FMC An Agricultural Sciences Company

FMC Statement on Our Care for the Planet

Climate Change

Nature loss and climate change are among the biggest threats to agriculture and food production today. Shifting weather patterns, resource depletion, extended drought conditions and widespread land degradation contribute to increasingly challenging growing conditions for farmers around the world. FMC is taking steps to address climate change and its impacts on nature to ensure the long-term health of our planet and vitality of our company and industry.

Notably, FMC has committed to achieving net-zero greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 2050 at the latest. In support of this goal, we have set near-term targets for a 42% absolute reduction for Scope 1 and 2 emissions and 25% absolute reduction in Scope 3 emissions by 2030. Our near-term GHG reduction targets have been validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) and are aligned with limiting global temperature rise to 1.5°C, consistent with the Paris Agreement.

Beyond emissions reductions, FMC seeks to drive meaningful improvements in waste and water with commitments to achieve 100% waste to beneficial reuse and implement sustainable water practices at all FMC sites. Water stewardship is a priority for FMC and in 2023, we became a member of the Alliance for Water Stewardship (AWS) in support of their vision for a water-secure world that enables people, cultures, business and nature to prosper, now and in the future.

Understanding the impacts of climate change on our business is inherent to our long-term success. To better understand climate-related risks and opportunities, FMC utilizes scenario analyses, informed by leading global frameworks, and integrate insights into long-term planning and risk management processes. We report on our sustainability strategy, climate-related risks and opportunities, alignment with global frameworks (including the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures and the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures), and progress on our sustainability goals annually in our Sustainability Report, 10-K and CDP disclosures.

As additional planetary warming is anticipated, long-term increases in global temperatures could result in changes in the availability of natural resources, growing seasons, weather patterns, species distribution, sea levels, and biodiversity. These changes may impact the supply

of raw materials needed to maintain production capacity and increase sourcing costs. In addition, extreme weather events may result in physical damage to FMC property and equipment and interruptions to our operations and supply chain.

In parallel, regulatory developments related to climate change mitigation and reporting, including greenhouse gas regulations and carbon pricing mechanisms, may increase operational and energy costs and require additional capital investments. FMC is monitoring these developments and working across its value chain to improve energy efficiency and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

As an agricultural sciences company, we are also focused on the impacts of climate change on our customers. Changes in temperature and weather patterns may affect land use, crop suitability, and pest prevalence in key growing regions. Shifts in pest populations may become more rapid and persistent under rising temperatures and increased GHG concentrations. However, we see market opportunities within our product portfolio to support growers in adapting to climate change through solutions that enhance productivity, resource efficiency, and improve resilience to more variable growing conditions and pest pressures. FMC has committed to investing 100% of our research and development spending on sustainably-advantaged products that reduce impacts on nature and deliver positive outcomes for growers. We continue to invest in improving existing products and developing new technologies that can help mitigate the impacts of climate change and support customer adaptation.

Water

Water scarcity is a critical issue that impacts the health and wellbeing of people globally. FMC recognizes that chemical manufacturing and agriculture are water-intensive and water-dependent industries and is committed to being good water stewards and managing water resources responsibly in the communities which we live and work. As a chemical company, FMC is dependent on water to manufacture our products, including its use as a coolant, solvent and cleaning agent. We are focused on reducing water consumption in our manufacturing processes as well as ensuring our water practices support local communities and watersheds. FMC is aligned with the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) #2 (Zero Hunger), #13 (Climate Action) and #15 (Life on Land) and acknowledges the human right to water and sanitation.

To achieve our goal of implementing sustainable water practices at all FMC sites by 2035, FMC will follow the Alliance for Water Stewardship (AWS) five-step process intended to achieve specific outcomes for each 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 manufacturing sites in high-risk areas, as defined by the WRI Water Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas.

Agriculture accounts for approximately 70% of global freshwater withdrawals, emphasizing the importance of water stewardship across the sector. As an agricultural sciences company, FMC focuses on developing solutions that support more efficient water use and help growers adapt to increasing water constraints. Through our product portfolio, we provide solutions that can reduce water use in both manufacturing and application, including formulations compatible with drip irrigation and other water-efficient practices, as well as application technologies designed to optimize resource use. FMC continues to support growers through products and technologies that enhance productivity, resource efficiency, and resilience under water-constrained conditions and changing climate conditions.

Nature & Biodiversity

The impacts of climate change on nature are vast and varied, and action is required to preserve ecosystems and prevent biodiversity loss in line with the commitments set in the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. FMC recognizes that nature includes interconnected components such as air, water, soil, and biodiversity, and that dependencies and impacts on nature vary in significance by activity and location. FMC monitors nature-related risks to its operations, value chain, and product use, as informed by TNFD recommendations. We continue to invest in product innovation, programs, and partnerships to support nature protection, including biodiversity.

Crop protection products play a vital role in maximizing crop yields on existing farmland, minimizing land use change, which remains a key driver of biodiversity loss. Farmers around the world face productivity challenges, as crop-harmful insects, diseases, and weeds can cause significant crop losses. Without solutions to protect crops, more land would need to be brought into agricultural production to feed a growing population. Aligned with UN SDG #2 (Zero Hunger), FMC believes the responsible use of crop protection products is necessary to support this goal.

FMC further recognizes the importance of ensuring the products we provide to farmers are increasingly sustainable. FMC continues to invest 100% of its R&D spend in developing sustainably advantaged products. To accomplish this, FMC uses its Sustainability Assessment Tool to evaluate products in its development pipeline against benchmark products on the market, with a focus on six global challenges: Food Expectations, Health and Safety Expectations, Scarce Resources, Climate Change, Land Competition, and Environmental Consciousness. Products in development are considered sustainably advantaged if they perform

better than the benchmark in at least one of the six areas without declining performance in the others.

FMC's product portfolio provides farmers with tools to control destructive pests while minimizing environmental impacts, including biologicals and novel synthetic formulations. Biologicals, derived from living organisms and naturally occurring compounds, can be used as part of an integrated pest management (IPM) program with precision agriculture technologies that help farmers target pest infestations more precisely. For these reasons, they can play an important role in improving crop yields while protecting biodiversity on the farm.

FMC has committed to not developing new Highly Hazardous Pesticides (HHPs) and continues to phase out HHPs from its portfolio. FMC defines and evaluates HHPs using the criteria and process defined by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the globally recognized classification system. FMC continues to review its portfolio based on the FAO criteria and takes action to phase out newly identified HHPs where effective alternatives exist. Where no effective alternatives are available, risk assessments and product stewardship programs are in place for the few remaining HHP products in certain countries to support safe use.

FMC recognizes the role of strong product stewardship in mitigating risk to nature and promotes stewardship at each stage of the product life cycle. FMC integrates stewardship priorities into R&D, portfolio management, and go-to-market decision-making to identify, assess, and mitigate risks associated with product use, including third-party products. For example, through product stewardship due diligence processes, in-house experts review risk factors and define mitigation measures related to human exposure, environmental exposure, storage, transportation, preparation, and application. FMC also engages growers by providing training, tools, and resources to support the safe and responsible use of its products.