FMC Corp

CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2026

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.
Read full terms of disclosure

.

10/30/2026, 04:43 pm

Contents

C1. Introduction 9

(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response? 9

(1.2) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response. 9

(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization. 9

(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. 10

(1.4.1) What is your organization's annual revenue for the reporting period? 10

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary. 10

(1.6) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)? 10

(1.7) Select the countries/areas in which you operate. 13

(1.8) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities? 14

(1.8.1) Please provide all available geolocation data for your facilities. 14

(1.14) In which part of the chemicals value chain does your organization operate? 24

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain? 24

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities 26

(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? 26

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts? 27

(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities? 28

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities. 28

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed? 38

(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain? 39

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization? 40

(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? 42

(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. 43

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities 46
(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? 46
(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. 46
(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. 53
(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? 55
(3.3) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations? 60
(3.5) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)? 61
(3.5.1) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impact your operations. 61
(3.5.2) Provide details of each Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) your organization is regulated by. 61
(3.5.4) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by? 63
(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? 63
(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. 63
(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. 68
C4. Governance 71
(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body? 71
(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization? 72
(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. 72
(4.2) Does your organization's board have competency on environmental issues? 77
(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization? 78
(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals). 79
(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets? 89
(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals). 90
(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues? 92
(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies. 93

(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives? 95

(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? 96

(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? 98

(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. 99

(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? 106

(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. 106

C5. Business strategy 111

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes? 111

(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization's scenario analysis. 111

(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization's scenario analysis. 124

(5.2) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan? 125

(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning? 128

(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy 128

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning. 132

(5.4) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition? 133

(5.5) Does your organization invest in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products or services related to your sector activities? 133

(5.5.3) Provide details of your organization's investments in low-carbon R&D for chemical production activities over the last three years. 134

(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? 135

(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities? 136

(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues? 138

(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment? 139

(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues? 141

(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process? 142

(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. 144

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization's supplier engagement on environmental issues. ... 147
(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain. ... 150
(5.13) Has your organization already implemented any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement? ... 155

C6. Environmental performance - Consolidation approach ... 156
(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data ... 156

C7. Environmental performance - Climate change ... 158
(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP? ... 158
(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? ... 158
(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year? ... 158
(7.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions. ... 159
(7.3) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions. ... 159
(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 excluded from your disclosure of climate-related data? ... 160
(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions. ... 160
(7.6) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e? ... 168
(7.7) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e? ... 169
(7.8) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions. ... 169
(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions. ... 180
(7.9.1) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements. ... 181
(7.9.2) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements. ... 182
(7.9.3) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements. ... 185
(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? ... 186
(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. ... 186
(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? ... 192
(7.12) Does your organization have significant land sector activities in its operations or value chain? ... 192

(7.13) Does your organization choose to account for and report technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage, or have you done so in previous years? 193
(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 and/or Scope 2 emissions by greenhouse gas type? 193
(7.15.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used global warming potential (GWP). 194
(7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area. 196
(7.17) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide. 213
(7.17.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division. 213
(7.17.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity. 213
(7.19) Break down your organization's total gross global Scope 1 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e. 214
(7.20) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide. 214
(7.20.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division. 214
(7.20.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business activity. 215
(7.21) Break down your organization's total gross global Scope 2 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e. 215
(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response. 216
(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response? 217
(7.25) Disclose the percentage of your organization's Scope 3, Category 1 emissions by purchased chemical feedstock. 217
(7.25.1) Disclose sales of products that are greenhouse gases. 218
(7.26) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period. 220
(7.27) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges? 220
(7.28) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future? 221
(7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy? 221
(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken. 221
(7.30.1) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh. 222
(7.30.3) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) for chemical production activities in MWh. 225
(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel. 228
(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type. 228
(7.30.9) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year. 233
(7.30.11) Provide details on electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed for chemical production activities. 235

(7.30.14) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year. 238
(7.30.15) Provide details on the electricity purchases that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the reporting year. 264
(7.30.17) Provide details of your organization's low-carbon heat, steam, and cooling purchases in the reporting year by country/area. 275
(7.31) Does your organization consume fuels as feedstocks for chemical production activities? 276
(7.39) Provide details on your organization's chemical products. 276
(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. 277
(7.52) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business. 278
(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year? 280
(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets. 280
(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year? 290
(7.54.2) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets. 290
(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s). 293
(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. 298
(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. 298
(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below. 299
(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities? 313
(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services? 314
(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products? 314
(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products. 315
(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year? 317

C9. Environmental performance - Water security 318

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data? 318
(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored? 318
(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? 325
(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. 328

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source. 329
(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination. 332
(9.2.9) Indicate the highest level to which your wastewater is treated (either by your organization or a third party) before being discharged to the environment. 335
(9.2.10) Provide details of your organization's emissions of nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and other priority substances to water in the reporting year. 339
(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? 340
(9.3.1) For each facility referenced in 9.3, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year. 341
(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? 363
(9.4) Could any of your facilities reported in 9.3.1 have an impact on a requesting CDP supply chain member? 366
(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency. 366
(9.6) Do you calculate water intensity for your activities in the chemical sector? 366
(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. 367
(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority? 374
(9.13.1) What percentage of your company's revenue is associated with products containing substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority? 374
(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact? 375
(9.15) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories. 376
(9.15.1) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made. 376

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity 382
(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments? 382
(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities? 382
(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year? 383
(11.4.1) Provide details of your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to areas important for biodiversity. 385

C13. Further information & sign off 393
(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? 393
(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used? 393
(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. 395
(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response. 395

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub to facilitate collective action in priority basins. 396

C1. Introduction

(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response?

Select from:
☑ English

(1.2) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

Select from:
☑ USD

(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 providing farmers with innovative solutions that increase the productivity and resilience of their land. FMC is a top-tier leader in the agrochemicals and crop protection market. Our position in the market is driven by our technology and innovation, as well as by our geographic balance and crop diversity. Helping farmers sustainably grow more food 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 pipelines. FMC is committed to discovering new insecticide, herbicide, and fungicide active ingredients, product formulations and pioneering technologies that are consistently better for the planet. FMC continues to make progress toward achieving its environmental goals, and this progress is reported annually in our sustainability report, which is available at https://www.fmc.com/en/sustainability-reports. Information provided in this CDP Report relates to FMC's 2025 business and operations for the calendar year 2025, in alignment with CDP requirements. Financial information provided in this report often includes estimates determined in good faith using project-specific details, as explained in the corresponding supporting text. For details on third-party assurance of environmental data, refer to section 7.9. In addition, all forward-looking estimates and statements are subject to the disclaimer set forth in section 13.
[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.

	End date of reporting year	Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
	12/31/2025	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(1.4.1) What is your organization's annual revenue for the reporting period?

3467000000

(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

☑ China
☑ Egypt
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Kenya
☑ Mexico
☑ Poland
☑ Sweden
☑ Austria
☑ Croatia
☑ Türkiye
☑ Ukraine
☑ Bulgaria
☑ Colombia
☑ Malaysia
☑ Argentina
☑ Australia
☑ Indonesia
☑ Lithuania
☑ Costa Rica
☑ United Kingdom
☑ Korea (The Republic of)
☑ United States of America
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Greece
☑ Czechia
☑ Denmark
☑ Germany
☑ Hungary
☑ Romania
☑ Pakistan
☑ Portugal
☑ Slovakia
☑ Thailand
☑ Viet Nam
☑ Kazakhstan
☑ Netherlands
☑ New Zealand
☑ Philippines
☑ South Africa

(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 5

(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 6

(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 7

(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 8

(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 9

(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 10

(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 11

(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 12

(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 13

(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 14

(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 15

(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 16

(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 17

(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 18

(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 20

(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 21

(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]

(1.14) In which part of the chemicals value chain does your organization operate?

Other chemicals

☑ Specialty inorganic chemicals

(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

In 2023, FMC mapped Tier 1 suppliers within our upstream value chain using annual spend data to identify supplier location and procurement category. FMC engaged selected suppliers onboarded onto the EcoVadis platform to review assessment results, understand their main priorities, and jointly determine supplier action plans for improvement in alignment with the company's goals. FMC then engaged suppliers to discuss respective environmental priorities and jointly determine supplier action plans for improvement. As of 2025, EcoVadis has assessed 468 FMC suppliers, accounting for more than 35% of FMC's Scope 3 emissions.
[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)

6

(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 exposure to climate-related risks through scenario analysis. Physical and transition risk assessments use 2030, 2040, and 2050 as reference time horizons. 2030: As part of FMC's Climate Transition Plan, we have established a net-zero target by 2050, supported by near-term targets to achieve a 42% absolute reduction in Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions and a 25% absolute reduction in Scope 3 emissions by 2030. This time horizon is strategically linked to our near-term GHG targets and focuses on the implementation of early actions and investments, including energy efficiency initiatives and the increased use of low-carbon electricity. Our environmental goals for 2030 also include achieving 80% beneficial reuse of waste and implementing sustainable water management practices at all high-risk water sites.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

7

(2.1.3) To (years)

16

(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 exposure to climate-related risks through scenario analysis. Physical and transition risk assessments use 2030, 2040, and 2050 as reference time horizons. 2040 is a medium-term milestone on the pathway to achieving FMC's net-zero target by 2050. By this time horizon, FMC expects to have substantially advanced the implementation of its Climate Transition Plan, and environmental goals. To support progress toward these objectives, FMC plans to develop clear, measurable, multi-year road maps beginning in 2026.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

17

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

26

(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 exposure to climate-related risks through scenario analysis. Physical and transition risk assessments use 2030, 2040, and 2050 as reference 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 has set a net-zero target for 2050.
[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?

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both risks and opportunities	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[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

(2.2.2.15) 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

(2.2.2.16) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ NGOs

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ Suppliers

☑ Regulators

☑ Local communities

☑ Water utilities at a local level

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.18) Further details of process

To understand FMC's exposure to water risk and identify mitigation actions, FMC annually conducts a Water Risk Assessment (WRA) that cross-references water-use data from manufacturing sites with the World Resources Institute's Aqueduct water risk mapping tool. The assessment combines WRI's expertise with FMC's understanding of site-specific water conditions and constraints to identify potential high-risk water sites. The WRI tool estimates the average number of people potentially impacted annually across several flood-event magnitudes (2, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100, 250, 500, and 1,000 in return periods). For sites implementing the Alliance for Water Stewardship standard, FMC engages with suppliers to understand our water risks, understand our embedded water in our upstream supply chain, and engage in water stewardship activities throughout the catchment.

Row 2

(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

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ 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

Other

☑ Internal company methods

☑ Materiality assessment

☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.15) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought

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

☑ Heat wave

☑ 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 concern and/or negative feedback from partners and stakeholders

☑ Stigmatization of sector

Technology

☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

☑ Unsuccessful investment in new technologies

Liability

☑ Exposure to sanctions and litigation

(2.2.2.16) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ Suppliers

☑ Regulators

☑ Local communities

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.18) Further details of process

FMC identifies and manages environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities (DIROs) through various internal processes. This includes, but is not limited to, the following: 1. Double Materiality Assessment (Dependencies, Impacts, Risks, Opportunities): FMC conducted a double materiality assessment in 2024, evaluating both financial and impact materiality considering FMC's potential effects on society and the environment and how these factors may financially impact its

business. This allows FMC to understand both potential dependencies and impacts as well as risks and opportunities. To determine topic materiality, FMC consulted internal and external stakeholders, including employees, customers, and suppliers, through surveys and interviews, to identify material DIROs. Topics related to climate change, water security, biodiversity, and other sustainability topics, and DIROs were evaluated for FMC's downstream and upstream value chain as well as the company's direct operations. The double materiality process continues to evolve and FMC is evaluating integrating the double materiality process further into our overall enterprise risk management processes. 2. TCFD Scenario Analysis (Risks and Opportunities): FMC uses TCFD-aligned scenario analysis, both transition and physical risk scenarios, to identify and assess climate-related risks and opportunities across its operations and value chain. Climate-related risks and opportunities, including process for identification and management, are detailed in FMC's CDP disclosure and Climate Transition Plan. 3. Enterprise Risk Management Processes (Risks): 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 potential exposure to risk factors (generally disclosed in our 10-K). The assessment process includes engaging with business functions globally on issues including risks associated with environmental issues, like water security and climate change. Assessment findings are reported to the Risk Council (comprised of senior level executives) and FMC's executive leadership regularly during each year, and Board of Directors annually.

Row 3

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(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

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Downstream value chain

(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

(2.2.2.10) 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

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ ENCORE

☑ IBAT – Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool

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

International methodologies and standards

☑ Alliance for Water Stewardship Standard

Other

☑ External consultants

☑ Internal company methods

(2.2.2.15) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Pollution incident

☑ Toxic spills

☑ Wildfires

Chronic physical

☑ Soil degradation

☑ Groundwater depletion

☑ Declining water quality

☑ Declining ecosystem services

☑ Increased ecosystem vulnerability

☑ Change in land/freshwater/ocean use

☑ Increased levels of environmental pollutants in freshwater or marine bodies

Policy

☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements

(2.2.2.16) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers
☑ Indigenous peoples
☑ Local communities
☑ Water utilities at a local level
☑ Other water users at the basin/catchment level

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(2.2.2.18) Further details of process

As a TNFD early adopter (since 2024), FMC has begun applying the LEAP approach, assessing its sites to understand potential nature-related impacts, dependencies, risks, and opportunities. To support this effort, FMC has partnered with Dunya Analytics and subscribed to The Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT). Dunya Analytics integrates various datasets, including ENCORE, the Ecosystem Integrity Index (EII), LandMark, and WRI Aqueduct. Its approach also considers local and Indigenous communities, as well as Nature's Contributions to People. IBAT provides access to datasets such as the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA), the World Database of Key Biodiversity Areas (WDKBA), and the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. These data sources help FMC better understand site-specific nature-related impacts and dependency risks. FMC is integrating nature-related considerations into its sustainability strategy and goal setting. In 2025, FMC expanded its application of the TNFD framework to include downstream business activities, enabling a broader assessment of nature-related risks and opportunities across its value chain. Insights from this analysis informed the development of FMC's 2030 sustainability goal for innovation: reduce the impacts of crop protection solutions on nature. The company will continue to refine its methodologies, metrics, and disclosures in alignment with TNFD recommendations and plans to provide further transparency in future sustainability reports. In addition, as a member of the Alliance for Water Stewardship (AWS), FMC committed in 2022 to implementing sustainable water practices across all sites by 2035. The plan prioritizes reducing water consumption and enhancing stakeholder-engaged stewardship practices in high water-risk areas by 2030. FMC has also joined the AWS Collective Action Accelerator program in China to drive action at the catchment level.
[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 part of FMC's Climate Transition Plan and scenario analysis, FMC examined the interactions between risks and opportunities across multiple time horizons and climate scenarios, including aggressive, moderate, and insufficient climate action. By considering risks and opportunities in conjunction with one another – rather than in isolation – we were more easily able to understand how they may balance one another out. 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 changing customer demand profile is both a risk and an opportunity for FMC, depending on how FMC responds to changing customer demand. As we continue our work as a TNFD early adopter and deepen our understanding of our nature-related dependencies and potential impacts, we will continue to integrate our Climate Transition Plan and TCFD scenario analysis results with TNFD. Additionally, FMC assesses the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities through our 2024 double materiality assessment. This process evaluates both financial and impact materiality, enabling FMC to understand how environmental factors such as climate change, water security, and biodiversity affect, and are affected by, our operations. Stakeholder input and internal validation ensure a comprehensive view of dependencies and impacts across various sustainability topics.
[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 important for biodiversity
☑ 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 annually estimate the average number of people to potentially be impacted annually for several flood event magnitudes (2, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100, 250, 500, and 1,000 in return periods). As a TNFD early adopter (since 2024), FMC has begun applying the LEAP approach and assessing its sites to understand potential nature-related impacts, dependencies, risks, and opportunities. To support this effort, FMC has partnered with Dunya Analytics and subscribed to the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT). Dunya Analytics integrates various datasets, including ENCORE, the Ecosystem Integrity Index (EII), LandMark, and Aqueduct. Its approach also considers local and Indigenous communities, as well as Nature's Contributions to People. IBAT provides access to datasets such as the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA), the World Database of Key Biodiversity Areas (WDKBA), and the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. These data sources help FMC better understand site-specific nature-related impacts, dependencies and risks.

(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 they 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 they 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) Details of policies and processes in place to identify and classify potential water pollutants

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 potential products impacts on the ecosystem and a 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 and disposal of 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
☑ Other, please specify :Product Stewardship

(2.5.1.5) Indicators for measuring and evaluating the success of the procedure

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Sales of Highly Hazardous Pesticides

(2.5.1.6) Please explain

To mitigate risks associated with Highly Hazardous Pesticides (HHPs), FMC has committed to not developing any new HHPs and continues to phase out HHPs from its product portfolio. FMC defines and evaluates 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, FMC continues 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 2025, HHPs accounted for approximately 0.1 percent of our total sales. The product stewardship programs are also applicable to other products, covering the entire portfolio and mitigating environmental impacts.

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 adversely affect 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 substances is a threat to the health and safety of 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

☑ Upgrading of process equipment/methods

(2.5.1.5) Indicators for measuring and evaluating the success of the procedure

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Tier 1 and Tier 2 Process Safety Incidents

(2.5.1.6) Please explain

FMC manages the risks associated with its direct operations by implementing procedures to protect water resources so we can then 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 2025, FMC had zero (0) Tier 1 incidents and two(2) 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?

	Environmental risks identified
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

[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-aligned 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. 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 might impact FMC global operations beyond the EU. Environmental regulations also have the potential to increase production costs for active ingredient contract manufacturing operations. Currently, several 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)

2996028

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

6664322

(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 assumptions for 2025 ($63/metric tonne CO_2e for sites in countries with advanced economies and $43/metric tonne CO_2e for sites in selected developing economies) to FMC's 2025 Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions from FMC's operating sites. Scope 2 emissions are market-based. The minimum figure considers FMC's 2025 Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions from operating sites located in the European Union, which may be subject to the EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS). The maximum financial impact figure assumes a global emissions trading system and applies the relevant 2025 SDS carbon price to FMC operating-site emissions based on whether each site is located in an advanced economy or developing economy. Minimum Potential Impact Figure: $2,996,028 47,556 metric tonnes CO_2e from FMC operating sites in the EU ×

$63/metric tonne CO_2e Maximum Potential Impact Figure: $6,664,322 96,127 metric tonnes CO_2e from operating sites in advanced economies × $63/metric tonne CO_2e = $6,056,001 + 14,147 metric tonnes CO_2e from operating sites in developing economies × $43/metric tonne CO_2e = $608,321 Both estimations make several high-level assumptions and are not intended to represent a forecast of actual costs to FMC, but rather provide a current estimate of potential financial impacts associated with future carbon pricing regulations.

(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

1749748

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of response to risk is based upon the cost of implementing emission reduction initiatives in 2025 at FMC operating sites. This includes projects that commenced and were completed at FMC's operating sites in 2025. Projects to reduce FMC's greenhouse gas emissions varied, including projects related to electrification, process optimization, and solar. This estimate does not include all spend related to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, including the purchase of renewable energy certificates, and makes several high-level assumptions.

(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 goal, 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 goal and interim targets, FMC continues to identify and implement energy and process efficiency projects to reduce our energy consumption and GHG emissions. 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

Acute physical

☑ Heat wave

(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

☑ India

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Narmada

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

FMC used our TCFD process to assess physical risks for FMC sites in areas prone to extreme weather events, including water-related events such as extreme temperatures and water stress. Our scenario analysis, as based on the IPCC scenario RCP 8.5 to model risks, assumes a global temperature increase of 4 degrees Celsius, representing significant physical climate risks. FMC's site in Panoli, India, was identified as a site that may be potentially exposed to water-related hazards, including extreme heat and hurricanes, and has also been identified as a high-risk site for water. One of the impacts of extreme heat is the disruption in the plant's ability to operate and temporary closures of the plant, including revenue losses from power interruption if the electric grid proves to be vulnerable to higher temperatures under a pessimistic warming scenario. Additionally, the area's falling water table and growing gap between demand and supply for water are expected to worsen.

(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:

☑ About as likely as not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-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 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 Panoli might be impacted by extreme heat. Analysts utilized a Monte Carlo Simulation as a base model, and the potential impact figure of 440,000 demonstrates predicted mean annual loss at Panoli 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

☑ Adopt water efficiency, water reuse, recycling and conservation practices

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

25000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost calculation is based on the capital expenditure required to design and implement a rooftop rainwater harvesting system at FMC's Panoli, India operating site. The project involved installing rainwater collection infrastructure across approximately 7,673 square meters of office building rooftop area, including gutters, collection channels, storage tanks, pumps, and connections to the site's raw water reservoirs. Construction began in December 2024 and was completed in June 2025.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

FMC's operating site in Panoli, India, implemented a rooftop rainwater harvesting project to improve water resilience and reduce dependence on purchased water in a water-stressed region. The system captures rainwater from building rooftops and transfers it to storage tanks and raw water reservoirs for reuse in site operations. Following project completion in June 2025, approximately 6,500 cubic meters of rainwater were beneficially reused during the year, supplying approximately 10% of the site's total water requirements and reducing purchased water volumes from the local water supply agency by an equivalent amount. The project is expected to generate approximately $4,000 in annual cost savings while supporting water conservation and sustainable resource management. t.

[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)

101285000

(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)

101285000

(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 its 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 potentially exposed to this risk, represented as % of property, plants, and equipment (PP&E), net (PP&E represents 14.2% of total current assets) that were identified to may be most significantly at risk and most severely potentially 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)

82810000

(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)

82810000

(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 its Water Risk Assessment (WRA) 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 could potentially 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 14.2% 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 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 Suzhou and Jinshan manufacturing sites.

Row 2

(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

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 Ungaran manufacturing site.

Row 3

(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 4

(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 5

(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(s) - we are in the process of mapping upstream value chain water risks in this catchment as part of Alliance for Water Stewardship Certification.

Row 6

(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 Salvi 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 Notices of Violation (NOVs) with penalties in its annual sustainability report. NOVs with penalties are defined as a letters or notices received from an EHS regulatory authority alleging a violation of a law, regulation or permit that resulted in a fine or penalty. In 2025, FMC recorded zero 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

29.6

(3.5.2.2) Scope 2 emissions approach

Select from:

☑ No compliance obligation for scope 2 emissions

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

0

(3.5.2.4) Period start date

01/01/2025

(3.5.2.5) Period end date

12/31/2025

(3.5.2.6) Allowances allocated

980

(3.5.2.7) Allowances purchased

21117

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

22097

(3.5.2.9) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.10) Details of ownership

Select from:

☑ Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.11) Comment

Allowances allocated and purchases are estimated based on expected transactions. FMC is awaiting final confirmation on the actual amount of free allocations. [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 goal and as outlined in our Climate Transition Plan, which is published in our 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 operational and energy efficiency, upgrading to new equipment and technologies, and investigating alternative lower-carbon fuel sources. FMC will strategically explore implementing projects and energy procurement opportunities 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 in 2022 with a 3rd-party contractor to identify climate-related transition risks and opportunities across multiple time horizons and warming scenarios. One of the transition opportunities identified was new market growth from FMC's Plant Health business and biologicals portfolio. Due to 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 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 biologicals, sustainable, low-carbon or low-input (e.g. water efficient) and services that FMC can offer to minimize environmental impacts associated with product use. Biofungicides, for example, protect crops from key diseases while supporting a healthy root system that drives water and nutrients to the plant, increasing crop resiliency against abiotic stress. Brazil is the largest market for biologicals in Latin America, where they are gaining in popularity 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:

☑ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

FMC is currently reviewing the methodology and assumptions used to estimate the costs associated with realizing this opportunity. Therefore, a quantified cost estimate is not currently available, and the value reported in 3.6.1.24 has been set to zero pending completion of this review.

(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

☑ All river basins within selected countries/areas

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

FMC conducted a TCFD transition scenario analysis in 2022 with a 3rd-party contractor to identify climate-related transition risks and opportunities across multiple time horizons and warming scenarios. One of the transition opportunities identified was new market growth from FMC's Plant Health business and biologicals portfolio. Due to 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 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 biologicals, sustainable, low-carbon or low-input (e.g. water efficient) and services that FMC can offer to minimize environmental impacts associated with product use. Biofungicides, for example, protect crops from key diseases while supporting a healthy root system that drives water and nutrients to the plant, increasing crop resiliency against abiotic stress. Brazil is the largest market for biologicals in Latin America, where they are gaining in popularity 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:

☑ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

FMC is currently reviewing the methodology and assumptions used to estimate the costs associated with realizing this opportunity. Therefore, a quantified cost estimate is not currently available, and the value reported in 3.6.1.24 has been set to zero pending completion of this review.

(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)

190900000

(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 6% 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, as defined in our Climate Transition Plan, accessing new markets and driving revenue. FMC has over 50 biological products offering protection for multiple high-value specialty crops and row crops across 50 countries. Biologicals have potential to enhance yield, improve soil health, and when integrated with the use of synthetics, provide an excellent option for resistance management. They represent a key area 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)

190900000

(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 6% 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, as defined in our Climate Transition Plan, accessing new markets and driving revenue. FMC has over 50 biological products offering protection for multiple high-value specialty crops and row crops across 50 countries. Biologicals have potential to enhance yield, improve soil health, and when integrated with the use of synthetics, provide an excellent option for resistance management. They represent a key area 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 Board 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 with diverse experience, backgrounds and perspectives, the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee assesses a broad set of candidates based on industry experience, positions held, personal attributes, and other board experience.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

Statement-of-Governance-Principles-Policies-and-Procedures-a1907c.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 :Board Sustainability Committee Charter

(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

☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The highest level of accountability for environmental issues (including climate, water, and biodiversity) is the Board of Directors' Sustainability Committee. The Committee meets at least three times per year to assist the Board in overseeing and evaluating the effectiveness of the Company's sustainability strategy. The Board of Directors has adopted a written charter to address environmental issues and outlines the Sustainability Committee's duties. As detailed in the charter, the Sustainability Committee is comprised of at least two members of the Board, a majority of whom shall be outside and independent, and one of whom shall be designated as the Chairperson. The Chairperson of the Sustainability Committee ensures that the charter is addressed in periodic board meetings and operationalized by the corporation. The charter includes: monitor the Company's EH&S progress relating to employee occupational safety, process safety, environmental responsibility programs, product safety and stewardship, and biodiversity, to ensure continuous improvement; review and provide guidance to the Company's management on sustainability issues relevant to the Company and its key stakeholders to assist in the integration of sustainability into the Company's business strategy and operations; review and provide guidance to the Company's management on sustainability program goals, plans and progress in light of market,

environmental and social trends and expectations. This includes overseeing Company progress against goals and targets for addressing climate-related issues as well as sustainability-related reporting performance from relevant rating agencies; advise the Company's management on the Company's community and social impact initiatives, ensuring stakeholder engagement efforts and philanthropic contributions are consistent with and serve to promote the Company's business strategy and sustainability goals. The topics comprising the 'social' agenda include Human Rights-related issues and initiatives (but, for clarity, not 'Ethics and Compliance' issues and initiatives which are covered separately by the Audit Committee); engage the Board in regular discussions about the Company's sustainability programs, initiatives and progress; Review, as necessary or appropriate, but at least annually, external public policy/governmental affairs issues and trends in order to more effectively achieve the Company's business goals and make recommendations to the Board regarding the Company's response to these issues consistent with applicable legal and regulatory requirements; perform such further functions as may be consistent with this Charter or assigned by applicable law, the Company's Certificate of Incorporation or Bylaws or by the Board. The Board Audit Committee also has accountability for environmental issues. They review and discuss with management and internal audit the integrity of ESG reporting met and Company's policies with respect to risk assessment.

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 :Board Sustainability Committee Charter

(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
☑ 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 the development of a climate transition plan
☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The highest level of accountability for environmental issues (including climate, water, and biodiversity) is the Board of Directors' Sustainability Committee. The Committee meets at least three times per year to assist the Board in overseeing and evaluating the effectiveness of the Company's sustainability strategy. The Board of Directors has adopted a written charter to address environmental issues and outlines the Sustainability Committee's duties. As detailed in the charter, the Sustainability Committee is comprised of at least two members of the Board, a majority of whom shall be outside and independent, and one of whom shall be designated as the Chairperson. The Chairperson of the Sustainability Committee ensures that the charter is addressed in periodic board meetings and operationalized by the corporation. The charter includes: monitor the Company's EH&S progress relating to employee occupational safety, process safety, environmental responsibility programs, product safety and stewardship, and biodiversity, to ensure continuous improvement; review and provide guidance to the Company's management on sustainability issues relevant to the Company and its key stakeholders to assist in the integration of sustainability into the Company's business strategy and operations; review and provide guidance to the Company's management on sustainability program goals, plans and progress in light of market, environmental and social trends and expectations. This includes overseeing Company progress against goals and targets for addressing climate-related issues as well as sustainability-related reporting performance from relevant rating agencies; advise the Company's management on the Company's community and social impact initiatives, ensuring stakeholder engagement efforts and philanthropic contributions are consistent with and serve to promote the Company's business strategy and sustainability goals. The topics comprising the 'social' agenda include Human Rights-related issues and initiatives (but, for clarity, not 'Ethics and Compliance' issues and initiatives which are covered separately by the Audit Committee); engage the Board in regular discussions about the Company's sustainability programs, initiatives and progress; Review, as necessary or appropriate, but at least annually, external public policy/governmental affairs issues and trends in order to more effectively achieve the Company's business goals and make recommendations to the Board regarding the Company's response to these issues consistent with applicable legal and regulatory requirements; perform such further functions as may be consistent with this Charter or assigned by applicable law, the Company's Certificate of Incorporation or Bylaws or by the Board. The Board Audit Committee also has accountability for environmental issues. They review and discuss with management and internal audit the integrity of ESG reporting met and Company's policies with respect to risk assessment.

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 :Board Sustainability Committee Charter

(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

☑ 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 Directors' Sustainability Committee. The Committee meets at least three times per year to assist the Board in overseeing and evaluating the effectiveness of the Company's sustainability strategy. The Board of Directors has adopted a written charter to address environmental issues and outlines the Sustainability Committee's duties. As detailed in the charter, the Sustainability Committee is comprised of at least two members of the Board, a majority of whom shall be outside and independent, and one of whom shall be designated as the Chairperson. The Chairperson of the Sustainability Committee ensures that the charter is addressed in periodic board meetings and operationalized by the corporation. The charter includes: monitor the Company's EH&S progress relating to employee occupational safety, process safety, environmental responsibility programs, product safety and stewardship, and biodiversity, to ensure continuous improvement; review and provide guidance to the Company's management on sustainability issues relevant to the Company and its key stakeholders to assist in the integration of sustainability into the Company's business strategy and operations; review and provide guidance to the Company's management on sustainability program goals, plans and progress in light of market,

environmental and social trends and expectations. This includes overseeing Company progress against goals and targets for addressing climate-related issues as well as sustainability-related reporting performance from relevant rating agencies; advise the Company's management on the Company's community and social impact initiatives, ensuring stakeholder engagement efforts and philanthropic contributions are consistent with and serve to promote the Company's business strategy and sustainability goals. The topics comprising the 'social' agenda include Human Rights-related issues and initiatives (but, for clarity, not 'Ethics and Compliance' issues and initiatives which are covered separately by the Audit Committee); engage the Board in regular discussions about the Company's sustainability programs, initiatives and progress; Review, as necessary or appropriate, but at least annually, external public policy/governmental affairs issues and trends in order to more effectively achieve the Company's business goals and make recommendations to the Board regarding the Company's response to these issues consistent with applicable legal and regulatory requirements; perform such further functions as may be consistent with this Charter or assigned by applicable law, the Company's Certificate of Incorporation or Bylaws or by the Board. The Board Audit Committee also has accountability for environmental issues. They review and discuss with management and internal audit the integrity of ESG reporting met and Company's policies with respect to risk assessment.
[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

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ 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 Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) is a member of FMC's executive leadership and has overall responsibility for leading and managing Sustainability related programs throughout the Company. The CSO communicates directly with the Board of Directors' Sustainability Committee on sustainability and climate change a minimum of three times a year. The CSO also updates the Board on feedback from FMC's external sustainability advisory council, which is usually 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 CSO reports to the Committee the changes in sustainability metrices related to climate change resulting from the Committee's inquiries and recommendations. From January 2025, the role of CSO was combined with the role of Executive Vice President, Integrated Supply Chain.

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

☑ 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 Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) oversees the implementation and integration of sustainability and water-related initiatives at FMC. The CSO communicates directly with the Board of Directors' Sustainability Committee on water-related issues at least three times a year. The CSO works with other VPs in applicable functions to ensure the achievement of FMC's environmental targets, including water. The CSO is responsible for reporting on the status of water goals for the organization and reviewing progress with operations, 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. From January 2025, the role of CSO was combined with the role of Executive Vice President, Integrated Supply Chain.

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

☑ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

(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, climate change and biodiversity at least three times a year. The CSO also appraises the Board on the feedback from FMC's external sustainability advisory council, which is usually 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. From January 2025, the role of CSO was combined with the role of Executive Vice President, Integrated Supply Chain.

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 also reports to the Chief Sustainability Officer. The Director reports to the Sustainability Committee of the Board with the CSO as appropriate. The Director is a member of the leadership team of FMC's Integrated Supply Chain function (including supply chain, operations, procurement, EHS, and logistics) and collaborates cross-functionally to develop and ensure the achievement of FMC's environmental 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.

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.

Biodiversity

(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

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a climate transition plan

☑ Implementing a climate transition plan

☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers 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, including biodiversity. The Director reports to the Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO). The Director also reports to the Sustainability Committee of the Board with the CSO as appropriate. This individual is engaged in the TNFD LEAP approach execution and the development of the biodiversity strategy for the company.

Water

(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, including water. The Director reports to the Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO). The Director also reports to the Sustainability Committee of the Board with the CSO as appropriate. This individual is engaged in the TNFD LEAP approach execution and the water stewardship commitment.
[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 Executive Vice President, Integrated Supply Chain and Chief Sustainability Officer. Sustainability-related goals are included in Individual Measures ("Annual Performance Incentive," or "API"). Individual measures represent 30% of the annual incentive target opportunity. This 30% allocation applies to the full scope of API goals, which includes, but is not limited to, sustainability objectives, including both climate change and water.

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 Executive Vice President, Integrated Supply Chain and Chief Sustainability Officer. Sustainability-related goals are included in Individual Measures ("Annual Performance Incentive," or "API"). Individual measures represent 30% of the annual incentive target opportunity. This 30% allocation applies to the full scope of API goals, which includes, but is not limited to, sustainability objectives, including both climate change and water.
[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 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

☑ 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's Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) oversees FMC's sustainability strategy and overall progress on achieving FMC's environmental goals, including net-zero. The CSO is a member of FMC's executive leadership and has overall responsibility for leading and managing Sustainability-related programs throughout the Company. Progress on environmental goals is measured as a part of the CSO's annual performance goals and overall compensation, including potential bonus and merit increase. Performance is measured by progress towards sustainability goals, including progress towards reaching net-zero emissions. Additionally, the CSO serves as the Executive Vice President, Integrated Supply Chain, supporting further collaboration and alignment between sustainability, operations, and procurement objectives.

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

Linking CSO compensation to sustainability performance, including progress towards our net-zero goal, demonstrates that climate change is a key priority for FMC. 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.

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 overall responsibility for leading and managing Sustainability related programs throughout the Company. 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. Additionally, the CSO serves as the Executive Vice President, Integrated Supply Chain, supporting further collaboration and alignment between sustainability, operations, and procurement objectives.

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

Linking CSO compensation to sustainability performance, including progress towards our 2035 goal to implement sustainable water practices, demonstrates that water security is a key priority for FMC. 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.
[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 outlines FMC's positions as it relates to Climate Change, Water, and Nature (including Biodiversity). This is a publicly facing and comprehensive statement that represents our global business and position and does not have any exclusions. As FMC's Net-Zero Goal includes Scope 3 upstream and downstream GHG emissions, all value chain stages are covered. FMC's Human Rights Policy is our public commitment to the protection and advancement of human rights, with respect to our global business operations. The purpose of this policy is to reinforce the responsibility to respect human rights across all aspects of the business, build increased trust with our external stakeholders and demonstrate international good business practices. FMC firmly believes that the protection and advancement of human rights is a global business best practice and a core element of business sustainability. The Human Rights Policy is rooted in the FMC Code of Ethics and Business Conduct and is guided by internationally agreed upon standards.

(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

Social commitments

☑ Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights

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

☑ Yes, in line with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

☑ Yes, in line with another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :UN Global Compact

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

OurCareforthePlanet_2026Update.pdf,Human Rights Policy_june2023.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 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 emission reductions goal to reach the pledge of net-zero emissions by 2050. 3. SBTi - FMC has received SBTi approval for its Science Based Target (SBT). 4. TCFD - FMC is a public supporter of the Taskforce for Climate-Related Financial Disclosures and publicly 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 publicly reports alignment with TNFD in annual Sustainability Report. 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

Yes

☑ 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

OurCareforthePlanet_2026Update.pdf

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, my organization is registered

(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. 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, food security and other climate change-related issues. 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 highlight 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 nature (including 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. In addition, FMC's External Sustainability Advisory Council, which usually meets twice annually, 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. Considering the tight links between agriculture, food security and environmental protection, these topics are at the very core of FMC's external engagement.
[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
[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)

14.94

(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 (14.94%) that are utilized for political expenditures and does not represent the total funding figure FMC provided to ACC in 2025. In 2025, 14.94% of FMC's ACC 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

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

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 :Crop Life 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. Currently, the Company's EVP & President - North America Commercial is a board member. FMC is aligned with CLAs mission to drive actionable progress around the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and utilize SDGs to drive climate action. 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.

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

0.69

(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 (0.69%) that are utilized for political expenditures and does not represent total funding figure FMC provided to CLA in 2025. This is a rounded number, as only.69% 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 :Crop Life 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 COP30) 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 influence 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 (CLI) in 2025. As it is an international organization, we are unable to determine political expenditures 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 CLI 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

(4.12.1.2) Is your publication in line with a standard or framework?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.12.1.3) Standard or framework the publication is in line with

Select all that apply
☑ GRI
☑ IFRS
☑ TCFD
☑ TNFD

(4.12.1.4) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.5) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.6) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy

☑ Governance

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Water-related targets

☑ Value chain engagement

☑ Other, please specify **:Waste, Additional Environmental Data, Social Metrics**

☑ Dependencies & Impacts

☑ Climate-related targets

☑ Water accounting figures

☑ Greenhouse gas emissions figures

☑ Content of environmental policies

(4.12.1.7) Page/section reference

Highlights include Protection (pg. 11-15), ESG Disclosures- Environment (pg. 38-43), Climate Transition Plan Progress (pg. 35-36), Nature (44, 47)

(4.12.1.8) Attach the relevant publication

2025 FMC SR v2.pdf

(4.12.1.9) Comment

FMC Sustainability Report

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In mainstream reports

(4.12.1.2) Is your publication in line with a standard or framework?

Select from:

☑ No

(4.12.1.4) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.5) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.6) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Risks & Opportunities

(4.12.1.7) Page/section reference

FMC 10K: pg 8 (Sustainability), pg 10-20 (1A Risk Factors)

(4.12.1.8) Attach the relevant publication

10k_2025.pdf

(4.12.1.9) Comment

FMC 10-K

Row 3

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In other regulatory filings

(4.12.1.2) Is your publication in line with a standard or framework?

Select from:

☑ No

(4.12.1.4) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.5) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.6) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Governance

(4.12.1.7) Page/section reference

FMC Proxy: Sustainability Committee (pg 34)

(4.12.1.8) Attach the relevant publication

PXY_2026_03132026.pdf

(4.12.1.9) 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:
☑ Every three years or less frequently

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:
☑ Every three years or less frequently
[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) 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) 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.

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 1.7°C between 2041 -2060 and 1.8°C 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 2°C between 2041 -2060 and 2.7°C 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 2.4°C between 2041 -2060 and 4.4°C 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.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Water scenarios

☑ WRI Aqueduct

(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

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature

☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision

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

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

FMC has partnered with Dunya Analytics, a company which provides us with science-based data for biodiversity and nature. Dunya's platform allows FMC to identify projected water stress at operating sites. This assessment is based on WRI's Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas, this indicates projected water stress for 2050 in the pessimistic climate scenario (SSP 5 RCP 8.5). Results are on a scale from "Low" to "Extremely High," and show the projected long-term, chronic trend of water stress. 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.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Using the Dunya Analytics platform to understand projected water stress for 2050, as based on WRI's Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas, allows FMC to understand how the risks related to water stress may evolve for the company over time. As the company works to implement sustainable water practices across all sites, understanding how sites water stress may potentially change in the future enables the company to strategically prioritize sites and actions.
[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 influence of the scenario analysis on the selected business processes

FMC conducted scenario analysis in 2022 and 2023 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 continued implementation of our Climate Transition Plan. One business process that was influenced in 2025 by our scenario analysis, specifically for climate-related risks and opportunities, was transition planning. FMC has identified reaching our net-zero target as a key component of our plan to mitigate climate risks and maximize opportunities. In 2025, FMC developed a Global Energy Strategy to guide progress toward its 2030 emissions reduction target by expanding clean and renewable energy solutions and improving energy reliability and resilience across operations. FMC also completed third-

party energy audits at sites in Manatí, Puerto Rico and Rønland, Denmark to identify opportunities to reduce energy use and improve operational efficiency. By the end of 2025, FMC achieved a 24% reduction in Scopes 1 and 2 GHG emissions relative to our 2021 base year.

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 influence of the scenario analysis on the selected business processes

FMC conducted a scenario analysis in 2022 and 2023 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 continued implementation of our Climate Transition Plan. One business process that was influenced in 2025 by our scenario analysis, specifically for water-related risks and opportunities, was 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 2025, FMC advanced this work through our participation in the Alliance for Water Stewardship (AWS) Collective Action Accelerator for our manufacturing sites in China, a location-based program bringing multiple companies together to jointly assess catchment-level water risks. This collaboration deepened our understanding of shared water challenges in the region and helped identify opportunities for coordinated mitigation, strengthening FMC's technical capabilities and local partnerships to advance water stewardship.
[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

FMC has established a net-zero target, and is 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.

(5.2.10) 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

(5.2.13) 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.

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

FMC discloses progress against our Climate Transition Plan annually in our Sustainability Report. By the end of 2025, FMC achieved a 24% reduction in Scopes 1 and 2 GHG emissions and a 28% reduction in Scope 3 GHG emissions (SBTi boundary) relative to our 2021 base year. In 2025, we continued advancing actions across several key decarbonization levers, including improving energy and operational efficiency, expanding clean and renewable energy solutions and strengthening value chain engagement through product carbon footprint analysis and supplier collaboration. We also developed a Global Energy Strategy to guide progress toward our 2030 emissions reduction targets and continued evaluating longer-term decarbonization opportunities, including manufacturing electrification.

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

FMC_2025_Sustainability_Report_v2_0 (1).pdf

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

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(5.2.17) 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. Additional information regarding our climate transition plan can be found on pages 35-37 of our sustainability report.

(5.2.18) Adaptation-specific objectives included within your climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.2.19) Describe the adaptation objectives included in your climate transition plan or standalone adaptation plan

FMC incorporates climate adaptation into its Climate Transition Plan in a multitude of ways. This includes evaluating climate-related physical risks through scenario analysis, advancing water stewardship at high-risk sites, improving energy reliability and resilience across our operations, and integrating climate-related considerations into capital planning and business decision-making. FMC also develops agricultural solutions that help farmers improve productivity and resilience under changing climate conditions. Adaptation considerations are incorporated into our broader sustainability and risk management processes and support our long-term environmental and business goals.
[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
☑ Physical risks

☑ Transition 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 that can adversely impact crop yields. For example, climatic variability can alter crop production conditions and shift pest, disease and weed pressures across geographies, which may affect demand for specific crop protection solutions and create opportunities for products that help farmers manage increasingly unpredictable growing conditions. (Task) FMC is committed to developing environmentally conscious products that support crop resilience to environmental stress and help farmers manage the agronomic impacts of changing climatic conditions, including shifts in pest, disease and weed pressure. 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 commit to FMC's plant health business developing new bioinsecticides, bionematicides, biofungicides, bioherbicides and biostimulants. 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 can 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) As farmers face increasing disease pressure and adopt more sustainable crop management practices, biological crop protection products can help improve productivity and resilience while reducing environmental impact. Approved for use in Brazil in 2025, Provilar® biofungicide helps farmers manage white mold and leaf spot in soybeans, cotton and beans, providing an additional tool to maintain crop performance under increasingly challenging growing conditions.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Physical risks

☑ Transition 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 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 physical damage to property and equipment and interruptions to our supply chain. The inability to obtain 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 evaluated physical and transition risks, including risks within our upstream supply chain. (Action) FMC engages suppliers to better understand risks and opportunities across its value chain. FMC utilizes EcoVadis, a leading supplier sustainability assessment platform, to increase visibility into supplier sustainability performance and support dialogue on environmental and climate-related topics that may affect supply chain resilience. These efforts help FMC identify potential vulnerabilities, encourage continuous improvement and support long-term business continuity. (Result) In 2025, FMC continued expanding its supplier engagement efforts through EcoVadis and worked with participating suppliers to review sustainability assessment results, discuss environmental priorities and identify opportunities for improvement. As of 2025, EcoVadis has assessed 468 of FMC's suppliers, providing greater insight into sustainability-related risks and performance across key areas of its upstream value chain. These activities support FMC's ability to better understand and manage potential supply chain risks associated with extreme weather events, resource constraints and evolving market expectations.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Physical risks

☑ Transition 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 the impact of climate change in our long- and medium-term R&D strategy. (Situation) Demand for food is increasing due to a growing global population. This, along with climate pressures, results in fewer acres of arable land per capita. Ongoing innovation is required to support growers in sustainably producing more with fewer resources. (Task) FMC is committed to addressing climate-related risks and opportunities in our R&D pipeline. The Company agricultural products can help customers enable water and nutrient efficiency and support yield increases. 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 Product 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 100% of its 2025 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.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Physical risks

☑ Transition 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 the impact of climate change in our medium and long-term operational strategy. (Situation) FMC recognizes that the medium and long-term physical impacts of climate change will continue which may put some of our facilities at risk. (Task) FMC is examining options to protect our resources that may be more heavily impacted by flooding, extreme heat, drought, or water scarcity. (Action) To address these water risks in articular, FMC is proactively identifying opportunities to implement sustainability water practices at all sites, focusing on implementing practices at high-risk sites in 2030. (Result) As an example, in 2025, FMC advanced its water stewardship strategy at sites located in high-risk water basins through participation in the Alliance for Water Stewardship (AWS) Collective Action Accelerator. FMC's manufacturing sites in China participated in this location-based program, where participants assessed catchment-level water risks, identified shared water challenges and explored opportunities for coordinated mitigation. These efforts provided FMC with deeper insight into local water-related risks, strengthened internal technical capabilities and helped build partnerships to advance sustainable water management at sites that may be increasingly impacted by climate-related water stress, drought and water scarcity.
[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

- ☑ Physical risks
- ☑ Transition 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 markets globally. Extreme weather events 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. (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. Ongoing innovation is required to protect growers from associated climate risks and tap into climate opportunities. (Task) FMC is committed to addressing climate-related risks 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, forward 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. 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 100% of its 2025 R&D spend on developing sustainably advantaged products. This decision is a case study that represents strategic decision(s) made in this area 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 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 goal. Radical process redesign assists in efficiencies in our processes, which also reduces carbon emissions at our sites. Therefore, spend on radical process redesigns and other methods aligned with our decarbonization targets 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

100

(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 2025, 100% of FMC's R&D investments were towards sustainably advantaged products, in alignment with our 2025 Sustainability Goal. FMC utilizes the Product Sustainability Assessment Tool to determine whether 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 of our process to introduce new products. This target is aligned with FMC's Climate Transition Plan because R&D activities focused on sustainably advantaged products help 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)

-14.44

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

-10

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

-30.1

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

-10

(5.9.5) Please explain

In 2025, FMC implemented significant CAPEX cost reductions driven by business conditions. Despite lower overall CAPEX spending, the company continued to invest in water-related projects, including wastewater treatment upgrades, rainwater harvesting systems, firewater infrastructure updates, and chilling and cooling equipment. Water-related CAPEX generally followed the trend of total global CAPEX in 2025. Water related OPEX decreased in 2025, due to fluctuations in product demand impacting the utilization of water-intense processes at our manufacturing sites. There may also be pricing impacts on our water and sewer utilities globally that influence overall OPEX. As FMC continues to execute its manufacturing optimization program and streamline operations, water-related CAPEX and OPEX are expected to generally trend downward in line with overall business activity and capital spending levels.
[Fixed row]

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

Carbon

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing for this environmental externality

Select from:
☑ No, and we do not plan to in the next two years

(5.10.2) Primary reason for not pricing this environmental externality

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.10.3) Explain why your organization does not price this environmental externality

FMC does not currently apply a monetary value to carbon emissions or use a carbon pricing mechanism in business planning or investment decisions. At this time, carbon pricing is not considered a strategic priority for the company, as the company is mindful of the complexity and lack of global consensus in defining and pricing externalities without standardized procedures. FMC continues to manage climate-related risks and opportunities through its broader sustainability strategy and emissions reduction initiatives, including our climate transition plan.

Water

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing for this environmental externality

Select from:

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

(5.10.2) Primary reason for not pricing this environmental externality

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.10.3) Explain why your organization does not price this environmental externality

FMC does not currently assign a monetary value to water-related environmental externalities or use water pricing in business planning and investment decisions. At this time, water externality pricing is not a strategic priority for the company, and is mindful of the complexity and lack of global consensus in defining and pricing externalities without standardized procedures. FMC instead focuses on advancing water stewardship through site-level risk assessment, water management initiatives and participation in collaborative programs such as the Alliance for Water Stewardship (AWS).

Other

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing for this environmental externality

Select from:

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

[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 key strategic suppliers, customers, and investors on environmental matters, including climate change and nature-related topics such as water stewardship and biodiversity. For key suppliers involved in the diamides process, FMC is collaborating to develop Product Carbon Footprints (PCFs) in order to establish baseline data and identify opportunities for future environmental improvement projects. Engagement with additional value chain stakeholders is currently being explored and will be implemented, where feasible and appropriate, in alignment with FMC's Sustainability Strategy and overall business objectives.
[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 threshold for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ None

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:

☑ Less than 1%

(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 threshold for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ None

[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. FMC is establishing goals for prioritizing which suppliers to engage and determine specific action plans.

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. For sites implementing the AWS standard, we are engaging with suppliers to understand our water risks, set targets to mitigate those risks, and understand our embedded water from raw materials.
[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 long-term goal of net-zero, we will 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 encouraged to increase their environmental commitments.

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 long-term goal of net-zero, 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 encouraged to increase their environmental commitments.
[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. 100% of FMC suppliers are evaluated through the Supplier Selection and Approval Process, which outlines requirements for due diligence, screening and third-party risk assessments. In addition to these internal supplier selection and approval processes, FMC continues to partner with EcoVadis, a leading sustainability evaluation platform that monitors suppliers through assessments based on criteria such as environmental impact, labor and human rights, ethics, and sustainable procurement, including location and industry specific factors. A targeted portion of suppliers (1-25%) is requested to complete EcoVadis assessments. This approach enables FMC to further understand supply chain sustainability risks and monitor supplier performance where enhanced ESG assessment is most relevant.

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Regular environmental risk assessments (at least once annually)

(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%

(5.11.6.9) 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

In addition to the company's internal supplier selection processes, FMC has continued its partnership with EcoVadis, a leading sustainability evaluation platform that monitors suppliers through assessments based on criteria such as environmental impact, labor and human rights, ethics, and sustainable procurement. This partnership enables FMC to better understand supply chain sustainability risk and to measure supplier performance. For sites implementing the AWS standard, we are engaging with suppliers to understand our water risks, understand our embedded water in our upstream supply chain, and engage in water stewardship activities throughout the catchment.
[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 net-zero 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 468 FMC suppliers have been assessed by EcoVadis, covering approximately 35% of our Scope 3 base year emissions. In 2024, FMC engaged with select suppliers onboarded to EcoVadis in Wave 1 - those onboarded in the initial phase of the EcoVadis partnership in 2023. This was done to review assessment results and understand their main priorities to jointly determine supplier action plans for improvement in alignment with the company's goals. FMC then engaged suppliers to discuss respective environmental priorities and jointly determine supplier action plans for improvement. FMC utilizes the information provided through EcoVadis to track carbon emissions from suppliers and understand their relative carbon maturity. FMC will establish a target to increase the onboarding of new suppliers through EcoVadis assessments, leveraging the results to guide sustainability improvement actions and supplier engagement plans.

(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 innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(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:

☑ Unknown

(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. Additionally, for sites implementing the AWS standard, we are engaging with suppliers to understand our water risks, understand our embedded water from our upstream supply chain, and engage in water stewardship activities throughout the catchment.

(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:

☑ 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: FMC is committed to engaging with our investors 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.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Beneficial Outcomes: By engaging with investors, FMC has the opportunity to educate them on our environmental performance and strategy. This enables FMC to align our vision for a sustainable future with investors, helping to drive stakeholder alignment and demonstrate the importance of our business and environmental commitments. FMC has received feedback from investors regarding our ESG programs and commitments, including our net-zero, waste, water-related goals and nature. This enables FMC to be seen as a leader in the sustainability space, engaging not only with customers but also with other stakeholders and deepening relationships. Measure of Success: FMC measures the success of engagement by the # of investors we engage with regarding ESG-related issues, including climate change and water, relative to our percentage of common shares outstanding.

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:

☑ Less than 1%

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

Rationale for Engagement: FMC is committed to engaging with our investors 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.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Beneficial Outcomes: By engaging with investors, FMC has the opportunity to educate them on our environmental performance and strategy. This enables FMC to align our vision for a sustainable future with investors, helping to drive stakeholder alignment and demonstrate the importance of our business and environmental commitments. FMC has received feedback from investors regarding our ESG programs and commitments, including our net-zero, waste, water-related goals and nature. This enables FMC to be seen as a leader in the sustainability space, engaging not only with customers but also with other stakeholders and deepening relationships. Measure of Success: FMC measures the success of engagement by the # of investors we engage with regarding ESG-related issues, including climate change and water, relative to our percentage of common shares outstanding.

Climate change

(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

☑ 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: One of the transition risks identified through FMC's TCFD scenario analyses is that climate change may affect markets for crop protection products. Persistent temperature changes and shifting weather patterns can alter agricultural production conditions and change pest, disease, and weed pressures across geographies, affecting farmers' needs and crop protection requirements. To help understand evolving customer needs and mitigate this risk, FMC teams in different countries develop and deploy educational campaigns focused on product stewardship, sustainability, and the responsible use of innovative crop protection solutions. Although most of FMC's sales are not made directly to farmers, engagement with farmers is essential to better understand their needs and promote responsible product use. For the purposes of responding to CDP, customers in this instance refer to farmers, who are typically the end users of FMC products.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Beneficial Outcomes: Through engagement with stakeholders, FMC educates farmers on the responsible and effective use of crop protection products, helping to optimize results while mitigating potential environmental impacts. Product stewardship and educational initiatives support the right – time, place, and rate – product application practices and resistance management, contributing to more sustainable agricultural systems. This engagement also enables FMC to better understand customer needs, opportunities, risks, and impacts, helping inform future stewardship and sustainability efforts. Measure of Success: FMC measures the success of engagement by the number of projects and customers we engage with regarding environmental issues. In 2025, 16.6 million of farmers participated in training and educational programs. As a local example, FMC advanced product stewardship efforts across Kenya in 2025, including training more than 1,000 farmers on the safe use of products and resistance management, while strengthening partnerships with universities and grower associations.

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 affect 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, FMC engages with customers through product stewardship activities to help ensure products are used appropriately under varying environmental conditions, including water-related considerations such as rainfall variability, and runoff risk. This engagement helps farmers, technical recommenders, and distributors make informed application decisions that support product performance while helping reduce potential impacts on water resources. For the purposes of responding to CDP, customers in this instance refer 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. In 2025, 16.6 million farmers participated in training and educational programs. As a local example, FMC advanced product stewardship efforts across Kenya in 2025, including training more than 1,000 farmers on the safe use of products and resistance management, while strengthening partnerships with universities and grower associations.
[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. 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.

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?

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?
	Select all that apply ☑ No

[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

☑ Other, please specify :WBCSD Guidance for Accounting and Reporting Corporate GHG Emissions in the Chemical Sector Value Chain

(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. FMC applies a hierarchy to its emissions factors starting with Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs), green tariffs, or Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) where available, then contracts and supplier-specific factors, residual mix factors, and location-based emissions factors, based on availability and applicability. Residual mix factor sources include Association of Issuing Bodies (AIB) European Residual Mixes and U.S. EPA Green-e. The grid factor for the country from the International Energy Agency (IEA) was applied to this value to estimate the total emissions from the use of electric vehicles. Location-based emissions factors sources include IEA, eGRID, Canada National Inventory Report, Shanghai Ecology and Environment Bureau, and Australia National Greenhouse Accounts.
[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 excluded from your disclosure of climate-related data?

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)

103000

(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)

63000

(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)

62000

(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)

1377300

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Purchased goods and services includes weight-based emissions from the purchase of chemicals and packaging, and spend-based emissions for indirect spending by type. Emission factors were sourced from ecoinvent, Agri-footprint, supplier-specific product carbon footprints (PCFs) aligned with ISO 14040/14044, and the Comprehensive Environmental Data Archive (CEDA), with category-average factors applied where specific factors were unavailable.

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

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 emissions factors from the CEDA database.

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 DESNZ. 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 reported directly from vendors, calculated from vendor activity data using the EcoTransIT World tool, or if activity data was not available, 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 DESNZ or CEDA 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)

6100

(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 DESNZ.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(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 calculate 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."

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

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions associated with Category 11 (Use of Sold Products) from the degradation of sold products are included in Category 12.

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 DESNZ.

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 de minimis.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(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 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

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions associated with Category 15 (Investments) are de minimis.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

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)

75000

(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, fleet, 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 DESNZ and from the Danish Energy Agency. 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), Fifth Assessment Report (AR5). 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.
[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)

63000

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

51000

(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, substation meter readings, or distance driven that is converted to CO2e. There are no exclusions from FMC's reporting boundary. FMC applies a hierarchy to its emissions factors starting with Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs), green tariffs, or Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) where available, then contracts and supplier-specific factors, residual mix factors, and location-based emissions factors, based on availability and applicability. Residual mix factor sources include Association of Issuing Bodies (AIB) European Residual Mixes and U.S. EPA Green-e. The grid factor for the country from the International Energy Agency (IEA) was applied to this value to estimate the total emissions from the use of electric vehicles. Location-based emission factor sources include IEA, eGRID, Canada National Inventory Report, Shanghai Ecology and Environment Bureau, and Australia National Greenhouse Accounts.
[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)

1113000

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

☑ Spend-based method

☑ Other, please specify :Supplier-specific method

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

0

(7.8.6) 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 an average data methodology (purchased volumes/weights) and chemical-specific emission factors from ecoinvent, Agrifootprint 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 were calculated using a weight-based methodology and material-specific emission factors from ecoinvent. Where material specific emission factors were not available, an average emission factor per unit weight of packaging was applied. Emissions for indirect spending remediation 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) database.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

9000

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.6) 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 the CEDA database.

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)

27000

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

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

90

(7.8.6) 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 DESNZ. Emission factors for transmission- and distribution-related electricity losses were obtained from the IEA 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)

61000

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

☑ Fuel-based method

☑ Spend-based method

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

34

(7.8.6) Please explain

FMC calculated emissions using a combination of methodologies with a hierarchy 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 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 database.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

33000

(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

(7.8.6) 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 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 emission factors 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)

2000

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

☑ Fuel-based method

☑ Spend-based method

☑ Other, please specify :Hotel nights stayed

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

99

(7.8.6) 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 and rail emissions are based on actual distance traveled, and hotel emissions are based on the number of hotel night stays per region. Rental car emissions were calculated using spend-based methodology and emission factors from CEDA. Emission factors were obtained from DESNZ for the calculation of emissions related to air and rail. Where location-specific emission factors for hotel night stays were not available, emission factors from the Greenview Hotel Footprinting Tool were applied.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

4000

(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

(7.8.6) 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 U.S. Department of Transportation's National Household Travel Survey, mapping to the EPA's emissions factor hub. For the international model, distance traveled and modes of transport are calculated using data from the Mobility in Cities Database and the European Commission on Transport Statistics for international mapping mode-specific emissions from DESNZ. 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)

12000

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.6) 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 emissions factor was used to calculate emissions for each facility type matched to the closest category within the benchmark data from University College of London Energy Institute. 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)

8000

(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

(7.8.6) Please explain

Emissions are calculated using an average data methodology using activity data, which is based on the total weight of distributor to end user shipments per country, the assumed shipment method, and assumed shipment distance, with emission factors obtained from the ecoinvent database.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Emissions not relevant to the sector that our organization operates in according to methodology specified in question 7.2

(7.8.6) Please explain

Emissions associated with Category 10 (Processing of Sold Product) are considered "Not Relevant."

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Emissions estimated to be insignificant

(7.8.6) Please explain

Emissions associated with Category 11 (Use of Sold Products) are considered "Not Relevant."

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)

87000

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

FMC's calculated emissions are divided into Active Ingredients (AIs), Third Party products that are sold by FMC (Buy/Sell), and Packaging. End-of-life AIs 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. 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 emissions factors were obtained from the DESNZ database.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Emissions estimated to be insignificant

(7.8.6) Please explain

Emissions associated with Category 13 (Downstream Leased Assets) are de minimis.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Not applicable to our organization’s activities

(7.8.6) 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) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Emissions estimated to be insignificant

(7.8.6) Please explain

Emissions associated with Category 15 (Investments) are de minimis.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:
☑ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

No other upstream emissions

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:
☑ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

No other downstream emissions
[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
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_2025_Sustainability_Report_v2_2.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

69

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☑ Attestation standards established by AICPA (AT105)

☑ Other, please specify :AICPA AT-C 210

(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 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_2025_Sustainability_Report_v2_2.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

69

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☑ Attestation standards established by AICPA (AT105)

☑ Other, please specify :AICPA AT-C 210

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(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_2025_Sustainability_Report_v2_2.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

69

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☑ Attestation standards established by AICPA (AT105)

☑ Other, please specify :AICPA AT-C 210

(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

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

FMC_2025_Sustainability_Report_v2_2.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

69

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☑ Attestation standards established by AICPA (AT105)

☑ Other, please specify :AICPA AT-C 210

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of selected emissions categories verified (%)

100

(7.9.3.9) Proportion of total reported scope 3 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:

☑ Increased

(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)

432

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.3

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Two new sources of renewable energy used compared to PY. On-site solar PPA and biodiesel replaced diesel.

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2488

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

2

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

This is the amount attributed to several GHG reduction drivers including: global fleet changes (reductions, reduced mileage, and/or shift to biofuel/hybrid vehicles), site footprint optimization, and several energy efficiency projects

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

No divestments in reporting year

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

No acquisitions in reporting year

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

No mergers in reporting year

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4621

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

3.7

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Increase due to increased production volumes, which was most significant at several of our largest manufacturing facilities.

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

868

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.7

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

This is change due to grid emission factors (the theoretical difference if PY's emission factor set were applied to 2025 electricity consumption).

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

No change in boundary in reporting year

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:
☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change in physical operating conditions in reporting year

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

All emission changes have been attributed to a specific category, no change in emissions are unidentified.

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3439

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

2.7

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

There was a direct increase in emissions at select sites that were not attributed to production volumes, business activity, or any previous listed category. This increase correlates to reversal and/or lack of oversight from previous energy efficiency or energy management program and a refrigeration leak.
[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) Does your organization have significant land sector activities in its operations or value chain?

	Agriculture, forestry or other land sector activities
	Select from: ☑ Not evaluated

[Fixed row]

(7.13) Does your organization choose to account for and report technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage, or have you done so in previous years?

	Technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage in the reporting year	Technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage were accounted for and reported in previous years
	Select from: ☑ Not evaluated	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 and/or Scope 2 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

(7.15.1) Emissions breakdown by greenhouse gas type

Select from:

☑ Yes, Scope 1 emissions only

[Fixed row]

(7.15.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and Scope 2 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 selected gas)

73296

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

73296

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ CH4

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

3.57

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

100

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ N2O

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

0.42

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

110

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 4

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ HFCs

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

1.05

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

1494

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 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)

45

(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)

174

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

1410

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

1058

Austria

(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

Brazil

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1808

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

429

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

429

Bulgaria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

62

(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)

677

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

110

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

110

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

73

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

8392

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

6024

Colombia

(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

Costa Rica

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6

(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)

1

(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)

141

(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)

22482

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

4293

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

25069

Egypt

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3

(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)

468

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

273

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

1

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

457

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

584

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

0

Greece

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

86

(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)

125

(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)

3666

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

10397

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

4152

Indonesia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

885

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

2065

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

2065

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

329

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

73

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

115

Kazakhstan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14

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

0

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

0

Kenya

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

28

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

0

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

0

Korea (The Republic of)

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

84

(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)

29

(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)

37

(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)

649

(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)

2

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

3

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

3

New Zealand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

21

(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)

2238

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

230

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

229

Philippines

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

189

(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)

117

(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)

12

(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)

192

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

0

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

0

Slovakia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

67

(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)

49

(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)

605

(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)

6

(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)

29

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

0

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

0

Türkiye

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

172

(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)

195

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

0

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

0

United Kingdom

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

41

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

98

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

181

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

38243

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

34118

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

11332

Viet Nam

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

116

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

41

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

41
[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*	*75000*

[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*	*59200*

	Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Row 2	*Other Owned Sites*	*300*
Row 3	*Fleet*	*13100*
Row 4	*Fugitives*	*2100*

[Add row]

(7.19) Break down your organization’s total gross global Scope 1 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

	Gross Scope 1 emissions, metric tons CO2e	Comment
Chemicals production activities	*75000*	*FMC's business activity all falls within the chemical sector.*

[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*	*63000*	*51000*

[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*	*62000*	*50000*
Row 2	*Other Owned Sites*	*600*	*800*
Row 3	*Fleet*	*40*	*40*

[Add row]

(7.21) Break down your organization’s total gross global Scope 2 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

	Scope 2, location-based, metric tons CO2e	Scope 2, market-based (if applicable), metric tons CO2e	Comment
Chemicals production activities	*63000*	*51000*	*FMC's business activity all falls within the chemical sector.*

[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)

75000

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

63000

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

51000

(7.22.4) Please explain

FMC operates in a single distinct business segment. The environmental data includes all sites under FMC's operational control in 2025.

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

FMC operates in a single distinct business segment, other entities are not relevant for our business
[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

85

(7.25.3) Explain calculation methodology

We have calculated the percentage of our organization's Scope 3, Category 1 emissions attributable to purchased chemical feedstocks by first determining the total emissions from all purchased goods and services. Emissions from chemical feedstocks were then estimated using relevant emission factors and purchase quantities. The ratio of chemical feedstock emissions to total Category 1 emissions was computed and multiplied by 100. This approach provides a clear percentage contribution of chemical feedstocks to our upstream emissions.
[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

The organization has not sold any products that contain greenhouse gases

Methane (CH4)

(7.25.1.1) Sales, metric tons

0

(7.25.1.2) Comment

The organization has not sold any products that contain greenhouse gases

Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.25.1.1) Sales, metric tons

0

(7.25.1.2) Comment

The organization has not sold any products that contain greenhouse gases

Hydrofluorocarbons (HFC)

(7.25.1.1) Sales, metric tons

0

(7.25.1.2) Comment

The organization has not sold any products that contain greenhouse gases

Perfluorocarbons (PFC)

(7.25.1.1) Sales, metric tons

0

(7.25.1.2) Comment

The organization has not sold any products that contain greenhouse gases

Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

(7.25.1.1) Sales, metric tons

0

(7.25.1.2) Comment

The organization has not sold any products that contain greenhouse gases

Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.25.1.1) Sales, metric tons

0

(7.25.1.2) Comment

The organization has not sold any products that contain greenhouse gases
[Fixed row]

(7.26) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

	Requesting member
Row 1	*Select from:* ☑ CITROSUCO

[Add 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 exploring a 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:* ☑ Yes

[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

23786.8

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

306959.4

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

330746.20

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

47200.4

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

122755

(7.30.1.4) MWh from non-renewable zero or near-zero emission sources

31110.9

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

169955.40

Consumption of purchased or acquired steam

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

2154.5

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

17733.6

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

19888.10

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

4.2

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

4.20

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

73145.9

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

447448

(7.30.1.4) MWh from non-renewable zero or near-zero emission sources

31110.9

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

520593.90
[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) MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary

23786.8

(7.30.3.2) MWh consumed from non-renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (excluding recovered waste heat/gases)

306959.4

(7.30.3.3) 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

330746.20

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.3.1) MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary

47200.4

(7.30.3.2) MWh consumed from non-renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (excluding recovered waste heat/gases)

122755

(7.30.3.3) MWh consumed from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary

0

(7.30.3.4) MWh consumed from non-renewable zero or near-zero emission sources inside chemical sector boundary

31110.9

(7.30.3.5) Total MWh (renewable + non-renewable + MWh from recovered waste heat/gases) consumed inside chemical sector boundary

169955.40

Consumption of purchased or acquired steam

(7.30.3.1) MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary

2154.5

(7.30.3.2) MWh consumed from non-renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (excluding recovered waste heat/gases)

17733.6

(7.30.3.3) 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

19888.10

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.3.1) MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary

4.2

(7.30.3.5) Total MWh (renewable + non-renewable + MWh from recovered waste heat/gases) consumed inside chemical sector boundary

4.20

Total energy consumption

(7.30.3.1) MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary

73145.9

(7.30.3.2) MWh consumed from non-renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (excluding recovered waste heat/gases)

447448

(7.30.3.3) MWh consumed from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary

0

(7.30.3.4) MWh consumed from non-renewable zero or near-zero emission sources inside chemical sector boundary

31110.9

(7.30.3.5) Total MWh (renewable + non-renewable + MWh from recovered waste heat/gases) consumed inside chemical sector boundary

520593.90
[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:* ☑ No
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:* ☑ 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) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

23787

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

Includes biomaterial briquettes and biodiesel. FMC does not separate fuel consumption by use.

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

None

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

None

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

None

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

10146

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

Includes diesel, gasoline, kerosene, and distillate fuel oil. FMC does not separate fuel consumption by use.

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

296814

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

Includes natural gas, propane, and liquefied petroleum gas. FMC does not separate fuel consumption by use.

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

None

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

330746

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) 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)

4.2

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

4.2

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

4.2

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

4.2

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)

4.2

(7.30.11.2) Generation that is consumed inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

4.2

(7.30.11.3) Generation from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (MWh)

4.2

(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 a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Argentina

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Australia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2136.98

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2136.98

Austria

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Brazil

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5752.03

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

5752.03

Bulgaria

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Canada

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

234.25

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

234.25

China

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8796.43

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

17733.55

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

26529.98

Colombia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Costa Rica

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Croatia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Czechia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Denmark

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

42984

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

42984.00

Egypt

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

France

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4241.69

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

4241.69

Germany

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1592.72

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1592.72

Greece

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Hungary

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

India

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

13617.69

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

4.17

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

2154.54

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

15776.40

Indonesia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2607.39

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2607.39

Italy

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

224.47

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

224.47

Kazakhstan

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Kenya

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Korea (The Republic of)

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Lithuania

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Malaysia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Mexico

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Netherlands

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

New Zealand

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Pakistan

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

581.14

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

581.14

Philippines

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Poland

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Portugal

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Romania

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Slovakia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

South Africa

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Spain

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Sweden

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Thailand

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Türkiye

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Ukraine

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

United Kingdom

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

433.06

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

433.06

United States of America

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

86672.58

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

86672.58

Viet Nam

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

80.94

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

80.94
[Fixed row]

(7.30.15) Provide details on the electricity purchases that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ France

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :See comment

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2161

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ France

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2017

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Energy derived from a combination of small hydropower (16 projects commissioned 1920-2004), solar (7 project commissioned 2010-2017), and wind (9 projects commissioned 2005-2011). GOs used within the National Register French Guarantees of Origin

Row 2

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ France

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :see comment

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2032

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ France

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2025

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Energy derived from a combination of small hydropower (1 project commissioned 1972), solar (1 project commissioned 2025), and wind (8 projects commissioned 2007-2024). GOs used within the National Register French Guarantees of Origin

Row 3

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1593

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

TÜV SÜD certificates purchased

Row 4

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

31000

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ REC [US and Canada]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2016

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Bundled RECs through utility provider

Row 5

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1847.75

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ REC [US and Canada]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2013

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Bundled RECs through utility provider

Row 6

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Nuclear

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

31110.9

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :EFEC

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Emission free energy certificates via contract with utility provider

Row 7

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

7282.12

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Contract

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Energy derived from 2 individual PPAs, 1 Solar and 1 Onshore Wind.

Row 9

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Australia

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

534

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :Contract

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Australia

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Green tariff via utility contract

Row 10

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ China

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

375.64

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Contract

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Energy derived from onsite solar PPA installed in FY25.
[Add row]

(7.30.17) Provide details of your organization's low-carbon heat, steam, and cooling purchases in the reporting year by country/area.

Row 1

(7.30.17.1) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

(7.30.17.2) Country/area of consumption of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling

Select from:
☑ India

(7.30.17.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Steam

(7.30.17.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Other biomass

(7.30.17.5) Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)

2154.54

(7.30.17.6) Comment

Briquettes based steam.
[Add 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)

249300

(7.39.3) Capacity (metric tons)

300000

(7.39.4) Direct emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per metric ton of product)

0.4385

(7.39.5) Electricity intensity (MWh per metric ton of product)

0.6588

(7.39.6) Steam intensity (MWh per metric ton of product)

0.0798

(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 at our operating sites. FMC does not track steam/heat recovered in manufacturing at a global level. Steam intensity only includes purchased steam. Steam intensity increased in 2025 due to switch from on-site fuel combustion for steam generation to externally purchased steam at one site.
[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

0.036

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

126000

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:
☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

3467000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

28.6

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Change in output

☑ Change in revenue

(7.45.9) Please explain

In 2025, FMC's GHG emissions intensity (tCO_2e/revenue) increased compared to 2024 due to both a decrease in revenue, which reduced the denominator of the metric, and an increase in GHG emissions, primarily driven by higher production volumes at operating sites. While GHG reduction initiatives continued during the year, the impact was insufficient to offset the combined effects of these business-related factors.
[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

30827

(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

22.2

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

The decrease in beneficial disposition of waste in 2025 was driven by a temporary regulatory constraint. A waste stream that had been beneficially reused in prior years was required to be landfilled due to local permitting requirements. The site has since secured approval to resume beneficial reuse treatment in 2026. As a result, this decrease is expected to be temporary and not indicative of a long-term trend.

Row 2

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☑ Waste

(7.52.2) Metric value

59066

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Total Waste Generated

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

None

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

5.7

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

In 2025, FMC total waste generated in operations increased due to increase in production activity.
[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)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(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)

75000

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

51000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

126000.000

(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

56.34

(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 Scopes 1 & 2 emissions through a combination of energy and operational efficiency, clean and renewable energy, electrification improvements as detailed in our Climate Transition Plan. The plan includes our Scopes 1 & 2 Net-Zero Strategy early action items (operational and energy efficiency, and procuring and using clean and renewable 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 clean and renewable energy at our largest energy-consuming sites. As of the end of 2025, FMC has achieved a 24% 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)

1341500

(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)

42800

(7.53.1.17) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

212200

(7.53.1.18) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

63800

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1660300.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1660300.000

(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)

97.4

(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)

1245225.000

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1082300

(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)

27400

(7.53.1.62) Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

60900

(7.53.1.63) Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

32900

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1203500.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1203500.000

(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

110.05

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved and maintained

(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% 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. FMC has restated base year emissions since SBTi target validation. Those restated values are reported for this response.

(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

Business impact (changes in production volumes), increasing waste circularity, supplier engagement (suppliers setting net-zero targets and beginning to progress), reduction in our Scopes 1 & 2 GHG emissions resulting in reduced Scope 3 Category 3, and energy initiatives with key contract manufacturers. We are currently deploying solutions to maintain our progress independent of fluctuations in production volumes.
[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

100

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

100.0000000000

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved and maintained

(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.

(7.54.2.21) List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

The action that contributed most to achieving this target was the full integration of FMC's Product Sustainability Assessment (PSA) tool into the R&D stage-gate process. The PSA is used to evaluate new products in the R&D pipeline across six sustainability categories: food expectations, human health and safety, scarce resources, climate change, land competition, and environmental consciousness. By embedding sustainability requirements into R&D processes, FMC directs its R&D investments toward sustainably advantaged products, supporting the achievement of this target.
[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

12/31/2050

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:
☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but we have not committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(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:

☑ Revised

(7.54.3.18) Explain the reasons for the revision, retirement, or replacement of the target

FMC revised its net-zero target year from 2035 to 2050 at the latest to align with climate science, emerging net-zero guidance, and the decarbonization pathways available to our business and value chain. The revised target reflects a credible and realistic path to net-zero, taking into account the technical and operational challenges associated with achieving the substantial emissions reductions required across our operations and value chain while maintaining alignment with global net-zero ambitions.

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

FMC reports progress on target annually in our Climate Transition Plan via our sustainability report. FMC will review all active targets, at a minimum, every 5 years.

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

12/31/2050

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but we have not committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(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% 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:

☑ Revised

(7.54.3.18) Explain the reasons for the revision, retirement, or replacement of the target

FMC revised its net-zero target year from 2035 to 2050 at the latest to align with climate science, emerging net-zero guidance, and the decarbonization pathways available to our business and value chain. The revised target reflects a credible and realistic path to net-zero, taking into account the technical and operational challenges associated with achieving the substantial emissions reductions required across our operations and value chain while maintaining alignment with global net-zero ambitions.

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

FMC reports progress on target annually in our Climate Transition Plan via our sustainability report. FMC will review all active targets, at a minimum, every 5 years. [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.

	Emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(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
Under investigation	*17*	

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e
To be implemented	*3*	*1200*
Implementation commenced	*4*	*5*
Implemented	*18*	*835*
Not to be implemented	*13*	

[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 production processes
☑ Electrification

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO_2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

35

(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 1.2)

15000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

1 project: Operating site transitioned a shuttle bus from gasoline to electric powered, electricity is sustainably sourced.

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings
☑ Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO_2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

5

(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)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

500

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

420000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ >25 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

2 projects: Old office boiler replaced with HE boiler; old building chiller replaced with HE chiller.

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings
☑ Insulation

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO_2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

5

(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)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

1500

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

903000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ >25 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 21-30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

2 projects: Large portion of research building had damaged roof repaired with increase in insulation efficacy; operations building roof replaced with better insulation and sky lights so lights and HVAC are used less.

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ Maintenance program

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO_2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

245

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

75000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

33000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 3-5 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

1 project: Operating site has implemented a systematic review of steam and nitrogen distribution system to identify and repair leaks, this will improve energy efficiency across all production units.

Row 5

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☑ Solar PV

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO_2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

90

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

20000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

88000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 16-20 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

2 projects: 2 sites, one in Pakistan and one in India, have installed solar panels to offset non-renewable use of grid electricity.

Row 6

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Process optimization

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO_2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

170

(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)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

27000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

1 project: Operational efficiency improvements were implemented for a large production line at a site in India; impacting both fuel and electricity use.

Row 7

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings
☑ Lighting

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO_2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

5

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

7300

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

427000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ >25 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 21-30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

3 projects: one production building, one warehouse, and one greenhouse upgraded with LED lights

Row 8

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Waste reduction and material circularity
☑ Product/component/material recycling

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO_2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

280

(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 1.2)

58000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 3-5 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

2 projects: operating site is now sending wastewater for incineration with energy recovery to treatment and recycling off site; operating site now sending landfilled pallets and sand-based waste for recycling

Row 9

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Waste reduction and material circularity

☑ Waste reduction

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO_2e 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 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 1.2)

700

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

19000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ >25 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 21-30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

1 project: production facility invested in improvements to a packaging line resulting in less packaging waste generated.

Row 10

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
☑ Process optimization

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO_2e 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 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 1.2)

18000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

700000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ >30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

2 projects: production site replaced a water powered pump with dry vacuum pump, resulting in water usage reduction; research facility replaced old water softener system resulting in water usage reduction.

Row 11

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
☑ Reuse of water

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO_2e 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 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 1.2)

200

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

1 project: site is recycling water in a manufacturing process that was previously sent as effluent.
[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:

☑ Internal incentives/recognition programs

(7.55.3.2) Comment

FMC has a variety of internal initiatives to encourage employee recognition and drive investment in emissions reduction activities. In 2024, FMC launched the Sustainability Excellence Awards, which recognizes the efforts of employees who are helping FMC make progress towards our environmental goals related to waste, water, and GHG emissions through sustainability initiatives. In 2025 award categories were expanded to recognize more employees and feature additional impact projects. Winners of the Sustainability Excellence Awards were featured in the company's Sustainability Report, on social media and via internal corporate communications. Additionally, other internal awards programs recognize the exceptional performance and/or improvement of a manufacturing site, laboratory, and business unit or staff functional department.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Other :Process Improvement

(7.55.3.2) Comment

FMC completes multiple process improvement projects annually that help the company reach our sustainability goals, including reducing in Scopes 1 and 2. Much of our near-term reductions comes from efficiency projects that we are implementing across our operating sites. Incremental improvements, like upgrading equipment and controls, reducing run times, and improving cleanout processes, have been cost effective ways to reduce emissions. In 2025, we conducted several energy audits which provided actionable recommendations to reduce energy use. We are leveraging these insights to prioritize projects and implement best management practices that can be scaled across our global operations.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Dedicated budget for low-carbon product R&D

(7.55.3.2) Comment

FMC utilizes the Product Sustainability Assessment Tool to determine if new active ingredients and formulated products in our R&D pipeline are sustainably-advantaged. This tool compares our R&D projects to a benchmark product currently in the market through a series of questions in 6 categories, including climate change, scarce resources, land competition, environmental consciousness, food expectations and health expectations. Success in this area indicates that FMC is developing products that are more sustainable advantaged for our customers. In 2025, 100 percent of FMC's R&D spend was on developing sustainably advantaged products, as defined by our Product 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 heat, 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. One of the ways in which farmers can reduce their fuel consumption is through the use of digital and precision agriculture. FMC is investing 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 resources such as 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. We also continue to scale the use of Arc® farm intelligence to help growers optimize sustainability and efficiency.

(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. Revenue generated from product remains high-level due to confidentiality concerns.

(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 retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:
☑ No

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:
☑ At least once a month

(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 operating 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:
☑ At least once a month

(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 operating sites within our boundary.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:
☑ At least once a year

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water withdrawn quality is analyzed by third party labs and municipal water suppliers.

(9.2.4) Please explain

This refers to FMC operations and includes all operating 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:

☑ At least once a year

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water discharge is measured by on-site meter readings.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water discharges are measured and reported annually, at a minimum, for FMC operating sites representing approximately 98% of FMC's operational value, as defined by total water withdrawal volume. 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:

☑ At least once a year

(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 operations. 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:
☑ At least once a year

(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 operations. 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:

☑ At least once a quarter

(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:

☑ At least once a year

(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, as defined by total water withdrawal volume. 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:

☑ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ At least once a year

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water discharge temperature is measured manually using temperature probes.

(9.2.4) Please explain

This refers to FMC operational value, as defined by total water withdrawal volume. 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:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ At least once a year

(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 operations. 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: C=W-D.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ At least once a month

(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)

1605

(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 business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

In 2025, FMC's total water withdrawals were higher due to significant increase in production activity compared to the previous year. In the next five years, we anticipate water withdrawal will be lower as FMC continues to execute its manufacturing optimization program and streamline operations, and as the company continues the progress water efficiency efforts.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters)

914

(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:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

In 2025, FMC's total water discharges were lower due to significant increase water consuming activities and a reduction in one-time maintenance activities that resulted in higher discharge in the previous year. In the next five years, we anticipate water discharges will be lower as FMC continues to execute its manufacturing optimization program and streamline operations, and as the company continues the progress water efficiency efforts.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters)

691

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

In 2025, FMC's total water consumption was higher due to significant increase water consuming production activities compared to the previous year. In the next five years, we anticipate water consumption will be lower as FMC continues to execute its manufacturing optimization program and streamline operations, and as the company continues the progress water efficiency efforts.
[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)

140

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

8.72

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Identification tool used

☑ WRI Aqueduct

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

Water Withdrawals as measured at FMC high risk locations. High risk locations are defined by World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct Tool, and include sites labeled as high or extremely high. In 2025, FMC increased water withdrawals in our water stressed locations mainly due to higher production activities at several of our high-risk sites. FMC expects less water withdrawals in the future driven by our goal to implement sustainable water practices at all sites, with a focus on our high-risk locations.
[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)

31

(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 2025, surface water was higher due to increased production activities and rainwater harvesting activities that displaced some third-party withdrawals.

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters)

1197

(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 business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

In 2025, groundwater withdrawals were higher, aligned with overall water withdrawal due to increased production activities.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters)

377

(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

In 2025, third party water withdrawals were about the same with a slight increase. There was an overall increase in water withdrawal, however some third party water withdrawal increase was offset by a shift to rainwater harvesting.
[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)

288

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Much lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(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 31% 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. In 2025, freshwater discharges were much lower due to increased efforts to use water more efficiently and increase water consumption due to production activities, therefore less water discharges.

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters)

392

(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 business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

In 2025, seawater discharges were higher due to changes in production activities across sites. FMC measures water discharges for most of our operations. Actual measured discharge volume was reported for 98% of our operations, of which 43% was discharged to seawater. This percentage was applied to the annual discharge volume for the estimated volume of discharge to fresh surface water.

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Discharges to groundwater is not relevant for FMC.

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters)

234

(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:

☑ No/minimal change in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

In 2025, third party discharges were about the same due to increased efforts to use water more efficiently and changes in production activity across sites. FMC measures water discharges for most of our operations. Actual measured discharge volume was reported for 98% of our operations, of which 26% was discharged to third party destinations. This percentage was applied to the annual discharge volume for the estimated volume of discharge to fresh surface water.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.9) Indicate the highest level to which your wastewater is treated (either by your organization or a third party) before being discharged to the environment.

Quaternary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

0

(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). FMC does not have a wastewater treatment plant that provides Quaternary treatment prior to discharge of wastewater.

Tertiary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

705

(9.2.9.2) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.9.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.4) % of discharge volume treated in compliance with local regulatory standards

Select from:

☑ 100

(9.2.9.5) Factors considered in determining appropriate treatment level beyond local regulatory standards

Select all that apply

☑ No other factors considered

(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 2025 this value was less than 2024 aligned with overall water discharge values and due to changes in production activities.

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

7

(9.2.9.2) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.9.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.4) % of discharge volume treated in compliance with local regulatory standards

Select from:

☑ 100

(9.2.9.5) Factors considered in determining appropriate treatment level beyond local regulatory standards

Select all that apply

☑ No other factors considered

(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 sites have secondary wastewater treatment prior to discharge. FMC complies with regulatory standards and has a robust EHS program. In 2025 this discharge was lower than 2024 due to the sites with secondary discharge experiencing changes in production activities.

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

1

(9.2.9.2) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.9.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ No/minimal change in business activity

(9.2.9.4) % of discharge volume treated in compliance with local regulatory standards

Select from:

☑ 100

(9.2.9.5) Factors considered in determining appropriate treatment level beyond local regulatory standards

Select all that apply

☑ No other factors considered

(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. In 2025 this discharge was about the same than 2024.

No treatment

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

0

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

FMC has no direct water discharges to the environment without treatment. The water that has come into contact with or contains hazardous materials is treated as a waste material rather than water discharge per regulatory standards. Facilities with no on-site wastewater treatment facilities discharge to 3rd party wastewater suppliers for proper treatment.

Unknown

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

202

(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 2025 this value was about the same compared to 2024.
[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)

26.55

(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

Nitrates, Phosphates, pesticides, Cadmium, Lead, Nickel, Mercury and Dichlorvos.

(9.2.10.4) Please explain

FMC regularly measures and monitors water discharge quality. 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. In 2025, this information was collected at a global level and reported from additional sites compared to 2024, therefore the reported amount is not directly comparable to the previous reporting year.
[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 substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

7

(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. First conducted in 2013, the assessment is periodically updated to reflect changes in FMC's operational footprint. Based on the most recent assessment, seven manufacturing facilities are located in high-risk water areas. FMC uses the results of the WRA to identify substantive water-related risks and to prioritize sites for enhanced water stewardship activities, stakeholder engagement, and water management planning. In addition, FMC has begun implementing the Alliance for Water Stewardship (AWS) Standard at high-risk manufacturing sites. As part of the AWS process, the site assesses water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, opportunities, and shared catchment challenges, and develops actions to address identified priorities. FMC intends to expand AWS implementation over time to additional high-risk sites as part of its broader water stewardship strategy. Facilities are defined as manufacturing sites under 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 substantive 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 water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities within its upstream value chain; however, a comprehensive assessment to identify supplier facilities with substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities has not yet been completed. As part of implementation of the Alliance for Water Stewardship (AWS) Standard at one FMC manufacturing site, FMC initiated supplier outreach through targeted questionnaires to gather information on water management practices and water-related risks. FMC is evaluating the responses to improve understanding of upstream water-related considerations and support future assessment activities. FMC also partners with EcoVadis to expand supply chain visibility and engagement. EcoVadis assessments enable FMC to evaluate suppliers on a range of sustainability criteria, including environmental management and performance. These assessments support supplier improvement efforts, increase transparency across the value chain, and provide information that may inform future identification and assessment of water-related risks and opportunities within FMC's upstream supply 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 1

(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)

10.67

(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

10.67

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

6.08

(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

6.08

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

4.6

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Improved efficiencies reduced dependence on municipal water sources, while changes in production activities influenced overall water consumption and discharge volumes.

Row 2

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 2

(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)

6.5

(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

6.5

(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)

4.3

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

1.91

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0.11

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

2.28

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

2.2

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Increased efficiency in water usage and practices helped decrease the water withdrawal and discharges while having increased production in 2025 compared to 2024.

Row 3

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 3

(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)

9.37

(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

9.37

(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)

7.02

(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

7.02

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

2.35

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Increased efficiency in water usage and practices helped decrease the water discharges while having similar production in 2025 compared to 2024.

Row 4

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 4

(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)

0.84

(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

0.84

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

0.64

(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

0.64

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.21

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Changes to water withdrawals and discharges are entirely driven by production activities at this site in 2025 compared to 2024.

Row 5

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 5

(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)

13.44

(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

13.44

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

10.81

(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

10.81

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

2.63

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Changes to water withdrawals and discharges are entirely driven by production activities at this site in 2025 compared to 2024.

Row 6

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 6

(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)

93.84

(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

93.89

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

93.84

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

This is a Zero-Liquid-Discharge (ZLD) certified site. Increase water withdrawal and consumption main influence was the increase in production in 2025 compared to 2024.

Row 7

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 7

(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)

5.62

(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

5.62

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

5.62

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

This is a Zero-Liquid-Discharge (ZLD) certified site. Increase water withdrawal and consumption main influence was the increase in production in 2025 compared to 2024.
[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

Select all that apply

☑ American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) AT-C section 105

☑ American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) AT-C section 210

Water withdrawals – volume by source

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Select all that apply

☑ American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) AT-C section 105

☑ American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) AT-C section 210

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

Select all that apply

☑ American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) AT-C section 105

☑ American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) AT-C section 210

Water discharges – volume by destination

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Select all that apply

☑ American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) AT-C section 105

☑ American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) AT-C section 210

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

Select all that apply

☑ American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) AT-C section 105

☑ American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) AT-C section 210

[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:

☑ We do not have this data and have no intentions to collect it

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

	Revenue (currency)	Total water withdrawal efficiency	Anticipated forward trend
	3467000000	*2160124.61*	*FMC expects water withdrawal intensity to improve over time.*

[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)

52.31

(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:
☑ Much higher

(9.6.1.7) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.6.1.8) Use of the metric within the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :This specific water metric is not commonly used within the organization

(9.6.1.9) Please explain

FMC produces chemical products at several operating sites. Based on production volumes from all FMC operating sites, water intensity values were calculated for top five product categories, including diamides. Product-level water intensity metrics are used to track water usage at sites and enables us to implement various water initiatives. FMC's water intensity for 2025 is much higher compared to 2024. 2025 was higher than typical year due to water-intensive maintenance and decontamination activities at one of the diamide-producing locations, due to the closing of a production line. As FMC continues to execute its manufacturing optimization program and streamline operations, we expect this intensity to decrease over time.

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)

11.25

(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) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.6.1.8) Use of the metric within the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :This specific water metric is not commonly used within the organization

(9.6.1.9) Please explain

FMC produces malathion primarily at one FMC operating site. Based on production volumes from all sites, water intensity values were calculated for top five product categories, including malathion. Product-level water intensity metrics are used to track water usage at sites and enables us to implement various water initiatives. In 2025 the water intensity for malathion was about the same than 2024 due to operational efficiency efforts while having slightly higher production volumes (denominator) of this active ingredient than previous year. As FMC continues to execute its manufacturing optimization program and streamline operations, we expect this intensity to decrease over time.

Row 4

(9.6.1.1) Product type

Other chemicals

☑ Specialty inorganic chemicals

(9.6.1.2) Product name

Isoflex(TM)

(9.6.1.3) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

32.21

(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:

☑ Lower

(9.6.1.7) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.6.1.8) Use of the metric within the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :This specific water metric is not commonly used within the organization

(9.6.1.9) Please explain

FMC produces Isoflex(TM) primarily at one FMC operating site. Based on production volumes from all sites, water intensity values were calculated for top five product categories, including Isoflex(TM). Product-level water intensity metrics are used to track water usage at sites and enables us to implement various water initiatives. The water intensity value for Isoflex(TM) for 2025 was about the same as 2024 even with having a higher production of this product in 2025. FMC expects the water intensity to remain the same or slightly lower in upcoming years.

Row 5

(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)

74.7

(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:

☑ Much higher

(9.6.1.7) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.6.1.8) Use of the metric within the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :This specific water metric is not commonly used within the organization

(9.6.1.9) Please explain

FMC produces chemical products at several operating sites. Based on production volumes from all FMC operating sites, water intensity values were calculated for top five product categories, including sulfonylureas. Product-level metrics are used to track water usage at sites and enables us to implement various water initiatives. Sulfonylureas water intensity was higher in 2025 compared to 2024. The primary site for sulfonylureas production had lower production this year compared to 2024, therefore the denominator was smaller, resulting in a higher intensity (some of the water-consuming equipment must continuously run even during low- to no-production periods). FMC expects that this water intensity will reduce in the upcoming years due the reduce demand for these products and due to manufacturing optimization.

Row 6

(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)

1.27

(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:

☑ Lower

(9.6.1.7) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.6.1.8) Use of the metric within the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :This specific water metric is not commonly used within the organization

(9.6.1.9) Please explain

FMC produces chemical products at several operating sites. Based on production volumes from all FMC operating sites, water intensity values were calculated for top five product categories, including four specific large product families and all others aggregated into one category. Product-level water intensity metrics are used to track water usage at sites and enables us to implement various water efficiency initiatives. Water intensity for this category is lower in 2025 compared to 2024 driven

largely by efforts to use less water and implement operational efficiencies such as solvent recovery. As FMC continues to execute its manufacturing optimization program and streamline operations, we expect this intensity to decrease over time.
[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 2025, HHPs accounted for approximately 0.1 percent 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) Value chain stage where low water impact is assessed

Select all that apply
☑ Downstream value chain

(9.14.3) Indicator used to assess water impact

Water quantity
☑ Other water quantity indicator used, please specify :Water Use Efficiency

(9.14.4) Have you used a certification standard to classify your products/services as low water impact?

Select from:
☑ No

(9.14.5) 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.

(9.14.7) 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 water use efficiency, on page 46 of our 2025 Sustainability Report. 2 of the 7 products highlighted in our most recent report as an example of our sustainable product portfolio are considered to have water use efficiency attributes.
[Fixed row]

(9.15) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

	Target set in this category	Science-based target set in this target category according to SBTN guidance
Water pollution	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ No, and we do not plan to in the next two years
Water withdrawals	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ No, and we do not plan to in the next two years
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	
Other	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	

[Fixed row]

(9.15.1) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Water target 2

(9.15.1.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.1.3) 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

(9.15.1.4) Date target was set

06/01/2022

(9.15.1.5) End date of base year

12/31/2021

(9.15.1.6) Base year figure

0

(9.15.1.7) End date of target year

12/31/2030

(9.15.1.8) Target year figure

100

(9.15.1.9) Reporting year figure

0

(9.15.1.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(9.15.1.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

0

(9.15.1.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

☑ Other, please specify :Alliance for Water Stewardship

(9.15.1.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target covers manufacturing sites located in high-risk watersheds; 7 sites in 2025. There are no exclusions to this target boundary and this boundary is assessed annually for updates to water risk classification.

(9.15.1.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

As a member of the Alliance for Water Stewardship (AWS), FMC continued progressing on our water stewardship planning at high-risk sites and continued building internal capabilities and advancing site-level water stewardship efforts. In 2025, our manufacturing sites in China participated in the AWS Collective Action Accelerator, where participants assessed catchment-level water risks, identified shared water challenges and explored opportunities for collaborative mitigation. These efforts are helping FMC strengthen technical capabilities, deepen local stakeholder engagement and advance progress. As of 2026, FMC is pursuing AWS certification at our site in Panoli, India. More water stewardship information can be found on the FMC website. Progressing on this goal has a long lead time, but we anticipate rapidly progressing with our 7 high-risk sites within the next 1-3 years.

(9.15.1.18) 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

(9.15.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Water target 3

(9.15.1.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.1.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

☑ Other WASH, please specify :Percentage of Operating Sites with Sustainable Water Practices Implemented

(9.15.1.4) Date target was set

06/01/2022

(9.15.1.5) End date of base year

12/31/2021

(9.15.1.6) Base year figure

0

(9.15.1.7) End date of target year

12/31/2035

(9.15.1.8) Target year figure

100.0

(9.15.1.9) Reporting year figure

0

(9.15.1.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(9.15.1.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

0

(9.15.1.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

☑ Other, please specify :Alliance for Water Stewardship

(9.15.1.13) 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; 20 sites in 2025. Manufacturing sites that have been decommissioned are excluded from this boundary and this boundary is assessed annually.

(9.15.1.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

FMC is currently prioritizing our high-risk sites for Alliance for Water Stewardship certification, which take priority for 2030. Progressing on this goal has a long lead time, but we anticipate rapidly progressing after completing implementation at our pilot sites.

(9.15.1.18) 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]

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 enhancing its understanding of nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities across its operating sites and downstream value chain. This work supports the update of FMC's commitments.

[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

(11.4.2) Comment

FMC continues to advance its understanding of the interface between its operating sites and areas important for biodiversity, in alignment with the TNFD LEAP approach. To support this assessment, FMC used the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT). In 2025, 5% of our operational sites were located near (within a 5 km radius of) a Category I, II, or III protected area, as defined by the IUCN. Any discrepancies between our previous disclosures and the information provided here are due to the use of new data sources, changes on our operation footprint and improvements in our methodologies.

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

FMC continues to advance its understanding of the interface between its operating sites and areas important for biodiversity, in alignment with the TNFD LEAP approach. To support this assessment, FMC used the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT). In 2024, has not identified any located in or near (within a 5 km radius) 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

FMC continues to advance its understanding of the interface between its operating sites and areas important for biodiversity, in alignment with the TNFD LEAP approach. To support this assessment, FMC used the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT). In 2024, has not identified any located in or near (within a 5 km radius) a UNESCO Man 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 continues to advance its understanding of the interface between its operating sites and areas important for biodiversity, in alignment with the TNFD LEAP approach. To support this assessment, FMC used the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT). In 2025, 10% of our operation sites were near (within a 5 km radius) to a Ramsar site. Any discrepancies between our previous disclosures and the information provided here are due to the use of new data sources, changes on our operation footprint and improvements in our methodologies.

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:

☑ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

FMC continues to advance its understanding of the interface between its operating sites and areas important for biodiversity, in alignment with the TNFD LEAP approach. To support this assessment, FMC used the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT). In 2025, 35% of our operation sites were near (within a 5 km radius) to a Key Biodiversity Area. Any discrepancies between our previous disclosures and the information provided here are due to the use of new data sources, changes on our operation footprint and improvements in our methodologies.

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 continues to advance its understanding of the interface between its operating sites and areas important for biodiversity, in alignment with the TNFD LEAP approach. To support this assessment, FMC used the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT). Additionally, considering the complexity of nature and biodiversity, FMC explores other related databases and assessing local information, studies and documentation.
[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

☑ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom

(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.

(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

☑ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Denmark

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Ramsar: Nissum Bredning with Harboore and Agger Tange KBA: Harboøre Tange, Plet Enge & Gjeller Sø and Agger Tange og Krik Vig

(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.

(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 4

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Puerto Rico

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Caño Tiburones and Laguna Tortuguero

(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 Puerto Rico, the FMC Manati Site is a manufacturing site. The operation combines active ingredient and formulation manufacturing.

(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 5

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Italy

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Fiume Po da Ticino ad Isola Boscone

(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 San Colombano al Lambro, Italy, that specializes in the manufacturing and filing agrochemical products.

(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 6

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply
☑ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Germany

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Pinneberger Elbmarschen

(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 Stade, Germany, that specializes in the manufacturing and filing agrochemical products.

(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 7

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply
☑ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Indonesia

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Gunung Ungaran

(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 Jawa Tengah, Indonesia. The FMC Ungaran site is specialized in the manufacturing and filing agrochemical products.

(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 8

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Legally protected areas

☑ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☑ Category Ia-III

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Australia

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Tuggerah

(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 Wyong, Australia, that specializes in the manufacturing and filing agrochemical products.

(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 2025 Sustainability Report for full information on metrics assured. The independent accountants' review report is available on page 69. Scope of assurance, data, and metrics can be found on pages 69-79.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

FMC_2025_Sustainability_Report_v2_0.pdf

Row 2

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Water security

☑ Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

☑ Other data point in module 9, please specify :Volume discharge from areas with water stress

(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 2025 Sustainability Report for full information on metrics assured. The independent accountants' review report is available on page 69. Scope of assurance, data, and metrics can be found on pages 69-79.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

FMC_2025_Sustainability_Report_v2_0.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 in this report are forward-looking statements. In some cases, you can identify these statements by 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 identifying “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 2025 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 speak 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

Executive Vice President, Integrated Supply Chain and Chief Sustainability Officer

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:
☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)
[Fixed row]

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub to facilitate collective action in priority basins.

Select from:
☑ Yes, CDP may share our Disclosure Submission Lead contact details with the Pacific Institute