategic objectives and improve long-term organizational performance. The Board assesses and analyzes the most likely areas of current and future risk for the Company on an on-going basis.

The Board administers its risk oversight function directly and through its committees. The Board has delegated specific risk oversight responsibility to the committees of the Board as follows: (i) the Audit Committee oversees risks related to the Company's financial statements, financial reporting processes, internal controls, information technology, and cybersecurity; (ii) the Compensation Committee oversees risks related to the Company's compensation programs; (iii) the Governance and Corporate Responsibility Committee oversees risks related to the Company's programs, policies, and practices related to certain sustainability and governance matters, including a review of the Company's Sustainability

Report; and (iv) the Environmental, Health and Safety Committee oversees risks related to safety, health, physical security, environmental, and product stewardship matters.

#### External Communication

The Board believes that the Company's senior management should speak for the Company. Communications with the public, the press, customers, securities analysts and shareholders should typically be handled by the Chairman of the Board, the Chief Executive Officer or other senior management. Where circumstances require communication from the Board, the Chairman of the Board, after consultation with other directors, should speak for the Board. In the event the Chairman of the Board is incapacitated or unreachable, the Lead Director should speak on behalf of the Board. If, under such circumstances, an interim Chairman is named, that person should speak on behalf of the Board.

#### Director Stock Ownership

The Board believes that, in order to align the interests of directors and shareowners, directors elected by the holders of the Company's common shares should have a meaningful personal investment in the Company. In furtherance of this policy, the Board believes that each non-employee director should own a minimum of 12,500 common shares or time-vested restricted stock, stock units or performance shares (where the applicable performance criteria have been met), either directly or through the Company's Deferred Compensation Plan for Non-Employee Directors. Directors are expected to comply with this requirement within five years of becoming a director. As part of this guideline, all directors are required to retain 100% of all shares obtained through the Company as compensation for services provided to the Company, such percentage to be calculated after any reduction in the number of shares to be delivered as a result of any taxes and exercise costs relating to such shares. This requirement to retain 100% of the shares obtained from the Company shall cease once the director has met the applicable guideline; provided, however, that a director can only divest of a number of shares such that the applicable guideline continues to be met. This guideline will be reviewed periodically to assure competitiveness.

### **3. Access to Management and Independent Advisors**

The Board has access to management through Board and Committee meetings where operations and other senior management specified by the Chairman of the Board or the Chief Executive Officer are in regular attendance, and through presentations made by other members of management at those meetings. Between meetings, non-employee directors have appropriate access to the Corporation's senior management. The Board and its Committees may, in appropriate circumstances and at Company expense, consult and retain independent legal, financial or other advisors.

### **4. Director Compensation**

The Compensation Committee periodically reviews the form and amount of non-employee director compensation, including cash and equity-based compensation. The Compensation Committee reviews market data for director compensation to ensure that the Company's

director compensation is reasonable and competitive in relation to similar companies. The Compensation Committee will recommend any changes in compensation levels for non-employee directors for approval by the Board. The Board will set director compensation recognizing the need to preserve directors' independence.

Directors who are employees of the Company will not be compensated for their services as members of the Board or as members of the board of directors (or similar body) of any of the Company's subsidiaries or affiliates.

#### **5. Director Orientation and Continuing Education**

The Board or the Company will establish an appropriate orientation program and will provide necessary background materials for newly elected directors. Periodically, the Company will provide opportunities for directors to visit Company facilities in order to provide greater understanding of the Company's business and operations. The Board will encourage, but not require, directors to periodically pursue appropriate programs about the responsibilities of directors of public companies.

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