FMC Corp

2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2024

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions
This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.
Terms of disclosure for corporate questionnaire 2024 - CDP

.

10/03/2024, 03:26 pm

Contents

C1. Introduction

(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

☑ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

FMC Corporation is a global agricultural sciences company dedicated to helping growers produce food, feed, fiber and fuel for an expanding world population while adapting to a changing environment. We are a top-tier leader and the fifth largest global innovator in the agrochemicals/crop protection market. Our strong competitive position is driven by our technology and innovation, as well as our geographic balance and crop diversity. Helping farmers grow more food sustainably on less arable land requires a continual stream of new products and technologies and we are investing in one of the agricultural industry's most productive crop protection pipeline. We are committed to delivering products that improve agricultural productivity protecting the environment for future generations. To reflect this commitment, we established sustainability goals. FMC is aligned with the UN Sustainable Development Goals #2 (Zero Hunger), #8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), #13 (Climate Action) and #15 (Life on Land). FMC has established 2025 and 2035 sustainability goals. Our 2025 goals include: 100 percent research and development spend on sustainable products, a total recordable incident rate of less than 0.1, and a score of 100 on the Community Engagement Index. Our 2035 goals include: 100 percent implementation of sustainable water practices, 100 percent waste to beneficial reuse, and net-zero greenhouse gas ("GHG") emissions across the value chain (Scopes 1, 2 and 3). FMC is committed to the Science Based Target initiative ("SBTi"), Net-Zero Standard, in line with keeping the global temperature at 1.5C above pre-industrial time and is in alignment with the Paris Agreement. FMC received validation on its near-term and net-zero targets in March of 2023. We are committed to a 42% reduction in Scopes 1 and 2, and 25% reduction in Scope 3 by 2030, with a net-zero target across the value chain by 2035. FMC continues to make progress towards achieving our 2025 and 2035 environmental goals and our progress is reported annually in our sustainability report which can be found at ttps://www.fmc.com/en/sustainability-reports. Information provided in this CDP Report relates to FMC's 2023 business and operations in the calendar year 2023, in alignment with CDP requirements. FMC is in the process of restructuring which does affect certain information provided, such as functional reporting lines. Where appropriate, FMC has denoted any known changes at this time with supporting text. In addition, financial information provided in this report are often estimates determined in good faith using project specific details and are explained in corresponding supporting text. For details on third party data assurance of environmental data refer to section 7.9. Further, all future-looking estimates and statements are subject to the Disclaimer set forth in section 13.2.1.
[Fixed row]

(1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

(1.4.1) End date of reporting year

12/31/2023

(1.4.2) Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.4.3) Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.4.4) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

Select from:

☑ 2 years

(1.4.5) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for

Select from:

☑ 2 years

(1.4.6) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for

Select from:

☑ 2 years

[Fixed row]

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(1.6) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

US3024913036

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

302491303

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

FMC

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

CKDHZ2X64EEBQCSP7013

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

009146945

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

(1.7) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Select all that apply

☑ Peru
☑ Chile
☑ China
☑ Egypt
☑ India
☑ Greece
☑ Mexico
☑ Poland
☑ Sweden
☑ Turkey
☑ Italy
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Austria
☑ Belgium
☑ Croatia
☑ Czechia
☑ Denmark

☑ Germany
☑ Hungary
☑ Myanmar
☑ Romania
☑ Ukraine
☑ Portugal
☑ Slovakia
☑ Thailand
☑ Viet Nam
☑ Argentina
☑ Kazakhstan
☑ Netherlands
☑ New Zealand
☑ Philippines
☑ South Africa
☑ Bulgaria
☑ Colombia
☑ Malaysia
☑ Pakistan
☑ Paraguay
☑ Australia
☑ Indonesia
☑ Lithuania
☑ Singapore
☑ Costa Rica
☑ Republic of Korea
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(1.8) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?

	Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?	Comment
	Select from: ☑ Yes, for all facilities	*FMC provides geolocation data for all operating sites.*

[Fixed row]

(1.8.1) Please provide all available geolocation data for your facilities.

Row 1

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Panoli

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

21.575091

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

72.996858

(1.8.1.4) Comment

India

Row 2

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Mobile

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

30.953021

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-88.018828

(1.8.1.4) Comment

USA

Row 3

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Ronland

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

56.657885

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

8.201058

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Denmark

Row 4

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

San Colombano

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

45.167293

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

9.52291

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Italy

Row 6

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Stade

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

53.627618

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

9.51458

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Germany

Row 7

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Stine

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

39.664592

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-75.785564

(1.8.1.4) Comment

USA

Row 8

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Jinshan

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

30.835295

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

121.456046

(1.8.1.4) Comment

China

Row 9

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Wyong

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-33.261734

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

151.443889

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Australia

Row 10

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Middleport

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

43.207944

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-78.470108

(1.8.1.4) Comment

USA

Row 11

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Uffholtz

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

47.814501

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

7.207403

(1.8.1.4) Comment

France

Row 12

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Wyoming

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

41.077251

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-89.763339

(1.8.1.4) Comment

USA

Row 14

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Uberaba

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-19.981759

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-47.884838

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Brazil

Row 15

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Flintshire

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

53.200832

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-3.007067

(1.8.1.4) Comment

UK

Row 16

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Ungaran

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-7.188028

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

110.446994

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Indonesia

Row 17

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Calgary

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

50.989789

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-113.970942

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Canada

Row 18

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Manati

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

18.449481

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-66.470293

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Puerto Rico

Row 20

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Lahore

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

31.434716

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

74.188043

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Pakistan

Row 21

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Song Than

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

10.894777

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

106.752681

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Vietnam

Row 22

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Tuas

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

1.291977

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

103.633519

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Singapore

Row 23

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Savli

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

22.437155

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

73.210152

(1.8.1.4) Comment

India

Row 24

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Suzhou

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

31.33544

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

120.847231

(1.8.1.4) Comment

China
[Add row]

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply
☑ Upstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:
☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

FMC has mapped Tier 1 suppliers on our upstream value chain, using annual spend report to identify supplier location and procurement category. Based on supplier location and business relevance, key suppliers were identified and further risk analysis was done, in topics such as sourcing reliability, trade compliance, human rights, EHS and geographical footprint.
[Fixed row]

(1.24.1) Have you mapped where in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain plastics are produced, commercialized, used, and/or disposed of?

(1.24.1.1) Plastics mapping

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping plastics in our value chain

(1.24.1.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

☑ End-of-life management

(1.24.1.4) End-of-life management pathways mapped

Select all that apply

☑ Recycling
[Fixed row]

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

7

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

In alignment with TCFD recommendations, FMC has established short-, medium- and long-term time horizons to assess its exposure to climate change risk as a part of our use of scenario analysis. Physical and transition risk assessments use 2030, 2040, and 2050 as time horizons. 2030: As a part of FMC's Climate Transition Plan, we have established an SBTi-validated net-zero 2035 goal, including near-term targets of a 42% absolute reduction of Scopes 1 and 2 and 25% absolute reduction in Scope 3 emissions by 2030. This first time horizon is strategically linked to our near-term GHG targets and focuses on early actions and investments, including energy efficiency and using clean electricity.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

8

(2.1.3) To (years)

17

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

In alignment with TCFD recommendations, FMC has established short-, medium- and long-term time horizons to assess exposures related to climate change as a part of our use of scenario analysis. Physical and transition risk assessments use 2030, 2040, and 2050 as time horizons. 2040: In the medium term, FMC will need to focus strategically on achieving our 2035 environmental goals: net-zero GHG emissions, implementing sustainable water practices, and achieving 100% waste to beneficial reuse.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

18

(2.1.2) Is your long-term time horizon open ended?

Select from:

☑ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

27

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

In alignment with TCFD recommendations, FMC has established short-, medium- and long-term time horizons to assess exposures related to climate change as a part of our use of scenario analysis. Physical and transition risk assessments use 2030, 2040, and 2050 as time horizons. 2050: Paris Agreement Targets of achieving 1.5 degrees C are set for 2050, and many companies and governments have established net-zero goals in line with the Paris Agreement. FMC will need to maintain net-zero GHG emissions following achievement in 2035.
[Fixed row]

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both dependencies and impacts

[Fixed row]

(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?

(2.2.1.1) Process in place

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.1.2) Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process

Select from:

☑ Both risks and opportunities

(2.2.1.3) Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.1.6) Explain why you do not have a process for evaluating both risks and opportunities that is informed by a dependencies and/or impacts process

FMC began evaluating climate risks and opportunities before FMC initiated an analysis of nature-related dependencies and impacts as a part of its pledge to TNFD. FMC is working to incorporate the two processes and will complete this in the future.
[Fixed row]

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization’s process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative only

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ A specific environmental risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ WRI Aqueduct

☑ WWF Water Risk Filter

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Chronic physical

☑ Water availability at a basin/catchment level

☑ Water quality at a basin/catchment level

Reputation

☑ Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ NGOs
☑ Customers
☑ Employees
☑ Investors
☑ Suppliers
☑ Regulators
☑ Local communities
☑ Water utilities at a local level

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

To understand FMC's exposure to water risk and learn how to mitigate those potential risks, FMC annually conducts a Water Risk Assessment (WRA) that cross-references water-use details from our manufacturing sites with the World Resources Institute's (WRI) "Aqueduct" water mapping tool. The assessment combines WRI's expertise and our understanding of site-specific water situations and constraints to identify FMC's high-risk water sites. In the assessment, the WRI tool has the capacity to estimate the average number of people to be impacted annually for several flood event magnitudes (2, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100, 250, 500, and 1,000 in return periods).

Row 4

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change
☑ Water

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Risks
☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply
☑ Direct operations
☑ Upstream value chain
☑ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:
☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply
☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:
☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:
☑ More than once a year

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply
☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

☑ Not location specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Internal company methods

Other

☑ Materiality assessment

☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought

☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

☑ Heat waves

☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Chronic physical

☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

☑ Changes to national legislation

Market

☑ Changing customer behavior

Reputation

☑ Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback

☑ Stigmatization of sector

Technology

☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

☑ Unsuccessful investment in new technologies

Liability

☑ Exposure to litigation

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ Suppliers

☑ Regulators

☑ Local communities

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

FMC's Risk, Control and Audit Group (RC&A), which leads the company's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process, conducts a company-wide enterprise risk assessment to report on FMC's exposure to risk factors (generally disclosed in our 10-K). The assessment process includes engaging with business functions globally on issues including risks/opportunities associated with environmental issues, including water and climate change. Assessment findings are reported to the corporation's Risk Council and FMC's executive leadership regularly during each year, and Board of Directors annually. FMC's Risk Council is composed of the CEO, CFO, General Counsel and Chief Compliance Officer, President, and Chief Audit Officer. FMC's Risk Council is responsible for ensuring good risk governance, defining strategic risks through impact and likelihood assessments, and monitoring risk assessment processes in strategic planning, business/capital planning and M&A. Separately, on an asset level, our Internal Audit team conducts an annual risk assessment for our manufacturing sites and physical assets for impact of climate change (including water), among other topics, on our operations. Additional details on our governance policies can be found on FMC's website. In addition, the Sustainability Group conducts a materiality assessment on a regular basis that quantitatively and qualitatively analyses material issues. The materiality assessment analysis involves interviews with employees with a deep understanding of our business regarding climate change, water security and other material issues to FMC. We will evaluate integrating the sustainability materiality and double materiality process into our overall ERM process. Another process that FMC uses to understand and address climate-related risks is the data collection, management, and tracking progress of our net-zero GHG emissions (Scopes 1, 2 and 3) by 2035 target, water use, and waste circularity. FMC obtained limited assurance from KPMG on its 2023 data on energy consumption, GHG emissions, waste disposed and beneficially reused, and water withdrawals, discharges and consumption, including at high-risk locations. To further assess our risks within our operations, the Sustainability Group annually reviews our high-risk water locations and has committed to implementing sustainable water stewardship practices at all our operating sites by 2035. Additionally, FMC utilizes TCFD aligned transition scenario (considering FMC's direct operations and entire value chain) and physical scenario (considering FMC's direct operations) analysis to identify climate-related risks and opportunities.

Row 5

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ More than once a year

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare) approach, TNFD

☑ TNFD – Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures

Other

☑ External consultants

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Local communities

☑ Indigenous peoples

☑ Water utilities at a local level

☑ Other water users at the basin/catchment level

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

FMC became a TNFD Adopter in early 2024. As a TNFD Adopter, FMC has begun using the LEAP approach and assessing our sites to understand our potential water-related impacts and dependencies at a site level. In order to do so, FMC has partnered with Dunya Analytics, a company which provides us with science-based risk analytics for biodiversity and nature, including water. Dunya's prototype allows FMC to move through the TNFD LEAP process and provide results in actionable financial terms while consolidating nature data and research and mapping company data to identify impacts and dependencies. This enables us to understand FMC's water-related impact and dependency risk at a site-specific level, including potential impact and annual revenue at risk. Local and indigenous communities and other water users are also considered in Dunya's approach. FMC is actively working with Dunya Analytics to further understand current and future impacts and dependencies, and then incorporate this information into our TNFD results and corporate decision-making.
[Add row]

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?

(2.2.7.1) Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

As a part of FMC's Climate Transition Plan and scenario analysis, FMC examined the interaction between risks and opportunities over multiple time horizons and types of climate scenarios, including aggressive, moderate, and insufficient climate action. By considering risks and opportunities in conjunction with one another, we were more easily able to understand how various risks and opportunities may balance one another out, rather than viewing them in isolation. This enables FMC to establish our strategy to minimize risk and maximize opportunities holistically, as outlined in our Climate Transition Plan. For example, we recognize that a changing customer demand profile is both a risk and an opportunity for FMC, depending on how FMC responds to the changing customer demand. This allows establish a strategy around providing solutions to meet increased demand. As we continue our work as an early adopter of TNFD and deepen our understanding our nature-related dependencies and impacts, we will continue to integrate our Climate Transition Plan and TCFD scenario analysis results with TNFD.
[Fixed row]

(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have identified priority locations

(2.3.2) Value chain stages where priority locations have been identified

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

☑ Areas of limited water availability, flooding, and/or poor quality of water

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

FMC annually conducts a Water Risk Assessment (WRA) that cross-references water-use details from our manufacturing sites with the World Resources Institute's (WRI) "Aqueduct" water mapping tool. The WRA combines WRI's expertise and our understanding of site-specific water situations to identify FMC's high-risk water sites. In the assessment, the WRI tool has the capacity to estimate the average number of people to be impacted annually for several flood event magnitudes (2, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100, 250, 500, and 1,000 in return periods).

(2.3.5) Will you be disclosing a list/spatial map of priority locations?

Select from:

☑ No, we have a list/geospatial map of priority locations, but we will not be disclosing it

[Fixed row]

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ EBITDA

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute increase

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

50000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

*In line with FMC's existing risk thresholds used for financial reporting, as established by FMC's Risk Council, FMC defines "substantive effects" by quantifying likelihood and size of risk in relation to established thresholds. Likelihood represents the potential of the risk or opportunity occurring, while size represents the size of the actual or potential financial impact (using EBITDA as a measure for financial impact). "Enterprise" level impacts are those considered substantive if there are estimated to have a financial impact of 50 million or more EBITDA. If likelihood (0-1 Scale, with 1 being the most likely) * size (EBITDA impacts) 50 million, then the risk and/or opportunity is considered substantive.*

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ EBITDA

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute increase

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

50000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

*In line with FMC's existing risk thresholds used for financial reporting, as established by FMC's Risk Council, FMC defines "substantive effects" by quantifying likelihood and size of opportunity in relation to established thresholds. Likelihood represents the potential of the risk or opportunity occurring, while size represents the size of the actual or potential financial impact (using EBITDA as a measure for financial impact). "Enterprise" level impacts are those considered substantive if there are estimated to have a financial impact of 50 million or more EBITDA. If likelihood (0-1 Scale, with 1 being the most likely) * size (EBITDA impacts) 50 million, then the risk and/or opportunity is considered substantive.*
[Add row]

(2.5) Does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

☑ Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) How potential water pollutants are identified and classified

Processes to identify and classify potential water pollutants vary across our value chain, though FMC has developed criteria to evaluate potential water pollutants across all relevant stages of the value chain. For example, at the operations level, FMC performs process hazard analyses (PHA), in order to identify potential risks including accidental release of products and outlines safety and mitigation steps that are required to be in place. Another example is in our R&D processes (which occur before FMC begins manufacturing the product), when registering products. FMC products undergo rigorous regulatory evaluations prior to registration, including testing to understand products impacts on the ecosystem and suite of toxicology studies. A component of regulatory testing is evaluating the impact of the products on the environment, including soil persistence and product's ability to migrate into surface water or groundwater table. An example criterion that we evaluate our products against is the Highly Hazardous Pesticides (HHPs) criteria and process, defined by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), which is a globally accepted regulatory classification system.
[Fixed row]

(2.5.1) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your activities.

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Pesticides

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Improper use or disposal pesticide products, including Highly Hazardous Pesticides (HHPs), can potentially negatively impact soil and water. For example, if a product is used improperly, i.e., contrary to the product specification standards for use rate, volume or timing, a large rain event could occur, and if there is excess product, it could migrate to adjacent land or waterways.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

In order to mitigate the risks associated with Highly Hazardous Pesticides (HHPs), FMC has committed to not developing any new HHPs and we continue to phase out HHPs from our product portfolio. We define and evaluate HHPs using the criteria and process defined by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), which is the globally accepted regulatory classification system. Additionally, we continue to actively review our portfolio according to the FAO process, taking action to phase out newly identified HHPs where alternatives exist. Where no effective alternatives exist to protect crops from devastating infestations, FMC has risk assessment and product stewardship programs in place for the few remaining HHP products in specific countries, so that they can be managed as safely as possible. FMC measures success of this phase-out effort by measuring the sale of FMC's HHPs relative to FMC's total sales. In 2023, HHPs accounted for approximately 0.1 percent of our total sales.

Row 2

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Pesticides

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

FMC's direct operations, if not managed properly have the potential to negatively impact the surrounding health, safety and environment through discharges to land or water, handling, treatment, disposal and remediation of hazardous waste and other materials. One potential impact of mismanaged chemical agents is the potential threat to the health and safety of our site workers.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience

☑ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response

☑ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

☑ Upgrading of process equipment/methods

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

FMC manages the risks associated with its direct operations by implementing procedures to protect water resources so then can provide the required water quality and quantity necessary for daily business operations while mitigating potential negative environmental impacts from spills. FMC conducts an Environmental Hazard and Risk Assessment (H&RA) at the site level, which includes the recording of information to track performance, relevant operational controls, and conformance with the health, safety, security and environmental objectives, targets and programs. This also includes measuring and monitoring discharge water quality for compliance with federal, state, and local regulatory standards and in accordance with our facility permits. FMC has developed Environmental Standards that provide processes for managing these risks. By adhering to these standards, FMC mitigates potential risks associated with discharges to land or water, handling, treatment, disposal, and remediation of hazardous waste and other materials. One way FMC tracks the success of these risk mitigation procedures is through tracking and reporting our

Tier 1 and Tier 2 process safety incidents, as according to the API 754 3rd Edition Definitions. Tier 1 process safety incidents involve a release of hazardous material with significant consequences, whereas Tier 2 incidents are less severe and involve single injuries. In 2023, FMC had zero (0) Tier 1 incidents and four (4) Tier 2 incidents.
[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

(3.1) Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(3.1.3) Please explain

FMC has not explored risks and opportunities specifically related to plastics in-depth at this time. Instead, we have focused on other environmental priorities with greater potential impact, as described elsewhere in this report. However plastic packaging is part of FMC's net-zero GHG emissions goal, specifically Scope 3 Category 1.
[Fixed row]

(3.1.1) Provide details of the environmental risks identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:
☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy
☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:
☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply
☑ Denmark
☑ France
☑ Germany

☑ Italy

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

FMC conducted a TCFD transition scenario analysis to identify climate-related transition risks and opportunities across multiple time horizons and warming scenarios. One of the transition risks identified was current and emerging regulations, specifically carbon pricing mechanisms. FMC may face transition risks due to potential national or state-based carbon taxes or tariffs on emissions. FMC is currently subject to the European Union (EU) Emission Trading Scheme (ETS), which has a goal to reduce emissions by 43 percent by 2030 from 2005 emission levels. FMC's Ronland, Denmark site is subject to the EU ETS and is below Phase IV's emissions cap. Our three additional manufacturing sites located in the EU may continue to be subject to the EU ETS. The new emissions limits in Phase IV may increase costs at these plants, including costs of compliance, depending on the new EU-wide emissions cap and the cost of procuring allowances. Additional countries globally are also considering the implementation of ETS systems that will impact FMC global operations beyond the EU. Environmental regulations also have the potential to increase the production costs for active ingredient contract manufacturing operations. Currently, there are 47 countries globally that have implemented carbon trading systems or have tax initiatives in place.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased compliance costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Virtually certain

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The current anticipated effect of carbon mechanisms is low on FMC's overall financial position based on likelihood and impact.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

3011400

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

7963000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

*The potential financial impact figure was calculated by applying the Sustainable Development Scenario (SDS) carbon pricing for 2025 (63/metric tonne CO2e for sites in countries with advanced economies and 43/metric tonne CO2e for sites in selected developing economies) to FMC's 2023 Scope 1 and 2 emissions (135,000 metric tonnes CO2e) to determine the impact of potential carbon pricing regulations. The minimum figure considers FMC's Scopes 1 and 2 emissions only from FMC sites in Europe, which may be subject to the EU ETS, while the maximum financial impact figure assumes a global ETS and includes total FMC's Scopes 1 and 2 emissions. Scope 2 emissions are market-based. The calculation is as follows: Minimum Potential Impact Figure: 3,011,400 [47,800 metric tonnes CO2e (Scope 1 and 2 for FMC operations are subject to ETS) * 63/metric tonne CO2e (sites in advanced countries)] Maximum Potential Impact Figure: 7,963,300 [107,700 metric tonnes CO2e (Scope 1 and 2 for advanced economies) * 63/metric tonne CO2e 27,400 metric tonnes CO2e (Scope 1 and 2 for developing economies) * 43/metric tonne CO2e]. Both estimations make several high-level assumptions and are not meant to indicate a forecast of true costs to FMC, but rather presents a current estimation regarding the possibility of potential financial impacts to the company.*

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☑ Implementation of environmental best practices in direct operations

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

15000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost calculation is based on the approximate maximum annual budget for FMC's Technical Center, which is a dedicated internal function responsible for designing process improvements and efficiencies at our operating sites and with key tollers and contract manufacturers. This investment can range up to 15 million annually. FMC determined cost of response to risk as 15 million in utilizing the approximate current maximum process improvement budget at the Technical Center. This represents a one-year cost for FMC management and does not include capital expenditures associated with implementing improvement projects. FMC is currently evaluating the cost to implement our Climate Transition Plan, which will provide the total spend to meet our Net-Zero Goal. Improvement projects are a main driver of this plan, along with procuring cleaner energy.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

FMC tracks legislative and regulatory developments regarding climate change that could subject FMC manufacturing operations to additional costs or limits on operations. To mitigate the potential impacts associated with global pricing mechanisms, FMC has established emissions reductions targets which increase our probability to remain below emissions caps or reduce the cost associated with carbon. FMC has established a Net-Zero by 2035 goal that was been approved by SBTi, which includes interim targets to reduce Scopes 1 and 2 emissions by 42% and Scope 3 emissions by 25% by 2030. By reducing our GHG emissions and investing in energy and process efficiency projects at our manufacturing facilities, we lessen the likelihood of a material risk from GHG legislation in the EU and globally. To reach our 2035 goal and 2030 interim targets, FMC continues to identify and implement energy and process efficiency projects to reduce our energy consumption and GHG emissions. In 2022, FMC established a global, cross functional team to identify opportunities to implement projects and initiatives that will help FMC achieve net-zero, including improvements in energy, water and waste management. This cross functional team is guided by executives, who assist by providing prioritization strategies and drive overall program success towards net-zero. Efforts to reduce GHG emissions are enabled by FMC's established Technical Center, which conducts research in energy efficiency and emissions reductions activities, including energy audits and process improvements. This estimation makes several high-level assumptions and is not meant to indicate a forecast of true costs to FMC, but rather presents a current estimation regarding the possibility of potential financial impacts to the company for this scenario.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Puerto Rico

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**Grande de Manati

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

FMC used our TCFD process to determine vulnerability to physical risks for FMC sites in areas prone to extreme weather events, including water-related events such as cyclones, extreme temperatures, flooding, and water stress. As part of our TCFD scenario analyses, FMC drew upon publicly available scenarios from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) to model physical risks. The IPCC scenario RCP 8.5 assumes a global temperature increase of 4 degrees Celsius, representing significant physical climate risks, including extreme temperatures, weather events, flooding, and sea-level rise. One of the sites identified in the process as being exposed to water-related hazards (specifically flooding and hurricanes) was Manati, Puerto Rico. One of the impacts of increased extreme weather events such as hurricanes is the disruption in the plant's ability to operate and temporary closures of the plant, which would decrease overall production.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Disruption in production capacity

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

FMC is able to disclose the potential impacts associated with increased severe weather events such as hurricanes on the Manati site. The current anticipated effect is low on FMC's overall financial position based on likelihood and impact. The anticipated effect may be more likely to impact the financial position at the site-level.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

440000

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

440000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

To determine the potential financial impact, FMC drew upon publicly available scenarios from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) to model physical risks. The IPCC scenario RCP 8.5 assumes a global temperature increase of 4 degrees Celsius, representing significant physical climate risks, including

extreme temperatures, weather events, flooding, and sea-level rise. FMC conducted a portfolio-wide hotspot screening using downscaled models accounting for past and projected physical risk across several hazard categories, including hurricanes. Data from this portfolio-level screening was matched with financial and historical information about each site to determine criticality and vulnerability, which includes a characterization of uncertainty as well as the movement of the risk level relative to baseline and between 2030 and 2050 to understand the potential medium and long-term impacts of climate change. Scenario analysis results provide insight into how FMC's business at Manati might be impacted by climate change and severe weather events such as hurricanes. Analysts utilized a Monte Carlo Simulation as a base model, and the potential impact figure of 440,000 demonstrates predicted mean annual loss at Manati in 2030. This estimation makes several high-level assumptions and is not meant to indicate a forecast of true costs to FMC, but rather presents a current estimation regarding the possibility of potential financial impacts to the company for this scenario.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Improve maintenance of infrastructure

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

123400

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost calculation is based on the cost of the installation of the rainwater harvesting and VFD project at FMC's Manati, Puerto Rico site. The total cost for the VFD installation was approximately 56,000. The cisterns used in the rainwater harvesting project were chosen to take advantage of the rainwater catchment potential while maintaining capital viability. The total cost for the rainwater harvesting project was approximately 67,400. The total cost of both projects was approximately 123,400.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

In 2023, the FMC Manati team initiated a multi-stage cooling tower optimization project that included installing a variable frequency drive (VFD) to optimize fan speeds and a rainwater harvesting system that has the capacity to collect up to 22,000 gallons of rainwater monthly. As a result of the VFD and using rainwater as a water source for the cooling tower, FMC found that the cooling tower improved energy efficiency by 75 percent, reduced well water consumption by 25 percent, and reduced wastewater by 21 percent. The reduced energy demand and use of stormwater runoff improve the site's resiliency during climate-related events like hurricanes. The project also reduces the need for blowdown—a process that involves removing some water from a cooling tower and replacing it with fresh water—due to lower mineral content of rainwater, stormwater runoff, and volume to the on-site wastewater treatment plant.
[Add row]

(3.1.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Assets

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

111460000

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ 11-20%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

111460000

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ 11-20%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

FMC used our TCFD process to quantify vulnerability to physical and transition risks for FMC sites in areas prone to extreme heat events. As a part of conducting our TCFD scenario analyses, FMC drew upon publicly available scenarios from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) to model physical risks. The

IPCC scenario RCP 8.5 assumes a global temperature increase of 4 degrees Celsius, representing significant physical climate risks, including extreme temperatures, weather events, flooding, and sea-level rise. The financial figure represents the number of sites exposed to this risk, represented as % of property, plants, and equipment (PP&E), net (PP&E represents 17% of total current assets) that were identified to be most significantly at risk and most severely impacted in the event of extreme heat. Sites may face both physical risks (i.e. increased cooling demand or equipment demands) and transition risks (supply chain disruption due to infrastructure impacts) in extreme heat events. This estimation makes several high-level assumptions and is not meant to indicate a forecast of true costs to FMC, but rather presents a current estimation regarding the possibility of potential financial impacts to the company for this scenario.

Water

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ Assets

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

111211000

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ 11-20%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

111211000

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ 11-20%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

FMC used our Water Risk Assessment (WRA) water risk assessment to quantify vulnerability to physical and transition water risks. FMC sites in areas with high water stress may face both water scarcity (physical risk) and regulatory changes (transition risk) that impact manufacturing processes and efficiencies, especially as chemical production processes are highly water dependent. To understand FMC's exposure to water risk and learn how to mitigate those potential risks, we annually conduct a WRA that cross-references water-use details from our manufacturing sites with the World Resources Institute's (WRI) "Aqueduct" water mapping tool. FMC utilizes the World Resource Institute's (WRI) water mapping tool to determine if a site is located in an area with water stress. The financial figure represents the number of sites exposed to this risk, represented as % of property, plants, and equipment (PP&E), net (PP&E represents 17% of total current assets) that were identified to be sites in significant water stress areas. This estimation makes several high-level assumptions and is not meant to indicate a forecast of true costs to FMC, but rather presents a current estimation regarding the possibility of potential financial impacts to the company for this scenario.
[Add row]

(3.2) Within each river basin, how many facilities are exposed to substantive effects of water-related risks, and what percentage of your total number of facilities does this represent?

Row 1

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

China

☑ Yangtze River (Chang Jiang)

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

2

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization’s total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

This refers to the Suzhou and Jinshan manufacturing sites.

Row 2

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Mahi River

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization’s total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization’s total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

This refers to Savli manufacturing site.

Row 3

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Indonesia

☑ Brantas

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

2

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

This refers to Ungaran and Pasuruan manufacturing sites.

Row 4

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Pakistan

☑ Indus

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

This refers to the Lahore manufacturing site.

Row 5

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Viet Nam

☑ Saigon

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

This refers to the Song Than manufacturing site.

Row 6

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Narmada

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

This refers to the Panoli manufacturing site.
[Add row]

(3.3) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?

(3.3.1) Water-related regulatory violations

Select from:

☑ No

(3.3.3) Comment

FMC discloses information regarding Notice of Violations (NOVs) with Penalties in our annual sustainability report. NOVs with Penalties is defined as a letter or notice received from an EHS regulatory authority alleging violation of a law, regulation or permit that resulted in a fine or penalty. In 2023, FMC recorded 0 NOVs with penalties.
[Fixed row]

(3.5) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(3.5.1) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impact your operations.

Select all that apply
☑ EU ETS

(3.5.2) Provide details of each Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) your organization is regulated by.

EU ETS

(3.5.2.1) % of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

32.3

(3.5.2.2) % of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

01/01/2023

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/31/2023

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

16512

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

10000

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

26250

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:

☑ Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.10) Comment

Includes Denmark facility; Scope 2 emissions are not covered by the ETS.
[Fixed row]

(3.5.4) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

FMC's strategy for complying with the systems we are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by includes emissions reductions strategies aligned with our net-zero GHG emissions by 2035 goal and as outlined in our Climate Transition Plan, which is published in our 2023 Annual Sustainability Report. FMC's Sustainability Governance structure leverages our global internal and external experts to monitor and ensure we are complying with regulatory requirements in our operating locations. Where applicable, FMC participates in local carbon price related regulations as well as voluntary adoption. FMC is currently subject to the European Union (EU) Emission Trading Scheme (ETS) for our manufacturing operations in Ronland, Denmark. FMC purchases allowances for verified Scope 1 emissions that exceeds the site's freely allocated allowances each year. Since 2021, we have continuously reduced the number of allowances returned annually and we expect that

trend to continue in future years as we work towards our near-term and net-zero targets. We anticipate continuing to purchase allowances while concurrently reducing our emissions by improving energy efficiency in our processes, upgrading to new equipment and technologies, and investigating alternative lower-carbon fuel sources. FMC has and will continue to implement energy and process efficiency projects to reduce our energy consumption and GHG emissions to remain below the Phase IV cap. FMC has a dedicated budget for process improvements at its established Tech Center, which conducts research in energy efficiency and emissions reductions activities. The Tech Center performs energy audits and process improvement at FMC facilities and findings are implemented at other FMC locations as needed. We also have a dedicated cross-functional team comprised of leaders throughout the organization who are dedicated to driving GHG reductions in our value chain and direct operations. FMC does not currently use an internal carbon price.

(3.6) Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

[Fixed row]

(3.6.1) Provide details of the environmental opportunities identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Markets

☑ Expansion into new markets

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Brazil

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

FMC conducted a TCFD transition scenario analysis to identify climate-related transition risks and opportunities across multiple time horizons and warming scenarios. One of the transition opportunities identified was new market opportunities. FMC has a leading biologicals portfolio as a part of our Plant Health business, that continues to respond to the increasing demand for innovative sustainable farming practices. Due to the effects of climate change, decreasing arable land and water usage pose a significant challenge to farmers who will need to sustainably grow more crops on less land using crop protection products, thus significantly increasing crop yields to feed a rising population. FMC has the opportunity to develop new environmentally-conscious products, as defined in our climate transition plan, allowing access to new markets and driving revenue. Environmentally-conscious products and services include products categorized as biologics, sustainable, low-carbon or low-input (i.e., carbon neutral, water efficient, low/no plastics) and services that FMC can offer to minimize environmental impacts associated with product use. Brazil is the largest market for biologicals in Latin America with a market of more than 900 million. Biological products are gaining in Brazil due to regulatory pressures against synthetics and favorable regulation for biologicals.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

FMC anticipates increased revenue from the plant health business, driven by biologicals, as a result of this opportunity.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)

2000000000

(3.6.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)

2000000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

To determine the potential financial impact of this figure, FMC estimates the potential growth of the Plant Health business. FMC has a biologic portfolio to provide farmers with a range of solutions to combat the effects of climate change and effectively increase farmers' yields and provide cost-effective alternatives to chemistries that may be prone to resistance. Our current 2033 peak sales value assessment of our plant health portfolio is two billion. This estimate is based on financial modeling and goals as shared in FMC's 2023 Investor Day presentation, which assumes that FMC's Plant Health business will grow significantly. Currently, Plant Health accounts for approximately 4% of FMC's total revenue, but forward-looking estimates anticipate Plant Health represent approximately 25% of FMC's 2033 revenue, which is expected to be 1.5 – 2x the current revenue of 4.6 billion. This represents FMC's global expected growth beyond Brazil. Note that these estimates

overlap with estimates of other potential opportunities related to other environmental changes described elsewhere in this Section. 3.6.1. In other words, these estimates are not cumulative.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

180000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Cost Calculation: FMC estimated cost to realize opportunity by calculating spend associated with the commercialization of a new biological product. Our biologicals end-to-end estimated spend to commercialize is approximately 30 million. This 30 million estimated spend includes both external costs (e.g., start-up costs, third party costs associated with laboratory testing, analytical, etc.) as well as internal costs (e.g., FMC labor). Therefore, with our current pipeline consisting of 6 biological products, we anticipate spending an estimated 180 million to recognize this opportunity at a global level.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Strategy to Realize Opportunity: FMC's strategy to expand its Plant Health business will build on three pillars: (i) emphasize biologicals as a key investment area, (ii) sell integrated solutions that pair biologicals with synthetics and (iii) adopt a dual approach that leverages both organic and inorganic levers for growth. Integrated solutions that include synthetic and biological products will drive growth for the biologicals market as technologies become more advanced and growers demand more sustainable solutions. Integrated solutions can slow down the development of resistance and extend the life of actives due to their different modes of action, allowing us to optimize performance while preserving water and other key resources, enhancing soil health and protecting biodiversity in the field. The third pillar is a dual approach to growth which will include inorganic growth from licensing, partnerships and M&A in addition to organic growth from our in-house research and development. Inorganic growth will enable us to access new technology or new markets quickly.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Markets

☑ Expansion into new markets

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Brazil

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Amazonas

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

FMC has conducted a TCFD transition scenario analysis to identify climate-related transition risks and opportunities across multiple time horizons and warming scenarios. One of the transition opportunities identified was new market opportunities. FMC has a leading biologicals portfolio as a part of our Plant Health business, that continues to respond to the increasing demand for innovative sustainable farming practices. FMC has the opportunity to develop new environmentally-conscious products, as defined in our climate transition plan, allowing access to new markets and driving revenue. Environmentally-conscious products and services include products categorized as biologics, sustainable, low-carbon or low-input (i.e., carbon neutral, water efficient, low/no plastics) and services that FMC can offer to minimize environmental impacts associated with product use. An example of these products, as it pertains to water are biostimulants, which are a product offering in FMC's Plant Health portfolio. Biostimulants help increase plant root mass and branching which improves plant's ability to use water and nutrients more efficiently and to withstand extreme weather conditions including drought or rain. Brazil is the largest market for biologicals in Latin America with a market of more than 900 million. Biological products are gaining in Brazil due to regulatory pressures against synthetics and favorable regulation for biologicals.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

FMC anticipates increased revenue from the Plant Health business, driven by biologicals, as a result of this opportunity.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)

2000000000

(3.6.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)

2000000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

To determine the potential financial impact of this figure, FMC estimates the potential growth of the Plant Health business. FMC has a biologic portfolio to provide farmers with a range of solutions to combat the effects of climate change and effectively increase farmers' yields and provide cost-effective alternatives to chemistries that may be prone to resistance. Our current 2033 peak sales value assessment of our plant health portfolio is two billion. This estimate is based on financial modeling and goals as shared in FMC's 2023 Investor Day presentation, which assumes that FMC's Plant Health business will grow significantly. Currently, Plant Health accounts for approximately 4% of FMC's total revenue, but forward-looking estimates anticipate Plant Health represent approximately 25% of FMC's 2033 revenue, which is expected to be 1.5 – 2x the current revenue of 4.6 billion. This represents FMC's global expected growth beyond Brazil. Note that these estimates

overlap with estimates of other potential opportunities related to other environmental changes described elsewhere in this Section. 3.6.1. In other words, these estimates are not cumulative.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

180000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Cost Calculation: FMC estimated cost to realize opportunity by calculating spend associated with the commercialization of a new biological product. Our biologicals end-to-end estimated spend to commercialize is approximately 30 million. This 30 million estimated spend includes both external costs (e.g., start-up costs, third party costs associated with laboratory testing, analytical, etc.) as well as internal costs (e.g., FMC labor). Therefore, with our current pipeline consisting of 6 biological products, we anticipate spending an estimated 180 million to recognize this opportunity at a global level.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Strategy to Realize Opportunity: FMC's strategy to expand its Plant Health business will build on three pillars: (i) emphasize biologicals as a key investment area, (ii) sell integrated solutions that pair biologicals with synthetics and (iii) adopt a dual approach that leverages both organic and inorganic levers for growth. Integrated solutions that include synthetic and biological products will drive growth for the biologicals market as technologies become more advanced and growers demand more sustainable solutions. Integrated solutions can slow down the development of resistance and extend the life of actives due to their different modes of action, allowing us to optimize performance while preserving water and other key resources, enhancing soil health and protecting biodiversity in the field. The third pillar is a dual approach to growth which will include inorganic growth from licensing, partnerships and M&A in addition to organic growth from our in-house research and development. Inorganic growth will enable us to access new technology or new markets quickly.
[Add row]

(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ Revenue

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

186900000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

The amount and proportion of FMC's revenue in the reporting year that is aligned with substantive effects of environmental opportunities is aligned with the revenue associated with FMC's Plant Health Business. Plant Health, primarily driven by biologicals, represents around 4% of FMC's overall revenue. Due to the effects of climate change, decreasing arable land and water usage pose a significant challenge to farmers who will need to sustainably grow more crops on less land using crop protection products, thus significantly increasing crop yields to feed a rising population. FMC has the opportunity to develop new environmentally-conscious products, allowing access to new markets and driving revenue. Since 2013, FMC has built a leading biologicals business with more than 50 biological products offering protection for multiple high-value specialty crops and row crops across 50 countries. Biologicals have the ability to enhance yield, improve soil health, and when integrated with the use of synthetics, provide an excellent option for resistance management and represent a key opportunity for FMC for both climate and water related opportunities.

Water

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

186900000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

The amount and proportion of FMC's revenue in the reporting year that is aligned with substantive effects of environmental opportunities is aligned with the revenue associated with FMC's Plant Health Business. Plant Health, primarily driven by biologicals, represents around 4% of FMC's overall revenue. Due to the effects of climate change, decreasing arable land and water usage pose a significant challenge to farmers who will need to sustainably grow more crops on less land using crop protection products, thus significantly increasing crop yields to feed a rising population. FMC has the opportunity to develop new environmentally-conscious products, allowing access to new markets and driving revenue. Since 2013, FMC has built a leading biologicals business with more than 50 biological products offering protection for multiple high-value specialty crops and row crops across 50 countries. Biologicals have the ability to enhance yield, improve soil health, and when integrated with the use of synthetics, provide an excellent option for resistance management and represent a key opportunity for FMC for both climate and water related opportunities.

[Add row]

C4. Governance

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.1.3) Types of directors your board or equivalent is comprised of

Select all that apply

☑ Executive directors or equivalent

☑ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☑ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

We believe that maintaining a diverse Board membership with varying backgrounds, skills, expertise and other differentiating personal characteristics enhances the quality and diversity of thought in the Board's deliberations and enables the Board to better represent all of the Company's constituents. In addition to reviewing a candidate's background and accomplishments, candidates are evaluated in the context of the current composition of the Board and the evolving needs of the Company. In seeking candidates who possess diversity of experience, background and perspective, the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee assesses a broad set of candidates whose diversity is based on race/ethnicity, gender, industry experience, type of position held, and other board experience. Whenever

feasible, women and minorities will be included in the initial pool of candidates when selecting new director nominees. We are proud to announce that we have already met our previously published goal of having at least one-third female directors by the end of 2026 and thereafter, subject to periods of director transition.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

Updated-Statement-of-Corp-Governance-Principles-15dec2023final.pdf
[Fixed row]

(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.1.2) Identify the positions (do not include any names) of the individuals or committees on the board with accountability for environmental issues and provide details of the board's oversight of environmental issues.

Climate change

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The highest level of accountability for environmental issues (including climate, water, and biodiversity) is the Board of Director's Sustainability Committee. The committee meets, at a minimum, four times per year to review and direct climate change-related sustainability programs and submit summary reports to the full Board of Directors. The Board of Directors has adopted a written charter to address environmental issues (including climate, water, and biodiversity) and outlines the Sustainability Committee's duties. As detailed in the charter, The Sustainability Committee is comprised of at least three outside, independent members of the board, one of whom shall be the Chairperson. Currently, there are five members of the Sustainability Committee. The Chairperson of the Sustainability Committee ensures that the charter is addressed in periodic board meetings and operationalized by the corporation. The charter includes: • Providing guidance on sustainability issues

and assist in integration of sustainability into the business strategy and operations, including sustainability risks and opportunities •Monitoring FMC's Sustainability Program that also includes environmental sustainability, program development and advancement, goals and objectives, and progress toward achieving those objectives •Monitoring FMC's EHS progress •Monitoring FMC's programs against American Chemistry Council's Responsible Care initiative related to climate change. When making any external commitments and/or disclosures, such as establishing our net-zero goal, recommendations are presented to the Board Sustainability Committee.

Water

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The highest level of accountability for environmental issues (including climate, water, and biodiversity) is the Board of Director's Sustainability Committee. The committee meets, at a minimum, four times per year to review and direct climate change-related sustainability programs and submit summary reports to the full Board of Directors. The Board of Directors has adopted a written charter to address environmental issues (including climate, water, and biodiversity) and outlines the Sustainability Committee's duties. As detailed in the charter, The Sustainability Committee is comprised of at least three outside, independent members of the board, one of whom shall be the Chairperson. Currently, there are five members of the Sustainability Committee. The Chairperson of the Sustainability Committee ensures that the charter is addressed in periodic board meetings and operationalized by the corporation. The charter includes: • Providing guidance on sustainability issues and assist in integration of sustainability into the business strategy and operations, including sustainability risks and opportunities •Monitoring FMC's Sustainability Program that also includes environmental sustainability, program development and advancement, goals and objectives, and progress toward achieving those objectives •Monitoring FMC's EHS progress •Monitoring FMC's programs against American Chemistry Council's Responsible Care initiative related to climate change. When making any external commitments and/or disclosures, such as establishing our net-zero goal, recommendations are presented to the Board Sustainability Committee.

Biodiversity

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets
☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis
☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy
☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan
☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The highest level of accountability for environmental issues (including climate, water, and biodiversity) is the Board of Director's Sustainability Committee. The committee meets, at a minimum, four times per year to review and direct climate change-related sustainability programs and submit summary reports to the full Board of Directors. The Board of Directors has adopted a written charter to address environmental issues (including climate, water, and biodiversity) and outlines the Sustainability Committee's duties. As detailed in the charter, The Sustainability Committee is comprised of at least three outside, independent members of the board, one of whom shall be the Chairperson. Currently, there are five members of the Sustainability Committee. The Chairperson of the Sustainability Committee ensures that the charter is addressed in periodic board meetings and operationalized by the corporation. The charter includes: • Providing guidance on sustainability issues and assist in integration of sustainability into the business strategy and operations, including sustainability risks and opportunities •Monitoring FMC's Sustainability Program that also includes environmental sustainability, program development and advancement, goals and objectives, and progress toward achieving those objectives •Monitoring FMC's EHS progress •Monitoring FMC's programs against American Chemistry Council's Responsible Care initiative related to climate change. When making any external commitments and/or disclosures, such as establishing our net-zero goal, recommendations are presented to the Board Sustainability Committee.
[Fixed row]

(4.2) Does your organization's board have competency on environmental issues?

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group

☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues

☑ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)

☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

☑ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

☑ Management-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

☑ Experience in an organization that is exposed to environmental-scrutiny and is going through a sustainability transition

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group

☑ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)

☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

☑ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

☑ Management-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

[Fixed row]

(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization?

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

☑ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The CSO is a member of FMC's executive leadership and has the overall responsibility of leading and managing Sustainability related programs throughout the Corporation. The CSO communicates directly with the Board of Directors' Sustainability Committee on sustainability and climate change four times a year. The CSO

also appraises the Board on the feedback from FMC's external sustainability advisory council, which are held two times annually. Additionally, the CSO serves as the Committee's executive secretary. The executive secretary prepares the agenda and the reports that result from the Committee's inquiries and recommendations. The Chief Sustainability Officer reports to the Committee the changes in sustainability metrices related to climate change resulting from the Committee's inquiries and recommendations. Note, this is the governance structure for FMC in 2023. In 2024, FMC underwent a restructuring, and the role of CEO and President are now split, with the President reporting to the CEO. FMC's CSO now reports to the President.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO), who reports directly to the CEO, is responsible for water-related goals and oversees the implementation and integration of sustainability and water-related issues at FMC. The CSO communicates directly with the Board of Directors' Sustainability Committee on water-related issues three times a year. The CSO works with the Vice President (VP) of Operations and other VPs in applicable functions to ensure the achievement of FMC's 2030 and 2035 environmental targets, including water. The CSO is responsible for reporting on the status of water goals for the organization and reviewing with operations on progress, and communicates with the board on water-related topics such as: progress on the implementation of sustainable water practices at all sites by 2035; sustainable water practices at high-risk sites by 2030; and water-related risks and opportunities as they pertain to the scenario analyses, including assessing future trends in water demand. Note, this is the governance structure for FMC in 2023. In 2024, FMC underwent a restructuring and the role of CEO and President are now split, with the President reporting to the CEO. FMC's CSO now reports to the President.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Engagement

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The CSO is a member of FMC's executive leadership and has the overall responsibility of leading and managing Sustainability related programs throughout the Corporation, including biodiversity. The CSO communicates directly with the Board of Directors' Sustainability Committee on sustainability and climate change four times a year. The CSO also appraises the Board on the feedback from FMC's external sustainability advisory council, which are held two times annually. Additionally, the CSO serves as the Committee's executive secretary. The executive secretary prepares the agenda and the reports that result from the Committee's inquiries and recommendations. Note, this is the governance structure for FMC in 2023. In 2024, FMC underwent a restructuring, and the role of CEO and President are now split, with the President reporting to the CEO. FMC's CSO now reports to the President.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Other

☑ Other, please specify **:**Global Director of Sustainability

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis

☑ Developing a climate transition plan

☑ Implementing a climate transition plan

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Global Director of Sustainability, Strategic Impact (Director): Oversees the implementation and integration of sustainability at FMC. The Director reports to the Chief Sustainability Officer. The Director will report to the Sustainability Committee of the Board with the CSO as appropriate. The Director collaborates with the Vice President of Integrated Supply Chain and FMC's Integrated Supply Chain (including Procurement and Operations), Human Resource and R&D directors to develop and ensure the achievement of FMC's 2025, 2027 and 2035 safety, environmental, innovation and social metrics and targets. Additionally, this individual manages the Corporate Sustainability Group, including the tracking and audit of environmental and safety metrics (disclosed in the annual sustainability report), external sustainability reporting and regulations, and third-party sustainability partnerships.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

Other

☑ Other, please specify **:**Overall management of the company, including sustainability

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The CEO: Responsible for smooth functioning of the corporation, including the Sustainability program at FMC. The President is also a passionate spokesperson for the Sustainability initiatives internal and external to FMC. Note, this is the governance structure for FMC in 2023. In 2024, FMC underwent a restructuring, and the role of CEO and President are now split, with the President reporting to the CEO. FMC's CSO reports to the President.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

Other

☑ Other, please specify **:**Overall management of the company, including sustainability

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The CEO: Responsible for smooth functioning of the corporation, including the Sustainability program at FMC. The CEO is also a passionate spokesperson for the Sustainability initiatives internal and external to FMC. Note, this is the governance structure for FMC in 2023. In 2024, FMC underwent a restructuring, and the role of CEO and President are now split, with the President reporting to the CEO. FMC's CSO reports to the President.
[Add row]

(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?

Climate change

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

30

(4.5.3) Please explain

FMC includes sustainability-related objectives in the individual measures as a component of annual incentive pay of the CEO and other named executive officers. Sustainability-related goals are included in Individual Measures ("Annual Performance Incentive," or "API"), which represent 30% of the annual incentive target opportunity.

Water

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

30

(4.5.3) Please explain

FMC includes sustainability-related objectives in the individual measures as a component of annual incentive pay of the CEO and other named executive officers. Sustainability-related goals are included in Individual Measures ("Annual Performance Incentive," or "API"), which represent 30% of the annual incentive target opportunity.
[Fixed row]

(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions in line with net-zero target

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

FMC includes sustainability objectives in the individual measures as a component of annual incentive pay of the CEO and other named executive officers. These metrics relate to FMC's sustainability goals, including safety, workforce diversity and progress towards our net-zero goal. Performance against sustainability-related goals is reported in the annual proxy report.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

Sustainability is core to who we are at FMC. By linking executive compensation to sustainability metrics, including progress towards our net-zero goal, FMC demonstrates that climate change is a key priority. Tying financial incentives to sustainability targets provides executive incentives and accountability to allocate resources, set strategies, and make decisions in alignment with the FMC's climate-related commitments, including Net-Zero by 2035. Additionally, FMC recognizes the growing interest of stockholders in understanding the Company's current commitment to its Sustainability goals and how management is being incentivized to address such goals.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

☑ Salary increase

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

FMC's Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) oversees FMC's sustainability strategy and overall progress on achieving FMC's environmental goals. FMC has established an environmental goal to implement sustainable water practices at all sites by 2035 and high-risk sites by 2030. The CSO is a member of FMC's executive leadership and has the overall responsibility of leading and managing Sustainability related programs throughout the Corporation. Progress on environmental goals is measured as a part of the CSO's annual performance goals and overall compensation, including potential bonus and salary increase. Performance is measured by progress towards sustainability goals, including progress towards implementing sustainable water practices at all sites.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

Sustainability is core to who we are at FMC. By linking executive compensation to sustainability metrics, including progress towards our 2035 goal to implement sustainable water practices, FMC demonstrates that water security is a key priority. Tying financial incentives to sustainability targets provides executive incentives and accountability to allocate resources, set strategies, and make decisions in alignment with the FMC's sustainability-related commitments, including water security. Additionally, FMC recognizes the growing interest of stockholders in understanding the Company's current commitment to its sustainability goals and how management is being incentivized to address such goals.
[Add row]

(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues?

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

FMC's Care for the Planet Policy outlines FMC's positions as it relates to Climate Change, Water, and Biodiversity. This a publicly facing and comprehensive policy that represents our global business and position and does not have any exclusions. As FMC's Net-Zero 2035 Goal includes Scope 3 upstream and downstream GHG emissions, all value chain stages are covered.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to net-zero emissions

Water-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to reduce or phase out hazardous substances

☑ Commitment to control/reduce/eliminate water pollution

☑ Commitment to reduce water withdrawal volumes

☑ Commitment to safely managed WASH in local communities

☑ Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action

Additional references/Descriptions

☑ Acknowledgement of the human right to water and sanitation

☑ Reference to timebound environmental milestones and targets

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

OurCareforthePlanetFinal.pdf
[Add row]

(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

(4.10.1) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

☑ UN Global Compact

☑ Race to Zero Campaign

☑ Alliance for Water Stewardship (AWS)

☑ Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)

☑ Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD)

☑ Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)

(4.10.3) Describe your organization's role within each framework or initiative

1. AWS - FMC is a proud member of the Alliance for Water Stewardship (AWS), has several AWS Professionally Credentialed employees, and is committed to implementing sustainable water practices at all FMC operations sites by 2035 and at high-risk sites by 2030. 2. Race to Zero Campaign -FMC is a member of the race to zero campaign and has established a net-zero 2035 goal to reach the pledge of net-zero emissions by 2050. 3. SBTi - FMC is a member of SBTi and has had its Science Based Targets (SBTs) approved by SBTi for both near-term and net-zero targets. 4. TCFD - FMC is a public supporter of the Taskforce for Climate-Related Financial Disclosures and public reports alignment with TCFD in both the 10-k and annual Sustainability Report. 5. TNFD - FMC has committed to being an early adopter of TNFD and will disclose in alignment with TNFD by 2026. 6. UN Global Compact - FMC became a signatory to the UNGC in 2015 and continuously shares our Communication on Progress as a UNGC member annually.
[Fixed row]

(4.11) In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment?

(4.11.1) External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we engaged directly with policy makers

☑ Yes, we engaged indirectly through, and/or provided financial or in-kind support to a trade association or other intermediary organization or individual whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation

(4.11.2) Indicate whether your organization has a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a public commitment or position statement in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

(4.11.3) Global environmental treaties or policy goals in line with public commitment or position statement

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

OurCareforthePlanetFinal.pdf

(4.11.5) Indicate whether your organization is registered on a transparency register

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.11.6) Types of transparency register your organization is registered on

Select all that apply

☑ Mandatory government register

(4.11.7) Disclose the transparency registers on which your organization is registered & the relevant ID numbers for your organization

U.S Lobby Register - Senate Registrant ID: 15031; House Registrant ID: 30280

(4.11.8) Describe the process your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your environmental commitments and/or transition plan

FMC actively engages in strategic partnerships with key stakeholders. The External Affairs team, which encompasses government and industry affairs, reports directly to the Chief Sustainability Officer to ensure external engagement activities are consistent with our sustainability strategy and transition to a net-zero company by 2035. FMC has an established set of strategic and governance processes that ensure the collaboration of External Affairs team with executive leadership team, business leaders, and sustainability group on many issues, including sustainability and climate change-related issues. External Affairs reports updates (at a minimum annually) to the Sustainability Committee of the Board. External Affairs also participates alongside executive leaders in regular executive sustainability updates and discussions, as well as group leaders from Manufacturing, EHS, R&D, Finance, Communications, Procurement, Human Resources, and Legal. In addition, members of FMC's External Affairs team have regular interactions with FMC's leaders from each function and geography in which FMC operates to define and ensure the priorities of the company are advocated for in our interactions with policy makers, trade associations, and research organizations. Through these interactions and meetings, FMC can discuss and ensure the company's approach to climate change is consistent and in line with our EHS Policy and Our Care for the Planet Statement, which outlines our position on climate, water, and biodiversity. In case an inconsistency is discovered, actions would include internal education on our sustainability goals and further engagement with policy makers to clarify our position on climate change. Also, FMC's External Sustainability Advisory Council, initiated in November 2017, provides external perspectives and objectivity to our sustainability strategy to maintain alignment. Members of the Council are leaders in agriculture, energy, water, academia and environmental issues. Council meetings are held twice a year. Considering the tight links between agriculture, food security and environmental protection, these topics are at the very core of FMC's external engagement. FMC's activities and products are key in promoting sustainable productivity growth and in supporting farmers produce more using less land, less natural resources and supporting biodiversity and the environment.
[Fixed row]

(4.11.1) On what policies, laws, or regulations that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Row 1

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Paris Agreement

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Other
☑ International agreement related to climate change adaptation

☑ International agreement related to climate change mitigation

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Global

(4.11.1.6) Your organization’s position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Ad-hoc meetings

☑ Discussion in public forums

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

Global Climate negotiations are fundamental to achieve climate goals and prevent global warming. Agriculture is the only sector with specific negotiations in this area. FMC is committed to supporting climate goals and contributing to sustainable productivity and food security.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization’s engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 2

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

COP28 discussions on Agriculture

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Social issues

☑ Food security

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Global

(4.11.1.6) Your organization’s position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Ad-hoc meetings

☑ Discussion in public forums

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

Global Climate negotiations are fundamental to achieve climate goals and prevent global warming. The COP28 has put a spotlight on agriculture and food systems in the context of climate action. FMC is committed to supporting climate goals and contributing to sustainable productivity and food security.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization’s engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

[Add row]

(4.11.2) Provide details of your indirect engagement on policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment through trade associations or other intermediary organizations or individuals in the reporting year.

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

☑ American Chemistry Council

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization’s position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual’s position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Trade Association's Position: The American Chemistry Council (ACC) and its members believe that chemistry plays an integral role in solving our world’s sustainability challenges. The ACC is committed to advancing safe, innovative, effective, and economically viable chemical products and technologies that are key to unlocking sustainability solutions. The ACC’s sustainability principles call on its members to address the environmental impacts from operations by achieving measurable reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and distribution of products, conserving materials and resources, reducing waste through re-use and recycling, and collaborating to reduce marine debris and its impacts. To support climate progress, ACC calls on Congress to enact legislation to 1) Increase government investment and scientific resources to develop and deploy low emissions technologies in the manufacturing sector; 2) Adopt transparent, predictable, technology- and revenue-neutral, market-based, economywide carbon price signals; and 3) Encourage adoption of emissions-avoiding solutions and technologies throughout the economy to achieve significant emissions savings. FMC's Position: FMC supports the ACC in its mission to deliver business value through advocacy, political engagement, communications and scientific research. The members of ACC are a diverse group of companies with differing positions on issues that impact the chemical industry. Overall, FMC supports the ACC’s sustainability principles that call on ACC members to address their environmental impacts including those related to climate change. FMC is amongst the 95% of ACC's largest members that have announced absolute GHG reduction or emissions intensity goals and was recently recognized by ACC as the Responsible Care Company of the Year, an award recognizing FMC for its excellence and leadership in environmental, health, safety and security (EHS&S) performance.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

6.75

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

The value above represents the percentage of FMC’s dues to ACC (6.75%) that are utilized for political expenditures and does not represent the total funding figure FMC provided to ACC in 2023. In 2023, 6.75% of FMC's CLA dues were used for political expenditures. FMC pays annual dues to ACC, a trade association that represents more than 190 companies engaged in the business of chemistry in the United States. The American Chemistry Council (ACC) serves as the collective voice of the chemical manufacturing sector and its value chain, and their mission is to advance the industry’s goals and objectives at global, national, state and local levels. The safety of chemical operations and products is a core value for American Chemistry Council (ACC) members, including FMC. Responsible Care represents the industry commitment to the health and safety of employees, communities and the environment. As a funding member, FMC is committed to practicing Responsible Care and certifies management system alignment with the Responsible Care core values by demonstrating compliance with the Responsible Care Management System (RCMS).

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization’s engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

☑ Other trade association in North America, please specify :CropLife America

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

CLAs Position: CLA aims to drive actionable progress around the goals of the UNFCCC and the UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through a systems-based approach grounded in sound science and evidence. We also believe in fostering a culture of transparency and accountability, with respect and understanding for local needs and conditions, recognizing that all farmers should have equal access to beneficial agricultural innovations. CropLife America supports advocacy, education, and research efforts across the agricultural value chain to advance voluntary, incentive-based programs that will reduce greenhouse gases, improve soil health, and assist with adoption of new technological innovations that can reduce agricultural' s environmental impact. CLA is working toward building programmatic efforts to elevate the necessity of current and future technologies that enable climate-smart agricultural practices and enhance crop productivity. FMCs Position: FMC supports CLA in its efforts to engage with policy makers at the federal, state and local levels to develop policies and regulations. CLA is composed of a diverse group of members that could potentially differ on certain issues that impact its members. In situations of conflict, all members have the right to advocate for an alternative position. Currently, FMC's Executive VP and President, Americas is the Chair of the CLA Board. FMC is aligned with CLAs mission to drive actionable progress around the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and utilize SDGs to drive climate action.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

0.958

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

The number above represents the percentage of FMC's dues to CLA (0.958%) that are utilized for political expenditures and does not represent total funding figure FMC provided to CLA in 2023. This is a rounded number, as only.958% of FMC's annual dues to CropLife America are used for political expenditures. FMC pays annual dues to CLA, who serves as one of the primary agricultural associations in America and represents industry interests with politicians and other relevant stakeholders and offers a platform to share best practices across the industry. The mission of CLA is to help ensure growers and consumers have the technologies they need to protect crops, communities, and ecosystems from the threat of pests, weeds, and diseases in an environmentally sustainable way.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 3

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

☑ Other global trade association, please specify **:**CropLife International

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization’s position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual’s position, and any actions taken to influence their position

CLIs Position: CropLife International (CLI) supports and is a partner of Farming First, a coalition of multi-stakeholder organizations that articulates, endorses and promotes practical, actionable programs and activities to further sustainable agricultural development worldwide. Farming First has a set of recommendations on climate change to all governments: 1) Support the unique role of agriculture in the global climate change response, 2) Encourage the use of all available and applicable climate change solutions, 3) Promote funding mechanisms which support the needs of all levels and forms of farming, 4) Reward resource-based productivity improvements as the direct contributor to climate-change effectiveness, and 5) Invest in capability sharing to encourage all farmers to play a role in climate change while safeguarding local and global security. Also, CLI has been consistently participating at Conference of the Parties (including COP28) in order to advocate for sustainable agriculture practices, which we support. FMCs Position: FMC is a member company of CLI. FMC supports CLI in its efforts to engage with policy makers to develop policies and regulations around carbon emissions, biodiversity, and access to technology and food. CLI is comprised of a diverse group of members that could potentially differ on certain issues that impact its members. In situations of conflict, all members have the right to advocate for an alternative position. FMC uses this position to drive its peer groups to make sustainable decisions.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

1

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

The number above does not represent FMC's funding for CropLife International in 2023. As it is an international organization, we are unable to determine political expenditures amounts for CLI. FMC pays annual dues to CropLife International, who are the voice and leading advocates for the plant science industry. CLI champions the role of agricultural innovations in crop protection and plant biotechnology to support and advance sustainable agriculture. FMC aims to fund CropLife International to continue to support its mission and advocacy for member companies and promote sustainable agriculture practices.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization’s engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

[Add row]

(4.12) Have you published information about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Select all that apply

☑ GRI

☑ IFRS

☑ TCFD

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change
☑ Water
☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:
☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply
☑ Strategy
☑ Governance
☑ Emission targets
☑ Emissions figures
☑ Risks & Opportunities
☑ Value chain engagement
☑ Public policy engagement
☑ Water accounting figures
☑ Content of environmental policies
☑ Other, please specify **:Waste, Additional Environmental Data, Social Metrics**

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Highlights include Protection (pg. 8-13), ESG Appendix - Environment (pg. 40-44), Climate Transition Plan (pg. 45-49).

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

FMC-8167 2023 Sustainability Report_r12 Digital Final_Compressed.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

FMC 2023 Sustainability Report

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In mainstream reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Emission targets

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

FMC 10K: 12 (Sustainability), 12-18 (1A Risk Factors), 41 (Climate Change)

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

64288321-13b4-4484-aa33-22ce1db34532.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

FMC 2023 10-K

Row 3

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In other regulatory filings

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Governance

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

FMC Proxy: Sustainability Committee (pg. 19) and Executive Compensation (38-39).

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

fmc027_pxy_2024_web.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

FMC Proxy Statement
[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:
☑ On a per project basis

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:
☑ On a per project basis
[Fixed row]

(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ No SSP used

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2021

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

☑ Cost of capital

Direct interaction with climate

☑ On asset values, on the corporate

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Physical Climate Scenario RCP 8.5: FMC drew upon publicly available scenarios from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) to model physical risks. The IPCC scenario RCP 8.5 assumes a global temperature increase of 4 degrees Celsius, representing significant physical climate risks, including extreme temperatures, weather events, flooding, and sea-level rise. This scenario assumes high greenhouse gas emissions and continued reliance on fossil fuels, with limited climate policies. This scenario assumes the worst-possible outcomes for climate-related impacts for FMC. FMC conducted a portfolio-wide hotspot screening using downscaled models accounting for past and projected physical risk across several hazard categories. Data from this portfolio-level screening was matched with financial and historical information about each site to determine criticality and vulnerability. Analysis was conducted for the top 4 most critical/vulnerable sites, providing ranges for estimates of potential damages, losses and business interruption from climate hazards. Time horizon: This financial analysis includes a characterization of uncertainty as well as the movement of the risk level relative to baseline and between 2030 and 2050 to understand the potential medium and long-term impacts of climate change.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

RCP 8.5 scenario is relevant for FMC's Climate Transition Plan as it provides insight into how FMC's business might be impacted by climate and water-related events across a number of physical risk types, including cyclones, extreme temperatures, flooding, and weather events. This qualitative and quantitative scenario analysis was done at the site-level, allowing FMC to understand the cross-section of: exposure to climate hazards, the added vulnerability of chemical manufacturing sites to particular hazards such as flooding and wildfire, and financial criticality to FMC's business enterprise. This enables FMC to determine estimates of potential financial

losses at these facilities due to physical risks of climate change, including water-related hazards. Sustainability impacts will be integrated in the capital deployment process to assist in mitigating acute and chronic physical climate risks.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ No SSP used

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 4.0ºC and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2021

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

☑ Cost of capital

Direct interaction with climate

☑ On asset values, on the corporate

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Physical Climate Scenario RCP 8.5: FMC drew upon publicly available scenarios from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) to model physical risks. The IPCC scenario RCP 8.5 assumes a global temperature increase of 4 degrees Celsius, representing significant physical climate risks, including extreme temperatures, weather events, flooding, and sea-level rise. This scenario assumes high greenhouse gas emissions and continued reliance on fossil fuels, with limited climate policies. This scenario assumes the worst-possible outcomes for climate-related impacts for FMC. FMC conducted a portfolio-wide hotspot screening using downscaled models accounting for past and projected physical risk across several hazard categories. Data from this portfolio-level screening was matched with financial and historical information about each site to determine criticality and vulnerability. Analysis was conducted for the top 4 most critical/vulnerable sites, providing ranges for estimates of potential damages, losses and business interruption from climate hazards. Time horizon: This financial analysis includes a characterization of uncertainty as well as the movement of the risk level relative to baseline and between 2030 and 2050 to understand the potential medium and long-term impacts of climate change.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

RCP 8.5 scenario is relevant for FMC's Climate Transition Plan as it provides insight into how FMC's business might be impacted by climate and water-related events across a number of physical risk types, including cyclones, extreme temperatures, flooding, and weather events. This qualitative and quantitative scenario analysis was done at the site-level, allowing FMC to understand the cross-section of: exposure to climate hazards, the added vulnerability of chemical manufacturing sites to particular hazards such as flooding and wildfire, and financial criticality to FMC's business enterprise. This enables FMC to determine estimates of potential financial losses at these facilities due to physical risks of climate change, including water-related hazards. Sustainability impacts will be integrated in the capital deployment process to assist in mitigating acute and chronic physical climate risks.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ IEA NZE 2050

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Liability

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.6ºC - 1.9ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2022

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

☑ Impact of nature footprint on reputation

☑ Impact of nature service delivery on consumer

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Level of action (from local to global)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Aggressive Climate Action: Using the IEA NZE 2050 and IPCC SSP1 scenarios, this scenario assumes average global temperature rise of 1.7C between 2041 -2060 and 1.8C between 2081 -2100 compared to the preindustrial age. This scenario is characterized by driving forces such as ambitious global collaboration by governments, society and industry towards climate-related commitments, laws, and regulations determined to reduce GHG emissions and negative environmental impacts. These measures could intensify transitory changes like new regulations for FMC. The rapid reduction of GHG emissions is expected to lead to lower climate-related events or physical risks in the long-term.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Aggressive Climate Action: The IEA NZE 2050 and IPCC SSP1 scenarios are relevant for FMC's Climate Transition Plan and overall sustainability strategy as it aligns with the company's commitment to net-zero. This scenario provides insights for FMC to understand the necessary steps required to achieve our net-zero 2035 goals and provides alignment with the Paris Agreement, while understanding the unique risks and opportunities that may arise when transition risks are more significant. For the aggressive climate action model, FMC relied on data and publicly available climate scenarios from leading scientific organizations such as the IPCC for physical risks (SSP1) and the IEA (NZE 2050) for transition risks.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ IEA APS

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Acute physical

☑ Market
☑ Liability
☑ Reputation
☑ Technology
☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:
☑ 2.5ºC - 2.9ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2022

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply
☑ 2030
☑ 2040
☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts
☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Stakeholder and customer demands
☑ Consumer sentiment
☑ Impact of nature footprint on reputation
☑ Impact of nature service delivery on consumer

Regulators, legal and policy regimes
☑ Global regulation

☑ Level of action (from local to global)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Moderate Climate Action: Using the IEA APS and IPCC SSP3 scenarios, this scenario assumes average global temperature rise of 2C between 2041 -2060 and 2.7C between 2081 -2100 compared to the preindustrial age. This scenario is a convergence of certain aspects that could take place in the insufficient and aggressive scenarios, characterized by driving forces such as moderate emissions reductions and consistent application of laws and provisions among governments. The moderate pace of action is expected to result in a slower pace of emissions reductions and higher frequency and intensity of physical risks, severe ecosystem and biodiversity loss, and large reduction of available agricultural lands.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Moderate Climate Action: The IEA APS and IPCC SSP3 scenarios are relevant for FMC's Climate Transition Plan and overall sustainability strategy as it helps FMC understand the feasibility of meeting environmental targets, including net-zero 2035, under current commitments and build resilience when both physical and transition risks are significant. For the moderate climate action model, FMC relied on data and publicly available climate scenarios from leading scientific organizations such as the IPCC for physical risks (SSP3) and the IEA (APS) for transition risks.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ IEA STEPS (previously IEA NPS)

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy
☑ Market
☑ Liability
☑ Reputation
☑ Technology
☑ Acute physical
☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2022

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030
☑ 2040
☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment
☑ Impact of nature footprint on reputation

☑ Impact of nature service delivery on consumer

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Level of action (from local to global)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Insufficient Climate Action: Using the IEA STEPS and IPCC SSP5 scenarios, this scenario assumes average global temperature rise of 2.4C between 2041 -2060 and 4.4C between 2081 -2100 compared to the pre-industrial age. This scenario is characterized by less ambitious emissions reductions and wide range of laws and provisions across the globe. The lack of action is expected to result in the slowest pace of emissions reductions and highest frequency and intensity of physical risks, severe ecosystem and biodiversity loss, and large reductions of available agricultural lands.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Insufficient Climate Action: The IEA STEPS and IPCC SSP5 scenarios are relevant for FMC's Climate Transition Plan and overall sustainability strategy as it helps FMC understand the possibility of adapting to climate change and meeting goals against a more conversative benchmark and understand what actions may need to be taken in the face of extreme physical risks. For the insufficient climate action model, FMC relied on data and publicly available climate scenarios from leading scientific organizations such as the IPCC for physical risks (SSP5) and the IEA (STEPS) for transition risks.
[Add row]

(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization’s scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

☑ Capacity building

☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

FMC conducted scenario analysis to identify climate-related risks and opportunities. In line with TCFD, these analyses leveraged multiple time horizons (2030, 2040, 2050) and scenarios (IEA and IPCC) as published by the International Energy Agency (IEA) and the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). Through this scenario analysis, FMC was able to integrate the identification and management of risks and opportunities with our net-zero strategy and governance structure through the publication of our first Climate Transition Plan. FMC outlines all model conditions, including time horizons, reference scenarios, and identified risks and opportunities as a part of our Climate Transition Plan, which is available alongside our 2023 Sustainability Report. One business process that was influenced in 2023 by our scenario analysis, specifically for climate-related risks and opportunities was transition planning. FMC has identified reaching our target of net-zero by 2035 as a key component of our plan to mitigate climate risks and maximize opportunities and outlines our strategy to reduce Scopes 1 and 2 in our Climate Transition Plan. Our strategy for achieving net-zero GHG emissions in our operations is based on using less energy and clean energy. We are prioritizing the locations responsible for most of our emissions: five sites where we manufacture our active ingredients, which makes up 64% of our Scopes 1 and 2 emissions. In 2023, we secured 100% of the electricity for our Mobile, Alabama, site from wind power via bundled Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs), which is one of our five active ingredient sites.

Water

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

☑ Capacity building

☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

FMC conducted a scenario analysis to identify climate-related risks and opportunities, including water. In line with TCFD, these analyses leveraged multiple time horizons (2030, 2040, 2050) and scenarios (IEA and IPCC) as published by the International Energy Agency (IEA) and the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). Through this scenario analysis, FMC was able to integrate the identification and management of risks and opportunities, including other environmental-related risks such as water risks due to extreme weather events, with our net-zero strategy and governance structure through the publication of our first Climate Transition Plan. FMC outlines all model conditions, including time horizons, reference scenarios, and identified risks and opportunities as a part of our Climate Transition Plan, which is available alongside our 2023 Sustainability Report. One business process that was influenced in 2023 by our scenario analysis, specifically for water-related risks and opportunities was target setting and transition planning alongside capacity building. FMC is continuing to make progress on achieving sustainable water practices at our sites, prioritizing our sites identified as high-risk water sites. In 2023, we improved water efficiency by 25% at our high-risk sites by installing technologies to recover solvents and treat and reuse water on-site. In addition, we continue to make improvements in water management that increase our sites' resiliency during extreme weather events such as hurricanes, prioritizing sites that are at risk for severe weather events due to climate change. [Fixed row]

(5.2) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan?

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.2.4) Plan explicitly commits to cease all spending on, and revenue generation from, activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to add an explicit commitment within the next two years

(5.2.6) Explain why your organization does not explicitly commit to cease all spending on and revenue generation from activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

As FMC has established a 2035 net-zero goal that has been validated by SBTi, we are committed to significantly reducing emissions by 90%, while the remaining 10% of emissions may be offset. At this time, FMC is still evaluating our portfolio and are unsure regarding the development of technologies to completely disconnect from fossil fuels and are mindful of technological and economic constraints. We will continue to monitor the development of alternative fuel options and are firmly committed to the significant reduction of fossil fuels.

(5.2.7) Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ We do not have a feedback mechanism in place, but we plan to introduce one within the next two years

(5.2.10) Description of key assumptions and dependencies on which the transition plan relies

In developing our Climate Transition Plan, FMC consulted frameworks by the Transition Plan Taskforce (TPT), TCFD and CDP. It outlines the climate-related scenario analyses completed to evaluate physical and transition risks and opportunities. In line with TCFD, these analyses leveraged multiple time horizons and scenarios as published by the International Energy Agency (IEA) and the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). In outlining our Net-Zero Strategy for Scopes 1, 2 and 3, several key assumptions are listed here: 1 - Business Growth: Projected increase in Scopes 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions between 2021-2035 assumes positive business growth. 2 - Scopes 1 and 2: Our long-term reductions will be dependent on the availability of new technologies and infrastructure to electrify our fleet and manufacturing equipment at scale. Emissions reductions are dependent on clean electricity availability and consumption. Expected reduction from electricity grid is based on the International Energy Agency (IEA) Announced Pledges Scenario (APS). 3 - Scope 3: A certain amount of Scope 3 emissions reductions in Categories 3, 4, and 5 have not been accounted for. Emissions reductions required to reach our net-zero threshold that have not been attributed to a specific lever. This accounts for improvements in data granularity (i.e., spend to weight/activity to supplier-specific emission factors) and emerging technologies becoming scalable and cost effective. 4 - SBTi Methodology and Net-Zero: We have aligned with the SBTi Methodology to establish our Net-Zero Threshold. Net-Zero for Scopes 1 and 2 is equivalent to a 90% absolute reduction in Scopes 1 & 2, while the remaining 10% may be offset in line with SBTi. Scope 3 GHG emissions is equivalent to a 90% absolute reduction in Scope 3 SBTi boundary, while the remaining 10% may be offset in line with SBTi. Emissions in Scope 3 SBTi boundary account for 90% of total Scope 3 emissions.

(5.2.11) Description of progress against transition plan disclosed in current or previous reporting period

2024 is FMC's first year publishing our Climate Transition Plan and we will continue to report progress against our Climate Transition Plan in future sustainability and CDP reports. In 2023, FMC reduced Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 18% and Scope 3 by 27% in comparison to our base year.

(5.2.12) Attach any relevant documents which detail your climate transition plan (optional)

FMC-8167 2023 Sustainability Report_r12 Digital Final_Compressed.pdf

(5.2.13) Other environmental issues that your climate transition plan considers

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(5.2.14) Explain how the other environmental issues are considered in your climate transition plan

Water is integrated into our climate transition plan in the disclosure of our climate-related risks and opportunities, which is informed by scenario analysis. As a part of scenario analysis, FMC identified key physical risks related to water, including acute physical risks such as extreme precipitation, flood and water stress and chronic physical risk such as chronic precipitation. Additionally, water is integrated into our overarching governance structure around climate issues at FMC. FMC's global Environmental Sustainability Workgroup leads programs and initiatives that drive progress toward our 2035 environmental goals, including net-zero, waste and water. Additional information regarding our climate transition plan can be found on pages 45-49 of our sustainability report.
[Fixed row]

(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?

(5.3.1) Environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Select from:

☑ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

(5.3.2) Business areas where environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy

Select all that apply

☑ Products and services

☑ Upstream/downstream value chain

☑ Investment in R&D

☑ Operations

[Fixed row]

(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

(Situation) Our markets are affected by climatic conditions, which could adversely impact crop pricing and pest infestations. Example, a prolonged drought may result in decreased demand for our products. The more gradual effects of persistent temperature change in geographies with significant agricultural lands may result in changes in lands suitable for agriculture or changes in the mix of crops suitable for cultivation and the pests that may be present in such geographies. (Task) we are committed to developing environmentally conscious, as defined in our Climate Transition Plan that can effectively maximize farmers' yields and provide cost-effective alternatives to chemistries which may be prone to resistance. This product development affects our product strategy in medium- and long-term time horizons. (Action) One of the most substantive decisions FMC has made is to ensure FMC's plant health business is developing new bioinsecticides, bionematicides, biofungicides, bioherbicides and biostimulants at our European Innovation Center in Hørsholm, Denmark. These biological products feature new modes of action and excellent sustainability profiles. Biologicals offer benefits beyond their environmental profile. They can help plants overcome difficult growing conditions, fight disease and even assist in regulating the plant's uptake of nutrients and use of limited water. This decision represents a case study of the most substantial strategic decision(s) made in this area to date that have been influenced by the climate-related risks and opportunities (Result) An example of a biopesticide FMC launched for soybeans in the U.S. is Zironar biofungicide/bionematicide. Zironar is a biofungicide and bionematicide with the added benefits of a biostimulant. Applied at planting, it has been shown to increase root branching, which strengthens plants and helps them use water more efficiently. Zironar biofungicide/bionematicide was launched for use in cotton, corn and sugar beets in 2023.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

FMC considers the impact of climate change in our procurement strategy and value chain engagement. (Situation) As a part of our climate scenario analysis, supply chain disruption was identified as a key risk as extreme weather events attributable to climate change may result in, among other things, physical damage to our property and equipment, and interruptions to our supply chain. The inability to obtain the critical raw materials or operate under contract manufacturing arrangements could adversely impact our ability to produce certain products. (Task) Our value chain was considered in our climate scenario analysis, which looked at physical and transition risks, including risks to our upstream supply chain (Scope 3 emissions is about 1.48 million tCO2e in 2023 - over 90% of FMC's total emissions). (Action) Partnering with suppliers to reduce their GHG emissions is critical to achieving our net-zero targets as well as supporting broader climate change risk mitigation efforts. FMC is partnering with EcoVadis – one of the world's largest providers of business sustainability ratings and a leading supplier evaluation platform – to develop a broader supplier engagement strategy around ESG and help reduce our Scope 3 emissions. FMC has committed to net-zero 2035, including reducing 90% of our Scope 3 emissions. (Result) As an example, in 2023, we conducted an analysis of Direct Chemicals and Logistics suppliers to determine which would be onboarded in FMC's first wave of the EcoVadis ESG assessment. In our first year of engagement with EcoVadis, an additional 35 of our suppliers completed their assessment – representing a 70% success rate. A total of 366 FMC suppliers have been assessed by EcoVadis, covering approximately 12% of our Scope 3 base year emissions. These assessments help our suppliers establish action plans to improve their ESG performance and also increase transparency across our value chain.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

FMC considers impact of climate change in our long- and medium- R&D strategy. (Situation) Demand for food is sharply increasing due to a rising population. This, along with climate pressures, results in fewer acres of arable land per capita. Increased innovation is required to protect growers from associated climate risks and tap into climate opportunities. (Task) FMC is committed to addressing climate related risk and opportunities in our R&D pipeline. In our product portfolio, we also see market opportunities for our products to address climate change and its impacts. FMC provides products and technologies that support an increase in crop yields and/or water efficiency, which will help to reduce the effects of climate change on growers and support them in meeting increasing food demand. For example, FMC's agricultural products can help customers support increase yield, carbon intensity of crops and enable water and nutrient efficiency. Our products can also help growers adapt to more unpredictable growing conditions and the effects these types of threats have on crops. (Action)To determine if a project is sustainably-advantaged, FMC utilizes the Sustainability Assessment Tool. This tool compares our R&D projects to a benchmark product currently in the market through a series of questions in 6 categories with Climate change being a key category. (Result) FMC has dedicated over 99% of its 2023 R&D spend on developing sustainably advantaged products, which are products that address global challenges like climate concerns, scarce resources, food and health expectations, land competition or environmental consciousness. This decision is a case study of the most substantial strategic decision(s) made in this area to date that have been influenced by the climate-related risks and opportunities.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

FMC considers impact of climate change in our medium and long-term operational strategy. We produce products through a combination of owned facilities and contract manufacturers. We own and operate large-scale active ingredient manufacturing facilities with a wide geographic spread. FMC conducted a climate-related, physical risk scenario analysis for our operations where we considered the impacts of a number of physical climate-related risks to each of our assets under RCP 8.5 for 2030 and 2050. FMC recognizes that the medium and long-term physical impacts of climate change will continue to manifest themselves going forward and may put some of our facilities at risk. (Situation) FMC recognizes that the medium and long-term physical impacts of climate change will continue to manifest themselves going forward, which may put some of our facilities at risk. (Task) FMC is examining options to protect our resources close to sea level against stronger storm surges and more frequent rain events. (Action) To address these challenges, the FMC Manati site sought to implement sustainability initiatives that reduce the site's reliance on electricity from the grid and allow it to benefit from extreme rain events. In 2023, the Manati team initiated a multi-stage cooling tower optimization project that

included installing a variable frequency drive (VFD) to optimize fan speeds and a rainwater harvesting system that has the capacity to collect up to 22,000 gallons of rainwater monthly. (Result) As a result of the VFD and using rainwater as a water source for the cooling tower, FMC found that the site improved energy efficiency by 75 percent, reduced well water consumption by 25 percent, and reduced wastewater by 21 percent. The reduced energy demand and use of stormwater runoff improved the site's resiliency during climate-related events like hurricanes.
[Add row]

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

- ☑ Assets
- ☑ Revenues
- ☑ Liabilities
- ☑ Direct costs
- ☑ Indirect costs
- ☑ Access to capital
- ☑ Capital allocation
- ☑ Capital expenditures
- ☑ Acquisitions and divestments

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☑ Risks
- ☑ Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

- ☑ Climate change

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

The effects of climate change such as rising sea levels, drought, flooding and general volatility in seasonal temperatures could adversely affect our operations and market globally. Extreme weather events attributable may result in, among other things, physical damage to our property and equipment, and interruptions to our supply chain. Climate change may also impact markets in which we sell our products, where, for example, a prolonged drought may result in decreased demand for our products. The more gradual effects of persistent temperature change in geographies with significant agricultural lands may result in changes in lands suitable for agriculture or changes in the mix of crops suitable for cultivation and the pests that may be present in such geographies. Additionally, changes in the governmental regulation of greenhouse gases, depending on their nature and scope, could subject our manufacturing operations to significant additional costs or limits on operations. (Situation) Demand for food is sharply increasing due to a rising population. This, along with climate pressures, results in fewer acres of arable land per capita. Increased innovation is required to protect growers from associated climate risks and tap into climate opportunities. (Task) FMC is committed to addressing climate related risk and opportunities in our R&D pipeline. In our product portfolio, we also see market opportunities for our products to address climate change and its impacts. As we are evaluating our investments in new products in R&D, future looking market information (including impacts of climate change) is critical in our decision making (Action)To determine if a project is sustainably advantaged, FMC utilizes the Sustainability Assessment Tool. In order for a new product to advance to the next stage gate the product must be sustainably advantaged. This guides our overall R&D funding decisions. (Result) FMC has dedicated over 99% of its 2023 R&D spend on developing sustainably advantaged products. This decision is a case study that represents strategic decision(s) made in this area to date that have been influenced by the climate-related risks and opportunities.
[Add row]

(5.4) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition
	Select from: ☑ No, but we plan to in the next two years

[Fixed row]

(5.5) Does your organization invest in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products or services related to your sector activities?

(5.5.1) Investment in low-carbon R&D

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.5.2) Comment

FMC will continue to invest in low-carbon R&D as we make progress on our 2035 Net-Zero goal. As we develop new active ingredients and formulations, optimization and efficiency in the production of these products will be a component of our R&D process and is critical to reaching our goal
[Fixed row]

(5.5.3) Provide details of your organization's investments in low-carbon R&D for chemical production activities over the last three years.

Row 1

(5.5.3.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Radical process redesign

(5.5.3.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Pilot demonstration

(5.5.3.3) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

1.3

(5.5.3.5) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

5

(5.5.3.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

FMC has established teams who are responsible for conducting research in process efficiencies, including energy efficiency and emissions reductions activities (i.e. radical process redesign). As a part of this work, the technical centers have dedicated budgets towards this work, which often involve research and development in low-carbon chemical production processes. This is a sample of low carbon research and development for chemical productive activities at a technical center in the pilot demonstration phase and does not represent the full scope of work done at FMC around this topic. These investments in low-carbon R&D provide a pathway for FMC to develop and implement sustainable solutions, reduce emissions, drive innovation, and align with our net-zero 2035 goal. Radical process redesign assists in reducing carbon in our production activities, which serves as another pathway to reduce our Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions at our sites. Therefore, spend on radical process redesigns and other methods to achieve our net-zero goals is anticipated to increase.

Row 2

(5.5.3.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Unable to disaggregate by technology area

(5.5.3.3) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

99

(5.5.3.5) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

100

(5.5.3.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

In 2023, 99% of FMC's R&D investments in 2023 were towards sustainably advantaged products, in alignment with our 2025 Sustainability Goal. FMC utilizes the Sustainability Assessment Tool to determine if new active ingredients and formulated products in our R&D pipeline are sustainably advantaged. This assessment, along with other stewardship processes and tools, are used as part our process to introduce new products. This target is aligned with our Climate Transition Plan as R&D activities to develop sustainably advantaged products to meet changing customer demand.
[Add row]

(5.9) What is the trend in your organization’s water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?

(5.9.1) Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

-16

(5.9.2) Anticipated forward trend for CAPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.3) Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

6

(5.9.4) Anticipated forward trend for OPEX (+/- % change)

-40

(5.9.5) Please explain

Decreased water CAPEX in 2023 is due to the completion of several large water-related capital projects in 2022 and due to cost saving efforts in the second half of 2023. OPEX trends reported is inclusive of the water and sewage utility spend. In 2023 we experienced an increased in water-related OPEX using the boundary of water and sewage utility spend because we increased both water withdrawals and water discharges. This was largely due to increased maintenance and cleanout activities during periods of lower production at our manufacturing sites. Anticipated trends are due to no large water-related CAPEX projects planned near-term and continued efforts to reduce our operating costs use and therefore water-related OPEX.
[Fixed row]

(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities

Select from:
☑ No, but we plan to in the next two years

(5.10.3) Primary reason for not pricing environmental externalities

Select from:

☑ No standardized procedure

(5.10.4) Explain why your organization does not price environmental externalities

FMC recognizes the importance of pricing environmental externalities but also is mindful of the complexity and lack of global consensus in defining and pricing externalities without standardized procedures. We are committed to understanding these challenges and are actively exploring the best ways to incorporate them into our sustainability decisions. In the interim, we are focusing on achieving our sustainability goals through means, including the procurement of renewable energy and energy efficiency projects, as outlined in our Climate Transition Plan.
[Fixed row]

(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?

Suppliers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

Customers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

Investors and shareholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

Other value chain stakeholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(5.11.3) Primary reason for not engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Lack of internal resources, capabilities, or expertise (e.g., due to organization size)

(5.11.4) Explain why you do not engage with this stakeholder on environmental issues

FMC engages with our key strategic suppliers, customers, and investors on environmental issues, including climate change and water. Additional engagement with other value chain members is being further explored at this time and will be implemented when feasible and appropriate for FMC's Sustainability Strategy and overall goals.
[Fixed row]

(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?

Climate change

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

☑ Other, please specify :energy consumption and efficiency

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

FMC uses EcoVadis methodology and scoring guidelines to assess supplier performance across 21 sustainability criteria including energy consumption & GHGs. The threshold for supplier performance on impacts on the environment is on a 0-100 scale, with 0 being insufficient, 25 partial, 50 good, 75 advanced and 100 outstanding. Suppliers ranked insufficient or partial are considered to meet the threshold for substantive impacts on the environment and indicate areas for corrective actions.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

4

Water

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Dependence on water

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

FMC uses EcoVadis methodology and scoring guidelines to assess supplier performance across 21 sustainability criteria including water. The threshold for supplier performance on impacts on the environment is on a 0-100 scale, with 0 being insufficient, 25 partial, 50 good, 75 advanced and 100 outstanding. Suppliers ranked insufficient or partial are considered to meet the threshold for substantive impacts on the environment and indicate areas for corrective actions.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ Unknown

[Fixed row]

(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to climate change

☑ Procurement spend

☑ Other, please specify **:**Scope 3 GHG Emissions

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

FMC reviews annual greenhouse gas emissions calculations for all suppliers in Direct Chemicals, Packaging and Logistics categories, and identifies a group of suppliers with highest emissions in each category. This list is also reviewed from a Procurement strategy perspective, to identify key suppliers to our Business. Supplier engagement is done to understand whether they have set environmental goals, have implemented or have plans to implement projects on energy reduction or energy transition to renewable sources, or have bio-based materials in their portfolio.

Water

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Leverage over suppliers

☑ Strategic status of suppliers

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

FMC focuses some of our current sustainability efforts on third-party companies (tollers) that provide high value Active Ingredients and intermediates. Through contractual agreements with these tollers, FMC has an opportunity to directly influence process improvements, including waste generation and water usage. [Fixed row]

(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Climate change

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☑ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☑ No, we do not have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

FMC's Supplier Code of Conduct and Sustainability Sourcing Statement define the company's expectations of suppliers on ESG topics. All potential suppliers are evaluated through the Supplier Selection and Approval Process, which outlines requirements for due diligence, screening and third-party risk assessments. Additionally, through FMC's Sustainable Sourcing Statement, expectations around environment and climate change are outlined for suppliers. As we work to reach our approved science-based targets (SBT) developed via the Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi) and long-term goal of net-zero by 2035, we expect our suppliers to measure and report their greenhouse gas emissions, at least annually, in connection with their operations (Scopes 1 and 2) and across their value chain (Scope 3). Our suppliers are highly encouraged to increase their environmental commitment by establishing reduction goals or their SBT publicly, other environmental initiatives beyond carbon, such as those impacting biodiversity, pollution, waste, circularity and plastics, and report to international reporting frameworks.

Water

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☑ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☑ No, we do not have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

FMC's Supplier Code of Conduct and Sustainability Sourcing Statement define the company's expectations of suppliers on ESG topics. All potential suppliers are evaluated through the Supplier Selection and Approval Process, which outlines requirements for due diligence, screening and third-party risk assessments. Additionally, through FMC's Sustainable Sourcing Statement, expectations around environment and climate change are outlined for suppliers. As we work to reach our approved science-based targets (SBT) developed via the Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi) and long-term goal of net-zero by 2035, we expect our suppliers to measure and report their greenhouse gas emissions, at least annually, in connection with their operations (Scopes 1 and 2) and across their value chain (Scope 3). Our suppliers are highly encouraged to increase their environmental commitment by establishing reduction goals or their SBT publicly, other environmental initiatives beyond carbon, such as those impacting biodiversity, pollution, waste, circularity and plastics, and report to international reporting frameworks.
[Fixed row]

(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Environmental disclosure through a non-public platform

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier scorecard or rating

☑ Supplier self-assessment

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

FMC's Supplier Code of Conduct and Sustainability Sourcing Statement define the company's expectations of suppliers on ESG topics. All potential suppliers are evaluated through the Supplier Selection and Approval Process, which outlines requirements for due diligence, screening and third-party risk assessments. In 2023, the Procurement Center of Excellence (COE) refreshed FMC's due diligence process for vetting FMC's supply base. The COE worked with key stakeholders throughout FMC to review supplier risks related to each functional area, and developed an improved supplier questionnaire that was launched along with training to requesters, risk area stakeholders and supplier master data specialists. In addition, FMC partnered with EcoVadis in 2023 to expand supply chain visibility and engagement. EcoVadis monitors global supply chains through assessments that enable FMC to evaluate suppliers based on criteria such as environmental impact, labor and human rights, ethics, and sustainable procurement, including location and industry specific factors.

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Total water withdrawal volumes reduction

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier self-assessment

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

FMC's Supplier Code of Conduct and Sustainability Sourcing Statement define the company's expectations of suppliers on ESG topics. All potential suppliers are evaluated through the Supplier Selection and Approval Process, which outlines requirements for due diligence, screening and third-party risk assessments. In 2023, the Procurement Center of Excellence (COE) refreshed FMC's due diligence process for vetting FMC's supply base. The COE worked with key stakeholders throughout FMC to review supplier risks related to each functional area, and developed an improved supplier questionnaire that was launched along with training to requesters, risk area stakeholders and supplier master data specialists. In addition, FMC partnered with EcoVadis in 2023 to expand supply chain visibility and engagement. EcoVadis monitors global supply chains through assessments that enable FMC to evaluate suppliers based on criteria such as environmental impact, labor and human rights, ethics, and sustainable procurement, including location and industry specific factors.
[Add row]

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization's supplier engagement on environmental issues.

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Information collection

☑ Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Facilitate adoption of a unified climate transition approach with suppliers

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

FMC's Supplier Engagement strategy is rooted in our SBTI-approved Net-Zero by 2035 goal, where Scope 3 accounts for over 90% of FMC's total GHG emissions. Our suppliers play a critical role in our journey to net-zero. We are partnering with EcoVadis – one of the world's largest providers of business sustainability ratings and a leading supplier evaluation platform – to develop a broader supplier engagement strategy around ESG. A total of 366 FMC suppliers have been assessed by EcoVadis, covering approximately 12% of our Scope 3 base year emissions. In 2023, we conducted an analysis of Direct Chemicals and Logistics suppliers to

determine which would be onboarded in FMC's first wave of the EcoVadis ESG assessment. In our first year of engagement with EcoVadis, an additional 35 of our suppliers completed their assessment – representing a 70% success rate. These assessments help our suppliers establish action plans to improve their ESG performance and also increase transparency across our value chain. FMC utilizes the information provided through EcoVadis to track carbon emissions from suppliers and understand their relative carbon maturity. EcoVadis will help FMC prioritize supplier engagement, and for suppliers that do not have a sufficient carbon emissions program or targets, FMC will be able to work with suppliers to establish emissions tracking and targets. For suppliers that are rated highly by EcoVadis for their carbon management, FMC will be able to work with suppliers to gather verified, supplier-specific data to improve the emission factor accuracy of our Scope 3 GHG emissions. In 2023, FMC reduced SBTi Boundary Scope 3 GHG Emissions by 27% in comparison to the 2021 Baseline.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement **:**Tracking GHG Emissions

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☑ Unknown

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Total water withdrawal volumes reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Information collection

☑ Collect water quantity information at least annually from suppliers (e.g., withdrawal and discharge volumes)

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with suppliers on innovative business models and corporate renewable energy sourcing mechanisms

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

FMC's manufacturing model includes production of Active Ingredients and final products within our FMC facilities as well sourcing third-party companies to manufacture Active Ingredients, intermediates and final products. FMC focuses some of our current sustainability third-party engagements on relevant third-party companies (tollers) that provide high value Active Ingredients and intermediates. Through contractual agreements with these tollers, FMC has an opportunity to directly influence process improvements, including waste generation and GHG emissions. These tollers are incentivized to submit sustainability resource data, which can be used to track key tollers on their environmental impact, cost of goods sold and total impact on production. FMC tracks sustainability data from some of these major tollers, tracking resource use (i.e., GHG emissions, water, waste, energy, etc.) on a regular basis. This information can be used as part of the overall evaluation of our suppliers. During this evaluation, FMC will review the supplier performance to verify compliance with the contract requirements. The impact of engagement is measured by successfully implemented process improvement projects that result in reduction in GHG emissions, waste generated and/or water usage.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ No, this engagement is unrelated to meeting an environmental requirement

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:
☑ Unknown
[Add row]

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:
☑ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing
☑ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks
☑ Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services
☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:
☑ 26-50%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:
☑ Unknown

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Rationale for Engagement: FMC is committed to engaging with our stockholders and regularly connect with them throughout the year to answer their questions and solicit their views. In addition, we also conduct a regular outreach process during January and February. Following the strong stockholder support (approximately 91%) of our Say on Pay proposal last spring and the engaging conversations with stockholders on environmental, social and governance (ESG) topics over the last year, we conducted another outreach on ESG, including our climate change, waste and water-related efforts. Coverage: Since the 2023 proxy statement, we contacted 50 stockholders (representing approximately 70% of our common shares outstanding) offering to engage with them and held 17 calls or meetings with stockholders (representing approximately 45% of our common shares outstanding) during this engagement cycle. We discussed the Company's continued progress on environmental goals including our 2035 goals towards net-zero, waste to beneficial reuse, and implementing sustainable water practices, including the approval of our Net-Zero by 2035 target by the Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi) and balancing operating costs and maintaining focus on efficiency while driving sustainability initiatives.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Beneficial Outcomes: By engaging with stockholders, FMC has the opportunity to educate investors on our environmental-related performance and strategy. This enables FMC to align our vision for a sustainable future with shareholders, helping to drive stakeholder alignment and demonstrate the importance of our commitments. FMC has received positive feedback from stockholders regarding our ESG programs and commitments, including our net-zero, waste and water-related goals. This enables FMC to be seen as a leader in the sustainability space, engaging not only with customers but also stakeholders and deepen relationships. Measure of Success: FMC measures the success of engagement by the # of stockholders we engage with regarding ESG-related issues, including climate change and water, relative to our percentage of common shares outstanding. In 2023, FMC contacted 50 stockholders to engage with them regarding ESG performance, including waste, climate change and water, and held 17 calls or meetings with stockholders. While this is a decline since 2022 (34% engagement as opposed to 40% engagement), these stockholders represent 45% of our shares outstanding (an increase from 32% in 2022).

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks

☑ Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Rationale for Engagement: FMC is committed to engaging with our stockholders and regularly connect with them throughout the year to answer their questions and solicit their views. In addition, we also conduct a regular outreach process during January and February. Following the strong stockholder support (approximately 91%) of our Say on Pay proposal last spring and the engaging conversations with stockholders on environmental, social and governance (ESG) topics over the last year, we conducted another outreach on ESG, including our climate change, waste and water-related efforts. Coverage: Since the 2023 proxy statement, we contacted 50 stockholders (representing approximately 70% of our common shares outstanding) offering to engage with them and held 17 calls or meetings with stockholders (representing approximately 45% of our common shares outstanding) during this engagement cycle. We discussed the Company's continued progress on environmental goals including our 2035 goals towards net-zero, waste to beneficial reuse, and implementing sustainable water practices, including the approval of our Net-Zero by 2035 target by the Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi) and balancing operating costs and maintaining focus on efficiency while driving sustainability initiatives.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Beneficial Outcomes: By engaging with stockholders, FMC has the opportunity to educate investors on our environmental-related performance and strategy. This enables FMC to align our vision for a sustainable future with shareholders, helping to drive stakeholder alignment and demonstrate the importance of our commitments. FMC has received positive feedback from stockholders regarding our ESG programs and commitments, including our net-zero, waste and water-related goals. This enables FMC to be seen as a leader in the sustainability space, engaging with shareholders and deepen relationships. Measure of Success: FMC measures the success of engagement by the number of stockholders we engage with regarding ESG-related issues, including climate change and water, relative to our percentage of common shares outstanding. In 2023, FMC contacted 50 stockholders to engage with them regarding ESG performance, including waste, climate change and water, and held 17 calls or meetings with stockholders. While this is a decline since 2022 (34% engagement as opposed to 40% engagement), these stockholders represent 45% of our shares outstanding (an increase from 32% in 2022).

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Align your organization's goals to support customers' targets and ambitions

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Rationale for Engagement: Rationale for Engagement: One of the identified transition risks from TCFD Scenario Analyses highlighted how climate change may impact markets in which we sell our products. The more gradual effects of persistent temperature change in geographies with significant agricultural lands may result in changes in lands suitable for agriculture or changes in the mix of crops suitable for cultivation and the pests that may be present in such geographies. Farmers in various locals increasingly struggle with disease, insect, and pest control. To tackle this problem, FMC teams in different countries are developing educational campaigns to highlight product stewardship and sustainability with innovative crop protection solutions. Although most of our sales are not directly to farmers, engagement with them as end users is essential to understand their needs and help educate them on product use requirements. For the purposes of responding to CDP, customers, in this instance, refer to farmers, who are typically end users of FMC products.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Beneficial Outcomes: By engaging with stakeholders, FMC can educate end users on how to use our products correctly, obtaining the best results and mitigating environmental impacts. At the same time, this enables FMC to share its vision for a sustainable future and to learn more about our customers, opportunities, risks, and impacts. Measure of Success: FMC measures the success of engagement by the number of projects and customers we engage with regarding environmental issues. In the APAC region, for example, more than ten thousand small holder farmers from different countries participated in a transformative and educative program, which is a significant step towards sustainability and product stewardship.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks

☑ Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Align your organization's goals to support customers' targets and ambitions

☑ Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Rationale for Engagement: Agriculture currently accounts for 70% of all freshwater withdrawals globally. The impacts of climate change continue to effect water availability, which impacts growers, as shifting weather patterns and extended drought conditions contribute to increasingly challenging growing conditions around the world. In our product portfolio, we see market opportunities for our products to increase beneficial adaptations in response to climate change and its impacts on water availability. FMC has developed products that require significantly less water to manufacture and supply and precision agriculture methods to specifically target problems at the source while using less water. For example, certain FMC products can be used with a drenching technique that shifts growers away from the commonly used but inefficient granular broadcasting technique. By launching a project around drenching, FMC taught growers to target application of the product at the crop root zone, which reduces pesticide waste and water and soil impacts. For the purposes of responding to CDP, customers in this instance refers to farmers, who are typically end users of FMC product.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Beneficial Outcomes: By engaging with stakeholders, FMC can educate end users on how to use our products correctly, obtain the best results, and mitigate environmental impacts. At the same time, this enables FMC to share its vision for a sustainable future and to learn more about our customers, opportunities, risks, and impacts. Measure of Success: FMC measures the success of engagement by the number of projects and, customers we engage with regarding environmental issues. FMC has developed different product stewardship projects worldwide to tackle the issue of chemical trespass (spray drift), for example. In Australia, more than 300 farmers were engaged in workshops. In Pakistan, FMC continued the program with spray contractors to educate growers on this new targeted application and drenching techniques. Through this outreach program, 25,000 growers were reached, accounting for approximately 580,000 acres of sugarcane. Over 250,000 acres of sugarcane were treated using more water-friendly techniques, educating farmers on ways to sustainably use FMC products. FMC measures the success of this program by the number of growers who were taught about the drenching technique to target application at the crop root zone.
[Add row]

(5.13) Has your organization already implemented any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement?

(5.13.1) Environmental initiatives implemented due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(5.13.2) Primary reason for not implementing environmental initiatives

Select from:

☑ Lack of internal resources, capabilities, or expertise (e.g., due to organization size)

(5.13.3) Explain why your organization has not implemented any environmental initiatives

The CDP Supply Chain Membership program is currently not part of FMC's strategic priority. We evaluate our supply chain network internally to identify critical intermediaries and finished products from several suppliers globally. Our focus is on creating a resilient and cost-efficient supply chain that can quickly adapt to changing markets and potential impacts of climate change, aiming to achieve net-zero across our operations and value chain by 2035. We will continue to focus on our internal strategy of reducing emissions in our most material Scope 3 categories through supply chain engagement, mode optimization, and the use of greener and more efficient materials. We will leverage key relationships with suppliers who account for most of our GHG emissions, partnering with them on energy initiatives to help reduce their Scope 1 and 2 emissions over time, thereby reducing FMC's Scope 3 emissions.
[Fixed row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

This consolidation approach is aligned with our GHG reporting boundary according to our internal Inventory Management Plan, which is in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol.

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

To maintain consistency across our environmental disclosures, this consolidation approach is consistent with our GHG reporting boundary.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

To maintain consistency across our environmental disclosures, this consolidation approach is consistent with our GHG reporting boundary.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

To maintain consistency across our environmental disclosures, this consolidation approach is consistent with our GHG reporting boundary.
[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.1.1) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

	Has there been a structural change?
	Select all that apply ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

(7.1.2.1) Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?

Select all that apply
☑ Yes, a change in methodology
☑ Yes, a change in boundary

(7.1.2.2) Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)

Scope 3 Category 4 Upstream Transportation and Distribution methodology changed by transitioning to a hybrid of spend-based and activity-based accounting. Prior years' methodology was only spend-based for this category. Scope 3 Category 12 End of Life Treatment of Sold Products boundary increased to include an additional category of FMC sold products that was not previously reported. Scope 3 Categories 1, 2 and 4 were calculated to reflect the updated commodity-specific inflation and purchaser price emission factors from CEDA Global.
[Fixed row]

(7.1.3) Have your organization’s base year emissions and past years’ emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in 7.1.1 and/or 7.1.2?

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.1.3.2) Scope(s) recalculated

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 3

(7.1.3.3) Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold

FMC uses a significance threshold of 5% for Scope 1 & 2 base year emissions restatement and separately, FMC uses a significance a threshold of 5% for Scope 3 base year emissions restatement. The 5% significance threshold applies to adjustments resulting from structural changes and methodology changes. Should an acquisition occur, FMC allows for a 12- to 24-month integration period for the acquired entity's GHG emissions to be incorporated into FMC's GHG Inventory, depending on the complexity of the acquisition and business activities.

(7.1.3.4) Past years’ recalculation

Select from:
☑ Yes
[Fixed row]

(7.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

Select all that apply

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

(7.3) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

Select from:

☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

Select from:

☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

(7.3.3) Comment

FMC's Scope 2 inventory includes indirect emissions from purchased electricity and steam at Operating Sites, Other Owned Sites and Fleet using invoice information, or substation meter readings that is converted to CO2e. There are no exclusions from FMC's reporting boundary. Residual mix emission factors were used to calculate market-based emissions. Market-based emission factor sources include Association of Issuing Bodies (AIB) European Residual Mixes 2021 and U.S. EPA Green-e 2022. Where residual mix factors were not available and Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs), green tariffs or Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) were not applicable, the location-based emission factor was applied.
[Fixed row]

(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

102605

(7.5.3) Methodological details

FMC reports its greenhouse gas emissions following the guidance in the GRI Standards and, as allowed by the GRI Standards, measured based on the Greenhouse Gas Protocol.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

63275

(7.5.3) Methodological details

FMC reports its greenhouse gas emissions following the guidance in the GRI Standards and, as allowed by the GRI Standards, measured based on the Greenhouse Gas Protocol.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

62450

(7.5.3) Methodological details

FMC reports its greenhouse gas emissions following the guidance in the GRI Standards and, as allowed by the GRI Standards, measured based on the Greenhouse Gas Protocol.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1524300

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Purchased goods and services includes weight-based emissions from the purchase of chemical, and spend-based emissions for packaging, indirect spending by type. Emission factors for direct chemicals were obtained using the ecoinvent v3.8 and Agri-Footprint databases. The CEDA Global database was used to provide the emission factors for packaging and indirect spend.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

27200

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions were calculated using spend-based methodology, multiplying dollars spent from each capital goods expenditure category by an industry specific emission factor from CEDA Global.

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

42800

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions were calculated using a fuel-based methodology for calculating emissions from FMC's fuel and electricity consumption, as reported for FMC's Scope 1 & Scope 2 GHG emissions. Well-to-tank emission factors were obtained from DEFRA/BEIS. Emission factors for transmission and distribution-related electricity losses were obtained from the IEA emission factors database.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

212200

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions were calculated using the CEDA Global spend-based emission factors and was based on our global spend by category (warehousing & storage, air freight, rail freight, ocean freight and truck freight).

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

63800

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions were calculated using waste type, treatment type, and weight of weight disposed with emission factors obtained from ecoinvent. Emissions in this category also included emissions from the transport of waste using average transport distances via trucking. Per the GHG Protocol, waste disposal types with beneficial outputs are assigned a zero waste treatment emission factor as emissions are accounted for by the user of the beneficial output.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1800

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions were calculated using four sub-categories (air, rail, rental car and hotel) based on an activity-based consumption metric for each category. Air, rail and rental car emissions are based on actual distance traveled, and are calculated using DEFRA/BEIS emission factors. Hotel emissions are based on the number of hotel night stays per region, and are calculated using emission factors from the Greenview Hotel Footprinting Tool.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions were calculated using distance-based models, based on employee headcount and commuting data. Employee commuting in the U.S. is calculated using the EPA's emissions factor hub. Employee commuting in the rest of the world is calculated using emission factors from DEFRA/BEIS.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14800

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions from leased assets were quantified using facility type, square footage and headcount. A floor area-based benchmark was used to calculated emissions for each facility type. When floor area information was unavailable, emissions were estimated using headcount or average values.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9600

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions were calculated using weight of outbound products shipped to each country, and downstream shipping distance using truck transportation. Emissions were calculated using emission factors from ecoinvent.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions associated with Category 10 (Processing of Sold Product) are considered "Not Relevant" to FMC and have not been calculated. This is aligned with the WBCSD Chemical Sector Standard "Guidance for Accounting and Reporting Corporate GHG Emissions in the Chemical Sector Value Chain", which emphasizes that "chemical companies are not required to report Scope 3, category 10 emissions, since reliable figures are difficult to obtain, due to the diverse application and customer structure.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions associated with Category 11 (Use of Sold Products) are considered "Not Relevant" as FMC's sold products produce no direct emissions during the use phase.

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

116700

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Category 12 emissions include the end-of-life of FMC's Active Ingredients, third party products that are sold by FMC, and packaging. Emissions from active ingredients and third-party products were calculated using the carbon content and volumes. Packaging emissions were calculated using estimated packaging weight and region-specific waste treatment benchmarks. Material-specific waste treatment emission factors were obtained from DEFRA/BEIS.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions associated with Category 13 (Downstream Leased Assets) are considered "Not Relevant" as all emissions associated with the operations of assets leased to other entities by FMC are currently accounted for within FMC's Scope 1 & 2 inventory.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions associated with Category 14 (Franchises) are considered "Not Relevant" as FMC's business does not involve the use of franchises.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions associated with Category 15 (Investments) are considered "Not Relevant" as FMC's total investment portfolio is valued at less than 0.1% of FMC's market capitalization.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

No other upstream emissions.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

No other downstream emissions.
[Fixed row]

(7.6) What were your organization’s gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

81000

(7.6.3) Methodological details

FMC reports its greenhouse gas emissions following the guidance in the GRI Standards and, as allowed by the GRI Standards, measured based on the Greenhouse Gas Protocol. FMC-calculated Scope 1 emissions include emissions from the combustion of fuels for business operations (including, but not limited to equipment operation and maintenance, manufacturing processes, building operation, refrigeration, etc.) from Operating Sites, Other Owned Sites, Fleet, and fugitives. There are no exclusions from FMC's reporting boundary. Emissions factors used to quantify Scope 1 GHG emissions are from DEFRA/BEIS 2022 and from the Danish Energy Agency 2022. GHG emissions are reported in metric tons of CO2 equivalents (tCO2e). Global Warming Potential (GWP) are obtained from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), Fourth Assessment Report (AR4), 2007. FMC calculated fleet related emissions following a hierarchy of fleet data availability. FMC

calculated emissions first using actual fuel consumption, secondly using actual distance traveled and distance-based emission factors, and third using contractual distance and distance-based emission factors. Emission factors used were obtained from DEFRA/BEIS.

Past year 1

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

88000

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2022

(7.6.3) Methodological details

FMC reports its greenhouse gas emissions following the guidance in the GRI Standards and, as allowed by the GRI Standards, measured based on the Greenhouse Gas Protocol. FMC calculated Scope 1 emissions include emissions from the combustion of fuels for business operations (including, but not limited to equipment operation and maintenance, manufacturing processes, building operation, refrigeration, etc.) from Operating Sites, Other Owned Sites, Fleet, and fugitives. There are no exclusions from FMC's reporting boundary. Emissions factors used to quantify Scope 1 GHG emissions are from DEFRA/BEIS 2022 and from the Danish Energy Agency 2022. GHG emissions are reported in metric tons of CO2 equivalents (tCO2e). Global Warming Potential (GWP) are obtained from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), Fourth Assessment Report (AR4), 2007. FMC calculated fleet related emissions following a hierarchy of fleet data availability. FMC calculated emissions first using actual fuel consumption, secondly using actual distance traveled and distance-based emission factors, and third using contractual distance and distance-based emission factors. Emission factors used were obtained from DEFRA/BEIS.

Past year 2

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

102605

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2021

(7.6.3) Methodological details

FMC reports its greenhouse gas emissions following the guidance in the GRI Standards and, as allowed by the GRI Standards, measured based on the Greenhouse Gas Protocol.
[Fixed row]

(7.7) What were your organization’s gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

59000

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

54000

(7.7.4) Methodological details

FMC reports its greenhouse gas emissions following the guidance in the GRI Standards and, as allowed by the GRI Standards, measured based on the Greenhouse Gas Protocol. FMC's Scope 2 inventory includes indirect emissions from purchased electricity and steam at Operating Sites, Other Owned Sites and Fleet using invoice information, or substation meter readings that is converted to CO2e. There are no exclusions from FMC's reporting boundary. Residual mix emission factors were used to calculate market-based emissions. Market based emission factor sources include Association of Issuing Bodies (AIB) European Residual Mixes 2021 and U.S. EPA Green-e 2022. Where residual mix factors were not available and Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs), green tariffs or Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) were not applicable, the location-based emission factor was applied. Fleet-related Scope 2 emissions were calculated using the grid factor for the country from IEA to estimate the total emissions from the use of electric vehicles.

Past year 1

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

67000

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

72000

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2022

(7.7.4) Methodological details

FMC reports its greenhouse gas emissions following the guidance in the GRI Standards and, as allowed by the GRI Standards, measured based on the Greenhouse Gas Protocol. FMC's Scope 2 inventory includes indirect emissions from purchased electricity and steam at FMC sites, using invoice information and substation meter readings, that is converted to CO2 equivalents (CO2e). There are no exclusions from FMC's reporting boundary. Residual mix emission factors were used to calculate market-based emissions. Market based emission factor sources include AIB European Residual Mixes 2021 and US EPA Green-e 2022. Where residual mix factors were not available and Energy Attribute Certificates were not applicable, the location-based emission factor was applied.

Past year 2

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

63275

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

62450

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2021

(7.7.4) Methodological details

FMC reports its greenhouse gas emissions following the guidance in the GRI Standards and, as allowed by the GRI Standards, measured based on the Greenhouse Gas Protocol. Emissions include FMC's operational footprint associated with manufacturing sites and other FMC owned sites.
[Fixed row]

(7.8) Account for your organization’s gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1191000

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Hybrid method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

FMC calculated emissions include four subcategories: Direct Chemicals, Packaging, Remediation Indirect Spending, and Other Indirect Spending. Emissions for purchased chemicals were calculated using a weight-based methodology and chemical-specific emission factors from ecoinvent v3.10 – IPCC 2021 impact assessment method, Agrifootprint version 10 databases, and supplier-specific Product Carbon Footprints (PCFs) aligned with ISO 14040 and 14044 standards and FMC's internal criteria for supplier PCFs. Where chemical-specific emission factors were not available, an average emission factor for the procurement category grouping was applied. Emissions for purchased packaging, remediation indirect spending, and other indirect spending were calculated using a spend-based methodology with material-specific and industry-specific emission factors, obtained from the Comprehensive Environmental Data Archive (CEDA) Global database.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

19400

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

FMC used spend-based methodology for calculating emissions from capital goods based on fixed asset capitalization policy, multiplying dollar spend from each capital goods expenditure category by industry specific emission factors from CEDA Global.

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

34500

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Fuel-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

90

(7.8.5) Please explain

FMC used a fuel-based method for calculating emissions using fuel and electricity data from FMC's organizational boundary. Well-to-tank emission factors were obtained from DEFRA/BEIS 2022. Emission factors for transmission and distribution-related electricity losses were obtained from the IEA 2022 emission factors database. For renewable energy not produced on site, only emissions from grid losses were considered. Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers is estimated. Most of the data is obtained through utility invoices or directly from our fleet management providers.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

97400

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Hybrid method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

48

(7.8.5) Please explain

FMC calculated emissions using a hybrid methodology with a hierarchy in methodology based on available data. First, a portion of emissions was reported directly from vendors using activity data. Second, if a vendor provided activity data without calculated emissions, the activity data was used to calculate emissions using EcoTransIT World's (ETW) verified methodology. If activity data was not available, emissions were calculated using spend-based methodology, multiplying logistics spending by industry-specific emission factors for each of the five sub-categories of logistics spend (truck freight, ocean freight, air freight, rail freight and warehousing & storage) obtained from the CEDA Global database.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

36700

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Waste-type-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

FMC's waste-related emissions from third-party disposal and treatment of waste were calculated using an activity-based methodology based on waste type, treatment type, and weight of waste disposed, with emission factors obtained from the ecoinvent v3.10 database and average transport distances from the European Commission EeBGuide. Per the GHG Protocol, waste disposal types with beneficial outputs are assigned a zero waste treatment emissions factor as emissions are accounted for by the user of the beneficial output.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

4200

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Fuel-based method

☑ Distance-based method

☑ Other, please specify :(Hotel nights stayed)

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

FMC calculates business travel emissions in four sub-categories (air, rail, rental car and hotel) based on an activity-based consumption metric for each category. Air, rail and rental car emissions are based on actual distance traveled and hotel emissions are based on the number of hotel night stays per region. Emission factors were obtained from DEFRA/BEIS 2023 for calculation of emissions related to air, rail and rental car miles and hotel night stays. Where location-specific emission factors for hotel night stays were not available, emission factors from the Greenview Hotel Foot printing Tool were applied.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

4900

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

FMC calculated employee commuting emissions using distance-based models, based on employee headcount and commuting data, with different models for U.S. and international locations. For the U.S., distance traveled and modes of transport per state were estimated using the National Household Travel Survey, mapping to the EPA's emissions factor hub. For the international model, distance traveled and modes of transport is calculated using data from the Mobility in Cities Database and European Commission on Transport Statistics for international mapping mode-specific emissions from DEFRA/BEIS 2023. Headcount data and flexible work enrollment are used to estimate total commuting days. All employees are estimated to work 48 weeks per year.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

12600

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

FMC's leased offices and leased R&D facilities emissions were quantified using facility type, square footage and headcount. A floor area-based benchmark was used to calculate emissions for each facility type matched to the closest category within the benchmark data (University College of London Energy Institute, 2013). When floor area information was unavailable, emissions were estimated using headcount or average values.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

7100

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:** (Activity-based method)

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions are calculated using an activity-based methodology, based on the total weight of distributor to end user shipments per country, the assumed shipment method, and assumed shipment distance, with emissions factors obtained from the ecoinvent v3.10 database.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions associated with Category 10 (Processing of Sold Product) are considered "Not Relevant" to FMC and have not been calculated. This is aligned with the WBCSD Chemical Sector Standard "Guidance for Accounting and Reporting Corporate GHG Emissions in the Chemical Sector Value Chain", which emphasizes that "chemical companies are not required to report Scope 3, category 10 emissions, since reliable figures are difficult to obtain, due to the diverse application and customer structure.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions associated with Category 11 (Use of Sold Products) are considered "Not Relevant" as FMC's sold products are not a significant source of direct emissions during the use phase.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

72200

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**(Weight-based method)

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

FMC's calculated emissions are divided into Active Ingredients (AI), Third Party products that are sold by FMC (Buy/ Sell), and Packaging. End-of-life AI and Buy/Sell emissions are calculated by estimating the proportion of material that degrades into CO2 over time based on chemical properties and total production volume, as measured by the Soil DT50 persistence end-point and using chemical properties sourced in publicly available regulatory reviews or the Pesticides Properties Database. Where chemical properties were unavailable, average emission factors (kgCO2e per kg AI) from AIs with known chemical properties were applied. This is consistent with the carbon content method described by the World Business Council for Sustainability Development (WBCSD). Packaging emissions are calculated using estimated packaging weight and region-specific waste treatment benchmarks to estimate the proportion of packaging recycled, incinerated and landfilled. Pallets were assumed to be reused four times and all other packaging material was assumed to be single-use. Material-specific waste treatment emission factors were obtained from the DEFRA/BEIS 2023.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions associated with Category 13 (Downstream Leased Assets) are considered "Not Relevant" as all emissions associated with the operations of assets leased to other entities by FMC are currently accounted for within FMC's Scope 1 & 2 inventory.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions associated with Category 14 (Franchises) are considered "Not Relevant" as FMC's business does not involve the use of franchises.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions associated with Category 15 (Investments) are considered "Not Relevant" as FMC's total investment portfolio is valued at less than 0.1% of FMC's market capitalization.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

No other upstream emissions

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

No other downstream emissions
[Fixed row]

(7.8.1) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2022

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

1535600

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

31100

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

46600

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

136500

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

63000

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

6200

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

5700

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

13000

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

7600

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

110700

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

FMC restated 2021 and 2022 GHG emissions in categories 1, 2 and 4 to reflect the updated emission factors from CEDA (Comprehensive Environmental Data Archive) Global Enterprise database. CEDA Global factors were adjusted for commodity-specific inflation, where previous factors were adjusted in line with country-specific inflation. Factors were also updated to purchaser price emission factors, which were published in 2023 after last year's inventory was completed and uses base year 2018. Previous versions of CEDA Global only contained producer price emission factors, which exclude wholesale and retail trade margins and transportation costs. Scope 3 categories 10, 11, 13, 14 and 15 have been evaluated and are considered not relevant. This is consistent with 2021 reporting and there are no changes in FMC's business model in 2022.

Past year 2

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2021

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

1524300

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

27200

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

42800

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

212200

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

63800

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

1800

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

6000

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

14800

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

9600

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

116700

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

FMC restated 2021 and 2022 GHG emissions in categories 1, 2 and 4 to reflect the updated emission factors from CEDA (Comprehensive Environmental Data Archive) Global Enterprise database. CEDA Global factors were adjusted for commodity-specific inflation, where previous factors were adjusted in line with country-specific inflation. Factors were also updated to purchaser price emission factors, which were published in 2023 after last year's inventory was completed and uses base year 2018. Previous versions of CEDA Global only contained producer price emission factors, which exclude wholesale and retail trade margins and transportation costs. Scope 3 categories 10, 11, 13, 14 and 15 have been evaluated and are considered not relevant.
[Fixed row]

(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 3	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place

[Fixed row]

(7.9.1) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

FMC 2023 Sustainability Report.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

35 and 59

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ Attestation standards established by AICPA (AT105)

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.9.2) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:
☑ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

FMC 2023 Sustainability Report.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

35 and 59

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ Attestation standards established by AICPA (AT105)

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☑ Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

FMC 2023 Sustainability Report.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

35 and 59

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ Attestation standards established by AICPA (AT105)

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.9.3) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3: Capital goods
☑ Scope 3: Business travel
☑ Scope 3: Employee commuting
☑ Scope 3: Upstream leased assets
☑ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
☑ Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
☑ Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products
☑ Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

35, 59

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ Attestation standards established by AICPA (AT105)

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.10) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

18700

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

12

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Amount of emissions from non-renewable energy sources in 2022 that have been replaced with renewable energy consumption in 2023 due to an increase in total renewable energy consumption.

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

16800

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

10

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Net change in emissions due to efficiency increases and decreases. Improvements include reduced vehicle miles driven, strategic site closures, fuel switching, behavioral changes and process efficiency initiatives. Emissions reductions at certain sites were due to change in heating/cooling days, maintenance activities, refrigeration leak, and decreased efficiencies at certain sites due to business operations.

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Not applicable - no influence on global gross emissions in 2023

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Not applicable - no influence on global gross emissions in 2023

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Not applicable - no influence on global gross emissions in 2023

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

23300

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

15

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*Decrease in emissions due to GHG emissions is the summation of 2023 intensity ((2023 S1 & S2 GHG emissions / 2023 production volumes) * 2022 production volumes) - 2022 S1 & S2 GHG emissions; the difference between the assumed 2023 GHG emissions if production volumes were unchanged minus the 2022 actual emissions*

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Not applicable - no influence on global gross emissions in 2023

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Not applicable - no influence on global gross emissions in 2023

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Not applicable - no influence on global gross emissions in 2023

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Not applicable - all changes accounted for in other categories

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Not applicable - all changes accounted for in other catgories
[Fixed row]

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Select from:
☑ Market-based

(7.12) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.12.1) Provide the emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization in metric tons CO2.

(7.12.1.1) CO2 emissions from biogenic carbon (metric tons CO2)

20000

(7.12.1.2) Comment

Emissions of CO2 from the combustion or biodegradation of biomass within FMC's operational control, reported separately from the gross direct (Scope 1) GHG emissions. Sources of biogenic emissions for FMC are from briquettes, diesel (average biofuel blend) and gasoline (average biofuel blend). Emission factors used to quantify biogenic emissions are from the United Kingdom government conversion factors for company reporting of greenhouse gas emissions (DEFRA/BEIS) 2022.
[Fixed row]

(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.15.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used global warming potential (GWP).

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ CO2

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

76000

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ CH4

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

640

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ N2O

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

260

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

Row 4

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ HFCs

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

4300

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
[Add row]

(7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area.

Argentina

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

410

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Australia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

220

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1500

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1100

Austria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

80

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Belgium

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

30

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Brazil

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2400

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

460

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

460

Bulgaria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

60

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Canada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

510

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

40

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

40

Chile

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

40

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

270

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

5900

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

5200

Colombia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

70

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Costa Rica

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Croatia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Czechia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

80

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Denmark

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

27000

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3100

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

17300

Egypt

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

610

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

250

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

470

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

510

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Greece

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Hungary

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

150

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3500

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

10500

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

6400

Indonesia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1200

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1800

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1800

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

120

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

60

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

110

Kazakhstan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

20

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Lithuania

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Malaysia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

20

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Mexico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

250

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Myanmar

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Netherlands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

30

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

New Zealand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

30

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Pakistan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2700

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

300

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

300

Paraguay

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Peru

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Philippines

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

230

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Poland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

360

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Portugal

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Republic of Korea

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

120

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Romania

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

250

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Singapore

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

270

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

270

Slovakia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

110

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

South Africa

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

20

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Spain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

390

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Sweden

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Thailand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

60

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

20

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

20

Turkey

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

380

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Ukraine

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

60

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

50

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

90

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

160

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

38700

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

33900

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

20700

Viet Nam

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

160

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

50

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

50
[Fixed row]

(7.17) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply
☑ By business division

☑ By activity

(7.17.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Row 1	*Agricultural Sciences*	*81000*

[Add row]

(7.17.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Operating Sites*	*61400*
Row 2	*Other Owned Sites*	*400*
Row 3	*Fleet*	*14701*
Row 4	*Fugitives*	*4800*

[Add row]

(7.19) Break down your organization’s total gross global Scope 1 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

Chemicals production activities

(7.19.1) Gross Scope 1 emissions, metric tons CO2e

81000

(7.19.3) Comment

FMC-calculated Scope 1 emissions includes emissions from the combustion of fuels for chemical production activities (including, but not limited to equipment operation and maintenance, manufacturing processes, building operation, refrigeration, etc.) from Operating Sites, Other Owned Sites, Fleet, and fugitives. [Fixed row]

(7.20) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply

☑ By business division

☑ By activity

(7.20.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Agricultural Science*	*59000*	*54000*

[Add row]

(7.20.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Operating Sites*	*58000*	*53000*
Row 2	*Other Owned Sites*	*1000*	*900*

[Add row]

(7.21) Break down your organization’s total gross global Scope 2 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

Chemicals production activities

(7.21.1) Scope 2, location-based, metric tons CO2e

59000

(7.21.2) Scope 2, market-based (if applicable), metric tons CO2e

54000

(7.21.3) Comment

FMC's Scope 2 inventory includes indirect emissions from purchased electricity and steam for chemical production activities at Operating Sites, Other Owned Sites and Fleet. There are no exclusions from FMC's reporting boundary. Residual mix emission factors were used to calculate market-based emissions. Where residual mix factors were not available and Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs), green tariffs or Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) were not applicable, the location-based emission factor was applied.
[Fixed row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

81000

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

59000

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

54000

(7.22.4) Please explain

We are a global agricultural sciences company dedicated to helping growers produce food, feed, fiber and fuel for an expanding world population while adapting to a changing environment. We operate in a single distinct business segment and develop, market, and sell all three major classes of crop protection chemicals: insecticides, herbicides and fungicides, as well as biologicals, crop nutrition, and seed treatment products, which we group as Plant Health, as well as digital and precision agriculture. The environmental data includes all sites under FMC's operational control in 2023.

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

None
[Fixed row]

(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Select from:
☑ Not relevant as we do not have any subsidiaries

(7.25) Disclose the percentage of your organization's Scope 3, Category 1 emissions by purchased chemical feedstock.

Row 1

(7.25.1) Purchased feedstock

Select from:
☑ Specialty chemicals

(7.25.2) Percentage of Scope 3, Category 1 tCO2e from purchased feedstock

88

(7.25.3) Explain calculation methodology

Scope 3, Category 1 emissions from Direct Chemicals (purchased raw ingredient) divided by total Scope 3, Category 1.
[Add row]

(7.25.1) Disclose sales of products that are greenhouse gases.

Carbon dioxide (CO2)

(7.25.1.1) Sales, metric tons

0

(7.25.1.2) Comment

There has been no sale of greenhouse gas containing products

Methane (CH4)

(7.25.1.1) Sales, metric tons

0

(7.25.1.2) Comment

There has been no sale of greenhouse gas containing products

Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.25.1.1) Sales, metric tons

0

(7.25.1.2) Comment

There has been no sale of greenhouse gas containing products

Hydrofluorocarbons (HFC)

(7.25.1.1) Sales, metric tons

0

(7.25.1.2) Comment

There has been no sale of greenhouse gas containing products

Perfluorocarbons (PFC)

(7.25.1.1) Sales, metric tons

0

(7.25.1.2) Comment

There has been no sale of greenhouse gas containing products

Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

(7.25.1.1) Sales, metric tons

0

(7.25.1.2) Comment

There has been no sale of greenhouse gas containing products

Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.25.1.1) Sales, metric tons

0

(7.25.1.2) Comment

There has been no sale of greenhouse gas containing products
[Fixed row]

(7.27) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Row 1

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

☑ Customer base is too large and diverse to accurately track emissions to the customer level

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

An accurate product trail that will help us understand specifics of where our products are going and the corresponding quantities. Currently a majority of our products are sold through intermediate distributors.

Row 2

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

☑ Diversity of product lines makes accurately accounting for each product/product line cost ineffective

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

An accurate product trail that will help us understand where our products are going and the corresponding quantities. Currently, our formulated products are region-specific based on the geography and registration of the final sold products, among other complexities of the agricultural chemicals supply chain.
[Add row]

(7.28) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

(7.28.1) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.28.2) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities

FMC plans to allocate emissions to our customers on a product level by implementing a 3-5 year Life Cycle Assessment strategy to quantify and disclose the Product Carbon Footprint of our top products.
[Fixed row]

(7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

Select from:
☑ More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization’s energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

53951

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

306933

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

360884

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

47843

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

112048

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

159891

Consumption of purchased or acquired steam

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

10086

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

10086

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

101794

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

429067

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

530861
[Fixed row]

(7.30.3) Report your organization’s energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) for chemical production activities in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)

(7.30.3.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.3.2) MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary

53951

(7.30.3.3) MWh consumed from non-renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (excluding recovered waste heat/gases)

306933

(7.30.3.4) MWh consumed from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary

0

(7.30.3.5) Total MWh (renewable + non-renewable + MWh from recovered waste heat/gases) consumed inside chemical sector boundary

360884

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.3.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.3.2) MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary

47843

(7.30.3.3) MWh consumed from non-renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (excluding recovered waste heat/gases)

112048

(7.30.3.4) MWh consumed from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary

0

(7.30.3.5) Total MWh (renewable + non-renewable + MWh from recovered waste heat/gases) consumed inside chemical sector boundary

159891

Consumption of purchased or acquired steam

(7.30.3.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.3.2) MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary

0

(7.30.3.3) MWh consumed from non-renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (excluding recovered waste heat/gases)

10086

(7.30.3.4) MWh consumed from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary

0

(7.30.3.5) Total MWh (renewable + non-renewable + MWh from recovered waste heat/gases) consumed inside chemical sector boundary

10086

Total energy consumption

(7.30.3.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.3.2) MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary

101794

(7.30.3.3) MWh consumed from non-renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (excluding recovered waste heat/gases)

429067

(7.30.3.4) MWh consumed from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary

0

(7.30.3.5) Total MWh (renewable + non-renewable + MWh from recovered waste heat/gases) consumed inside chemical sector boundary

530861
[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	*Select from:*

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
	☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

53951

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

FMC does not separate fuel consumption by use.

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

None

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

None

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

None

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

39611

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Includes diesel, gasoline, kerosene, and distillate fuel oil. FMC does not separate fuel consumption by use.

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

267322

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Includes natural gas, propane and liquefied natural gas. FMC does not separate fuel consumption by use.

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

2

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

None

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

360884

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

FMC does not separate fuel consumption by use.
[Fixed row]

(7.30.9) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

1.04

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

1.04

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0
[Fixed row]

(7.30.11) Provide details on electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed for chemical production activities.

Electricity

(7.30.11.1) Total gross generation inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

1.04

(7.30.11.2) Generation that is consumed inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

0

(7.30.11.3) Generation from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (MWh)

1.04

(7.30.11.4) Generation from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary (MWh)

0

Heat

(7.30.11.1) Total gross generation inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

0

(7.30.11.2) Generation that is consumed inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

0

(7.30.11.3) Generation from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (MWh)

0

(7.30.11.4) Generation from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary (MWh)

0

Steam

(7.30.11.1) Total gross generation inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

0

(7.30.11.2) Generation that is consumed inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

0

(7.30.11.3) Generation from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (MWh)

0

(7.30.11.4) Generation from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary (MWh)

0

Cooling

(7.30.11.1) Total gross generation inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

0

(7.30.11.2) Generation that is consumed inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

0

(7.30.11.3) Generation from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (MWh)

0

(7.30.11.4) Generation from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary (MWh)

0
[Fixed row]

(7.30.14) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in 7.7.

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Australia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

502

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Australia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Green tariff via utility contract.

Row 2

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ France

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2340

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ France

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Energy derived from six windfarms, commissioning years include 2002, 2009, 2012, 2017, 2021 and 2022. GOs used within the National Register French Guarantees of Origin.

Row 3

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1630

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Sweden

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1958

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Guarantees of Origin register (HKNR)

Row 4

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

33564

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ US-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2012

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Bundled RECs through utility provider.

Row 5

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ India

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

3028

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Assumed equal distribution of solar and wind for 2023 renewable electricity consumption.

Row 6

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

3028

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ India

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Assumed equal distribution of solar and wind for 2023 renewable electricity consumption.

Row 7

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ India

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

(7.30.14.10) Comment

On-site solar operational for part of 2023.

Row 8

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ France

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Sustainable biomass

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2567

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ France

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Energy derived from biodegradable household waste. GOs used within the National Register French Guarantees of Origin.
[Add row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Argentina

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Australia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2009

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2009.00

Austria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Belgium

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Brazil

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4928

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

4928.00

Bulgaria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Canada

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

329

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

329.00

Chile

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6764

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

10086

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

16850.00

Colombia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Costa Rica

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Croatia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Czechia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Denmark

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

32621

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

32621.00

Eygpt

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

France

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4902

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

4902.00

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1630

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1630.00

Greece

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Hungary

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

India

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

15224

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

1

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

15225.00

Indonesia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2305

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2305.00

Italy

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

233

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

233.00

Kazakhstan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Lithuania

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Malaysia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Mexico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Myanmar

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Netherlands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

New Zealand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Pakistan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

766

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

766.00

Paraguay

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Peru

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Philippines

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Poland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Portugal

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Republic of Korea

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Romania

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Singapore

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

693

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

693.00

Slovakia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

South Africa

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Spain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Sweden

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Thailand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

38

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

38.00

Turkey

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Ukraine

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

464

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

464.00

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

86904

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

86904.00

Viet Nam

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

78

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

78.00
[Fixed row]

(7.31) Does your organization consume fuels as feedstocks for chemical production activities?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.39) Provide details on your organization’s chemical products.

Row 1

(7.39.1) Output product

Select from:

☑ Specialty chemicals

(7.39.2) Production (metric tons)

219000

(7.39.3) Capacity (metric tons)

300000

(7.39.4) Direct emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per metric ton of product)

0.5227

(7.39.5) Electricity intensity (MWh per metric ton of product)

0.7013

(7.39.6) Steam intensity (MWh per metric ton of product)

0.0461

(7.39.7) Steam/ heat recovered (MWh per metric ton of product)

0

(7.39.8) Comment

These values only include Scope 1 & 2 emissions from chemical production activities. FMC does not track steam/heat recovered in manufacturing at a global level. Steam intensity only includes purchased steam.
[Add row]

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.03

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

135000

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:
☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

4487000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:
☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

7

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Change in renewable energy consumption

☑ Other emissions reduction activities

☑ Change in revenue

(7.45.9) Please explain

Most of our near-term reductions will come from implementing energy efficiency projects, switching to alternative fuels (including biofuels) and procuring clean electricity. FMC had both a reduction in Scopes 1 & 2 GHG emissions due to increased renewable energy consumption and other emissions reduction activities and a decrease in revenue in 2023 compared to 2022. The intensity of our Scopes 1 & 2 emissions relative to revenue has increased in 2023 from 2022 due to revenue (denominator) decreasing at a larger rate than our Scopes 1 & 2 emissions (numerator).
[Add row]

(7.52) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☑ Waste

(7.52.2) Metric value

44780

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Waste to Beneficial Reuse

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

None

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

17

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

FMC is committed to achieving 100% waste to beneficial reuse by 2035. FMC defines beneficial reuse as reusing and/or converting waste materials into a valuable commodity (fuel or substitute raw material). In 2023, we continued to improve waste circularity in our operations, beneficially reusing 44,780 metric tons of waste. In 2023, the total percent of waste to beneficial reuse increased to 75%, from 58% in 2022.

Row 2

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☑ Waste

(7.52.2) Metric value

59700

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Total Waste Generated

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

None

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

19

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Global waste disposed includes hazardous waste (40,010 mt) and non-hazardous waste (19,690 mt). FMC is committed to achieving 100% waste to beneficial reuse by 2035. One of the drivers to achieving this goal is absolute waste reduction. In 2023 FMC reduced the total waste generated in operations by focusing on efforts to reduce waste at the source. Our sites continually identify opportunities to reduce waste generation and turn waste materials into valuable commodities.
[Add row]

(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☑ Absolute target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Certificate FMC Corporation.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

07/01/2022

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2021

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

102605

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

62450

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

165055.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

42

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

95731.900

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

81000

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

54000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

135000.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ Yes, it covers land-related and non-land related emissions (e.g. SBT approved before the release of FLAG target-setting guidance)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

43.35

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

There are no known exclusions of emission sources. This target coverage is company-wide and covers the entire organizational boundary.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

The objective of this target is to achieve an absolute reduction in GHG emissions to limit global climate change to 1.5 degrees celsius.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

FMC plans to reduce Scope 1 & 2 emissions through a combination of energy efficiency, renewable energy, electrification, and efficiency improvements. In 2023, FMC published our Climate Transition Plan, which details the company's steps to achieve 42% reduction in Scopes 1 & 2 GHG emissions by 2030 and net-zero GHG emissions by 2035 and the governance structure established to track and monitor progress towards our target. The plan includes our Scopes 1 & 2 Net-Zero Strategy early action items (energy efficiency and procuring and using clean electricity) and longer-term action items (manufacturing electrification, using alternative fuels, and reducing emissions from our fleet). FMC has made progress towards our target by strategically focusing on reduction initiatives and procuring renewable electricity at our largest energy-consuming sites. As of the end of 2023, FMC has achieved an 18% reduction in Scopes 1 and 2 compared to a 2021 base year.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

Row 2

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Certificate FMC Corporation.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

07/01/2022

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services

☑ Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

☑ Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Scope 3, Category 5 – Waste generated in operations

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2021

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1488485

(7.53.1.16) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

42754

(7.53.1.17) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

212221

(7.53.1.18) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

63761

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1807221.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1807221.000

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

97.6

(7.53.1.37) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.38) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.39) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

90

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

90

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

25

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1355415.750

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1141000

(7.53.1.61) Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

34000

(7.53.1.62) Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

97000

(7.53.1.63) Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

37000

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1309000.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1309000.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ Yes, it covers land-related and non-land related emissions (e.g. SBT approved before the release of FLAG target-setting guidance)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

110.27

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target coverage is company-wide and covers the entire organizational boundary. The target boundary includes 90% of the total Scope 3 GHG emissions including 97.6% of Scope 3 Category 1, and 100% of Scope 3 Categories 3, 4 and 5. Emissions resulting from indirect spend, capital goods, business travel, employee commuting, upstream leased assets, downstream transportation and distribution, and end-of-life treatment of sold products are excluded from the Scope 3 target boundary.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

The objective of this target is to achieve an absolute reduction in GHG emissions to limit global climate change to 1.5 degrees celsius.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

(7.53.1.86) List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

As of the end of 2023, FMC has achieved a 28% reduction towards our Scope 3 net-zero target, surpassing our near-term target of 25% reduction by 2030. This progress in 2023 is almost entirely due to decreased production volumes. We anticipate increases in Scope 3 GHG emissions as we continue to experience business growth. FMC plans to reduce and maintain Scope 3 emissions reduction by engaging with our chemical suppliers to identify and implement emissions reduction activities, implementing sustainable procurement practices, and researching and developing innovative solutions to reduce product formulation emissions intensity. In 2023, FMC published our Climate Transition Plan, which details the company's steps to achieve net-zero GHG emissions by 2035 and the governance structure established to enable FMC to drive progress towards our target. In 2023 FMC continued focusing on strategic development of our Scope 3 reduction plan and enhancing data management and GHG emissions accounting methodology so that we can accurately account for supplier-specific information and drive reductions. FMC has engaged with key contract manufacturers to reduce emissions by increasing renewable energy use and transitioning to lower carbon energy sources. We have also partnered with EcoVadis to increase transparency across our value chain and to support establishing action plans to improve supplier's ESG performance. [Add row]

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☑ Net-zero targets

☑ Other climate-related targets

(7.54.2) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

Row 1

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Oth 3

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

01/01/2019

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

☑ Intensity

(7.54.2.5) Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

R&D investments

☑ Other R&D investments, please specify

(7.54.2.6) Target denominator (intensity targets only)

Select from:

☑ USD($) value-added

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/31/2018

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

93

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/31/2025

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

100

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

99

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

85.7142857143

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

No, however, the R&D activities to develop sustainably-advantaged product will positively affect our energy, GHG emission, waste and water targets.

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☑ No, it’s not part of an overarching initiative

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target covers all our global R&D spend (including all variable and fixed costs related to the discovery and development process in our global R&D pipeline across all regions). There are no exclusions to this target.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

Developing and expanding a portfolio of sustainably-advantaged products will contribute to FMC’s net-zero target and enable sustainable business practices internally, as well as enable farmers to address pest pressure while improving soil quality, using natural resources more efficiently, and/or protecting biodiversity, as well as other potential environmental benefits.

(7.54.2.20) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

FMC utilizes the Sustainability Assessment Tool to determine if new active ingredients and formulated products in our R&D pipeline are sustainably-advantaged. This assessment, along with other stewardship processes and tools, enables the introduction and continued use of environmentally sustainable agricultural solutions. FMC continues to invest heavily in our R&D pipeline and, in 2023, 99% of FMC's R&D spend was on sustainably-advantaged products.

[Add row]

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

07/01/2022

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply
☑ Abs1

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/31/2035

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:
☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.54.3.7) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Net Zero Approval Letter.docx.pdf

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

There are no known exclusions of emission sources. This target coverage is company-wide and covers the entire organizational boundary.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

The objective of this target is to achieve an absolute reduction in GHG emissions to limit global climate change to 1.5 degrees celsius.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization at the end of the target

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

We do not have planned near-term investments for neutralization at this time. After achieving a minimum 90% absolute reduction in GHG emissions, all residual emissions will be neutralized in line with SBTi criteria.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

FMC will review all active targets, at a minimum, every 5 years to validate consistency with the latest SBTi criteria.

Row 2

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ NZ2

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

07/01/2022

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

☑ Abs2

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/31/2035

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.54.3.7) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Net Zero Approval Letter.docx.pdf

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target coverage is company-wide and covers the entire organizational boundary. The target boundary includes 90% of the total Scope 3 GHG emissions including 97.6% of Scope 3 Category 1, and 100% of Scope 3 Categories 3, 4 and 5. Emissions resulting from indirect spend, capital goods, business travel, employee commuting, upstream leased assets, downstream transportation and distribution, and end-of-life treatment of sold products are excluded from the Scope 3 target boundary.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

The objective of this target is to achieve an absolute reduction in GHG emissions to limit global climate change to 1.5 degrees celsius.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization at the end of the target

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

We do not have planned near-term investments for neutralization at this time. After achieving a minimum 90% absolute reduction in GHG emissions, all residual emissions will be neutralized in line with SBTi criteria.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

FMC will review all active targets, at a minimum, every 5 years to validate consistency with the latest SBTi criteria.
[Add row]

(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	*78*	*`Numeric input*
To be implemented	*13*	*11100*
Implementation commenced	*23*	*5800*
Implemented	*39*	*20500*
Not to be implemented	*8*	*`Numeric input*

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

12

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

4100

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

230000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ >25 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ >30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Six initiatives reported in this metric

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ Lighting

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

125

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

27500

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

1615000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ >25 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ >30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Two initiatives reported in this metric

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ Maintenance program

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

0

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

2500

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Two initiatives reported in this metric

Row 5

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ Motors and drives

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

52

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

11000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

30000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

One initiative reported in this metric

Row 6

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Electrification

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

420

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

25000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Three initiatives reported in this metric

Row 7

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Machine/equipment replacement

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

0

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

3559000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

One initiative, savings and payback are outstanding

Row 8

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
☑ Process optimization

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

144

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 1
☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

78000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

117000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Two initiatives in this metric

Row 9

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption
☑ Low-carbon electricity mix

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

19300

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

14500

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

55000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Four initiatives reported in this metric

Row 10

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Reuse of water

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

3

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

50000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

72000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 21-30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Two initiatives reported in this metric

Row 11

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Waste reduction and material circularity
☑ Waste reduction

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

5132

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

3273000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

800000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Five initiatives included in this metric, GHG emissions reductions remains outstanding

Row 12

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Waste reduction and material circularity

☑ Product/component/material reuse

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

13

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

125000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Two initiatives included in this metric

Row 13

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Waste reduction and material circularity
☑ Product/component/material recycling

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

168

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

24000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Six initiatives included in this metric

Row 14

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Waste reduction and material circularity

☑ Remanufacturing

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

106

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

118000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 1-2 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

One initiative included in this metric

Row 15

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Company policy or behavioral change
☑ Resource efficiency

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

114

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

24000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Two initiatives included in this metric
[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards

(7.55.3.2) Comment

We are in compliance with regulatory requirements and standards. The global regulatory environment is becoming increasingly complex and requires more resources to effectively manage. FMC recently expanded our government affairs team in our Asia Pacific, EMEA and Latin America regions to better engage and advise on changing regulatory requirements

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Internal incentives/recognition programs

(7.55.3.2) Comment

FMC recognizes its employees' contributions to EHS and sustainability throughout the year. Sites and individual employees are eligible to be nominated for awards for their achievements in these areas. The awards recognize the exceptional performance and/or improvement of a plant location, laboratory, and business unit or staff functional department within a Group/Business in the areas of EHS and sustainability. In Research and Development, an Above and Beyond award program has been established and is very vibrant. Awards are both recognition as well as monetary. A committee reviews submissions, and categories (including EHS category) and proposes awards. R&D leadership reviews all awards. Awards are handed out monthly. In addition, R&D has annual internal R&D award program that recognizes R&D projects in a multitude of categories including sustainability. Sustainability projects are evaluated based on reductions towards our environmental goals including emissions reductions, waste reduction and water use reduction. In addition, R&D has annual internal R&D award program that recognizes R&D projects in a multitude of categories including sustainability. Sustainability projects are evaluated based on reductions that contribute to our environmental goals including emissions reductions, waste reduction and water use reduction.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Other **:**Process Improvement

(7.55.3.2) Comment

FMC has a dedicated budget for process improvements at its established Technical Centers, which conduct research in energy efficiency and emissions reductions activities. The Technical Centers perform energy audits and process improvement at FMC facilities and findings from these audits are implemented at other FMC locations as needed. FMC completes multiple process improvement projects annually that help the company reach our sustainability goals, including reducing in Scopes 1 and 2. Example projects from 2023 includes maintenance and improvement of HVAC systems, solvent recovery, waste byproduct resale, and VFD installations.

Row 4

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Dedicated budget for low-carbon product R&D

(7.55.3.2) Comment

In 2015, FMC established its first set of long-term sustainability targets in safety, R&D, and community engagement. We have achieved significant progress while planning how FMC can contribute to a more sustainable future. One of these goals was to increase the percentage of our R&D to 100%on sustainably advantaged products that positively impact FMC's six identified major global challenges climate change, scarce resources, land competition, environmental consciousness, food expectations and health expectations that we can address with our products and technologies. Success in this area indicates that FMC is developing products that are more sustainable options for our customers. In 2023, 99 percent of FMC's R&D spend was on developing sustainably advantaged products, as defined by our Sustainability Assessment Tool.
[Add row]

(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

Select from:

☑ No, I am not providing data

(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☑ Product or service

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

☑ No taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low carbon

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Heat

☑ Other, please specify **:** (Low-Carbon Technologies)

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Crop protection and application of crop protection products is not a driver of on-farm emissions. Use of crop protection products and their impact on yield is a larger driver of reduced carbon intensity. However, reducing on-farm fuel consumption during the application of crop protection products is an opportunity for farmers to both reduce carbon emissions and costs with minimal additional effort. As such, FMC is investing significantly in products to sustainably increase agricultural productivity around the world through the use of digital and precision agriculture technology products. These technologies help farmers better protect their crops while using less energy, water and traditional inputs. For example, our 3RIVE 3D application system is a precision application technology that when used as a part of an agronomic system may use 90 percent less water than alternative systems and can reduce carbon emissions from product application by up to 80 percent. 3RIVE 3D is a foam applicator, placed on a planter at the time of seeding and reduces both water usage and GHG emissions.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:** (Hypothetical Model)

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

☑ Use stage

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

Fuel utilized per acre of farm (corn crop, fungicide application), using 3RIVE 3D vs. utilizing traditional farming methods. See description in scenario used for assumptions on traditional farming methods.

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Baseline scenario assumes traditional farming methods, assumed ground application followed by aerial foliar application later in season (corn crop, fungicide not used in-furrow). Fuel rates and factors per the US Department of Energy.

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

☑ Use stage

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

10500

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

Estimated Total Avoiding Emissions Per Year is a desktop hypothetical model based on an assumption that growers will use 3RIVE 3D as part of an agronomic system and in place of foliar application. This is not based on actual data collected on-farm. The estimated total avoided emissions per year assumes equal carbon reduction across all acres where 3RIVE 3D is used and is not based on actual acreage where 3RIVE 3D is used. FMC is assuming same crop type (corn) and fungicide crop protection product applied consistently throughout.

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

1

[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits canceled by your organization in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:
☑ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

Chisholm View Wind Project (United States), GEN392

(7.79.1.4) Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

45000

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

Select from:
☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

2023

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☑ Other private carbon crediting program, please specify **:**North American Renewables Registry (NAR)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**Unknown

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☑ No risk of reversal

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☑ Not assessed

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

Green-e Energy Program

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

Retirement date May 2023; credit amount provided in MWh (not tCO23)

Row 2

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☑ Hydro

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

Balforsen Hydropower (Sweden)

(7.79.1.4) Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1630

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

2023

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☑ Other regulatory carbon crediting program, please specify **:**HKNE German Environment Agency

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**Unknown

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☑ No requirements

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☑ Not assessed

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

Unknown

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

Cancellation date January 2024; credit amount provided in MWh (not tCO23)

Row 3

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☑ Biomass energy

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

Cogeneration Grand Quevilly (France)

(7.79.1.4) Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

2567

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

2023

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☑ Other regulatory carbon crediting program, please specify :French Registry for Guarantees of Origin

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Unknown

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☑ No risk of reversal

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☑ Not assessed

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

Unknown

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

C-063503 Cancellation date March 2023; credit amount provided in MWh (not tCO23)

Row 4

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

Renewable wind energy (France) - 6 separate installations

(7.79.1.4) Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

2340

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

2023

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☑ Other regulatory carbon crediting program, please specify :French Registry for Guarantees of Origin

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Unknown

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☑ No risk of reversal

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☑ Not assessed

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

Unknown

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

CA-065685 cancellation date January 2024; credit amount provided in MWh (not tCO23)
[Add row]

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:
☑ No

(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:
☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water withdrawals are measured across all FMC Operating Sites and reported monthly using invoice information and meter readings

(9.2.4) Please explain

This refers to FMC operations and includes all sites within our boundary.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water withdrawals are measured across all FMC Operating Sites and reported monthly using invoice information and meter readings

(9.2.4) Please explain

This refers to FMC operations and includes all sites within our boundary. Water withdrawal sources applicable to FMC Operating Sites include: Surface water (including harvested rainwater), Groundwater and Third-party water.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water withdrawn quality is analyzed by 3rd party labs and municipal water suppliers.

(9.2.4) Please explain

This refers to FMC operations and includes all sites within our boundary. The quality of the water withdrawn from various sources are monitored across FMC operations. Quality is monitored at a site level, as necessary using standard parameters depending on water source, intended use and regulatory requirements. Frequency of measurement is site-specific and includes daily, monthly, quarterly and annual frequencies.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water discharge is measured by on-site meter readings.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water discharges are measured at FMC Operating Sites representing 90% of FMC operational value and reported annually, at a minimum. For sites that do not monitor water discharge, water discharge is estimated as a proportion of water withdrawals based on the average ratio from reported sites.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water discharge is measured by on-site metering and discharge destinations are reported by each site

(9.2.4) Please explain

This refers to FMC operational value. Water discharges volumes by destination are measured at FMC Operating Sites and reported annually, at a minimum.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:
☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water discharge is measured by on-site metering and treatment method is reported by each site.

(9.2.4) Please explain

This refers to FMC operational value. Water discharge volumes by treatment method are measured at FMC Operating Sites and reported annually, at a minimum.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water discharge quality is measured using third party labs and in-house labs, depending on the site.

(9.2.4) Please explain

FMC measures quality of water discharged to the source, as required by permits, at our locations. This value is reported to applicable agencies as required by the permits. This metric is measured as needed to meet local regulatory and permit requirements. Water discharge quality is measured annually (at a minimum), or as required by regulatory requirements. Frequency of measurement is site-specific and includes continuous, daily, weekly, monthly and quarterly frequencies.

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water discharge quality is measured using third party labs and in-house labs, depending on the site.

(9.2.4) Please explain

This refers to FMC operational value. Water discharges quality by standard effluent parameters are measured at FMC Operating Sites, as necessary using standard parameters depending on water destination, water use type (e.g., process vs non-process), and regulatory requirements. Frequency of measurement is site-specific and includes weekly, quarterly and annual frequencies.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 26-50

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water discharge temperature is measured manually using temperature probes.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Operations refer to all FMC operating sites. FMC measures the water temperature as part of the water quality measurement before discharging to the source. This may also be dictated by any applicable permits. All data associated with permits is submitted to the applicable regulatory agency. Water temperature is measured at a site-level annually (at a minimum), or as required by regulatory requirements. Frequency of measurement is site specific and includes continuous, daily, weekly, monthly and quarterly frequencies.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

FMC calculates water consumption annually using the difference between water withdrawn minus water discharged.

(9.2.4) Please explain

This refers to FMC operational value. Water discharges quality by standard effluent parameters are measured at FMC Operating Sites, as necessary using standard parameters depending on water destination, water use type (e.g., process vs non-process), and regulatory requirements. Water consumption for FMC is calculated by subtracting the total water discharge from organizational boundary from total water withdrawn into the organizational boundary during the reporting period: CW-D.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Volumes are measured using on-site meters.

(9.2.4) Please explain

This refers to FMC operations. Water recycled/reused is not applicable to all our operations. For FMC operating sites where water is reused/recycled, volumes are measured using on-site meters. Frequency of measurement is site-specific and includes continuous and monthly frequencies.

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

FMC employees follow site-specific procedures to measure WASH services

(9.2.4) Please explain

This refers to FMC operations. FMC continuously ensures WASH services for all workers, including potable water availability, water for fire protection systems, and emergency showers.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

1530

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

In 2023, FMC's total water withdrawals increased due to increased maintenance and cleaning activities, which require higher water withdrawal for cleaning purposes during several periods of site shutdowns. In the next five years, we anticipate water withdrawal will be lower due to increased production (production process is more water efficient than cleaning/maintenance activities) and as we continue progress towards our water efficiency goals.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

1100

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

In 2023, FMC's water discharges were lower than the previous year due to a decrease in production volumes. In 2023 FMC experienced increased maintenance and cleaning activities during periods of low production, in which a higher portion of the water withdrawn is then discharged from the site rather than consumed. In the next five years we anticipate discharges to remain about the same as we continue to implement water efficiency best practices and production volumes increase.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

430

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

In recent years, FMC has significantly reduced its water consumption by improving manufacturing processes and increasing water recycling. In 2023, consumption was lower due to a combination of improvements in our manufacturing process and a decrease in production volumes (therefore, less water consumed in our products). In the next five years we anticipate water consumption to remain about the same as we continue to implement water efficiency best practices to overcome any increases from production volume increases.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.2.4.2) Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

198

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

12.94

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

☑ WRI Aqueduct

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

FMC annually conducts a Water Risk Assessment (WRA) that cross-references water use details from our manufacturing sites with the World Resources Institute's (WRI) "Aqueduct" water mapping tool. The assessment combines WRI's expertise in regulatory-, availability- and quality risks and our understanding of site-specific water situations to identify FMC's high-risk water sites. In 2023, we reduced water withdrawals in our water stressed locations due to a combination of factors including implementing sustainable water practices at our high-risk sites, increasing on-site recovery, decreased production volumes, and one strategic site closure in a high-risk location. FMC expects less water withdrawals in the future driven by our goal to implement sustainable water practices at all sites, with focus on our high-risk location.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

15

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Facility closure

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

FMC reduced fresh surface water withdrawals due to a site closure at a site that was using surface water.

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

None

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1093

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

In 2023 FMC increased groundwater withdrawal that was largely driven by increased maintenance and cleaning activities at one of FMC's largest sites. Other FMC sites implemented water efficiencies.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

None

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

None

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

418

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

At the end of 2021, FMC completed a significant water saving project at a facility that sources municipal third-party water. This accounted for a decrease in 2022 compared to 2021, which remained about the same in 2023 compared to 2022. FMC expects to continue reducing water withdrawals from all sources as we implement sustainable water practices at all sites.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

600

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

FMC measures water discharges for most of our operations. Actual measured discharge volume was reported for 98% of our operations, of which 18% was discharged to fresh surface water. This percentage was applied to the annual discharge volume for the estimated volume of discharge to fresh surface water. Water withdrawal was higher in 2023 compared to previous year, largely driven by maintenance and cleaning at one site that discharges to surface water (after passing through an on-site wastewater treatment plant), therefore water discharge increased in this discharge destination type in 2023.

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

299

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Discharge is about the same, therefore there is no reason for change

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

FMC measures water discharges for most of our operations. Actual measured discharge volume was reported for 98% of our operations, of which 27% was discharged to brackish surface water/seawater. This percentage was applied to the annual discharge volume for the estimated volume of discharge to brackish surface water/seawater. There were no significant influences on this discharge destination type in 2023 and values remained about the same.

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Discharge to groundwater is not relevant to our business in 2023.

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

200

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify **:**Discharge is about the same, therefore there is no reason for change

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

FMC measures water discharge for most of our operations. Actual measured discharge volume was reported for 98% of our operations, of which 54% was discharged to third-party destinations. This percentage was applied to the annual discharge volume for the estimated volume of discharge to third-party destinations. There were no significant influences on this discharge destination type in 2023 and values remained about the same.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.9) Within your direct operations, indicate the highest level(s) to which you treat your discharge.

Tertiary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

912

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 71-80

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Percent reported relates to operations (operations that are zero liquid discharge are excluded from this operational boundary as treatment of water discharges is not a relevant metric for those sites). Most of FMC's larger operational facilities have an on-site wastewater treatment plant, where primary settling, secondary aeration/biological treatment, and tertiary treatment occurs prior to discharge. The wastewater treatment capabilities of each facility vary at a site-level and treatment complies with all regulatory standards. Tertiary treatment is relevant to FMC's operations due to the nature of our product manufacturing process and use in reactions. FMC complies with regulatory standards and has a robust EHS program. In 2023 this value was higher than 2022, largely driven by one manufacturing site that had increased maintenance and cleaning activities, therefore a larger volume of water passed through the on-site WWTP for discharge, rather than consumed in production.

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

8

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 1-10

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Percent reported relates to operations (operations that are zero liquid discharge are excluded from this operational boundary as treatment of water discharges is not a relevant metric for those sites). Some of our smaller sites have secondary wastewater treatment prior to discharge. FMC complies with regulatory standards and has a robust EHS program. In 2023 this discharge was higher than 2022 due to the sites with secondary discharge experiencing higher production volumes as a result of consolidation efforts.

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Percent reported relates to operations (operations that are zero liquid discharge are excluded from this operational boundary as treatment of water discharges is not a relevant metric for those sites). Some FMC facilities have settling tanks or ponds as a treatment method, prior to being discharged, depending on the nature of the operation activities on-site and to comply with regulatory requirements. FMC complies with regulatory standards and has a robust EHS program.

Discharge to the natural environment without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

FMC does not discharge water directly to the environment without treatment. All FMC's water used in operations must meet regulatory requirements and due to the nature of our operations must be treated before discharged to the environment. In 2023 this discharge was lower than 2022 due to decreased production volumes and business activity at the sites with primary treatment.

Discharge to a third party without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

178

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 11-20

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Percent reported relates to operations (operations that are zero liquid discharge are excluded from this operational boundary as treatment of water discharges is not a relevant metric for those sites). Most of FMC's smaller operational facilities have some, if not all, water discharged directly to a third-party wastewater treatment plant. This is typical for water used WASH (toilets, sinks, showers, cafeteria, offices) purposes that has no contact with direct chemicals or our manufacturing process. Water discharged directly to a third party without treatment complies with all regulatory requirements. FMC complies with regulatory standards and has a robust EHS program. In 2023 this value was about the same compared to 2022, due to sustaining progress in water efficiencies that were implemented in the past several years.

Other

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

FMC has no other sources of water discharges. Some water that has come into contact with or contains hazardous materials is treated as a waste material rather than water discharge per regulatory standards.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.10) Provide details of your organization’s emissions of nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and other priority substances to water in the reporting year.

(9.2.10.1) Emissions to water in the reporting year (metric tons)

15.3

(9.2.10.2) Categories of substances included

Select all that apply

☑ Nitrates

☑ Phosphates

☑ Pesticides

☑ Priority substances listed under the EU Water Framework Directive

(9.2.10.3) List the specific substances included

Chlorpyrifos; Cadmium; Mercury; Nickel; Lead

(9.2.10.4) Please explain

FMC regularly measures and monitors this metric at 76-99% of our operations. For operating sites that track these emissions, many of the emissions of priority substances are zero and/or below a detectable limit or the metrics are relevant, but volume is unknown. Metrics below the detectable limit were assumed to be zero. Several assumptions were taken for the calculated values presented here due not tracking these metrics at a global level during the reporting year. The list of specific substances may not be inclusive of all priority substances that FMC monitors across all operations.
[Fixed row]

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

8

(9.3.3) % of facilities in direct operations that this represents

Select from:
☑ 26-50

(9.3.4) Please explain

To understand FMC's exposure to water risk and learn how to mitigate those potential risks, we annually conduct a Water Risk Assessment (WRA) that cross-references water use details from our manufacturing sites with the World Resources Institute's (WRI) "Aqueduct" water mapping tool. FMC high-risk water sites include sites labeled as "high" or "extremely high" using the WRI chemical weighting scheme. The assessment combines WRI's expertise and our understanding of site-specific water situations to identify FMC's high-risk water sites. The WRA was first conducted in 2013, but as FMC has changed over time, we have re-assessed our manufacturing sites and today identify 8 facilities in high-risk areas. We are actively engaging with the communities and local authorities to ensure our facilities have rigorous water management strategies. Facilities is defined as manufacturing sites within FMC's operational control.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ No, we have not assessed this value chain stage for facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, but we are planning to do so in the next 2 years

(9.3.4) Please explain

FMC is in the process of assessing our upstream value chain to identify facilities with substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, but this assessment has not been completed to-date. In 2023 FMC partnered with EcoVadis to expand supply chain visibility and engagement. EcoVadis monitors global supply chains through assessments that enable FMC to evaluate suppliers based on criteria such as environmental impact. These assessments help our suppliers establish action plans to improve their ESG performance and increase transparency across our value chain.
[Fixed row]

(9.3.1) For each facility referenced in 9.3, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

Row 1

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 24

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Suzhou

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

China

☑ Yangtze River (Chang Jiang)

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

31.33544

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

120.847231

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

16.95

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

16.95

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

12.25

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

12.25

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

4.69

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water discharge is estimated at this site using the average portion of water discharged at actual measured sites. Water withdrawals and discharges were higher in 2023 compared to 2022 due to increased production volumes at this site.

Row 2

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 5

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Pasaruan

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Indonesia

☑ Brantas

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-7.623853

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

112.813919

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

0.74

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0.74

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

0.53

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0.53

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.2

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water discharge is estimated at this site using the average portion of water discharged at actual measured sites. Water withdrawals and discharges were lower in 2023 and water consumption amounts were higher in 2023 compared to 2022 due to site decommissioning activities.

Row 3

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 16

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Ungaran

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:
☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply
☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:
☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Indonesia

☑ Brantas

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-7.188028

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

110.446994

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

8.78

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

8.78

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

6.35

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

6.35

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

2.43

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water discharge is estimated at this site using the average portion of water discharged at actual measured sites. Water withdrawals and discharges were higher in 2023 compared to 2022 due to increased production volumes at this site. Water consumption was higher due to increased production volumes at this site (more water consumed in products).

Row 4

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 20

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Lahore

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:
☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Pakistan
☑ Indus

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

31.434716

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

74.188043

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

9.35

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

9.35

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

6.76

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

6.76

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

2.59

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water discharge is estimated at this site using the average portion of water discharged at actual measured sites. Water withdrawals, discharges and consumption were lower in 2023 compared to 2022 despite increased production volumes at this site, improvements are a result of focus on implementing sustainable water practices at our high-risk sites.

Row 5

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 21

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Song Than

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Viet Nam

☑ Saigon

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

10.894777

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

106.752681

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

1.01

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

1.01

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

0.87

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0.87

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.14

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

2023 water discharged is measured at the site using no estimates. Water discharges and consumption are assumed to be about the same in 2023 compared to 2022; however, it was infeasible due to complete a year over year comparison due to a change in methodology for this site. The production volumes and business activities were about the same in 2023 and 2022 for this site, and therefore the water discharges and consumption are assumed to be about the same.

Row 6

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 8

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Jinshan

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

China

☑ Yangtze River (Chang Jiang)

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

30.835295

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

121.456046

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

13.06

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

13.06

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

10.1

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

10.1

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

2.96

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water discharged is measured at the site using no estimate. Water Withdrawals were about the same in 2023 compared to 2022 due to sustained efforts for water efficiencies from the previous year. Water discharge and consumption is lower and higher, respectively, due to the total water withdrawals remaining the same and the two metrics being inversely related.

Row 7

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 1

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Panoli

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals only

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

Site is zero-liquid discharge

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Narmada

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

21.575091

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

72.996858

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

141.08

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

141.08

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

141.08

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Site is zero-liquid discharge. Water use remained about the same in 2023 compared to 2022 due to sustained impact of water efficiency projects that were implemented in 2020-2022.

Row 8

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 23

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Savli

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals only

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

Site is zero-liquid discharge

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Mahi River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

22.437155

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

73.210152

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

7.22

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

7.22

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

7.22

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Site is zero-liquid discharge. Water use remained about the same in 2023 compared to 2022 due to sustained impact of water efficiency projects that were implemented in 2020-2022.
[Add row]

(9.3.2) For the facilities in your direct operations referenced in 9.3.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Limited assurance; American Institute of Certified Public Accountants AT-C section 105, Concepts Common to All Attestation Engagements, and AT-C section 210, Review Engagements

Water withdrawals – volume by source

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Limited assurance; American Institute of Certified Public Accountants AT-C section 105, Concepts Common to All Attestation Engagements, and AT-C section 210, Review Engagements

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

FMC currently does not verify this data but plans to do so in the future as it expands water tracking systems across all sites.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Limited assurance; American Institute of Certified Public Accountants AT-C section 105, Concepts Common to All Attestation Engagements, and AT-C section 210, Review Engagements

Water discharges – volume by destination

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

FMC currently does not verify this data but plans to do so in the future as it expands water tracking systems across all sites.

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

FMC currently does not verify this data but plans to do so in the future as it expands water tracking systems across all sites.

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

FMC currently does not verify this data but plans to do so in the future as it expands water tracking systems across all sites.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Limited assurance; American Institute of Certified Public Accountants AT-C section 105, Concepts Common to All Attestation Engagements, and AT-C section 210, Review Engagements
[Fixed row]

(9.4) Could any of your facilities reported in 9.3.1 have an impact on a requesting CDP supply chain member?

Select from:

☑ This is confidential

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

4487000000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

2932679.74

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

FMC anticipates continued increases in revenue and relatively lower total withdrawals as water efficiency is improved across sites, leading to an improved rate of total water withdrawal efficiency in future years.
[Fixed row]

(9.6) Do you calculate water intensity for your activities in the chemical sector?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.6.1) For your top five products by production weight/volume, provide the following water intensity information associated with your activities in the chemical sector.

Row 1

(9.6.1.1) Product type

Other chemicals
☑ Specialty inorganic chemicals

(9.6.1.2) Product name

Diamides

(9.6.1.3) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

21.99

(9.6.1.4) Numerator: water aspect

Select from:
☑ Total water withdrawals

(9.6.1.5) Denominator

Select from:
☑ Ton

(9.6.1.6) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.6.1.7) Please explain

FMC produces chemical products at several operating sites. Based on production volumes from all sites, water intensity values were calculated for top five product categories, including diamides. These water intensity metrics are used to track water usage at sites and enables us to implement various water reduction and recovery initiatives such as reusing condensate, recycling solvents, and reducing water withdrawals. FMC's water intensity remains about the same compared to 2022 because we maintained our reduction from 2022 and made no significant changes to water withdrawal or use at our diamide-producing locations in 2023. With various water efficiency initiatives in place and under investigation, especially at these high-water risk locations, we anticipate that our water intensity for diamides will continue reduce in the upcoming years.

Row 2

(9.6.1.1) Product type

Other chemicals

☑ Specialty inorganic chemicals

(9.6.1.2) Product name

Sulfonylureas

(9.6.1.3) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

29.9

(9.6.1.4) Numerator: water aspect

Select from:

☑ Total water withdrawals

(9.6.1.5) Denominator

Select from:

☑ Ton

(9.6.1.6) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.6.1.7) Please explain

FMC produces chemical products at several operating sites. Based on production volumes from all sites, water intensity values were calculated for top five product categories, including sulfonylureas. These metrics are used to track water usage at sites and enables us to implement various water reduction and recovery initiatives such as reusing condensate, recycling solvents, and reducing water withdrawals. Sulfonylureas water intensity was about the same in 2023 compared to 2022. The primary site for sulfonylureas production significantly focused on water reduction in 2022 and sustained those improvements through 2023. FMC expects that this water intensity will reduce in the upcoming years due water-related project initiatives under investigation and to be implemented at sulfonylurea-producing facilities, including rainwater harvesting projects and increased water reuse.

Row 3

(9.6.1.1) Product type

Other chemicals

☑ Specialty inorganic chemicals

(9.6.1.2) Product name

Malathion

(9.6.1.3) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

13.37

(9.6.1.4) Numerator: water aspect

Select from:

☑ Total water withdrawals

(9.6.1.5) Denominator

Select from:

☑ Ton

(9.6.1.6) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.6.1.7) Please explain

FMC produces malathion primarily at one operating site. Based on production volumes from all sites, water intensity values were calculated for top five product categories, including malathion. These water intensity metrics are used to track water usage at sites and enables us to implement various water reduction and recovery initiatives such as reusing condensate, recycling solvents, and reducing water withdrawals. In 2023 the water intensity for malathion is higher than 2022. The site where malathion is produced is located in a low-risk water area this site has not focused on improvement in water withdrawal at this site, which is the water aspect metric used for this intensity calculation, which has resulted in an increased intensity in 2023. FMC does not expect any changes in water intensity for malathion production in 2024. In the future, as we continue to investigate water saving opportunities and implement sustainable water practices, we anticipate that our water intensity for malathion may be reduced.

Row 4

(9.6.1.1) Product type

Other chemicals

☑ Specialty inorganic chemicals

(9.6.1.2) Product name

DETPC

(9.6.1.3) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

60.46

(9.6.1.4) Numerator: water aspect

Select from:

☑ Total water withdrawals

(9.6.1.5) Denominator

Select from:

☑ Ton

(9.6.1.6) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.6.1.7) Please explain

FMC produces DETPC primarily at one operating site. Based on production volumes from all sites, water intensity values were calculated for top five product categories, including DETPC. These water intensity metrics are used to track water usage at sites and enables us to implement various water reduction and recovery initiatives such as reusing condensate, recycling solvents, and reducing water withdrawals. The water intensity value for DETPC is higher in 2023 compared to 2022 due to a reduction in production volumes, which is the denominator of this intensity metric. Production decreased at a higher rate than water withdrawal because there is a baseline water withdrawal for site operations that is not volume dependent. 2022 was the first time reporting the water intensity value for DETPC. FMC expects the water intensity for DETPC to remain the same or slightly lower in 2024. The site where DETPC is primarily produced has already implemented significant water efficiency projects prior to 2022, and therefore we expect only a small improvement in water intensity for this product over the next few years.

Row 5

(9.6.1.1) Product type

Other chemicals

☑ Specialty inorganic chemicals

(9.6.1.2) Product name

Other products (aggregated)

(9.6.1.3) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

3.63

(9.6.1.4) Numerator: water aspect

Select from:

☑ Total water withdrawals

(9.6.1.5) Denominator

Select from:

☑ Ton

(9.6.1.6) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.6.1.7) Please explain

FMC produces chemical products at several operating sites. Based on production volumes from all sites, water intensity values were calculated for top five product categories, including four specific large product families and all others aggregated into one category. These water intensity metrics are used to track water usage at sites and enables us to implement various water reduction and recovery initiatives such as reusing condensate, recycling solvents, and reducing water withdrawals. Water intensity for this category is higher in 2023 compared to 2022 driven largely by the decrease in the production volumes, which is the denominator of this intensity metric. Production decreased at a higher rate than water withdrawal because there is a baseline water withdrawal for site operations that is not volume dependent. We anticipate that our water intensity in this category will reduce in the upcoming years due to expected increases in production volumes and various water efficiency initiatives in placed and under investigation.
[Add row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

	Products contain hazardous substances
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(9.13.1) What percentage of your company's revenue is associated with products containing substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

Row 1

(9.13.1.1) Regulatory classification of hazardous substances

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) - Highly Hazardous Pesticides

(9.13.1.2) % of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list

Select from:

☑ Less than 10%

(9.13.1.3) Please explain

FMC is committed to continuing to phase out Highly Hazardous Pesticides ("HHPs") from our product portfolio. In 2023, HHPs accounted for approximately 0.1% of our total sales. This reduction of HHPs in our portfolio can be attributed to our internal processes, which include continuous evaluation, close monitoring and subsequent phase out along with strong stewardship actions. HHPs are defined according to the official FAO Criteria. Thus, in any given year, any active substance could be classified as an HHP depending on updated science and risk assessments and inclusion in Conventions. To address this, FMC conducts annual reviews of the entire portfolio of active substances to ensure up-to-date identification and subsequence assessment and mitigation or phase out is implemented. Efforts are continuous.

[Add row]

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.14.2) Definition used to classify low water impact

FMC defines low water impact as products and technologies that provide water use efficiency, which describes the potential water savings realized by growers due to application method or by improving plants' ability to use water more efficiently. In addition to new modes of action, we are working closely with farmers around the world to deliver innovative solutions that increase sustainability of farming practices, from precision application technologies that conserve water to products that enhance soil health and biodiversity on the farm.

(9.14.4) Please explain

FMC has products and services that are considered low water impact, including precision agriculture and Plant Health products that help improve water use efficiency. Precision and digital agriculture technologies help farmers better protect their crops while using less energy, water and traditional inputs. For example, FMC's 3RIVE 3D application system is a precision application technology that uses 90 percent less water than alternative systems. Additionally, FMC is developing solutions to help farmers adapt to difficult growing conditions and mitigate environmental impacts, including water-stressed conditions. FMC outlines the sustainable attributes of key products, including 9 products with impacts on water use efficiency, on page 18 of our 2023 Sustainability Report and includes products such as Xyway and Zironar.
[Fixed row]

(9.15) Do you have any water-related targets?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.15.1) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

	Target set in this category
Water pollution	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water withdrawals	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Other	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(9.15.2) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 2

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

☑ Other WASH, please specify :Percentage of High-Risk Operating Sites with Sustainable Water Practices Implemented)

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

06/01/2022

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/31/2021

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

0

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/31/2030

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

100

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

0

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

0

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ None, alignment not assessed

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target covers manufacturing sites located in high-risk watersheds; 8 sites in 2023. There are no exclusions to this target boundary and this boundary is assessed annually for updates to water risk classification.

(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

In 2022 FMC identified 2 high-risk sites to begin developing and implementing a water stewardship plan. In 2023 FMC established a dedicated team at each of these sites to progress the water stewardship plan, which encompasses best management practices for water use on site and in the surrounding community. The plan is anticipated to be fully implemented in 2025. FMC anticipates developing and implementing water stewardship plans at the remaining high-risk sites after achieving our goal at these two pilot sites.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

FMC is committed to implementing sustainable water practices across its global footprint. FMC is a proud member of the Alliance for Water Stewardship (AWS) and is committed to achieving AWS Certification at high-risk sites by 2030. AWS certification is extensive, and implementation of the standard is intended to achieve five main outcomes for the site and its physical scope: good water governance; sustainable water balance; good water quality status; important water-related areas; and safe water, sanitation and hygiene for all (WASH). FMC will prioritize its manufacturing locations in high-risk water areas, as defined by the WRI Water Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas and has set a target to implement sustainable water practices at all high-risk sites by 2030.

Row 2

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 3

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

☑ Other WASH, please specify :Percentage of Operating Sites with Sustainable Water Practices Implemented)

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

06/01/2022

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/31/2021

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

0

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/31/2035

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

100.0

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

0

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

0

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ None, alignment not assessed

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target covers all of FMC's global Operating Sites, which includes FMC manufacturing sites and the Stine R&D facility; 22 sites in 2023. Manufacturing sites that have been decommissioned are excluded from this boundary and this boundary is assessed annually.

(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

In 2022 FMC identified 2 high-risk sites to begin developing and implementing a water stewardship plan. In 2023 FMC established a dedicated team at each of these sites to progress the water stewardship plan, which encompasses best management practices for water use on site and in the surrounding community. The plan is anticipated to be fully implemented in 2025. In 2023 FMC also identified an additional site with a dedicated team to progress the site's water stewardship plan. FMC anticipates developing and implementing water stewardship plans at the remaining sites after achieving our goal at these pilot sites.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

FMC is committed to implementing sustainable water practices across its global footprint. FMC is a proud member of the Alliance for Water Stewardship (AWS) and is committed to achieving AWS Certification at high-risk sites by 2030. AWS certification is extensive, and implementation of the standard is intended to achieve five main outcomes for the site and its physical scope: good water governance; sustainable water balance; good water quality status; important water-related areas; and safe water, sanitation and hygiene for all (WASH). FMC has set a target to implement sustainable water practices at all operating sites by 2035.
[Add row]

C10. Environmental performance - Plastics

(10.2) Indicate whether your organization engages in the following activities.

Production/commercialization of plastic polymers (including plastic converters)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:
☑ No

Production/commercialization of durable plastic goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:
☑ No

Usage of durable plastics goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:
☑ No

Production/commercialization of plastic packaging

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:
☑ No

Production/commercialization of goods/products packaged in plastics

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ Yes

Provision/commercialization of services that use plastic packaging (e.g., food services)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

Provision of waste management and/or water management services

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

Provision of financial products and/or services for plastics-related activities

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

Other activities not specified

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

[Fixed row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

☑ Land/water management

☑ Education & awareness

☑ Law & policy

☑ Livelihood, economic & other incentives

☑ Other, please specify **:**FMC is an early adopter of the TNFD, and is in the process of understanding nature-related dependencies and impacts at its operating sites and supply chain and establishing commitments aligned with the business vision for biodiversity.

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?
	Select from:

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?
	☑ No, we do not use indicators, but plan to within the next two years

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes (partial assessment)

(11.4.2) Comment

FMC is in the process of locating and understanding operating sites' interface with important biodiversity areas. At the same time, we are evaluating the most appropriate and credible sources for biodiversity data for analysis and disclosures. Given the proprietary nature of some of this information, we are in the process of determining appropriate disclosure. We are working on advancing this analysis and are committed to presenting the results in future reports.

UNESCO World Heritage sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

Based on the open database resource, FMC assessed all operating sites and has not identified any located in or near (up to 5 km) a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

Based on the open database resource, FMC assessed all operating sites and has not identified any located in or near (up to 5 km) a UNESCO Mand and Biosphere Reserves.

Ramsar sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

FMC assessed all operating sites and identified two with Ramsar sites up to 5 km. Information about these sites is disclosed in greater detail in section 11.4.1.

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Data not available

(11.4.2) Comment

FMC is in the process of locating and understanding operating sites' interface with important biodiversity areas. At the same time, we are evaluating the most appropriate and credible sources for biodiversity data for analysis and disclosures. Given the proprietary nature of some of this information, we are in the process of determining appropriate disclosure. We are working on advancing this analysis and are committed to presenting the results in future reports.

Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes (partial assessment)

(11.4.2) Comment

FMC is in the process of locating and understanding operating sites' interface with important biodiversity areas. At the same time, we are evaluating the most appropriate and credible sources for biodiversity data for analysis and disclosures. Given the proprietary nature of some of this information, we are in the process of determining appropriate disclosure. We are working on advancing this analysis and are committed to presenting the results in future reports.
[Fixed row]

(11.4.1) Provide details of your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to areas important for biodiversity.

Row 1

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Ramsar sites

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

The Dee Estuary

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Up to 5 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

FMC operates a formulations and packaging plant in Flintshire, UK, that specializes in the manufacturing and filing of agrochemical products, supported by advanced formulation development facilities and a quality control laboratory. The site produces a wide range of crop nutrition solutions, including the manufacture and supply of foliar nutrition products using humic technology, biostimulants, and adjuvants. Additionally, the site produces selective and non-selective herbicides for us in all sectors and fungicides and insecticides for the agricultural and horticultural markets. The site is relatively small in nature. FMC sites comply with applicable laws and undertake the required studies and environmental monitoring to evaluate their operation impact continuously and FMC specific policies and standards. As part of our TNFD process FMC will be evaluating sites that were identified to be located in or near areas important for biodiversity to understand potential for impact and mitigation measures.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Not assessed

Row 2

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Ramsar sites

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Denmark

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Nissum Bredning with Harboore and Agger Tange

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Up to 5 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Located on the west coast of Denmark, the FMC Rønland Site is the largest manufacturing site at FMC. Located on Harboore Tange, the site business activities combine active ingredient and formulation manufacturing with a commitment to safety to drive the future of FMC with next-generation products, such as pheromones. Rønland manufactures active ingredients and formulations for a wide range of crop protection products, including herbicides, insecticides, and fungicides. FMC sites comply with applicable laws and undertake the required studies and environmental monitoring to evaluate their operation impact continuously and FMC specific policies and standards. As part of our TNFD process FMC will be evaluating sites that were identified to be located in or near areas important for biodiversity to understand potential for impact and mitigation measures.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Not assessed

[Add row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☑ Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption

☑ Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption

☑ Waste data

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ Attestation Standards (AT-C Section 105 & 210/205) established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA)

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Please see FMC's 2023 Sustainability Report for full information on metrics assured. The independent accountants review report is available on page 35. Data is available on pages 40-42, while scope of assurance and metrics can be found on pages 59-66.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

FMC-8167 2023 Sustainability Report_r12 Digital Final_Compressed.pdf
[Add row]

(13.2) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

(13.2.1) Additional information

Safe Harbor Statement under the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995: Certain statements made and information provided in this report are forward-looking statements. In some cases, you can identify this information by estimates of future emissions, financial impacts, or other data which are responsive to CDP questions asking for estimates of future possible events; in other cases, you can identify these statements by responses to CDP questions asking for responses to future potential events, or the use of such words or phrases as "will likely result," "is confident that," "expect," "expects," "should," "could," "may," "will continue to," "believe," "believes," "anticipates," "predicts," "forecasts," "estimates," "projects," "potential," "intends" or similar expressions – these information and statements are "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, including the negative of those words and phrases. Such forward-looking statements are based on FMC's current views and assumptions regarding future events, future business conditions and the outlook for the company based on currently available information. These statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results to be materially different from any results, levels of activity, performance or achievements expressed or implied by any forward-looking statement. Additional factors include, among other things, the risk factors and other cautionary statements included within FMC's 2023 Form 10-K as well as other SEC filings and public communications. FMC cautions readers not to place undue reliance on any such forward-looking statements, which reflect the company's views only as of the date made. Forward-looking statements are qualified in their entirety by the above cautionary statement. FMC undertakes no obligation, and specifically disclaims any

duty, to update or revise any forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances arising after the date on which they were made, except as otherwise required by law.
[Fixed row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Vice President, Chief Sustainability Officer and External Affairs

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:
☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)
[Fixed row]